

Pakistan Abstract of Social Sciences

Vol. VIII, 2018

Compiled and Edited by

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Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University

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Preface

Following the template of *Pakistan Science Abstract* published annually by the Pakistan Science Foundation, the NIHCR took an initiative to publish *Pakistan Abstract of Social Sciences* (PASS). The PASS is basically an accumulative repository of all the research articles published in the different HEC recognized Social Sciences Journals in Pakistan. The first number of PASS was carrying abstracts published in the twenty leading research journals of Social Sciences from various universities all around Pakistan in the year 2011. This number i.e. eighth in this sequence, is carrying thirty-two (32) number of issues covering eighteen (18) HEC recognized journals. It has classified all the published objects into three main categories i.e. Author, Title, and Subject.

Scheme of placing the Abstracts is as per the collection of each journal given in the list of contents in an alphabetical order. This valuable document provides encapsulate and instant information to the researchers in the country and abroad to review the research production of the Social scientists, in Pakistan in a year, in a single go. However, numbering of the abstracts is as per placement of articles in each journal. At the end of all these abstracts three different indices i.e. Author Index, Title Index and Subject Index, are also prepared to provide an easy access to the researchers if they want to sort out the contribution of a particular researcher or by title or subject of the articles. In Author Index, the names of the authors are not inverted so are placed in hyphenated forms indexed under the first element of the surname given again in the alphabetical order. Similarly, Title Index also places all the articles in an ascending alphabetical order as per title of the article. The Subject Index, however, is prepared following the standard method of the Library of Congress.

This was quite a professional exercise so technically input of Mr. Hazoor Bux Channa, Librarian of NIHCR was of great value in this regard. Apart from him Mr. Muhammad Munir Khawar, Publication Officer, Mr. Muhammad Mushtaq-ur-Rahman, and Sub-Editors, Mr. M. Saleem, and Mr. Rao Tahir also facilitated the project. Cooperation of Mr. Irfan Sheikh, Mr. Zorawar Khan Khattak, Qaiser Hanif, Muhammad Raffaq and Muhammad Shakeel of NIHCR Library in locating, collecting, sorting and scanning of the relevant material effectively was also important. The way Mr. Khalid Mahmood composed, pointed out technical requirements and set the draft right is also appreciable.

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1. ***FWU Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 12, No.1, Summer 2018.
ISSN: 1995-1272, Editor: Razia Sultana; Organization: Shaheed
Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan;
Website: www.sbbwu.edu.pk. Email: journal@sbbwu.edu.pk**

- 1.1. **Sajid Hussain**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;
Razia Sultana, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar.

LANDED ARISTOCRACY OF THE PUNJAB AND PARTITION OF INDIA.

The research paper mainly deals with last decade of British rule in India with special focus on the politics of the Punjab and landed aristocracy as a contributory factor in partition of India. The impression that economically powerful class attains political power in every society or region so having these powers the landed aristocracy of cross-communal Unionist Party (which kept three major communities united for decades in Punjab) through allegiance to All India Muslim League, has been a contributory factor in partition of India, is the major argument of this research. Had landed aristocracy of the Punjab which assumed power and became ruler in Pakistan after independence played any intentional or unintentional role or contribution in partition of India? Landed aristocracy's role, Sikandar-Jinnah Pact of 1937, Lahore Resolution of 1940, inclination of landed aristocracy towards All India Muslim League, thirst for power, self-interest, mass pressure or economic opportunities, mutual cooperation with British ruler, political engineering by the British rulers, communal divide in the Punjab, decline of Unionist Party, Hindu-Muslim-Sikhs relationship, 1946 elections, partition of Punjab and India are main subjects of the paper. Partition of India is much debated subject but almost historians have written in broader context of overall India and the Punjab. This analytical study is important and original contribution because in this paper landed aristocracy of the Punjab has been explored as major or minor contributory factor in partition of India which earlier has not been studied by the historians specifically. This paper highlights this unique subject.

- 1.2. Khadija Shams**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan;
Alexander Kadow, Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Germany.

HAPPINESS ACROSS THE LIFE SPAN: EVIDENCE FROM
 URBAN PAKISTAN.

Drawing on survey data for urban Pakistan, this paper tries to investigate subjective well-being across the life span, taking various socio-economic factors into account. The results suggest that well-being is positively associated with being male, educational attainment as well as the health and employment status. Living in a relatively affluent area contributes positively as well. In contrast to empirical evidence on industrialized countries, happiness increases with the number of children. Our results moreover suggest a U-shaped age-happiness pattern. Taken together, these findings corroborate the notion of children offering insurance to the elders against economic risks in countries where the social safety net is relatively weak. Providing a subjective well-being perspective, this study may therefore also add to our understanding of the relatively high birth rates in many developing countries, giving rise for appropriate policy considerations.

- 1.3. Ali Faizan and Muhammad Ali Saeed**, Bahria University, Islamabad;
Saba Kausar, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

PAST AND FUTURE OF DERIVATIVE/FUTURE MARKET:
 SUBSTANTIATION OF CALENDAR ANOMALIES.

The study examines the calendar anomalies in four major commodities at Pakistan Mercantile Exchange (PM EX). This study uses OLS regression analysis technique which covers 6 years' time period from January 2011 to December 2016. We have tested four major calendar anomalies namely; Monthly anomaly, Turn-of-the-year anomaly, Day-of-the-week anomaly, and Turn-of-the-month anomaly. Overall, results have supported the market inefficiency. The results of Monthly Anomaly show that the April and January effect is found for Crude Oil and KIBOR. Likewise, the returns for Palm Oil outperform in February and March. However, there is no evidence of Monthly anomaly for Gold. The results of Turn-of-the-year anomaly show that Crude Oil has Turn-of-the-year (TOY) anomaly and in KIBOR, Rest-of-the-year (ROY) anomaly exists. No significant evidence is found for Gold and Palm Oil regarding the same. The Friday effect is found in Gold' returns and the Monday effect is found in KIBOR' returns for Day-of-the-week anomaly. Turn-of-the-month Anomaly shows that

KIBOR' returns are considerably high for the days of Rest-of-the-month (ROM).

- 1.4. Muhammad Jamil**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;
Ghulam Mustafa, Forman Christian College, Lahore;
Muhammad Ilyas, Government High School Pishmal, Sawat.

IMPACT OF SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE AND
PEDAGOGICAL MATERIALS ON ITS ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA.

School enrollments at both primary and secondary levels have increased in Pakistan; however, there are serious concerns about quality of education. We study the determinants of school performance using a large data set from 23 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consisting of 1642 schools. Our findings show that electricity, gas, library and teaching quality have a positive effect on school performance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, our results show that science labs and playground have no impact on school performance. Looking at the results of rural and urban schools, we find that electricity and gas has a positive effect in rural schools. We suggest that these basic facilities are precious for better academic achievement of schools in rural areas. Furthermore, our results show that pupils in rural areas perform better in well-constructed schools. Therefore, while allocating the public expenditures, electricity, gas, infrastructure and teaching quality should be the priority to enhance the quality of education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

- 1.5. Altaf Ullah and Syed Umar Hayat**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

THE FIRST MINISTRY OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE IN
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (1943-1945): A STUDY OF ITS
FORMATION AND PERFORMANCE.

Like other Muslim majority provinces of the subcontinent, the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) presently named as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) played an important role in the partition of India and the resultant creation of Pakistan. A host of political leaders from that province under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah took active part in the political movement of the All-India Muslim League (AIML) to its logical conclusion. Among those prime leaders who took an active part in the politics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on behalf of the Muslim League was Sardar Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan of Dera Ismail Khan. The purpose of

this research paper is to critically evaluate the role played by him in the formation of the First Muslim League Ministry in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The paper highlights the circumstances and factors which led to the formation of this ministry, its working, ups and downs occurred within the Frontier Muslim League and the causes of failure of the ministry as well. An analytical approach has been adopted to ascertain the development and happenings with hope that it would explore some new paradigms for further assessments with regard to the political development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in general and performance of Muslim League Ministry in particular.

1.6. Manzoor Ahmad Naazer, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

SAARC SUMMIT DIPLOMACY AND ITS IMPACT ON INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS (1985-2014).

Regional organizations in the developing world are generally marred due to political problems and bilateral disputes among their member states. However, improved relations among members can have a positive impact on the process of regionalism. Pakistan and India are the two major countries of South Asia and the main members of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Generally, they had tense relations and also have fought wars since their independence in 1947. Interactions between their leaders can, however, help improve their bilateral ties. The paper analyzes the impact of SAARC summit diplomacy that enables regional leaders to meet quite often on regular basis, on bilateral relations of the two countries. SAARC summits have generally helped improve bilateral relations of India and Pakistan as they provided the forum and opportunities to the leaders of both countries to discuss mutual problems and concerns directly, both at official or unofficial level. They helped defuse tensions, manage crises, begin or resume parleys and negotiate or sign important bilateral agreements.

1.7. Qudsia Naz, Heidelberg University, Germany;

Yaqoob Khan Bangash, Information Technology University, Pakistan.

WELFARE IN PAKISTAN: A SUI GENERES CASE OF STATE-SOCIETY STRIFE AND MILITARY OLIGARCHY.

Welfare provision has become a state concern in the world beginning from the 19th century. This paper argues that in the case of Pakistan the welfare model is *Sui Generis*, largely due to the existence of a Military-

Bureaucratic oligarchy. It also argues that state policies towards welfare have been inconsistent due to political and social instability. This, as a result, has led to a deepening of social strife in the country.

1.8. Sonia Shagufta, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar.

CONSTRUCT VALIDITY AND DIMENSIONALITY OF
LEVENSON'S SELF-REPORT PSYCHOPATHY SCALE
(LSRPS) IN A SAMPLE OF ADULT INCARCERATED
OFFENDERS IN KPK PAKISTAN.

The present study investigates the construct validity and dimensionality of Levenson's Self-Report Psychopathy Scale (LSRPS) in a sample of adult offenders (N=342) imprisoned in different jails of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) Pakistan, following translation of the measure into Urdu. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to assess the three alternative models of the Urdu Version of LSRPS with uncorrelated measurement error terms. Results revealed that the three-factor model of LSRPS is a better fit to the data than the one or two factor models. The reliability of the LSRPS was measured using Cronbach's Alpha. The implications for the theory and suggestions for future research are discussed. Valuable evidence is added to cross-cultural applications of LSRPS.

1.9. Asif Khan and Javaid Iqbal, Karakoram International University
Gulab Khan, National University of Sciences and Technology

A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON THE NEWLY INITIATED
FOREIGN-FUNDED TEACHERS' PREPARATION
PROGRAMS IN NORTHERN PAKISTAN.

The study, which examines how a foreign-funded teachers' preparation program was implemented, primarily focuses on policy-related matters and curriculum implementation. Despite some of the challenges faced by the instructors and prospective teachers, the two stakeholders acknowledged that the new program is the correct approach for addressing the issues of quality education in Pakistan. The instructors and students agreed that the new Advance Degree in Education (ADE) program, unlike the traditional teachers' preparation programs that have questionable productivity, helped them to broaden their understanding about such concepts as student-centered learning, practice-oriented teaching, multiple methods of teaching and the integration of technology in the teaching and learning processes. However, the study maintains that certain issues, such as questionable recruitment policies, limited

capacities of teacher educators and lack of proper orientation about the ADE program, seem to compromise the productivity of this important intervention.

1.10. Kashif Saeed, Sajjad Ahmad Jan and Syed Munir Ahmad, University of Peshawar.

CORRUPTION AND GOVERNANCE: EVIDENCE FROM POST-9/11 CONFLICT AFFECTED PAKISTAN.

This paper explores the interplay between corruption and governance in post-9/11 Pakistan. Post-9/11 Pakistan is characterized by a protracted conflict that has affected daily lives of people as well as governance trends. Primary data in the form of key informant interviews with government officials, journalists and public representatives is used for this paper. Secondary data sources included research papers, newspaper articles and data pertaining to corruption, governance and conflict have been utilized. Evidence from post-9/11 Pakistan indicates that weak governance is related with corruption and is dependent on the state of the institutions and conflict induced instabilities. The paper outlines how different governments in the post-9/11 period, instead of improving social services delivery for the populace, indulged in mismatched priorities, leading to a lack of accountability and transparency.

1.11. Muhammad Mushtaq and Sultan Mubariz Khan University of Gujrat, Gujrat.

TERRITORIAL ROLE OF SECOND CHAMBER IN PARLIAMENTARY FEDERATIONS: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN.

In federal systems, upper chamber of the legislature is considered as a representative institution of the smaller units but the evidences suggest that the parliamentary features of federations limit the territorial role of the upper/federal chamber. This is because the relative party discipline in parliamentary democracies and the supremacy of popular house on the second chamber in such federations. Building on this proposition, the paper attempts to determine the territorial character of Pakistani Senate through evaluating its role for pro-autonomy legislation during the debates over 18th constitutional amendment in Pakistan. The evidence demonstrates congruence of opinion between the Senators and the members of National Assembly over certain autonomy issues. Hence, it

seems to suggest that the parliamentary nature of the institutions limits the territorial of the Senate of Pakistan.

1.12. Rayna Sadia, Anila Kamal and Humaira Jami, Quaid-i-azam University, Islamabad.

ROLE OF AGGRESSIVE AND ADAPTIVE ANGER EXPRESSION IN PREDICTION OF ACCIDENTS AMONG PAKISTANI DRIVERS.

This study aimed to predict the role of driving anger expressions in accidents among Pakistani drivers. Driving Anger Expression Inventory (DAX; Deffenbacher, Lynch, Oetting, & Swaim, 2002) was translated and adapted into Urdu through back translation. After a tryout on 30 drivers it was administered on 310 car-drivers (218 male and 86 female drivers) with an age range of 18-62 years ($M=32.68, SD=10.91$). Six participants did not mention their gender. Inclusion criterion included minimum age of 18 years when one can legally possess driving license, six months of driving experience with at least six hours of driving weekly. Confirmatory factor analysis indicated poor model fit for the original four factor structure of DAX and exploratory factor analysis supported two factors solution which were named as aggressive anger expression ($\alpha=.95$) and adaptive/constructive anger expression ($\alpha=.81$). Further, logistic regression analysis revealed predictive role of aggressive anger expression in road traffic accidents (RTAs). Age and driving experience had significant negative relationship with aggressive anger expression and significant positive relationship with adaptive/constructive anger expression. Findings also showed that Urdu version of DAX is a valid measure that can help in measuring anger expressions among drivers and its predictive role in traffic related incidents. Based on the findings future implications were discussed to reduce RTAs and other negative consequences of the expressions expressed in driving.

1.13. Wajid Mehmood and Abdul Rauf, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

FAMILY, POLITICS AND SOCIALIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF JAMAAT-I-ISLAMI IN DIR (KP), PAKISTAN.

Family is an important agent for transmission of the norms and values of a dominant culture. It both imparts and preserves the culture and value system of a society or a community. Alongside family, political parties in Pakistan also try to inculcate certain values in the members of the society in general, and their party members in particular. The available literature

shows that Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), an important religio-political party in Pakistan, has its own clear perspective regarding an ideal Muslim society and the role of individuals in that society. This paper focuses on the role of JI-affiliated families to examine the manner in which children are politically socialized. It tries to investigate the question whether the family influences the future political orientation of the children? The paper utilizes the fieldwork conducted in district Dir (Lower), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which has been the only electoral winning bastion of JI in Pakistan for the last fifty years. Based on the data collected through interviews from JI affiliates, the study validates the argument that family plays very significant role in politically socializing its young members. Political and social concepts alongwith religious ideas found in members of JI are thus transmitted to younger generation more through parents in the family then educational institutions, peer groups or mass media.

1.14. Farrukh Habib, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University;
Erum Irshad, University of Peshawar.

IMPACT OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT ON QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ADOLESCENTS.

The present research aimed to explore the quality of life in adolescents following visual impairment and sighted adolescents. The present study tested a hypothesis that there will be a significant difference observed in the quality of life of adolescents with compromised vision and their sighted peers. The sampling technique being used in the study was purposive sampling. The sample comprises 80 adolescents (40=visually impaired and 40=sighted) were recruited from Govt. Institute of Blind, Govt. schools for Boys and Govt. School for Girls from Peshawar, KP. The World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale (WHOQOL-BREF) was used to measure the desired life's quality of visually impaired and their sighted peers. The scale evaluates the life's quality of an individual in four main domains i.e. physical health, psychological, social and environmental. In current study, WHOQOL-BREF (Urdu version) was employed to measure the quality of life of visually impaired adolescents and their counterparts. An independent samples t-test was performed. Findings revealed that visually impaired adolescents experienced an overall lower quality of life and also showed low score in all four domains namely physical health, psychological, social relationships and environment as compared to their sighted peers. Further implications along with suggestions are being discussed.

1.15. Yaqoob Khan Bangash, Information Technology University.

**MISSIONARIES, CHRISTIANITY, AND EDUCATION IN
19TH CENTURY PUNJAB.**

Christianity has been present in South Asia for almost two millennia, with a strong claim of apostolic origins. However, while there has been a continuing presence of the religion in South India, in North India it has had several moments of introduction and extinction. The latest introduction of the Christian religion in North India was via Western Christian missionaries in the early part of the nineteenth century. Earlier banned by the East India Company so that they do not interfere in its mercantile operations, Christian missionaries became a major force in India, despite their small numbers, during the Victorian Age, carrying a strong voice mainly through their educational and healthcare initiatives. Among the first missionaries who arrived in the Punjab in North India were the American Presbyterian Missionaries, who quickly embarked on one of the most extensive educational enterprises in the region. Choosing the Punjab due to its developing 'martial race' theory and untapped nature, these American missionaries braved months at sea and then the long and arduous land journey to Ludhiana, then the extent of the East India Company's territories. The meeting of the Rev'd John C. Lowrie with Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1835, and the setting up of the first English medium school in Ludhiana, were watershed moments in the political and educational history of the Punjab and have had a long and lasting effect on the development of the state and polity in the region.

2. ***FWU Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 12, No.2, Winter 2018.**
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Website: www.sbbwu.edu.pk. Email: journal@sbbwu.edu.pk

- 2.1. **Ahsan-Ur-Rehman**, Elementary and Secondary Education, Peshawar;
Muhammad Ilyas Khan, Hazara University, Mansehra.

WORK-FAMILY INTERFACE AND WOMEN SCHOOL
HEADS: A PAKISTAN CASE.

The question of how work-family conflict affects working mothers in traditional societies has been one of the foci of research during recent decades. This area of academic interest has mainly been explored in corporate organizational contexts but is less investigated in the context of women educational leadership in traditional cultural milieu. The current qualitative study explored the work-family interface: conflict and balance regarding women school heads in a traditional society i.e. Peshawar, Pakistan. Data was collected from 15 female school heads using semi-structured interviews. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings reveal that most of the women school heads experienced conflict in keeping a balance between workplace responsibilities and their family obligations. The problems women school heads encountered in keeping a balance between workplace and family centered responsibilities included the dual burden of responsibilities and the resultant socio-psychological tensions, a sense of frustration and guilt resulting from neglect of responsibilities regarding care for family and children, and an overall mental and psychological stress as a result of coping with the dual nature of their undertaking as working women. This study has important implications for women school heads, their employers and policy makers dealing with school education.

- 2.2. **Humaira Riaz**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar;
Samina Qadir, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi.

A CRITICAL ENQUIRY OF RACISM 'WITHIN THE
IDIOMS OF RELIGION' IN AMERICA.

American attitude grew more intolerant towards Islam and Muslims after 9/11 developing a different type of racism defined as 'Islamophobia'. Insisting that no single explanation effectively reported for the range of American racism, the paper proposed to establish a link between racism and Islamophobia. The study was qualitative and analyzed the data within

Fredrickson's concept of racism as scavenger ideology, reviewing researches from 20th century scholarship. It claimed that racism as a manifestation of antislavery prejudice had sustained in the history of America. Islamophobia as an ideological war is brought forward to justify Western particularly American racism in the backdrop of 9/11 terrorist attacks. It is not a new concept but a fabrication of the old animosity. The study offered a historical record of racism through which an inclusive account of Islamophobia was elaborated. It concluded that the entwined concepts spelled new life and ideology construction embedded in religious fear around the globe. It is significant as it will fill the gap in the contemporary research by examining the question of Islamophobia in relation to racism in a substantive manner.

2.3. Nighat Yasmin, Social Welfare and Bait-ul-Maal Department.

A STUDY ON REPORTING OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT BY WORKING WOMEN IN LAHORE-PAKISTAN.

In Pakistan, cases of sexual harassment are often reported in print and electronic media. Though Harassment Acts and Laws have been introduced but still a vast majority is reluctant to share this issue with friends, colleagues and even families. Therefore, this study is designed to explore the reporting behavior of working women towards sexual harassment and to highlight responsive style of families, friends, colleagues and higher authorities on reporting the issue. Respondents were approached through purposive sampling method and data was collected from only those females who experienced workplace harassment at any stage in life. Questionnaire was used as tool of data collection. Results of the study revealed that majority women do not discuss and report the event of sexual harassment. Those who discuss and report receive negative response of family as well as from higher authorities in offices. Results further ascertained the fact that no concrete action is taken against perpetrators and if someone reports it, they did not find any satisfactory response on it. Majority respondents showed dissatisfaction upon the action taken. The government needs to properly execute women protection bills and laws in true spirit in order to provide a workplace environment that is conducive to women.

- 2.4. Aamer Taj**, Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar;
Sadiq Ali Agha Khan, Education Services, Chitral.

EROSION OF KALASHA'S RELIGIO-CULTURAL IDENTITY
 IN NORTHERN PAKISTAN: CONTEXT, CAUSES
 AND IMPLICATIONS.

Belief in religion and practice of cultural constructs are critical factors that shape up people's perceptions about their social identity. Religio-cultural identity is a source of recognition, self-actualization and social acceptance. This paper examines the causal factors that lead to rapid erosion of religio-cultural identity of Kalasha community in Pakistan. A multitude of factors are responsible for this phenomenon. The study reveals that factors such as love marriages, threats from religious extremists, preaching of Islam by clergymen, teaching of Islamic Studies in public schools, extreme levels of poverty, highly expensive customs and rituals inscribed in Kalasha religion, technological development, social interface with surrounding communities and lack of serious efforts on the part of government and civil society organizations to preserve the Kalasha culture are responsible for social transformation of Kalasha community.

- 2.5. Uzma Dayan** and **Shafqat Perveen**, University of Peshawar;
Muhammad Ilyas Khan, Hazara University, Mansehra.

TRANSITION FROM PRE-SERVICE TRAINING TO
 CLASSROOM: EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES OF
 NOVICE TEACHERS IN PAKISTAN.

Novice teachers get into the teaching profession with a set of beliefs about teaching and learning, which are usually formed during the pre-service training. Novice teachers, however, often find themselves in a difficult state during their transition from training to the classroom. This qualitative study aimed at exploring the experiences and challenges of novice teachers transitioning into actual school and classroom teaching. The data for the study was collected through semi-structured interviews with a sample of 16 novice teachers. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis. The challenges that novice teachers faced during their transition included the application of student-centered pedagogies in large classes, dealing with individual differences, non-cooperative school staff, parental interference in school affairs and heavy workload. The respondents' coping strategies included establishing rapport with students, applying innovative models of lesson planning and adjusting to school culture. Implications for teacher training programs include establishing partnership

between training institutions and the schools, need-based in-service training and refresher courses. The study also proposes a model for novice teachers' adjustment to practical school life.

2.6. Saima Kalsoom and Anila Kamal, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND MULTITASKING ABILITY PREDICTORS OF MARITAL ADJUSTMENT OF WORKING MARRIED INDIVIDUALS.

This study aimed to predict marital adjustment from emotional intelligence and multitasking ability. The sample of 222 working married men ($n=145$) and women ($n=77$) with age range of (23-70) years and ($M=38.74$ & $SD=9.19$) was selected by employing purposive convenience sampling to collect data on three self-report measures i.e. Communication Specific Multitasking Measurement Instrument, Dyadic Adjustment Scale, and Self Report Measure of Emotional Intelligence. Reliability analysis showed satisfactory levels of alpha coefficients and results showed emotional intelligence and multitasking ability as significant positive predictors for marital adjustment. Additionally, subscales of emotional intelligence measure i.e. emotional self-regulation and emotional self-awareness predicted marital adjustment significantly. Moreover, emotional self-regulations, emotional self-awareness, and interpersonal skills as subscales of emotional intelligence also positively predicted dyadic cohesion, dyadic consensus, dyadic satisfaction and affectional expression as subscales for marital adjustment.

2.7. Tahir Saleem and Uzma Anjum, Air University, Islamabad;
Arab Naz, University of Malakand, Pakistan.

PRAGMATIC TRANSFER IN PAKISTANI ENGLISH SPEAKERS APOLOGY RESPONSES: IMPACT OF SOCIAL POWER.

The current study investigates the impact of social power on the performance and perception of Pakistani English Speakers' use of apology responses. Two instruments, a discourse completion test (DCT, translated version for Pakistani Urdu speakers) and a scale response questionnaire (SRQ, both in Urdu and English), are used for data collection. The findings illustrate that Pakistani English speakers (PakE) pragmatic choices are clearly influenced by their perceptions of various socio-cultural, socio-religious and contextual variables. The PakE and Pakistani Urdu speakers (PakU) are found being influenced by the social

power of their interlocutors. The participants of both PakE and PakU groups used Acceptance strategies (Adrefiza & Jones, 2013) when they responded to the apologies of higher status speakers and preferred to acknowledge the apologies of equal and lower level interlocutors. They are also found using more Rejection strategies than British English speakers (BritE) while responding to lower level interlocutors, indicating that Pakistani society abides by non-egalitarian status. In contrast, British English speakers preferred to use Acceptance and Evasion strategies more often while interacting with the people of higher, equal and lower level interlocutors. The findings further highlight the influence of socio-religious aspects on the PakE and PakU groups, as they more often used positive politeness (Holmes, 1995), in contrast, British English speakers prefer to use both (Holmes 1995; Adrefiza & Jones, 2013) positive and negative politeness.

2.8. Sajid Jamil, Muhammad Iqbal Majoka and Habib Elahi Sahibzada,
Hazara University Mansehra, Pakistan.

INVESTIGATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) RELATED RESOURCES AND PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' COMPETENCIES IN ICTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL.

The present study was conducted to examine ICT related facilities and resources availability at Pakistani universities. In addition, this research investigated the competence level of prospective teachers in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for different purposes. A questionnaire probing ICTs related facilities and competence level of prospective teachers was used for the collection of data. Data were collected from 480 randomly selected prospective teachers of 12 public sector universities selected from Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federal area of Pakistan. Main findings of the study show that personal computers, interactive whiteboards and laptops were available to the majority of the respondents at their institutions. On the other hand, the majority of the prospective teachers reported that they were lacking in facilities like online labs, virtual libraries, virtual classrooms and satellites cable. The majority of the prospective teachers were able to use computer, laptop and interactive whiteboard. The majority of the respondents were competent in using Microsoft Word documents. They were able to save a document to a location on a drive, could switch between open documents and create back-ups of important files. The

majority of respondents were not competent enough to use online library, virtual library, virtual classroom, satellites cable, virtual resource centre, scanner, bulletin board and printer. This study has future implication in teachers education for the provision of basic ICTs related resources so that prospective teachers may be equipped with essential skills for using ICTs in educational setting.

2.9. Sarwat Sultan and Sana Khurram, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

DETERMINANTS OF LIFE MEANINGFULNESS AMONG RECOVERING SUBSTANCE USERS.

This study is based on whether the perceived social support and spiritual wellbeing determine meaningfulness of life among recovering substance users. It is a social survey and the sample of which consisted of 232 recovering substance users who were contacted at hospitals in Multan city, Pakistan. A booklet consisting of four scales was administered on the respondents. The data analysis indicated life meaningfulness to be positively co-related with perceived social support and spiritual wellbeing, however, it appeared to be having an adverse relationship with anxiety states. Hierarchical regression analysis suggested that social support from family and religious wellbeing were more beneficial than that of from friends and existential wellbeing respectively in explaining meaningfulness of life of the respondents. The results further demonstrated that depression, anxiety and stress did not predict life meaningfulness among the respondents. It was concluded that perceived social support and spiritual wellbeing have positive effects and determine the meaningfulness of life among the respondents.

2.10. Mariam Bibi and Nida Zafar, University of the Punjab, Lahore;
Rukhsana Kausar, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

PERCEIVED AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP PRACTICES, ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AND TEAM INNOVATIVENESS IN EMPLOYEES OF MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES.

The current study examined whether organizational climate has a moderating role in relationship between perceived authentic leadership practices and team innovativeness in employees of multinational companies. The sample comprised of 102 employees from five

multinational companies in Lahore, Pakistan. For assessment, Perceived Authentic Leadership Practices Scale (Mubashir & Fida, 2014), Organizational Climate Scale (Suarez, Fernandez, Alvarez, Pedrero, & Cueto, 2013) and Team Innovation Scale (West & Wallace, 1991) were used. Results showed that organizational climate has a moderating effect on the relationship between authentic leadership practices: being true to oneself; being true to work; being true to values and team innovativeness in employees. Results also showed an interaction effect of organizational climate with perceived authentic leadership practices and being true to values on team innovativeness in employees of multinational companies. Findings highlight the significance of leadership in organizational climate and inculcation of innovativeness in organizational settings in Pakistan.

2.11. Junaid Ahmad, Muhammad Imran Malik and Asim Anwar, COMSATS University Islamabad, (Virtual/Attock Campus) Pakistan.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEE'S PERFORMANCE IN TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY.

The study aims at examining the impact of knowledge management on employee performance. Two aspects of knowledge management, such as, sharing tacit knowledge and use of technology are examined in relation to employee performance. Validated, self-administered questionnaires were used to gather primary responses from a sample of 300 middle level Information Technology managers using convenience sampling technique. The regression analysis was carried out for deriving results. Overall knowledge management significantly impact employee performance. Moreover, the tacit knowledge sharing has greater contributions towards employee performance than the use of technology. For improving performance of employees, the managers must use knowledge management approaches such as sharing tacit knowledge and using technology that enhance performance for obtaining better organizational outcomes. Sharing tacit knowledge and adequate use of technology were not examined earlier in the IT sector context in Pakistan, especially in the organization that experienced several phases of re-structuring.

- 2.12. Raza Rahman Khan Qazi and Sadaf Bashir**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar;
Naila Aman Qazi, University of Peshawar.

CRISIS AND CONFLICT: REFORMING THROUGH
TRANSFORMING POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE
STRUCTURE OF FATA.

The long-existing multipronged crisis and conflict in the remote Pakhtun tribal areas of Pakistan, has been a topic of concentrated debate. There has been a conflict of opinion among historians, political analysts, legal-constitutional experts and officials regarding the factors underlying the crisis and conflict in the region, formerly called FATA, and its solution. This paper discovers that the underlying cause of multidimensional political, economic and social crisis and the resultant conflict there has been the indeterminate or imprecise political and legal status of the region. The political and legal confusion regarding the region although has had existed since the creation of Pakistan but exacerbated after 9/11 terrorist attacks in the U.S. as the region became the largest base of national and international terrorist organizations. Militants and terrorists interacted with the long-existing political, economic and social crisis, which resulted in colossal conflict. This study throws light on the crisis and conflict, region's existing decadent and decrepit political-legal apparatus and the best alternative political arrangement in this regard. The research approach for the paper is qualitative and methodology includes personal interviews of authors with experts and stakeholders, secondary data analysis on the subject and documentation of the main themes on the topic.

- 2.13. Farzana Naheed Khan and Muhammad Tariq Majeed**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

DOES SOCIAL CAPITAL GREASES OR SANDS THE
WHEELS OF CORRUPTION: A PANEL
DATA ANALYSIS.

The study investigates the relationship between corruption and social capital (trust) for a panel of 72 countries over the period 1984-2016. The study employs pooled OLS, random effects, two-stage least squares and GMM estimation techniques for empirical analysis. The main variable of interest "trust" enters significantly in all models and suggests that more trusting countries are less likely to experience corruption. Moreover, the results remain consistent even after the inclusion of control variables such as GDP per capita, government size and import openness. In general,

regardless of the technique we apply and the model specification we follow, trust sands the wheels of corruption. Furthermore, the study conducts granger causality test to address the issue of reverse causation of variables and provides a clear identification of the causal link from trust to corruption. Our study identifies social capital as an important channel through which corruption can be controlled. Therefore, human capital investments should concentrate on the augmentation of social capital (trust) for the efficient control of corruption.

2.14. Arshad Munir, University of Gujrat, Gujrat;

Naseem Akhter, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar.

MARRIAGE IN ISLAM: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON NON-TRADITIONAL MARRIAGES IN PAKISTAN.

Matrimonial is a permissible agreement between a male and a female in Islam. Own free wills by the both gender is mandatory to inter in the Islamic marriage. A female especially has all the rights to choose a husband for her and no one has the right to force her to marry against her will. However, studies indicates that the trend like exchange marriage, eloped marriages, cousin marriages, vani, court marriages, love marriages and forced marriage, etc. are growing day by day in Pakistani public. We are discussing the prevailing scenario regarding the trends of now a day kinds of marriages in this research as well as the instruction of Islam, opinions of the jurisprudence along with the grounds and motives of such marriages and perceive them in the view of Islamic teachings to recognize and classify them to be right or wrong.

2.15. Maria B Shahid, National University of Modern Languages

Samina Amin Qadir, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi.

SOCIAL SEMIOTIC MULTIMODAL REPRESENTATIONS OF GENDER IDENTITY IN PAKISTANI DOCUMENTARY FILM SAVING FACE.

This article is based on the first Pakistani Oscar winning documentary Saving Face (2012) which investigates Pakistani gender identity construction of victims and perpetrators of acid related violence. The article is rooted in Kress and Van Leeuwen's Visual Semiotic Theory (2006) and Social Actor Theory (2008). Visual Semiotic Theory analyzes multimodal discourse strategies in selected images at representational and interactive level to investigate the interplay of various modes, while

Social Actor Theory analyzes lexical choices to investigate representation of roles of social actors at lexical, grammatical and discursive level. The results show how language and ideology are intertwined in the film during this period. Firstly, gender representation gives more space to female acid burnt victims but in the process men are represented from a narrow lens. Secondly, the film is an appraisal of female victims' struggles and engages in a social and legislative dialogue to give basic human rights to women. Thirdly, the article highlights the cultural specific gender roles in various ways by converging towards conventionally 'masculine' and 'feminine' roles. The article shows that women representation in media is at a crossroads of reshaping discriminatory stereotypes.

3. **Global Media Journal Pakistan Edition, Vol. XI, Issue No. 1, Spring 2018. ISSN: 2518-2595. Editor: Dr. Saqib Riaz. Organization: Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad-Pakistan. Website: <https://aiou.edu.pk/SAB/gmj/CurrentIssue.asp>**

- 3.1. **Dr. Abdul Wajid Khan**, Assistant Professor, **Ghulam Safdar**, Ph.D Scholar and **Malahat Ashraf**, M. Phil Scholar, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

EFFECTS OF MOBILE PHONE USAGE ON SOCIAL
BEHAVIOURS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A CASE
STUDY OF ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY OF
BAHAWALPUR, PAKISTAN.

After the innovation of mobile phone, society has beard many changes regarding individual growth and ways of communication. People's routine, norms, culture, habits and behaviours are affecting by the use of mobile phone. Many individuals value their mobile phones as high as is life for them and they keep this device with them always. The present study was designed to explore that to what extent the social behaviours of students are changing due to the use of mobile phone. The present study was conducted in the Islamia University of Bahawalpur based on quantitative technique. A questionnaire consisted on 10 questions was designed and were distributed among 460 students of different departments by using convenience sampling method. Through the descriptive method, results were evaluated and the result of this study revealed that social behaviours of students like their participation in a social gathering, sleep timings and physical activities or physical games are affecting. To lie about actual location have become easy now by the usage of mobile phone. Students accepted that mobile has taken control of their lives.

- 3.2. **Dr. Nasim Ishaq**, Assistant Professor, Government Fatima Jinnah College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan;
Dr. Noshina Saleem, Assistant Professor/Incharge, Institute of Communication Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS
MAGAZINES REGARDING US OPERATIONS
IN PAKISTAN.

The intention of this paper is to examine the news items of *The Economist*, *The Herald* and *Time* about US operations in Pakistan.

Qualitative thematic analysis by selecting 113 news items from these news-magazines. Themes are operationalized. The findings revealed four major themes: legitimization of operations, Pakistan double standards, Pakistan as frontline ally and dehumanization of Pakistani political and military officers.

- 3.3. Dr. Taimur-ul-Hassan**, Dean, School of Media and Communication Studies, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore, Pakistan;
Dr. Ghulam Shabir, Former Chairman, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Pakistan;
Waqar Ahmed Seyal, Research Associate, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore, Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT COVERAGE IN PAKISTAN, CHINA AND INDIA.

This study analyzes the frequency, prominence and category of development coverage in Pakistan, China and India—all countries forming an important region and carrying out development. Using the framework of Development Journalism, hypotheses related to development coverage and its prominence were tested through quantitative content analysis of development related news stories, editorials and articles published in *Dawn* (Pakistan), *Times of India* (India) and *People's Daily* (China) from January 1 to March 31, 2016. The content, related to development issues, was analyzed in terms of frequency, prominence and direction of development coverage. The purpose was to compare and determine the importance of development related news stories, editorials and articles in these three countries. Study revealed that while the Indian newspaper covered development related issues most frequently, China's newspaper gave high prominence to development issues as compared to Pakistani and Indian newspapers. Pakistani press lacked both in frequency, prominence and lack of information related to development sphere.

- 3.4. Ojomo, Olusegun W.**, Associate Professor of Journalism & Mass Communication, Babcock University, Nigeria;
Atakiti, Ifeoluwa O., PhD Scholar, Department of Mass Communication, Babcock University, Nigeria.

POSTGRADUATES' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND USE OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT IN RESEARCH.

The Freedom of Information (FOI) Act aims at giving individuals access to public records and information. It is an Act that could serve as a wealth of tool in the hands of researchers. The study therefore examined the

Knowledge, Attitude and Use of FOI Act by postgraduate students in academic research. The study was anchored on the libertarian theory. It adopted the survey research method in gathering data. The simple random sampling technique was used to select 209 postgraduate students from University of Lagos (UNILAG). From the 203 copies of questionnaire analyzed, the study found that while one quarter (24.1%) of the respondents do not know about the FOI, majority of the respondents who know about the Act do not have an in-depth knowledge of its provisions. The study also found that despite the knowledge that postgraduate students have on FOI, about half of the respondents (49.3%) to a large extent do not make use of the Act in research. The study thus recommended that the National Orientation Agency (NOA) in conjunction with the media should do an awareness campaign on the existence of the FOI Act and its relevance in academic research.

- 3.5. Dr. Saqib Riaz**, Chairman/Associate Professor, Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad;
Farrukh Nazir, Ph.D Scholar, Media & Communication, University of Gujrat, Pakistan;
Muhammad Bilal Bhatti, Ph.D, Media & Communication, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL SATIRICAL SHOWS ON YOUTH'S PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC PROCESS.

The current research study investigated the influence of political satirical shows on the youth's participation in democratic process. The main objectives were to seek out; whether and how political comedy shows influence the individual's participation in democratic process; to find out how viewers consume political comedy shows; to find out the relationship of perception about politics with political knowledge and participation and to find out whether political involvement through comedy shows playing positive role in political socialization or not. The survey method was applied. The results of the research concluded that political satirical shows were the main source of political information ($M=2.61$, $S.D=1.06$). It also be concluded that exposure to the political satirical shows made the respondents more political aware ($M=2.63$, $S.D=0.95$). Political affiliation was not affected by exposure to the satirical shows that results in no voting affect of the shows. Higher rate of trust ($M=1.31$, $S.D=0.46$) on the

political comedy shows indicated the gap between the contents and the public demand.

- 3.6. Dr. Wajid Zulqarnain**, Assistant Professor/Program Manager; **Amna Zareef**, Lecturer, and **Naveed Ullah Hashmi**, Lecturer, Media Sciences Department, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST), Islamabad, Pakistan.

DESIGN AND AESTHETIC ANALYSIS OF PAKISTANI STAMPS FOR THE POSITIVE IMAGE OF PAKISTAN IN WORLD.

Pakistan is the country rich in cultural treasures, having ancient monuments to contemporary wonders. Postage stamps being called as silent ambassadors contribute to improve image of a country. Pakistan Post Office is one of the oldest government organizations in the Sub-Continent, designing and dealing in stampage of Pakistan. This study was aimed to find out the factors in postal stamps design that contribute to enhance the positive image of Pakistan in world. The study is quantitative in nature based on aesthetic design theory and the findings of the study reflected that if balance, symmetry, colors, aesthetics, breathing space, harmony and eye movement incorporated properly and aesthetically in postal designs, it can support to improve image of Pakistan worldwide. Findings from this study can be applied by the concerned authorities to take concrete measures for improving stamp design to enhance image of Pakistan globally.

- 3.7. Dr. Malik Adnan**, Assistant Professor, **Dr. Babar Hussain Shah**, Lecturer, **Dr. Shazia Shahab Shaikh**, Assistant Professor, Department of Media Studies, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

TELEVISION VIEWING HABITS OF WOMEN IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN.

Development of television in the globe has been astonishing. It has become a constant feature in the family circle over the past few years. Television in Pakistan has been fast evolving as a most important source of mass education, leisure and pleasure. The basic goal of this study is to discover the television viewing habits of women in province of Punjab. It targeted women in selected districts (Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan and Rawalpindi) between the ages of 15-45 years. A representative sample of 1500 women television viewers was interviewed. The study recorded the women's television viewing pattern, level of viewing, preferred television transmission, favorite television programs, favorite

watching time and reasons for television viewing. In this study, survey method has been applied to obtain data from large representative population. The findings of the research study indicated that the number of respondents who were watching TV on daily basis was more than that of watching often or once in a week. Majority of the respondents were watching television up to two hours per day and most of the respondents were agreed that they are free to watch TV programs of their own choice. Moreover, most of the respondents were watching TV with family instead of watching alone or with friends. Time passing and seeking entertainment were the major reasons behind viewing TV among the most of the women. Dramas, films, sports, news and music were the major genres of TV viewed by the respondents. Morning shows were also the major programs viewed by most of the women in the Punjab. Furthermore, it can be safely said that most of the respondents were viewing more than 10 channels per day. The most of the respondents viewing time of television was in the night time and afternoon. As for as television transmission is concerned majority shared that they mostly view the Indian TV transmission.

3.8. Mazhar Hussain, Research Scholar, **Dr. Asad Munir**, Lecturer,
Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University,
Islamabad, Pakistan.

SEEING IS BELIEVING: AUDIENCE PERCEPTION ABOUT FOOD ADVERTISEMENTS ON BILLBOARD.

This is an exploratory study that is investigating audience perception about outdoor advertisements of edibles. Researchers likewise find perception of audience in regards to billboards of edible advertisements in Karachi South District as far as education and consistency to the social standards and estimations of the general public. Researchers try to find answers of social experiment about perception of audience, liking, disliking and motivation for purchasing a product under the influence of advertisement on billboards. Advertisement is not a new phenomenon, need of the audience change and varies with the passage of time, also strategies of the advertisers keep changing to target the audience for boosting sales. Products may not change the feeling of the audience but the advertisements may do, through propaganda, emotional and glamorous content. This study will investigate that how billboards can change the perception of audience to buy the product; what the key factors are that obstacle to change the buying behavior; what observation do the audiences keep in commercials, portrayal of women in outdoor advertisements of edibles and strategies of the advertisers.

4. **Grassroots**, Vol. 52, No. 1, Jan-June 2018. ISSN: 1726-0396;
Editor: Prof. Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar; Organization: Pakistan
Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Allama I. I. Kazi
Campus, Jomshoro, Sindh.
Website: <http://sujo.usindh.edu.pk/index.php/Grassroots>,
E-mail: editor.grassroots@usindh.edu.pk
- 4.1. **Nasim Zaidi**, Ph.D Scholar, National University of Modern Languages,
Islamabad;
Dr. Sufiyana Khatoon Malik, Professor and Dean, Faculty of Social
Sciences, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

EFFECT OF READING COMPREHENSION ON
DEVELOPING WRITING SKILL OF PRIMARY
LEVEL STUDENTS.

The study was set out to investigate the effect of reading comprehension in developing writing skill of the students in the subject of English at primary level. Most of the studies at different level of education revealed that there is a strong relation between reading comprehension and writing. It was an experimental study in which pre-test post-test control group design was used to conduct the experiment. Reading material was taken from books prescribe for the syllabus by Federal Board. In order to measure the performance of the students', teacher-made achievement tests were prepared by the researcher. The validity of the developed instrument was checked through expert opinion and reliability was checked through pilot testing. This experimental work was carried out for 12 weeks in a public sector school in primary section in Islamabad. Population of experiment was grade IV students. Seventy-six students were selected from class IV for experiment through draw method. Students were assigned to experimental and control group after their performance in pre-test. Experimental group was extensively made reading comprehension in the subjects of English while control group was taught through traditional method. After the completion of the experimental period post-test was administered. The data collected through teacher-made achievement test was analyzed applying independent t-test. The results of study revealed that extensive reading practice in the subject of English significantly affects the writing skill of students at primary level as compared to the traditional teaching method.

- 4.2. Shah Nawaz Mangi**, Research Scholar, Area Study Centre Far East & South East Asia, University of Sindh and Lecturer, Government College, Hyderabad;
Dr. Naimatullah Shah, Professor, Institute of Public Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;
Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar, Director and Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

POLITICAL INTERESTS OF PUBLIC IN PAKISTAN.

To enhance public political participation, it is mandatory to examine individual psychological involvement in political affairs. The current study is an effort to investigate public political interest (psychological involvement) in Pakistan. For this purpose, a survey instrument was adopted from the existing literature. By using that instrument data was collected from the urban areas of the country. It was analyzed by using SPSS version 24.0 for windows. Results of the study suggest that people living in the urban areas are comparatively more interested in the political affairs than the people living in the rural areas of the country. Additionally, a significant effect of explanatory variables such as age, gender, education, efficacy and performance evolution on public political interest was also found.

- 4.3. Dr. Saeed Anwar**, Assistant Professor, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad;
Dr. Mumtaz Ali, University of Karachi, Karachi;
Dr. Ameer Ali Abro, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

RELATIONSHIP OF SHYNESS WITH PARENTAL EDUCATION AND FAMILY STRUCTURE.

Shyness affects and influences the classroom performance of the students. The objectives of the study were: (1) to check the relationship of shyness with parental education; (2) to check the relationship of shyness with family structure. Two hundred and fifty two students of different colleges of Rawalpindi/Islamabad were population of the study and 42 students of B.Com were selected as a sample for this study. A random sampling technique was used for this study. The researcher got the data with the help of personal visits to the colleges. Crozier's shyness questionnaire was used by the researcher for measuring shyness. A self-developed questionnaire was also used to know the correlates of shyness. Chi-square test of independence was used for data analysis. The results

of the study showed that shyness depended upon these correlates of shyness as parental education and family structure. The findings of the research showed that bigger structure of family has good impact on personality of the student and he would get many chances of social interaction consequently he would be less shy. If the family structure is smaller than due to less social interactions and dealings, the student would be shy. Moreover, parental education has also an impact on children shyness. According to findings, if the parents are highly qualified and educated, their children would be less shy but if parents are illiterate or uneducated, then students would be shy. It shows that shyness depends on parental education and there is an association between shyness and parental education. In order to remove this problem of shyness some steps should be taken as parents and teachers may not criticize their children and learners without any reason and more exposure should be provided to students.

- 4.4. Hassan Bin Zubair**, Ph.D Scholar (English Literature), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad;
Dr. Farzana Baloch, Professor, and **Mashooq Ali Khowaja**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

SHALLOW ENVIRONMENTALISM IN RAPID CLIMATE CHANGE: AN ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL DISCOURSE.

This paper examines the rapid climate change in Pakistan and national environmental discourse. This also observes the dominant understandings on the topic which problematizes the standard assumptions and interrogates the geographical literature on this particular subject. The main area of "climate change adaptation" is selected for the analysis which is a major part of "National Climate Change Policy of Pakistan 2012" in which five sub-divisional partitions, "Water Resources, Agriculture and Live Stock, Human Health, Forestry and Biodiversity" There are several factors interlinked in the crucial climate change situation in the country and different kinds of discourses are used at different levels to describe the whole situation in Pakistan. Critical discourse analysis of national climate change policy brings the clear picture in front of the whole world and it shows Pakistan's vulnerability in specific areas to climate change. Several policy measures have been presented which are analyzed on different levels of discourse with shallow environmentalism and deep ecology. This

paper will be helpful for the discourse analysts as well as the national climate change policy makers in Pakistan.

- 4.5. Mohammad Hanif Baloch**, Lecturer, Government College Winder District, Lasbela, Baluchistan;
Dr. Imdad Ali Khowaja, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Sindh;
Dr. Kamleshwer Lohana, Assistant Professor, Mehran University Institute of Science, Technology and Development, Jamshoro.

EFFECT OF CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF BALOCHISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF GWADAR PORT.

Gwadar city is located between the two most important Gulf and Persian regions of the world. Both areas are so rich in resources, simply it is said that those regions are famous for the production of oil and gas. The southern border of Balochistan province is situated in the Arabian Sea. After the construction of a sea port in 2008 with the technical and financial assistance of China, the status of this thinly populated city of Balochistan province has been converted into the economic corridor for suitable trading between the countries of the world. Nowadays trading is possible through the sea port, where a country can earn a billion dollars, as port directly connects one area to another area of the world. This paper introduces the economic effects of trading such as growth. It is expected that the project would generate thousands of jobs for the local people because of the construction of new industries, agricultural reforms. Some areas of Pakistan, there is still a need for mutual development to produce greater economic opportunity. The economic corridor of collaboration should be extended with a view to continuously increase the scope for economic growth and for placing a solid basis for closer ties between two countries.

- 4.6. Sameena Khokhar**, Assistant Professor and Ph.D Scholar,
Dr. Muhammad Khan Sangi, Professor, Institute of English Language & Literature, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES AND STYLES OF SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS.

An increasing body of academic knowledge suggests that there is no single ideal strategy in second language learning and use, since there are various factors involved in learning i.e. needs, styles, context and types of learners. Present study explores Language Learning Strategies and their

types, with particular focus on learner's styles and individual characteristics. Study also looks at application and effectiveness of strategies in second language learning and proficiency. Authors identified application of several strategies in language classroom in the context of Pakistan. Authors also revealed that there is no single best strategy in language learning. Language teachers need to figure out fitting strategy and adjusting it appropriately to learners' specific style, context and socio-cultural background.

4.7. Dr. Maria Shaikh, Associate Professor,
Dr. Aisha Bashir Shah, Professor, and
Dr. Samiuddin Shaikh, Associate Professor, Institute of Business
Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION FACTORS:
A CASE STUDY OF JAMSHORO JOINT
VENTURE LIMITED (JJVL).

This research has been conducted with a view to find out the employee intrinsic and extrinsic motivation factors at JJVL. This research gives strategies to improve lack of motivation of employees of JJVL and similar organizations. Generally, a well-defined motivation is known as the psychological driver or power which controls the way of an individual's level of determination, alongwith an individual's tendency to face hurdles. The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative methods. The data is analyzed through such statistical tools as Correlation, Cross tab and chi square through the use of SPSS 20 based on table as well as graphical representation. The study focused on current empirical outcomes in order to examine the motivations along with prospects that support employee growth initiatives so that corresponding assumptions and necessary implementations made possible to exercise. The study concluded that employee motivation is essential for organizations betterment and development.

- 4.8. Dr. Sabia Shafaq Shah**, Associate Professor, Institute of Business Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;
Dr. Asif Ali Shah, Assistant Professor, Mehran University Institute of Science, Technology and Development (MUISTD), Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro;
Nosheen Khaskhelly, Lecturer, Abida Taherani Sindh Development Studies Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**PRAGMATISM RESEARCH PARADIGM: A
 PHILOSOPHICAL FRAMEWORK OF ADVOCATING
 METHODOLOGICAL PLURALISM IN SOCIAL
 SCIENCE RESEARCH.**

A philosophical stance in social science research informs the overall research methodology and provides the rationale to understand the philosophical underpinning of a particular research study. Due to the pivotal role of the philosophical underpinning which informs the overall research strategy, there has been growing debate among social science researchers concerning what paradigms/worldviews researchers should bring to the social science inquiry. Primarily, this paper throws light on the long lasting issue regarding the use of either positivism (quantitative) or constructivism (qualitative) research paradigm in the social science research and offers rationale pertinent to use of pragmatism (quantitative and qualitative) research paradigm in social science research. This paper argued that pragmatism as a philosophical underpinning facilitates mixed methods researchers to inquire into some aspects of social research with quantitative approach and some others with qualitative approach, which can contribute to achieving a consensus on conceptualizing good quality social research. This paper concludes that pragmatism philosophical approach due to its wider orientation through advocating methodological pluralism can produce socially useful knowledge which enables researchers to appreciate the complexity and unpredictability of social life.

- 4.9. Sumra Haleem Shaikh**, Ph.D Scholar;
Dr. Imamuddin Khoso, Professor;
Dr. Saima Kamran Pathan, Assistant Professor, Institute of Business Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**THE IMPACT OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATING FACTORS ON
 EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE: A COMPARATIVE
 ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF
 SINDH, PAKISTAN.**

The main theme of research is to determine the impact of internal motivation factors on employees' performance. This study is a comparative analysis of food and textile industries of Sindh, Pakistan. The

data for this study has been collected through questionnaires. Reliability test has been conducted through Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0. In this paper, data analysis is done using Pearson correlation, analysis of variance (ANOVA), independent t-test and multiple regression techniques. The results have shown that all intrinsic factors have positive and significant impact on employee's performance.

- 4.10. Dr. Zahid H. Channa**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Benazirabad;
Dr. Erum Khushnood Zahid Shaikh, Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;
Dr. Muneer-ud-Din Soomro, Dean, Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

THAR COAL PROJECT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION CAPACITY.

Thar coal field area is spread 9100 square kilometers in Thar desert area of district Tharparkar, Sindh province of Pakistan. The desert area is totally different area of Pakistan due to very limited income generating opportunities, food insecurity, scant water resources, lack of health facilities and low literacy rate. However, economic activities depend on the monsoon rain and the major source of income is livestock rearing and agriculture. Hence, a substantial number of people are seasonally migrated in search of food and fodder. The discovery of coal in 1988 is highlighted at national and international level as a sixth largest lignite coal reserves in the World. For the purpose of coal extraction, Government of Sindh and Pakistan initiated Thar coal projects without local consent of indigenous people of Thar coal field area and such act has a negative impact on the development process. This research paper is to find out the local consent in the shape of community participation in the Thar Coal Development project. The study reveals that community awareness and participation is recorded at the lowest level whereas complete negligence of females and just 3% male participated. Moreover, the major source of information is media, rumors and NGOs.

- 4.11. Asma Bano**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;
Dr Ambreen Zeb Khaskhelly, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MINIMUM WAGE POLICY AS A POLICY TOOL IN POVERTY REDUCTION.

The debate on the effectiveness of minimum wage policy between academics, economists, and legislators is going on in the world for several

years, whereas in Pakistan very little work has been done on this issue. This study explores the effectiveness of minimum wage policy as a tool of poverty reduction. This study attempts to examine rich household survey data of industrial sector workers of Hyderabad through self-administered SEQOL questionnaire plus data collected from legal documentations, articles and research on the topic in Pakistan. It is descriptive analytical research analyzed data through descriptive statistics, tabulation, charts, figures, and used qualitative techniques for reporting reviews. The evidence shows that majority of the people are getting less than set minimum wage. Minimum wage is a useful policy in poverty reduction but not the only one tool to curtail poverty. It should be the top priority of minimum wage policy to protect living standard of the workers concerned with it.

4.12. Humera Hakro, Lecturer, Department of International Relations, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;

Dr. Naghma Mangrio, Professor, Department of International Relations & Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

US-INDIA RELATIONS FROM ESTRANGEMENT TO RAPPROCHEMENT.

Since the end of Cold War, relations between US and India were established for different geopolitical and strategic purposes. America got seismic shift in its foreign policy from estrangement to engagement with India. In the post-Cold War period, the geopolitical realities of the South Asian region impale America to make amicable relations with India. Events like disintegration of the Soviet Union, rise of China, and deteriorated situation of Afghanistan after withdrawal of Soviet forces had created an administrative gap in the country. The rise of Taliban and other terrorist groups under the leadership of Osama Bin Laden appeared to pose an imminent threat to US security. In this sordid geo-political conditions, America decided to establish geostrategic and economic relations with India to counter emerging threats to it. At the initial period of 21st century the events like 9/11 and occupation of Afghanistan by NATO forces opened up new vistas of friendship between India and America. This research has highlighted major geostrategic, defence, economic and technological engagements between India and the US during the period of post-Cold War era and after the event of 9/11.

- 4.13. Ikramuddin Junejo** and **Dr. Khizer Hyat Khuhawar**, SZABIST, Hyderabad Campus, Pakistan;
Dr. Imdad Hussain Sahito, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur.

FACTORS INFLUENCING BRAND LOYALTY OF
SPORTSWEAR AMONG BUSINESS STUDENTS: A CASE
STUDY OF HYDERABAD, SINDH, PAKISTAN.

In this study factors influencing brand loyalty on business students in sportswear in Hyderabad Sindh are examined from 200 business administration university students. We have studied the various variables which influence brand loyalty factors, such as, service quality, style, price, brand name, store environment and promotion. Data has been collected with the help of questionnaire and analyzed through number of statistical techniques in SPSS that include the factor analysis, reliability test and linear regression is applied. The results indicate two variables—style and brand name, are found significantly impacting on brand loyalty, which store environment, service quality and product quality has insignificant impact on consumers towards brand loyalty in sportswear in Hyderabad. Based on the findings, sportswear companies can enhance the brand loyalty by the introduction of new styles and brand names on timely basis for higher rate of return on investment.

- 4.14. Dr. Mukesh Kumar Khatwani**, Associate Professor, Area Study Centre, Far East and South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;
Ishrat Afshan Abbasi, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;
Farida Yasmin Panhwar, Assistant Professor, Institute of English Language and Literature, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S PERCEPTION ABOUT
ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN
DECISION-MAKING PROCESS.

The existing literature on the perception of Pakistani professional women about their social status, respectability and autonomy suggests that higher education plays a vital role in rising women's ability to make decisions. However, various other factors such as socio-cultural norms, gender norms and values, religious norms, patriarchy, caste and locale could possibly affect negatively. Similarly, the human capital theory also postulates that education or training increases the efficiency of workers and increases access of people to decision-making process. Realizing the

catalyst role of human capital theory, this research paper aims at investigating perception/experience of academic and non-academic female employees at the University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan about the role of higher education in increasing their say in the decision-making process. Further, the paper also attempts to comparatively assess the similarities and dissimilarity of participants' perception regarding the role of higher education in empowering academic and non-academic women. The sample size of this study consisted of 100 women having minimum of five-year work experience at the university.

4.15. Dr. Naveeda K. Katper, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Syariah and Management, Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia and Assistant Professor, Institute of Business Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;

Dr. Sanobar Salman Shaikh, Assistant Professor, Institute of Business Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;

Najma Imtiaz Ali, Department of Information System, Kuliyah of Information Communication and Technology (KICT), International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

THE ROLE OF MANAGER: A COMMON PARADIGM ON MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES.

This study highlights the managerial characteristics that can be fitted in the overall role of a manager from conventional and Islamic perspective. It is observed theoretically and empirically that a manager may deviate from the core objective of the firm and may adopt self-interested behaviour in decision making. This approach leads towards agency conflict in agency theory. We argue that managers may adopt such characteristics that might decrease the agency conflict among stakeholders. Wherefore, the study suggests the role of manager from the perspective of Islamic principles to enhance economic and social benefits avoiding self-interest or opportunism from managerial behaviour. This paper is conceptual in nature based on Islamic principles that a manager ought to be an honest and trustworthy person. We develop a model for such a reliable management that covers economic, moral and social benefits for all stakeholders and society. This aspect is rarely focused previously regarding the role of manager. This novel attempt may help the recruiting authority to select honest and trustworthy managers as well as train them accordingly. The role of manager affects the firm in maximizing the value and the society, in essence, all stakeholders including owners, suppliers and consumers, make a society when combined. This research,

thus, implies a productive effect on the firm in particular and society in general. The research has central importance for the Muslims and Shariah firms to follow the management activities applying this model for the effective role of manager due to growing number of Muslims worldwide.

4.16. Rafi Raza Sanghro, Assistant Professor, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur;

Pirah Zulfiqar, Visiting Faculty, Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences, Jamshoro;

Jalil Ahmed Chandio, Assistant Professor, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, SZAB Campus, Khairpur.

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF MADRASSAH IN PAKISTAN: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS.

The religious institutions i.e. Madrassah play a vital role in imparting religious education in Muslim world throughout ages. After the worst terrorist attacks of 9/11 and 7/7, these institutions came under heavy attack by the west. The western and European thinkers, politicians and media linked religious institutions with the violence and Islam was considered as a violent religion that preaches not peace but hatred and violence. Therefore, this paper is designed in order to analyze the role of religious institutions (Madrasahs) in providing religious education and their links with violence. The connectivity of Islam with violence will also be analyzed. Lastly, the paper will look deep into how does Islam promote education in society.

4.17. Muhammad Babar Akram, Assistant Professor, and **Qaisar Khalid Mahmood**, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, International Islamic University, Islamabad;

Niaz Ahmed Bhutto, Lecturer and Ph.D Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Sindh.

JOB SATISFACTION AMONG POLICE OFFICERS IN DISTRICT RAWALPINDI, PAKISTAN: ROLE OF DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS.

Police, as a major component of law enforcement, has a critical role in maintaining rule of law. Over the period of time, research has been conducted to improve police performance. In Pakistan, this institution always remains in debate. The present study aimed to explore the association of demographic, social and psychological variables with job satisfaction of police officers in the Punjab, Pakistan. The study was

conducted in Rawalpindi District and 385 police officers were selected as respondents of the study. Urdu version of the self-administrated questionnaire was used for data collection. The study found that political influence, life threats, depression, anxiety and stress negatively correlated with job satisfaction of the police personnel. On the other hand, family support, cultural values, life satisfaction and self-esteem positively correlated with job satisfaction. Keeping in view these findings, the study recommended that government should take appropriate actions for reducing depression, anxiety and stress of police officers.

- 4.18. Sahib Khatoon**, Assistant Professor, English Language Development Centre, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro;
Dr. Muhammad Umer, English Instructor at Foreign Languages Department, Taif University;
Dr. Yasmin Roofi, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Islamia University, Bahawalpur.

ENGLISH AS AN OBSTACLE TO GAINING KNOWLEDGE: A CASE OF SINDH PAKISTAN.

English is globally accepted language which enjoys higher status at regional, national and international levels in most of the countries in the world today. People equate English with power and status. Using English is taken as a symbol of prestige even though one lacks in the knowledge of relevant field. In Sindh, most of the subjects including science, mathematics, social and Pakistan studies, religion and civics, and others excepting Sindhi and Urdu are taught in English language. The instructional medium of these subjects as English becomes problematic for the learners at primary, secondary and higher secondary level. This study investigates the problems faced by students at higher secondary level to understand the subjects taught in English language. The study used qualitative approach to address the issue by conducting interviews from students in government sector who learn science, mathematics, and other subjects in English. The study found that students at higher secondary level are less proficient in English language which creates trouble for them to understand the knowledge of the subjects. They are not communicative in English. They face problems in reading, understanding and writing these subjects creatively. The study recommends that these subjects should be taught in students' mother tongue as the ultimate goal of education is to understand the knowledge of the social and natural world. Students learn best when they are taught in their mother tongue. Besides, English should be taught as a language instead of teaching it as a subject.

- 4.19. Khadim Hussain Dahri**, Ph.D Scholar, Iqra University, Karachi;
Captain Dr. U.A.G. Issani, Research Supervisor, Iqra University,
Karachi.

THE INFLUENCE AND IMPORTANCE OF USING MUSIC
ON TEACHING ENGLISH POETRY AT UNDERGRADUATE
PROGRAM IN UNIVERSITIES OF SINDH, PAKISTAN.

The paper aims to investigate the influence of using music on teaching English poetry in Sindh universities on students' performance. The researchers followed the equivalent pre/post t-test two group designs. The sample of this study consisted of 108 students (50 males and 58 females) from the third year students in Institute of English Language and Literature University of Sindh, Jamshoro during the first semester of the academic year 2014/2015. To achieve the aim of the study, a pre/post-test was constructed to measure students' performance in English poetry. The subjects of the study were distributed into two groups (experimental and control groups). The experimental group was taught poetry accompanied with music while the control group was taught poetry using the traditional way of teaching. The subjects were 26 male students for the experimental group and 24 male students for the control group, while the female students for the experimental and control group were 28 and 30, respectively. Those subjects were distributed into two purposefully selected sections in Institute of English Language and Literature University of Sindh Jamshoro. Descriptive statistical analyses were used (means and standard deviation) for the pre- and post-tests of students' poetry test to experimental and control groups. Comparison statistical methods were used (Two Way ANOVA) analysis of variance to make a comparison between the control and the experimental groups and gender variable (male and female).

- 4.20. Sabahat Jaleel**, Lecturer, UET, Taxila;
Dr. Naureen Talha, Associate Professor, National Institute of Pakistan
Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;
Paras Mahesar, Teaching Assistant, Pakistan Study Centre, University of
Sindh, Jamshoro.

PAKISTAN'S SECURITY CHALLENGES:
IMPACT ON CPEC.

CPEC, a flagship project, which connect China-Pakistan through different infrastructural projects. Apart from China and Pakistan, the project is expected to influence neighboring Central Asian and European countries. Being the biggest joint venture, the project faces certain security challenges. The research explores the lingering internal and external security concerns

that surfaced due to the destabilization in different areas and create hurdles in the way of development. It is hypothesized that a negative relation between the project development and dismal security conditions exists. The work also answers some innovative questions thus helpful for the students of economics, Pakistan history, politics, internal relations, foreign policy and for those who intend to read about China-Pakistan and their joint ventures. The main objective of the study is to empirically analyze the response of Baloch community and other disturbing elements. Graphical and empirical methods are adopted to describe and analyze the facts and figures related to the topic. The results clearly indicate that CPEC will face resistance from different parts, which will negatively affect the prospects of CPEC.

4.21. Dr. Memoona Saeed Lodhi, Assistant Professor, Hamdard University, Karachi;

Dr. Jawaid Ahmed Siddiqui, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, NEWPORTS Institute of Communication and Economics, Karachi;

Dr. Ghulam Ali Buriro, Assistant Professor, Institute of English . Languages and Literature, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

INCIDENCE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT: A CASE STUDY AT WORKPLACES IN KARACHI.

The study evaluates the proportion of sexual harassment among female workers in Karachi. The participants (N=80) of the study divided on the basis of their socio-economic status who filled out a questionnaire consisting of 16 items. The statistical analysis of the study was conducted by applying t-tests. The results of the study provides evidence that lower socio-economic status is inversely proportional to more sexual harassment (SH) and the provision of strict laws does not deter the incidence of SH. Recommendations are suggested for qualitative analysis to provide more in-depth of the phenomena.

4.22. Fayyaz Ahmed Channa, Research Scholar and **Dr. Muhammad Anwar Khan**, Professor, Department of Comparative Religion and Islamic Studies, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;

Dr. Naeem Tariq Narejo, Department of Fresh Water Biology & Fisheries, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

THE BENEFITS OF HONEY AND SCIENCE: QURAA'N AND HADITH PERSPECTIVE.

Honeybees prepare honey by sucking flower juice. Honey is used as a nutritional food and medicine since existence of man. It is tasty and delightful fluid. It also has nourishment of high nutritious esteem and gigantic medical advantages. It is considered as a very good anti-oxidant and ailment from all the diseases. The benefits of honey are countless

according to the Holy Quran and Hadiths. Honey is highly admired since antiques by various globally accepted religions and is documented in the oldest writings and scriptures. Honey is a characteristic fluid specified in the books of religions and acknowledged by all eras, conventions and civic establishments.

- 4.23. Khalid Hussain Abbasi**, Ph.D Scholar and Assistant Professor, Laar Campus Badin, University of Sindh, Jamshoro;
Dr. Ashique Ali Jhatial, Professor and **Dr. Jamshaid Adil Halepota**, Professor, Institute of Commerce, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN PAKISTAN:
AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE
PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES
CORPORATION LIMITED.**

Aim of this study is to explore historical trajectory of corporate governance with reference to its introduction in Pakistan International Airlines. The corporation has experienced hard criticism due to its poor performance, corruption and inefficiency. Study is based on secondary data analysis of annual reports, news reports archives and important documents related to Pakistan International Airlines Corporation Limited (PIACL) for a period from 2002 up to 2016. Findings reveal corporation earned embarrassment to organization for several reasons such as deteriorating performance, mismanagement, conflicts between management and union, overstaffing, inadequate number of aircrafts in fleet, discriminatory human resource policies, staff's involvement in smuggling, unsound practices of transparency and accountability. Though corporation adopted corporate governance in 2002, however, it has consistently sown discouraging performance despite various equity injections and bailout packages.

- 4.24. Shameem Akhtar**, Ph.D Scholar and **Dr. Ghulam Ali Jariko**, Professor and Director, Abida Taherani Sindh Development Studies Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POVERTY
AND THEIR IMPACT ON SEASONAL MIGRATION IN
THARPARKAR DISTRICT, SINDH, PAKISTAN: A
LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS.**

Migration is a real phenomenon of this world. Migration takes place due to different reasons like social, economic and environmental reasons. Migration is common in Pakistan and many kinds of migrations are happening in Pakistan, for instance international and internal migration,

legal and illegal migration, permanent and temporary/seasonal migration. Apart other migrations, seasonal migration is mostly occurred in hilly and desert areas of Pakistan. Tharparkar is also included in desert parts of Pakistan where seasonal migration is part of life of local inhabitants. This research is based on qualitative and quantitative data. For collecting data the settled parameter are: socio economic conditions such as education, health, family size, family occupation, earning, government facilities and family assets. After collecting and compiling data. Logitlinear regression model are applied and these models confirmed that, seasonal migrants are poorest segments of community in Tharparkar and it is lack of economic opportunities which compels them to leave their homes to search work for survival. In the context of research study it is concluded that poverty is main factor behind seasonal in Tharparkar districts. To overcome this issue serious, steps are required by government on emergency basis as to uplift the conditions of seasonal migrants.

4.25. Ali Raza Khoso, M Scholar, **Dr. Habibullah Pathan**, Associate Professor and **Syed Waqar Ali Shah**, Lecturer, English Language Development Centre, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro.

IDENTIFYING THE GRAMMATICAL ERRORS COMMITTED BY EFL LEARNERS: A STUDY OF PUBLIC SECTOR UNIVERSITIES IN SINDH, PAKISTAN.

Grammar is considered very important for learning a foreign language as it is an important pedagogical skill and a significant part of target language proficiency. Teachers are, thus, supposed to identify L2 learners' common grammar mistakes for addressing them in their teaching. This study is intended to investigate the most common errors made by Pakistani students at university level. Data was collected through Google Survey by dispatching questionnaire to the participants (n=80) also distributed manually. The data was analyzed using SPSS software version 21. The results show that Pakistani university EFL students make a large number of both intra-lingual and inter-lingual errors. The results also revealed that there was consensus found about the effectiveness of error correction. Teachers supported the use of different methods and stated that it has a positive impact on EFL learners' correct use of grammar. It is recommended that grammatical errors need more attention and the teachers need to provide essential feedback to minimize the error occurrence.

5. ***IPRI Journal*, Vol. XVIII, No. 1, Summer 2018. ISSN 1684-9809.**
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5.1. **Muhammad Ali Baig**, Writer at Daily Times, Pakistan Observer and Pakistan Today and currently a Scholar at the National Defence University in Islamabad, Pakistan;
Hamid Iqbal, Lecturer, International Relations, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BLITZKRIEG
AND COLD START DOCTRINE: LESSONS AND
COUNTERMEASURES FOR PAKISTAN.

The legacy of Blitzkrieg as deployed by the Wehrmacht during World War II cannot be denied due to its lethality, speed and surprise which completely out-manoeuvred the enemy. While employing its basic tenets, the Indian Army announced the Cold Start Doctrine (CSD) in 2004. Germany used Blitzkrieg as an operational level doctrine, but India wants to bring into play the same tactics on a strategic level. The effectiveness of this German battle plan makes it critical for Pakistan to analyse the repercussions of CSD in case of an armed conflict with India. This article is an effort to look for ways in which the Pakistan armed forces can deter, repel and respond to an attack by employing conventional forces, while remaining strictly below the nuclear threshold.

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

POST-2005 UNITED STATES' GRAND STRATEGY
TOWARDS IRAQ: FROM SHOCK AND CONSOCIATIONAL
DEMOCRACY TO WAR AGAINST THE
ISLAMIC STATE.

The Gulf War was projected as a liberal war—waged as a necessary war in order to remove a tyrant, eliminate terrorism and promote democracy and liberal economic reforms in Iraq. Since then, despite a series of elections and efforts to introduce liberal economic reforms, the country continues to experience political destabilisation and sectarian conflicts. This has culminated in the rise of militant organisations which includes the Islamic State (IS). At the same time, the United States (US) global

strategy appears to be undergoing a transformation with evolving ideological discourses seeking to justify a new war against the IS. As a consequence, its grand strategy is experiencing modernisation and transformation in warfare, complimented by the growing influence of global corporate organisations on military planning and policymaking. This article presents an analysis of these trends in the perspective of Iraq and contributes to the broader understanding of US foreign policy towards the Middle East.

- 5.3. Dr. Manzoor Ahmad Naazer**, Assistant Professor, Department of Politics and International Relations, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

INTERNAL CONFLICTS AND OPPORTUNISTIC INTERVENTION BY NEIGHBOURING STATES: A STUDY OF INDIA'S INVOLVEMENT IN INSURGENCIES IN SOUTH ASIA.

Countries in South Asia being religiously, ethnically and culturally diverse are naturally prone to intrastate conflicts and tensions. The inability of their ruling elites to neither grant nor guard the political and economic rights of minority groups cause discontent and conflicts. India being a powerful country and occupying central position in the region could help its neighbours to overcome their problems. Conversely, it can exploit them to its advantage in order to extract various concessions and impose its dictates on them. This article discusses the case of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan and finds that India chose the latter course and used support of terrorism as a tool of its foreign policy to advance its interests in the region.

- 5.4. Mohsin Azhar Shah**, Lecturer, Lahore School of Aviation, University of Lahore, Pakistan.

CYBER COMPELLENCE: AN INSTRUMENT OF TECHNOLOGY-DRIVEN STRATEGY.

The core thesis of this article is to establish that technology has an increasingly significant role in strategy and policy formulation. The instrument through which this relationship is examined is Cyber Compellence using the Sony Pictures Entertainment hack as a yardstick to analyse its effectiveness. It is concluded that the impact of cyber technology on governance and policy formulation is rapidly emerging and

is likely to become very significant in the near future, hence, a technology-driven and aware culture needs to be promoted.

5.5. Masood Ur Rehman Khattak, teaches International Relations at the Department of Politics and International Relations, International Islamic University in Islamabad, Pakistan.

INDO-RUSSIAN STRATEGIC COOPERATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DETERRENCE STABILITY OF SOUTH ASIA.

The Indo-Russian strategic collaboration is unique. Both states have had strong diplomatic, economic, and strategic ties since the 1950s. Their defence trade includes enhancing India's armoured, naval, nuclear and air strike capabilities as well as counterterrorism and surveillance exchange. Close collaboration in the nuclear field is also vivid. This overwhelming strategic partnership has long-term implications for South Asia. The induction of force multipliers by India would create conventional disparity vis-à-vis Pakistan, which may lead to an arms race, endanger conventional deterrence and create room for a limited war in the region. This article investigates the Indo-Russian strategic partnership from evolution to apex and how it would tilt the balance of power in favour of India, putting nuclear deterrence at risk in South Asia.

5.6. Dr. Amir Sajedi, Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch, Iran.

CRISIS SYRIA: A MULTI-PROTAGONIST 'THEATRE' OF WAR.

The Syrian Crisis, given vested interests of regional and global powers, has now become one of the most complex and protracted catastrophes. Six years after the onset of the conflict, the region had slowly moved towards the possibility of a negotiated settlement through discussions (which though inconclusive) remained ongoing. The chemical attacks on Khan Sheikhoun and the consequent unilateral missile attack by the United States (US) on the Al-Shayrat airbase shows lack of interest to engage in peace. In response to the missile attack, the decision by the Russians to strengthen the Syrian Army has augmented the severity of the situation. The article analyses the change of tactics by the US and President Trump's ensuing policy which shows the desire of his administration to rest on military superiority and its will to renew the era of US adventurism in a hotspot such as the Middle East. An analysis of his actions in Syria is accomplished through the prism of security and political complexities in the region and the interwoven roles of regional players.

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- 6.1. **Muhammad Shoaib** teaches at COMSATS University, Vehari Campus, Pakistan and Visiting Researcher at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, USA.
Dr. Saira Aquil, Assistant Professor, Department of Defense and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan;
Ahmad Sabat, Lecturer at COMSATS University, Vehari Campus, Pakistan and also a Visiting Fellow at the Department of Political Science, Columbia University, USA.

**AN INDISPENSABLE PARTNER? BUSH, OBAMA,
AND THE US' SOFT POWER.**

Barack Obama's victory in 2008 signalled the renewal and reinforcement of soft power in the United States' foreign policy. He repudiated Bush's militaristic, messianic and unilateral approach and strove to reduce his country's obsession with military metaphysics. He emphasised engagement, multilateralism, and restrained and proportional use of force. His moderate and pragmatist approach paid off and, except for some occasions, his administration succeeded in solving foreign policy concerns without resorting to the use of force. Thus, unlike the Bush administration, the Obama administration (with a few exceptions) showed respect for international law; and focused on the growing importance of multilateral institutions and organisations in a world shaped by the forces of globalisation and economic interdependence.

- 6.2. **Dr. Adil Sultan**, Visiting Research Fellow, King's College London, United Kingdom.

**INDIA'S NUCLEAR DOCTRINE: A CASE OF STRATEGIC
DISSONANCE OR DELIBERATE AMBIGUITY.**

India's ongoing nuclear modernisation does not seem compatible with its declared nuclear doctrine of 2003. Several influential voices from within the country have argued for the need to review its nuclear posture. As a consequence, and to restore the credibility of its deterrence posture, some former senior Indian decision makers have hinted that the country may have already moved from its traditional posture of No First Use (NFU) and could possibly contemplate a comprehensive first-strike against Pakistan.

This potential shift in India's nuclear posture, along with operationalisation of second-strike capability, suggests that India may have drifted away from its stated policy of Credible Minimum Deterrence (CMD). It is not yet clear whether this shift is real, intended to maintain deliberate ambiguity, or else a result of prevailing dissonance within India's strategic elite. The resultant discord between its declaratory position and its ongoing developments may force Pakistan to take remedial measures that could lead to action-reaction syndrome, thus, causing instability in South Asia.

- 6.3. Sameer Ali**, Visiting Fellow, Center for International Strategic Studies, Islamabad, Pakistan;
Tanzeela Khalil, Visiting Fellow, South Asian Strategic Stability Institute, Islamabad, Pakistan.

DEBATING POTENTIAL DOCTRINAL CHANGES IN INDIA'S NUCLEAR AMBITIONS.

The Hindu right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) made history by winning a clear majority in the 2014 Indian elections. The Party espouses updating and revising India's nuclear doctrine and making it relevant to the challenges of current times. Prospective change in the three central tenets of the nuclear doctrine—No First Use (NFU), threat of massive retaliation and a policy of Credible Minimum Deterrence (CMD)—will impact other areas as well. India's revision of its support for a nuclear-weapons-free world, moratorium on nuclear testing and the willingness to negotiate the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT) would be problematic. This article examines the likely impact of possible revision in the stated Indian doctrine on deterrence stability and global nuclear politics.

- 6.4. Dr. Muhammad Zubair Mumtaz**, Assistant Professor, School of Social Sciences & Humanities, National University of Sciences & Technology (NUST), Islamabad, Pakistan;
Dr. Zachary Alexander Smith, Assistant Professor, Tapia College of Business, Saint Leo University, United States.

DO BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES PROMOTE FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS IN ASIAN COUNTRIES?

Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) are legal instruments which safeguard the interest of investors and help to promote Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in developing countries. This study analysed 19 Asian economies which had a relationship with 50 source countries from 2001-14, and found that BITs are an important determinant in promoting FDI inflows in

these Asian countries. Specifically, it was noted that BITs seem to promote FDI inflows in the East and South East Asian countries but had no influence on inflows in the South and West Asian ones. Moreover, this study found no relationship between BITs and FDI inflows in small-sized economies. In addition, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the source country, distance between the countries, Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs), and the institutional quality of the countries were considered as important variables in attracting FDI inflows.

- 6.5. Dr. Muhammad Riaz Shad**, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan
Sarfraz Ahmed, writes for the *Daily Times* and *Pakistan Observer* newspapers.

MAINSTREAMING THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS OF PAKISTAN: HISTORICAL DYNAMICS, PROSPECTIVE ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES.

Historically, the present-day northwestern Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan have been ruled under the 1901 Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR). After partition of British India in 1947, the tribal areas acceded to Pakistan and the latter continued with the same colonial era isolationist special governance system. The Cold War politics and post-9/11 Afghan war turned this area into an ideological and operational base for domestic, regional and global terrorism and militancy. This precarious security environment compelled Pakistan to carry out counterinsurgency military operations. Lately, to achieve enduring peace, the debate on FATA's merger has taken on momentum resulting in milestone constitutional developments. This article is an attempt to explore how this significant tribal region evolved over time into a strategic vulnerability for Pakistan leading to a sociopolitical movement for its integration, with a focus on the advantages and challenges of this objective.

**7. *Journal of Current Affairs*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2018. ISSN: 2519-0563.
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Email: ipri.editor@gmail.com**

7.1. Sajid Aziz, he has written papers on Turkey-PKK war, Syrian conflict and ISIS. He also contributes opinion pieces and book reviews to national newspapers and weeklies.

**POLITICAL ROLE OF ISRAEL IN THE MIDDLE EAST:
HISTORY, EVOLUTION AND CONTEMPORARY
PERIOD.**

The Palestine-Israel dispute remains one of the most intractable issues in the Middle East, which has evaded a permanent resolution even after seven decades. The dispute has led to many wars between Israel on the one hand, and the Arab states, on the other. The Palestinian question has a significant bearing on current regional, political developments and shapes Israel's larger policy in the region. A discussion on Israel's current role in the Middle East not only demands an understanding of the evolving political dynamics, like Iran's greater influence in the region but also requires knowledge about the roots of the Palestine-Israel conflict. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of Israel's historical and contemporary relations with its neighbours, especially Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iran, Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

7.2. Adeel Mukhtar, MPhil student at the National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

**MONEY LAUNDERING, TERROR FINANCING AND FATF:
IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN.**

In 2018, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) put Pakistan on the so-called 'grey list' for not taking sufficient actions against money laundering and terror financing. Financing has represented a noteworthy challenge in tackling the scourge of terrorism, as it is fundamental in directing all terrorism-related activities. Though Pakistan had taken numerous actions regarding Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter Terror Financing (CTF), still there are many gaps in its existing AMLICTF framework. In this vein, this paper tries to comprehend money laundering and terror financing mechanisms, together with their origins and impacts in general

and on Pakistan specifically. Moreover, the paper discusses the role of FATF, Pakistan's efforts to fulfill its recommendations and way forward.

- 7.3. Khalid Hussain Chandio**, Research Fellow, Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), Pakistan.

TRUMP AND SOUTH ASIA: POLITICS OF PAKISTAN-US RELATIONS IN PERSPECTIVE.

The security and economic architecture of South Asia is in a flux. US President Donald Trump's announcement of a new South Asia policy in August 2017 has added to the complexities. While his proposed strategy is not very different from that of his predecessors, who saw Pakistan as a breeding ground for cross-border terrorism in Afghanistan and India rather than vice versa, his desire of an increased Indian role in Kabul has created more concerns in Islamabad. This policy can create further divide in an already fragile and least integrated region, where unresolved political issues, especially between the two nuclear armed countries, i.e. India and Pakistan, still keep on simmering. In this context, this paper analyses President Trump's South Asia policy in view of Pakistan-US relations and the region.

- 7.4. Maryam Nazir**, M.Phil in Peace and Conflict Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

POST-9/11 GEOPOLITICS OF THE MIDDLE EAST AND PAKISTAN-IRAN BILATERAL RELATIONS.

The bilateral relations between Pakistan and Iran have always been determined by the interplay of regional dynamics, geopolitics and role of external powers. This paper analyses the current politico-security trends, conflict sites, regional and global geopolitical designs and simultaneous interests of both countries. Apart from their different areas of interest and separate alliance systems, key factors such as interest of regional governments fuelling conflicts and supporting opposition agendas, sectarianism and ideological rivalries have affected their bilateral relations. The future of this relationship lies in strengthening economic cooperation and working together to stop the ingress of the Islamic State.

7.5. Amna Ejaz Rafi currently pursuing her M.Phil degree from the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (SCO)
AND REGIONAL SECURITY.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), having regional players including Afghanistan as an observer and member states—Russia, China, Central Asian states, Pakistan and India can be a platform to discuss regional security issues. This article highlights how the Organization has contributed towards peace. In this context, the differential approaches of these states will be explored in the context of how they impede efforts towards regional security. The Pakistan-India existential disputes, the security situation in Afghanistan and contradiction over terrorism are seen as defining trends. Meanwhile, interregional connectivity and the benefits linked with economic interdependence offer scope for cooperation.

8. ***Journal of Current Affairs*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2018. ISSN: 2519-0563; Editor: Sarah Siddiq Aneel. Organization: Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), 5th Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, Sir Agha Khan Raod, F-5/1, Islamabad. Website: www.ipripak.org, Email: ipri.editor@gmail.com**

8.1. **Didier Chaudet**, is an Independent Consultant on Eurasia and South Asia, and Editing Director, Center for the Analysis on Foreign Policy, France.

THE ROHINGYA CRISIS: IMPACT AND CONSEQUENCES FOR SOUTH ASIA.

Inevitably, the Rohingya crisis will have an impact on the South-East Asian environment. But it would be simplistic to see this important Burmese internal issue as limited to South-East Asia. Geographically and historically, Myanmar has also been connected to another area: South Asia. Hence, what is happening to the Rohingya Muslim minority is also a political issue of particular importance for the subcontinent. This paper will analyse its impact on India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

8.2. **Gulshan Bibi**, has MSc and M.Phil degrees in Defence and Strategic Studies from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

IMPLICATIONS OF LETHAL AUTONOMOUS WEAPON SYSTEMS (LAWS): OPTIONS FOR PAKISTAN.

According to general perception, future wars will be fought with Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS). As LAWS become a technological reality with the ability to make independent decisions about the use of weapons, policymakers would also have more opportunities to deploy a military force with very limited or no risk to personnel. Though there is pressure to not allow such a system to decide whether or not to kill a human—ethical, legal, military, technological, and economic debates are underway about whether these types of weapons should be limited or banned altogether. While machines are already part of today's military operations, with their increased autonomy, decision-makers may become more prone to the use of force. Though autonomous technology can serve humanitarian purposes, nonetheless, there need to be guarantees that these technologies would not be transferred from humanitarian work to serve military purposes. Pakistan's stance is very clear: it has called for a ban on LAWS. However, Pakistan would be ill-advised to ignore research

and development in this technology. It needs to follow the technological advancements in this field, for research and security purposes.

- 8.3. Saman Zulfqar**, Lecturer, Defence and Diplomatic Studies Department, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. She is also pursuing her Ph.D in International Relations from Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

PAKISTAN'S ENERGY SECURITY: VIABILITY OF REGIONAL OPTIONS.

This paper is an attempt to address the issue of Pakistan's energy insecurity. Since a decade, Pakistan has been facing an acute energy crisis that has affected each segment of society. While highlighting Pakistan's energy mix and share of various resources, the paper intends to explore various options that have been adopted and highlight Pakistan's institutional vision to overcome the energy crisis. While briefly touching upon various indigenous projects and those under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the paper intends to identify the significance of much delayed Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project and Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline project and examine if they can help resolve Pakistan's energy problems.

- 8.4. Umar Farooq Khan** holds a Masters degree in International Studies & Diplomacy from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London.

DECONSTRUCTING BREXIT: THE REASONS, EU'S FUTURE AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN.

It would be appropriate to say that Brexit was a watershed event which had a ripple effect on international politics—whether it was right-wing, conservative voices coining terms such as 'Frexit', 'Grexit', 'Clexit' or its significance due to the rise of populists around the world. President Donald Trump's surprise ascend to the White House in January 2017 was a glaring example of populism becoming the new norm in international politics. The post-Brexit discourse has been heavily focused on whether the United Kingdom (UK) would opt for a 'Hard Brexit' and give up full access to the single market and customs union or a 'Soft Brexit' with UK's relationship with the European Union (EU) remaining as close as possible to the existing arrangements. In doing so, what has been paid little

attention to are the underlying reasons of why Brexit happened, what could the future hold for UK-EU relations and how relevant is Brexit for South Asia, in particular Pakistan? This paper will attempt to make sense of Brexit by analysing the longstanding paradox in UKEU relations wherein, the UK held a privileged position as it was able to mould EU integration as per its own needs and give back relatively less in return. It will also look at the future of the EU by analysing the impact of Brexit on EU's defence, foreign and economic policy. Lastly, the paper will look at the possible implications of Brexit on Pakistan.

8.5. Usama Nizamani, M.Phil Scholar at the National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

THE CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR AND
SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION:
IMPLICATIONS FOR SOUTH ASIA'S
STRATEGIC STABILITY.

OBOR offshoot initiative, the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), is one of the six vital corridors envisioned to realise China's promise to shun protectionism and promote global, regional and national economic growth. This paper assesses the existing architecture of strategic competition in South Asia. In relation to this, it studies in particular the potential of CPEC and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) after admission of India and Pakistan as full members of the latter to shape and strengthen existing strategic stability in South Asia between these nuclear armed neighbours. Similarly, China's role is discussed in the event of any potential crisis (such as the Jammu and Kashmir dispute) between India and Pakistan to avert crisis escalation between them.

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Website: www.geistscience.com. Email: editJESS@geistscience.com
- 9.1. **Aftab Khan**, College of Education and Human Services, Longwood University, USA;
Michel Ferrari, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, University of Toronto, Canada.

WISDOM OF YOUNG ADULTS WITH HIGH FUNCTIONING
AUTISM IN CANADA AND PAKISTAN:
A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY.

This cross-cultural study investigates wisdom in people with high functioning autism (HFA). The diagnostic characteristics of autism are universal, as manifest in particular outward behaviours (DSM-4). One of the aims of this study is to explore how wisdom is understood in people with HFA. In a mixed methods study, interview questions asked participants how they understand wisdom; self-report measures of well-being (Life Satisfaction Scale) and wisdom (the 3D Wisdom Scale and the Adult Self-Transcendence Inventory) were also administered. Forty-six males participated from Karachi, Pakistan, and the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), Canada; the half diagnosed with high functioning autism were matched with nonautistics of equivalent age. Results showed that mean scores on the 3-D Wisdom Scale differed significantly between the HFA and nonautistic groups, but were equivalent for the two HFA groups. There were no differences between the two HFA groups on the scales of well-being. All groups were equally satisfied with their lives. Understanding of wisdom centered on the theme of cognition for both HFA groups. Both HFA groups considered family members to be the wisest among their acquaintances. However, the Pakistani HFA group mainly nominated religious figures as the wisest in history, whereas the Canadian HFA group primarily nominated scientists.

- 9.2. Jamil Asghar**, Assistant Professor and **Khurram Shahzad**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

**MEDIA PORTRAYALS OF TRANSGENDER PEOPLE IN
PAKISTAN: A CASE OF MISGENDERING AND
MARGINALIZATION.**

Stereotyping transgender people in media, all over the world, is more of a norm than an exception. Reviewing the Pakistani media archives, one gets the impression that, though over the past few decades some progress has been made, still there are many challenges to cope with in order to bring about a fairer and more balanced portrayal of the Pakistani transgender community. This paper investigates the media portrayals of the transgender people in Pakistan with reference to daily *the Nation*-one of the leading English newspapers. The study is both qualitative and quantitative, and analyzes the data stretched over five years-from 2011 to 2015. The researchers have demonstrated that there exists a highly patterned and repetitive stereotyping of transgender people verging on transphobic ostracization, misgendering and a thoroughgoing stigmatization. It has been demonstrated empirically and quantifiably as to how transgender people are bracketed with such criminal elements as prostitutes, drug addicts, human traffickers and pickpockets. Moreover, it has also been shown how they are consistently objectified and how their sexuality and criminality is foregrounded in such ways that it acquires the status of their only introduction. The paper emphasizes that in a country like Pakistan where the anti-transgender violence and stigmatization abound, it is important to get rid of cliché and formulaic representations of transgender people.

- 9.3. Kiran Hashmi**, Notre Dame Institute of Education;
Ismail Saad, Iqra University, Pakistan;
Margaret Madden, Australian Catholic University, Australia.

**THE EMOTIONAL POLITICS OF EDUCATIONAL
LEADERS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS:
A DISCURSIVE PERSPECTIVE.**

Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) are run under a set hierarchy of executive, operative and administrative levels of educational leaders with a prescribed pattern of processes and functions. A variety of diverse tasks with varied complexities are assigned to the educational leaders of all levels which are expected to be completed within the set timeframe. Under

such situations, the emotions of the educational leaders play an important role in helping them perform their tasks and achieve the set goals. The current study highlights the elements of educational leaders' emotions' interplay in institutional functioning, emotional relationships between educational leaders and colleagues, their struggle for supremacy over colleagues and micro-politics of Educational Leaders' emotions within their institutions. The study encompasses a combination of five sub-themes that highlight dynamics of emotions and the politics at play in educational leaders' lives. These sub themes are based on the unresolved issues in the approaches of Educational Leaders' emotions including the relationships between emotions and rationality, emotional programming and controlling, emotional denial and sublimation, emotional humanism and behaviorism, and the relationship between emotions and leadership styles. The data for this study were collected through 12 structured interviews with educational leaders of public and private sector HEIs of Sindh. The results indicated the significance of micro-politics of educational leaders' emotions in HEIs for its effective functioning. Five themes highlighting emotional micro politics of educational leaders emerged from the thematic analysis: (a) rationality versus emotionality (b) perceived and displayed emotional displays (c) state of emotional denial (d) behaviourist and humanist emotions (e) programmed and controlled emotions. The educational leaders try to maintain a balance between the psychological, social, emotional and political aspects of leadership within HEIs. Their emotions have been marginalized and considered as barriers in the process of effective institutional functioning. Rationality is given a preference over emotionality and its utilization is considered to be a myth. In addition, the research increases knowledge about how Educational Leaders learn to negotiate emotionally intensive situations and use various strategies in the emotional micro-political context of their work within the HEIs.

9.4. Fozia Gulab, Notre Dame Institute of Education, Karachi;
Ashar Johnson Khokhar, Forman Christian College (a chartered university), Lahore.

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS (ENGLISH, URDU, SINDHI) FOR INCLUSIVITY.

Education plays an important role in preparing children to embrace diversity in the society with particular reference to accepting people with physical disabilities as equal contributors to the growth and development

of the society and a textbook is an effective tool to achieve this objective (Kivirauma & Laitinen, 2014). The main purpose of this research is to study the representation of people with disabilities in the textbooks (text and illustrations) published by provincial and selected private publishers. This study uses content analysis method to analyze the content of the selected textbooks used at primary school level. Analysis of 58 textbooks (English, Urdu, Sindhi) indicates that people with disabilities are overlooked. Their representation in these textbooks is not only minimal but they are portrayed as being dependent and unproductive members of the society. This study highlights the importance of including texts about people with different disabilities and their achievements in school textbooks. The students, teachers, teacher educators and parents will understand better disability and how able-bodied and differently-able people share a lot together.

9.5. Anjum Bano Kazimi and Syeda Wajiha Kazmi, Iqra University, Pakistan.

DEVELOPING INCLUSIVE EDUCATION APPROACHES AMONG STAKEHOLDERS IN PAKISTAN.

Inclusive Education is defined as a learning environment that promotes the full personal, academic and professional development of all learners irrespective of race class, sexual preference, learning styles and language (NCSNET, 1997). Inclusive Education is a system, an approach, and a way of providing support to special need persons in achieving their life goals with their abilities and potentials. For some it is an ideal state, so implementation of these practices varies at all levels. Development and progress of inclusive education depend on answering many questions: what is the perception people have about it? Why do we need inclusive education? Who needs it? Whose responsibility is this and what to do to achieve the goals of Inclusive Education? Answering these questions needs research. Pasha (2012); Dua and Dua (2017) emphasized the role of stakeholders in promoting Inclusive Education. This study investigated only a fraction of it related to the question of who are the stakeholders in the process of Inclusive Education. They are special-need persons, their parents, general students and their parents, teachers, policy makers and the whole education system. Whether teachers are properly trained to have the right attitude is the key factor in this process (Engage, 2010; UNICEF, 2003). This research has been designed to investigate perception about Inclusive Education and development of Inclusive

Education approaches among teachers, parents and administrators of schools through action research. Research was descriptive in nature. Sample of 45 was purposely selected from teachers, parents and administrators of schools. Data was collected in two stages: initial and final (Pre-Test and Post-Test) through a structured questionnaire validated through expert opinion to analyze the change in awareness level, skills, and motivation of the sample after conducting a ten-day workshop. The material was selected and workshop was conducted by the field related experts. The findings of this research show a positive and significant change in observation, understanding, identification skills and approach towards special needs, inclusive education and inclusive environment.

9.6. Martin Thomas and Margaret Madden, Iqra University, Karachi, Pakistan.

DEVELOPING LEADER BEHAVIOURS AMONG THE STUDENTS OF AN EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAMME.

Educationists have been showing considerable interest in knowing factors affecting leader effectiveness. In the midst of ineffective educational leadership and educational leadership development programmes, leader behaviours are considered one of the important predictors of leadership effectiveness and thus to be developed in educational programmes. This One-Group Pretest-Posttest Experimental Research explored the extent to which the participation in a course unit of the Educational Leadership Programme, offered by the Centre of Educational Leadership Development (CELD), Karachi, Pakistan, developed the required leader behaviours among the postgraduate level students. Fleishman's Leadership Opinion Questionnaire (Pierce & Newstrom, 2005a) was used for the pretest and the posttest. Participants of the research were 84 Postgraduate Certificate in Educational Leadership or Master of Educational Leadership students, who studied the Perspectives of Leadership unit. It was expected that this unit would not only assist students to build the strong knowledge base and acquire certain leadership skills, but also develop high level of appropriate behaviours which would prepare them to cope with the scope of the challenges which face them as well as create or maintain a positive, thriving organisational climate in their schools. Contrary to expected outcomes, the research revealed that the unit participants exhibited significant but relatively moderate orientation towards the expected leader behaviours. The

research has challenged the legitimacy of the approaches used to teach the course and recommended a thorough study of the factors that contribute to the development of leader behaviours among leadership students.

9.7. Razieh Rabbani Yekta, Assistant Professor in TEFL, Department of Literature and Humanities, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Payam Noor University, Iran.

TEACHERS PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN GENERAL AND SPECIFIC PURPOSES ENGLISH COURSES AT DISTANCE AND REGULAR UNIVERSITIES.

The purpose of this survey study was to explore if there were any differences between EGP and ESP teachers in terms of the way they perceived their pedagogical knowledge and teaching skills in teaching English when they were teaching in distance and regular education systems. To this aim, 84 teachers from a regular University and 50 teachers from the distance university were selected to participate in the survey. They were all novice teachers that had been working either in EGP and ESP courses for 1 to 4 years. The survey instrument used in this study was a questionnaire developed by Choy, Lim, Chong, and Wong (2012). It consists of 37 items, each with two Likert rating scales of 5 points which assess the self-perceived pedagogical knowledge and skills of the teachers. To compare the mean scores obtained from EGP and ESP teachers' perceptions of their knowledge and skills in distance and regular systems, MANOVA statistical technique was run on SPSS. The results showed that there was not any significant difference between distance and regular teachers of EGP in terms of their perceptions of their knowledge level and teaching skills. But, distance and regular teachers' perceptions of their pedagogical knowledge level in ESP courses were significantly different. A significant difference was also observed in the perceptions of pedagogical skills level between ESP teachers in two university systems with ESP teachers in the distance university perceiving their knowledge and skills at a higher level than their counterparts in regular education system. The results of this study have some implications for teacher training and professional development programs and pave the way for future studies on teachers' and learners' perceptions.

- 9.8. Yasser Javed**, Ph.D. Student, and
Ihtsham Ul Haq Padda, Assistant Professor, Federal Urdu University of
Arts, Science and Technology, School of Economics, Islamabad;
Waqar Akram, Associate Professor at Department of Business
Administration, Institute of Business Administration, Sukkur.

AN ANALYSIS OF INCLUSIVE GROWTH FOR SOUTH ASIA.

Key indicators of development and governance i.e. quality education, better health and good governance must coincide with the growth of nations. The benefits of growth should be shared with citizens in term of better health facility and improved quality of education, strong institutions, corruption free society and implementation of rule of law. This research gauge the relationships of growth, governance and development by focusing the eight countries of South Asia, through estimating the fixed effects model by using data from 2005 to 2014. This study finds development and governance gaps as well as evidence of inclusive growth. Growth process of Nepal is mostly inclusive and sustainable than other countries. On basis of the results, this study suggests that political instability, threats of terrorism and life expectancy at birth are the main indicators which must cater on priority basis to improve the welfare level of one-fourth population of the globe. Study finds that only two-third of the growth of region termed as inclusive growth.

- 9.9. Tehzeeb Sakina**, Ph.D Scholar, and **Anila Amber Malik**, Professor,
Department of Psychology, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

DECEPTION AS A CONFLICT MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE SCALE: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS.

The current study was undertaken to develop a self-reporting scale on the perceptions and the uses of deception, both in general and as a conflict management technique. The study was initiated with Item Pool Generation followed by Data Collection which further leads towards Item Selection and finally the reliability and validity assessments. For data collection, a random sample of 408 individuals was drawn and administered with 50-item pool to carry out the item selection. For reliability assessment, a sample of 103 individuals on random basis were derived for the establishment of test-retest reliability. For validity assessment, 135 individuals' random sample was extracted and administered with a battery of tests for ascertaining construct validity. The results of Item-total correlation was calculated and 35 items were selected at 0.05 level of

significance. The internal consistency of Deception as Conflict Management Technique Scale (DCMTS) was calculated at 0.896 Cronbach alpha level. Exploratory factor analysis was carried out using varimax rotation. Psychometric reliability and validity assessments concluded that the 35-item scale has significant test-retest reliability and high correlation values are reported for both convergent and discriminant validity. The study further elaborated on the theoretical understanding and implementation of the DCMTS along with its limitations and implications

- 10. *Journal of Education & Social Sciences*, Vol. 6, Issue 2, October 2018. ISSN: 2413-8657, Editors: Wasim Qazi, Iqra University, PK. Margret Madden, (Australian Catholic University, AU; Organization: Iqra University, Block-2, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi. Website: www.geistscience.com, Email: editJESS@geistscience.com**
- 10.1. Faheem Akhter**, PhD Scholar, and **Khalid Mehmood Iraqi**, Professor, University of Karachi.

GOOD GOVERNANCE IN EXTREMISM AND MILITANCY: A CASE OF PAKISTAN.

The importance of good governance for stability and peace in a country cannot be ruled out especially in this era of globalization; good governance has become an important element to achieve prosperity through social and economic stability. Pakistan which is undergoing extremism and militancy for the last couple of years, is also deprived of good governance. Sudden rise in extremism and militancy poses a great danger and a serious threat to the governance of Pakistan. Institutions operating to curb the peril are also directly or indirectly becoming victim of terrorist actions. Pakistani nation feels great pain seeing explosions, killings, violence, violation of law and order and series of street crimes and other violations having no recess in between. An effort is made to carry out qualitative research on the presented theme, in a sequence, at initial level common understanding and prevalence of increase in militancy and violence is discussed; followed by a study on terrorist actions and terrorism is talked about while highlighting the governance's troubles in Pakistan. Data is collected through available literature's review, published official reports from the state's institutions, interviews of selected and targeted people, think tanks, experts in the relevant field and evidence from the society. The aim is to draw logical grounds for the decision makers to identify the areas to be focused on providing a respectable and reasonable life to the common citizens of Pakistan through good governance, economic stability, peace and rule of law.

- 10.2. Muhammad Akram**, Assistant Professor, Division of Education, University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan;
Ashfaq Ahmad Shah, Centre for Economics of Education, Department of Education, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan.

PREDICTING STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT THROUGH ORGANIZATIONAL LEARNING CULTURE.

This study focused on investigating the impact of learning culture on student achievement in Pakistani public high schools. An Urdu version of the Dimensions of a Learning Organization Questionnaire (DLOQ) was administered to head teachers of 174 public boys and girls high schools

selected through random sampling technique. The overall percentage scores of the sampled high school in the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Lahore annual examination 2016 were also collected from the head teachers. The results showed that the seven factors of the DLOQ were significantly positively correlated with each other. The simple linear regression analysis revealed that the seven dimensions of the DLOQ significantly predicted student overall achievement in Lahore Board Examination. A multiple regression analysis revealed that head teacher's empowerment and strategic leadership explained 22 percent of the variance in student achievement. The limitations of the study include smaller sample size of head teachers, and private tuition most of the students take throughout the year.

- 10.3. Neva E. J. Sanders-Dewey**, Ph.D. Chair/Associate Professor of Psychology, Canisius College, Buffalo, NY 14120;
Joy Dudek, Student, Canisius College, Buffalo, NY 14120.

STRATEGIC METHODS FOR DEPARTMENTAL GROWTH WITHIN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE U.S. DURING TOUGH ECONOMIC TIMES: A CASE STUDY.

The financial welfare of higher education institutions in the United States has long been tied to the country's economic well-being. While the fiscal impact of downturns on higher education is typically reported on a more macro level, the consequences can be felt campus-wide as the effects often trickle down to the departmental level by means of a reduced allocation of funding. As a result, many academic departments are left with the task of proving their institutional worth in order to be allotted the funds necessary for programmatic maintenance. The purpose of this paper is to report on the declining enrollment and shifts in students' academic focus of study across several years at a financially struggling institution, and to outline one department's approach to ensuring programmatic viability through use of strategic methods to garner institutional support by procuring more student majors.

- 10.4. Noman Islam**, Iqra University, Karachi.

A NOVEL FRAMEWORK USING MACHINE LEARNING TO EFFECTIVELY ANALYZE THE FACULTY EVALUATIONS.

In this paper, a three-pronged solution to faculty evaluation is proposed. Almost in every university, faculty and course evaluations are filled by students after the completion of courses. Due to the large volume of such evaluations, it becomes very difficult for management to carefully analyze

them. This paper proposes a framework based on machine learning techniques that can be adopted for effective evaluation of faculty. It uses k-means clustering to group the evaluations and points out the specific area on which management needs to work on with faculty. Along with the quantitative evaluation of faculty, students also provide feedback in the form of comments. The proposed solution performs sentiment analysis on those comments. If there is a high emotion (positive or negative) associated with comments, an email can be sent in real-time to higher management. Another important component of proposed solution is providing summary of the topics discussed in the lectures via transcribing their recorded lecture and then applying machine learning on transcripts.

10.5. Najeeb Malik Phd Scholar, Iqra University, Pakistan

Ismail Saad, Iqra University, Pakistan.

**EXPLORING THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS
OF UNDERGRADUATES BUSINESS STUDENTS OF
PAKISTAN: A QUALITATIVE CASE STUDY.**

Social and emotional health especially of young adults has been a considerable focus of scholarly research in the past few decades all over the world. Much of which is concerned about the number and statistics of people who are suffering from some kind of mental illnesses. This qualitative case study explored the experiences and perceptions of those business university students who are facing some social and emotional challenges and in this important phase of life which have a potential to be converted into something more serious that is, mental disorders. This research identified those variables which are responsible for the social and emotional disturbances of young business university students. In addition, this study also examined those variables which are not specifically related to general culture of a society but to some subcultures which also impact students' social and emotional health. To understand the experiences and perception of those students this study employed focus group interviews, semi-structured open-ended one-on-one interviews, written responses, and projective technique like Rotter Incomplete Sentence Blank (RISB) in the form of self-description of 15 students at a large private business school in Karachi city. Based on analysis of focus group interviews, RISB, and one-on-one interviews it was found that most of the variables which cause disturbance in students behavior are social, or social psychological, and one's subculture, specific brought up environment, daily hassles and the overall deteriorating

conditions of law and order and other factors attributable to institutions play a pivotal role in the development and aggravation of these issues and challenges.

10.6. Joshua Abah, Department of Science Education, University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Nigeria.

**ACADEMIC OUTCOMES IN LANGUAGE-DEPENDENT
AND COMPUTATION-DEPENDENT COURSES AMONG
MATHEMATICS EDUCATION STUDENTS IN A NIGERIAN
UNIVERSITY: TOP-ACHIEVERS STILL BEST
OF BOTH EXTREMES.**

In the field of mathematics education, there is an increased awareness of the need to account for the connection between mathematics and language. Despite the emphasis on this existing interconnectivity, students often erroneously distinguish themselves as better oriented to one extreme or the other. This study explores the pattern of academic performance of mathematics education students in language-dependent and computation-dependent courses. The study built on the Monitor Theory of second language acquisition to observe that school works existing as the practical result of learned language and grammar are among the reasons some students unnecessarily fear language-dependent courses. Ex- post facto research design was adopted to analyze the scores of 48 students enrolled in a programme in mathematics education at a university in North Central Nigeria. A total of 29 core courses across six semesters were split into two dichotomous extremes of language-dependent and computation-dependent based on content and scope. Each student's scores were averaged across each category, with the absolute difference between the two averages taken as measure of achievement gap between the two extremes. A paired samples t-test of students average scores in the two categories indicates a statistically significant difference ($t_{0.05,47}=7.3244$, $p=0.000$). Further analysis shows that 41.67% of the students are language-dependent, 2.08% computation-dependent, and 56.25% not dependent on any of the extremes. Additional analysis of variance (ANOVA) among three identified performance categories reveals that the achievement gap differ significantly among bottom, middle and top achievers, with the mean achievement gap lowest among top Achievers. The findings of this study stressed the reality of inherent and superficial categorization based on the two extremes among mathematics education students. The interpretation

of the findings in terms of students' unique orientation and mindset towards mathematics education were also discussed. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that future works may consider introducing corroborative information about participant's inclination toward the two extremes to strengthen eventual placement from attainment scores.

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11.1. Prof. Dr. Tanweer Khalid, Head of International Relations Department, Preston University, Karachi.

AFGHANISTAN IN CONTEMPORARY REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SETTINGS.

Power struggles within Afghanistan have been affecting the regional dynamics for the past 40 years. Apart from the local actors, the devastating reverberations have intensely engaged global players in the diplomatic manoeuvring. Islamabad and Kabul have had a frosty relationship. The former's desire for a peaceful and friendly western frontier has resulted in increasing mutual distrust. Of late, Chinese led integrationist initiatives in the form of 'One Belt One Road' have accelerated efforts towards greater inter-state dialogue. Moreover, Russia has also been closely watching the security developments in South Asia. As the US Afghan campaign enters its 16th year and fatigue develops in Washington policy circles, the immediate future might hold some interesting alignments apropos Afghanistan and its neighbours.

11.2. Dr. Muhammad Shoaib Pervez, Chairperson, Department of Political Science, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

THE NORMATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: A CONSTRUCTIVIST ANALYSIS.

This article discusses the normative structure of the European Union (EU) in line with the constructivist framework. This approach drifts from realism and studies international relations under a socially constructed context (norms, culture). It is divided into three sections. The first section elucidates the contours of a common European identity, which has come into being under the auspices of the EU. The penultimate section explains the normative structure of the EU by focusing on the membership negotiations it has had with Turkey, and how these talks between Ankara and Brussels, ultimately, broke down under the pressures exerted by this structure. The last section explores the norms promoted by the EU, and the role elitist rhetoric has played in the process of Europeanization.

- 11.3. Dr. Muhammad Riaz Shad**, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

UKRAINE CRISIS AND THE EUROPEAN SECURITY
ORDER: A CAUSE-EFFECT ANALYSIS.

The debate over the 2014 Ukraine crisis revolves around two major arguments. The first blames the West for the crisis, seeing it as the consequence of the Western pursuit of NATO-EU expansion to the post-Soviet region. The second holds Russia responsible for the crisis in view of its coercive policies vis-a-vis the post-Soviet states to keep them in its own “sphere of influence” and, thus, denying them the sovereign right to join the Western organizations—NATO and EU. There are other explanations for the Ukraine crisis such as Ukraine’s domestic instability and ethnic divisions, Putin’s external adventurism for regime stability, and weak Western reaction to the Russian aggression. But these are generally considered less important or untenable. This paper does not focus on discordant explanations of the Ukraine crisis as reflected in the mainstream debate instead it delves into the post-Cold War European security order and identifies its structural flaws that, over the years, resulted in an increased Russia-West strategic dissonance, ultimately exploding into a crisis in Ukraine. In addition, it looks into the ramifications of the Ukraine crisis and consequent developments for the European security order. The principal question of this research is: What has lead Russia to perceive NATO-EU expansion to the post-Soviet region as a zero-sum-game and undertake coercive tactics to obstruct it? This study concludes that the post-Cold War European security order, founded on the centrality of the EU and NATO, was a great success in terms of post-Communist stabilization of Eastern and Central Europe. However, it failed to accommodate Russia as an equal partner. This structural problem put Russia and the West on a collision worse over Ukraine’s strategic alignment. However, the crisis has significantly strained the European security order, and would potentially be a turning point in this regard.

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

EU-EFTA RELATIONS: AN HISTORICAL APPRAISAL.

EFTA’s relations with the European Union (EU) are as old as the Union itself. However, they may receive a new impetus in the coming years as the United Kingdom leaves the European Union and explores new

commercial relationship with the rest of the continent. Initially, the EEC and EFTA were perceived as rival organizations, but after decades of collaboration and mutual understanding both have come considerably closer. The EU-EFTA relations are a very good example of group-to-group approach with same values, cultures, histories and political systems. After the Brexit vote, there is a growing assumption that Britain might join the EEA to lessen its financial burden and enjoy the benefits of a single market. Some circles in Britain are of the view to adopt the Swiss model, neither a full member of Union nor an EEA member but have access to Single Market through bilateral agreements. The question is that is there any point that EU reward Britain for leaving the Union.

11.5. Mr. Muhammad Ahsan, Research Associate, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

THE META-POLITICS OF THE BRITISH RADICAL RIGHT: THE CASE OF JONATHAN BOWDEN.

This article endeavours to factorize the thought of British Radical Right orator Jonathan Bowden. The author breaks Bowden's doctrine into four components namely, Paganism, centrality of Western civilization, elitism/inegalitarianism and literary sophistication. The article begins with laying out a historical context. The said period sees conservatism moving ever closer to the centre of the political continuum and eventually getting arrested by left-wing tendencies. Mainstream conservative parties have lost the meta-political battle. They have given in to the narrative formulated during the cultural wars of 1960's and 70's. In the concluding section, the author asserted that continued ignorance on the part of conventional political elites may left them ill prepared for the tempestuous times ahead.

11.6. Ms. Syeda Anum Aftab, M.Phil student at the National Defence University, Islamabad.

BREXIT REFERENDUM AND MEDIA COVERAGE: AN APPRAISAL.

On June 23, 2016 the British people voted to leave the EU in a nation-wide referendum. Politically the vote brought with it greater uncertainty and instability not only domestically but regionally. This warranted a broader examination of events that led the UK towards this decision. Popular narrative holds immigration, economy and a highly bureaucratic European Union as the core reasons. This study analyzes the significance

and influence that media coverage exerted during the Brexit vote. This paper undertakes content analysis of influential newspapers at local, regional, and international levels under the theoretical domain of 'agenda setting', 'propaganda' and 'manufacturing consent'. It appraises the role played by regional and local press in managing and creating perception amongst general public vis-a-vis UK membership in the European Union. According to several surveys and statistics, media propagated misinformation and populist narratives that eventually tilted the result in favour of exit.

11.7. Shah Noor, M.Phil Student, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

CIVIL AND MILITARY RECRUITMENT OF EUROPEAN
AND NON-SIKH OFFICERS IN THE KINGDOM OF
MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH: AN ANALYSIS.

The Kingdom of Ranjit Singh was officially called *Sarkar-e-Khalsa*. It covered almost all of undivided Punjab as well as Kashmir, Gilgit, present day Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and Multan. His 40 rule saw communal harmony and peace. This study focuses on the multiethnic and multi-religious policies adopted in bureaucratic recruitment. Not only were the upper administrative echelons filled without any discrimination among Sikh, Muslim and Hindu inhabitants, European civil and military personnel were also appointed on key positions. Ranjit Singh's realm was under constant threat from British Indian territories, not to mention a hostile Afghanistan on the West. Therefore, domestic tranquility was an existential necessity. It could only be achieved if all communities were seen rather equally.

11.8. Dr. Iftikhar Shafi, Associate Professor, Department of English, University of Karachi.

"TELE-VISIONING" THE COMIC CYCLICITY OF
WESTERN CRITICISM.

The paper evaluates contemporary Western literary academics by viewing the dynamics of some of its most apparently formidable critical paradigms in terms of a cat-and-mouse game. Nevertheless, the critique remains oblique as the possibility of saving itself from complicity with what it critiques remains only in the margins for now. Although this strategy at times may distract the reader from the principal theme of the essay, which is to bring out the ironic cyclicity of the Western critical paradigms; it has

been adopted herein to differentiate it from its de constructive counterparts in Western criticism. The Western critiques of Western criticism, such as deconstruction, predominantly reflect a hopelessness in the face of the ubiquity of the Western classical categories, and thus stop short of coming up with the possibility of any alternate critical discourse.

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12.1. Dr. Hina Khan, University of Karachi.

**EU'S EASTERN PARTNERSHIP AND THE RUSSIAN
NEAR ABROAD: A CONTESTED ARENA.**

While negotiations for the accession of some countries to the European Union (EU) are still underway, the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP), initiated in 2004, is working to bring the states neighbouring the EU territory in the east and the south, to a closer economic and security coordination. Further, in 2009 the Eastern Partnership (EaP) program was inaugurated with a particular objective of coordinating with the post-Soviet states. In this context, the Soviet successor states—Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan have been approached and some instruments of partnership have been signed. On the other hand, these countries also form a part of what Russia perceives as her “near abroad”, whose interests Moscow has tactically aligned with its own through many bilateral accords as well as ventures like the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In 2015, along with Belarus and Kazakhstan, Russia announced the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). In order to compete with the European Union, the organisation aims to incorporate other Eurasian states. Against the backdrop of the stated developments, with the help of the ‘dualistic operational model’, this paper attempts to compare the functionalist and imperialist aspects of the two endeavours (Eastern Partnership and EEU). It questions the viability of the idea of Eastern Partnership. Also, it weighs the possibilities of a confrontation between the EU and Russia and its repercussions on the concerned states.

12.2. Dr. Markus Heidingsfelder, Habib University, Karachi.

**DONALD TRUMP AND ALTERNATIVE FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND (AFD): THE CRISIS OF POLITICS.**

The main thesis of this text is that politics has lost its claim to make generally valid decisions for the whole of society. It interprets both Donald Trump and the ‘Alternative für Deutschland’ (AfD) as solutions to that problem. By understanding the votes of their supporters not so much as votes for a person or a party, but as votes against the political system

itself, it tries to avoid the usual demonization of populist politics and persons and, instead, focuses on social functions and structures.

12.3. Sahar Afshan, Bahria University, Karachi Campus.

EUROPE AND THE WORLD: NEW TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY.

The world of International Relations seems to be moving no less than the speed of light. Rapidly shifting international environment demands equal momentum to catch up with the change. However, the European Union lags behind because of some serious impediments in its foreign policy mechanism. The differences between member states and supranational institutions keep the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) in cold storage. Europe's role as an international player in world politics needs to be activated if it desires to remain relevant in a scenario where Russia, China and the US appear more concerned about their respective national interests. This paper compares the emerging trends in international diplomatic arena with the developments in the EU's foreign policy. The paper discusses the tools that the EU requires to play an influential role on the world's diplomatic stage.

12.4. Dr. Zobi Fatima, Free-Lance Researcher.

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF GSP+ FOR PAKISTAN.

This article evaluates the benefits and costs of the GSP+ scheme for Pakistan. It holds that although the scheme has commercially been fruitful for the economy, there might be long-term repercussions due to the lack of diversity in Pakistani products. In addition, the 27 conventions attached to the scheme still await implementation. There is a lack of coordination between state and the business sector. Besides, the relevant authorities are themselves oblivious of the terms of this commercial engagement between Islamabad and Brussels. The author concludes that unless rectified, the current state of affairs augur complications for Pakistan-EU economic relationship.

12.5. Ibrahim Noorani, Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University, Karachi;
Dr. Saima Akhtar, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi.

THE RING OF GYGES AND THE MODERN WORLD: INVINCIBILITY THROUGH INVISIBILITY IN ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES – A QUALITATIVE AND HERMENEUTICAL INTERPRETATION.

Even after 2500 years, Plato holds the distinction of being a philosopher whose described anecdotes carry everlasting stores of knowledge. This

article takes an allegorical and hermeneutical approach to interpret the tale of the Ring of Gyges, which symbolizes a feature of human behaviour that when in possession of infinite power people often become invisible, and so choose to violate norms of morality for the sake of pleasure. The research tries to elaborate how invisibility at the workplace drives certain individuals towards corruption. The lust for invisibility is due to the fact that an undying spirit of competition is infiltrated at the grass-root level, which has engendered, amongst all rational individuals, the need to possess power by whatever means available. It is power that affords individuals the luxury of being invisible to the watchful eyes of observers and escape punishment even for severe crimes.

12.6. Panira Ali, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

FRENCH COLONIALISM TO NEO-COLONIALISM IN MALI:
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY.

The history of colonialism is very interesting and has had a noteworthy impact on the contemporary world. Between 1870 to the mid 20th century, the continent of Africa encountered the full force of European colonialism. European powers fought each other to establish their footprint on the continent. Around 17th century, France began to establish its historical, economic and political footprint in Africa. Amongst other European countries, France expanded the most and by the 19th century it had conquered vast territories in West Africa. Nevertheless, a process of decolonization began in the latter half of the 20th century against the backdrop of the Second World War. Although France ceased to govern these territories directly, it still retained substantial politico-economic clout in the region. Paris also cultivated strategic security partnerships with its former colonies in Africa. Between 1963 and 2013, France undertook several interventions. Mali, located in West Africa, officially got independence from France in 1960. Still, it carries vestiges of its colonial past. This paper studies the continuing French influence in Mali, and how this former French colony in West Africa became victim of a resource war.

12.7. Arjumand Zehra, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

THE REASSERTION OF FUNDAMENTALISM: A CASE
STUDY OF SAVONAROLA.

The history of the Renaissance in Europe is on the one hand, one of the great periods of human civilization in which art and architecture reached an apogee. On the other hand, the grandeur of this art brought about a

reaction because material culture was being patronized by the guardians of the soul. The Pope and the higher clergy were patronizing art when they should have been addressing the religious and spiritual needs of their flock. The art was highly impressive and the artists of the Renaissance are counted among the greatest artist of the world: Raphael, Michelangelo, and Leonardo da Vinci, but they could have been patronized by kings and emperors instead. Religion meant spirituality, and spirituality meant austerity and simplicity. When the Roman Catholic Church deviated from that purpose, Savonarola came out in protest gathering followers to his cause. He came to rule Florence as a republic and all the impulses he gave expression to were fundamentalist in nature. Thus it is evident that the coming and the going of Savonarola has cast its shadow over later manifestations of Fundamentalism, most notably the current times, yet his contribution has not been adequately acknowledged.

12.8. Dr. Syed Munir Wasti, Professor, Department of English, University of Karachi.

THE INFLUENCE OF FRENCH PARNASSIAN POETRY ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The English and French literatures interact intimately with each other as, for instance, those of Iran and South West Asia. In particular, the 19th century formed the heyday of both the British and French empires, which spread over large regions of the world. Increased travel and communication between England and France, apart from the great increase in education in both countries at the time, enabled writers in England to borrow from the flowering of new approaches to poetry in France that encouraged a fusion of art and literature, spearheaded by a literary movement named the Parnassians. The article pinpoints significant Parnassian writers and their work on both sides of the English Channel.

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13.1. Stéphane Valter, Arabic Language and Civilization, Normandie
Université, France.

RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS, POLITICAL FIGHTS: TURMOIL
IN THE MIDDLE EAST, PRAGMATISM
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

The actual turmoil in the Arab world is the consequence of acute political crises (which have sometimes deteriorated into dramatic and inextricable situations of war). Among all the reasons of these crises (in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, etc.), the religious factor looks important. Contrarily, in Southeast Asia, political disagreements have been generally solved through negotiations and agreements (even if authoritarianism prevails in many cases), i.e. through pragmatism and away from sectarian divisions (with some exceptions like the Rohingas tragedy in Burma). Although the picture is not clearcut, the comparison between these two cultural zones (with a focus on the Arab world) is interesting in trying to assess the role of religion (here: Islam) in politics. This paper will deal with the whole Arab world, compared to Southeast Asia when deemed relevant. The analysis will endeavour to connect religious-cultural dynamics to social-political phenomena from an original theoretical angle: the perusal of the eventual link between (Arab) Islam and violence. Such issues as traditions, sectarianism, social homogeneity, external factors, etc., need to be analysed since they may push towards smooth political transitions or, on the contrary, violence and chaos, depending on circumstances. And when societal attitudes vis-à-vis the global system are characterized by fear (because of religious-moral-cultural apprehensions), popular contestation may lean more easily towards intolerant inward-looking attitudes, with the result that socio-political claims degenerate swiftly into religion-driven strife.

13.2. Joseph Alagha, Political Science and Intercultural Studies Haigazian
University, Beirut, Lebanon.

HIZBULLAH'S POST-ISLAMIST RESISTANCE ART.

In post-Islamist phase, Hizbullah reformulated some of its central ideas and strategies. Its former top-down strategy of forcibly imposing an Islamic

state against the will of significant parts of the Lebanese society has changed toward an integrative, bottom-up strategy, not only in politics but also in arts. Hizbullah's popular culture and lifestyles by discussing its 'resistance art.' Resistance art is ideologically motivated art, which aims at rectifying individuals and reforming society by portraying art as pious-moral productions that are in line with Islamic values, norms, and religious sensibilities. It is 'clean art' that portrays good deeds, as distinguished from bad deeds that characterize indecent or 'lowbrow art.' Resistance art deals with political and social issues as well as the themes of justice, jihād, sacrifice, and patriotism. Hizbullah exploits the concepts of cultural citizenship and cultural politics to encourage—in mixed gender spaces—purposeful performing arts: music, dancing, singing, revolutionary theatre, and satire. Probably, Hizbullah is the only post-Islamist party that has an orchestra of more than 100 musicians who play more than 44 instruments. Islam, as it is lived out by its followers, finds a necessary expression in social practices; it is the art form of bodily movement that is more controversial. Hizbullah appears to equate modernity with European art forms rather than indigenous forms. In short, in its ideology and politics, Hizbullah fluctuated between Islamism and post-Islamism. While in its performing arts, Hizbullah conveyed a post-Islamist face. Nevertheless, the party's post-Islamism remains inconsistent, selective, and pragmatic.

13.3. Iftikhar Shafi, Department of Philosophy, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

ROMANCING THE SUFI: PERSIAN SUFI POETRY UNDER THE WESTERN GAZE.

The paper presents an argument against the problematic comparison of the Sufi poetry with Romanticism that is found among some of the most noted comparatists. It emphasizes the need to put both discourses within their corresponding traditional provenances for comparative purposes. The paper is divided into three sections. The first section traces some major milestones in the history of Western reception of the Persian Sufi poetry while questioning the hypothetical subsuming of the Sufi literary tradition, along with the Romantic, under the Platonic and the Neo-Platonic discourses. The second section deals with the religious provenance of Romanticism and its relationship with the Islamic tradition. The study maintains that it is the Islamic tradition that provides the theoretical framework for the Sufi literary practice. Finally, based upon the theoretical discussion in the first two sections, the last section of the paper elaborates the underlying divergences between some apparently similar

notions in *Tasawwuf* and Romanticism through closer reading of selected passages from Rumi, Keats, and Wordsworth.

13.4. Muhammad Danyal Khan, Research Fellow, Brunel University, London, UK.

THE DEBATE OF PROCEDURAL VERSUS PROGRAMMATIC SECULARISM; REFLECTIONS FROM CONSTITUTIONALISM IN PAKISTAN.

Basic structure of Constitution of Pakistan has always been a source of debate among the academic, parliamentary and judicial circles. The arguments are divided in secular and religious notions. The same debate is going on parallel in United Kingdom and across the world to define the domain of religion in modern constitutionalism. The author aspires to deal with the question of domain of religion in Constitutionalism of Pakistan by conducting a comparative analysis of various on-going identical debates in the United States, the United Kingdom and Egypt. The paper will aim at synthesising the debate of domain of religion in constitutionalism by defining potentials and limitations of religion in modern constitutionalism. This will be done by theoretical analysis of arguments of both parties; people who think religion as potential and the people who wish to put a limit to the role of religion in working constitutionalism. Most significantly the work will incorporate the innovative terminological differentiation of 'Procedural Secularism' from 'Programmatic Secularism' as defined by 104th Arch Bishop of Canterbury Dr Rowan Williams in 2006.

13.5. Isa Abdur-Razaq Sarumi, Doctoral Candidate, Kulliyah of Laws, International Islamic University, Malaysia.

MAXIMUM PERIOD OF GESTATION: LEGAL AND MEDICAL CONUNDRUM OF CHILD'S LEGITIMACY UNDER ISLAMIC LAW.

The legitimacy of a child born to a legally married couple is indubitable. However, it becomes problematic when a woman appears to be pregnant for a longer time period than the usual period of gestation following her husband's demise or after the completion of the waiting period (*istibra*). The unavailability of definitive legal texts (*nusūs*) either from the Qur'ān or Sunnah for the maximum period of gestation has triggered exerting independent juristic reasoning (*ijtihad*) by Muslim scholars. Therefore, this paper explores scholars' dissent and legal implications for the maximum period of gestation from the classical Islamic literature buttressed with

scientific medical perspectives. The paper adopts a qualitative doctrinal approach by revisiting classical books along with the available modern literature. The research finds that even though most of the views held by classical scholars are inconsistent with the modern medical perspective with the exception of the Zahiri School of Law, exceptional cases cannot be ruled out.

13.6. Ambreen Salahuddin, Department of Gender Studies, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

USAGE OF RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS IN FICTION BY PAKISTANI WOMEN WRITERS.

This paper is concerned with usage of religious symbols by seasoned women fiction writers of Pakistan. These writers have indulged in using significant symbols, metaphors and archetypes in their texts. Exploring the source of symbol is a meaningful study. In the current paper, it is seen how religion becomes a major source of symbols in literature. As far as religion is concerned, the usage of religious language is not seen in respect to its structure and function, rather it is understood by the context and pattern of text. It is also explored whether the traditional usage of these symbols is being retained by Pakistani women fiction writers or they have used symbols in newer meanings and connotations. Qualitative research methodology is applied in this current study. Thematic networks analysis is used and basic themes are extracted from text, which are in turn grouped under organizing theme, connected later with global theme.

13.7. Sabir Ali and Asma Majeed, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan.

PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES IN RECONCILING ISLAM AND GENDER EQUALITY POLICIES IN PAKISTAN.

The research focuses on the compatibility issues between the notion of 'gender equality' and the 'religion Islam.' This article investigates, if any, gender policy(s) build around the conciliation developed in the contemporary social scenario of Pakistan. This paper is qualitative in nature and involves textual analysis of policy documents and written teachings of religious scholars. In-depth interviews were conducted by using interview guide from five religious scholars. These scholars belonged to Hanafi, Ahl-Hadith and Brelvi schools of thought. For this purpose, UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) and CEDAW

(Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) were translated into Urdu language for clear understanding about the background and context of the state policies. All the interviews were scripted. Interview data was coded into different inductive themes. Complete draft of the study was shared with the scholars interviewed during the study to maintain ethical standards. Analysis of the interviews conducted revealed that gender equality policies in the Republic of Pakistan are intrinsically incompatible to the teachings and spirit of Islam, hence, few epistemic and practical possibilities exist to reconcile them. Suggestions of religious scholars are corroborated by the long traditions of Islamic history, but such suggestions are condemned and challenged by feminist groups in public offices. In the same vein, feminist ideals have no authenticity among religious scholars.

13.8. Arooj Zeb and Shahid Jan Kakakhel, Islamia College University, Peshawar.

IMPACT OF FORMAL NETWORKS ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PAKISTAN.

This paper investigates the impact of formal networks on women entrepreneurial performance in Pakistan. The prevailing environment of building formal networks along with their importance has also been discussed. The problems faced by women entrepreneurs in building formal networks and the role performed by reputable institutes in networking have been inspected in detail. The paper also explores the concept of women entrepreneurship in Islamic perspective by citing verses from the Holy Qur'ān; it also discusses the famous Muslim Entrepreneurs in Islam. The study employed a research design where self-administrative questionnaires were used to collect data from two groups of women entrepreneurs—Registered and Non-Registered. The Registered members were selected from the list provided by seven running women-led chambers of commerce and industries of Pakistan whereas the non-registered members were selected from the groups on Facebook. The quantitative method of research has been employed using a sample size of 506, which was derived using a simple random sampling. The Multiple Regression analysis reveals that formal networks have a significant impact on women entrepreneurial performance on both the groups. Furthermore; the history of Islam reveals that there are no religious barriers in Islam, which restrict women not to choose entrepreneurship or carry out entrepreneurial activities. Suggestions have been given to create

environment of building formal networks for both registered as well as non-registered women entrepreneurs.

13.9. Farman Ali and Humaira Ahmad, Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

EARLY CHRISTIAN SĪRAH WRITINGS OF SUBCONTINENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THEIR METHODS, IMPACT AND COGITATING ON NEW CONTEMPORIZING METHODOLOGY.

This article is an attempt to study the methods adopted in the Christian missionary biographies of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) in subcontinent from early 19th century to the first half of the 20th century. These missionaries came into this region with their strong missionary convictions and they set up a new literary apologetic trend in the religious history of subcontinent in order to prove the superiority of Christianity over Islam and to trivialize its norms, values, religious figures and traditions. Though this trend was not novel in the history of Christian-Muslim relations, however, a distinguished feature of it, in India, was that it took the shape of direct confrontation and animosity e.g. the great debate between Pfander and Rahmatu-Allah-Kīrānvī held in 1854. This early confrontational contact between Islam and Christianity played a pivotal role in the development of an academic environment and had an impact on the Christian-Muslim relations in the subcontinent in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. This study is an attempt to explore this early intellectual confrontational landscape and its impact upon each other's communities. Furthermore, it also attempts to investigate how modern Christians and Muslims can develop new ways for mutual understanding in the light of contemporary intellectual traditions. Last but not the least, after highlighting major shortcomings in their methods, this study cogitates on new contextual approach for the study of Christianity and Islam.

13.10. Noor ul Ain, and Asher Ramish, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT: AN ISLAMIC BUSINESS ETHICS PERSPECTIVE.

This paper basically aims to explore and introduce the opportunities of using Islamic business ethics and regulations as a mechanism for resolving ethical quandaries in the contemporary business world. The paper firstly introduces a practical approach for Islamic business ethics

that is identified by reviewing The Holy Qur'ān, Hadith. Interviews are conducted with Islamic scholars to reason its applicability in the field of supply chain and a comparative analysis is done through literature review of supply chain ethics to demonstrate how Islamic business ethics could be implemented in order to arrive at a moral judgment. The study is qualitative and conceptual in nature. The findings of the study disclose that the similarities between Islamic and supply chain ethics are tremendous. The findings of the study reveal the confirmatory pieces of evidence to validate the roots of supply chain ethics in Islamic business ethics. This paper provides systematic insights and a practical approach to the compatibility and applicability of Islamic business ethics into supply chain ethics in order to improve the overall performance of the supply chain. The similarities are being disclosed with a view to incorporate them into supply chain ethics for effective supply chain management to govern ethical decisions. The proposed structure and developments can help to resolve ethical issues to enhance the supply chain performance by incorporating Islamic business ethics into supply chain ethics. Its limitations are that some constructs from Islamic and supply chain ethics may still have not been compared and can be researched in future.

13.11. Mohsina Munir, and Tahira Abdul Quddus, Department of Islamic Studies, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

PROVISION OF NAFQAH RIGHT TO CHILD: THE ISLAMIC WISDOM AND IMPLEMENTATION IN PAKISTAN.

Islamic family law has specified child rights as the key social responsibility of parents and urged them to struggle for positive upbringing of their children. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) and the companions (RA) set numerous traditions in relation to rights of children i.e., right of life, right of food, shelter and clothes, right of education and training and right of counting them as members of society. Islam bounds a father to bear the responsibility of Nafqah of his child (*Al-Baqarah* 2:233). Nafqah consists of food, clothes and shelter. This responsibility also explains the title of qawwām for a husband (*Al-Nisā* 4:34). This research paper aims to discuss the Nafqah right of a child in Islam. Sharī'ah Law of Nafqah involves parents and state institutions to fulfill their responsibilities towards children upbringing. Thus, protection of the right of Nafqah is the key responsibility of a Muslim state. In this study, a brief sketch of Pakistani law is presented with the help of few facts and figures about the provision of child right of Nafqah in Pakistan. The study also presents a comparison

of the views of eminent Muslim scholars belonging to different schools of thought, regarding certain limitations that rule the provision of Nafqah to a child, like definitions of dependency and the responsibility of non-Muslim child on his Muslim father etc. Finally, Islamic wisdom regarding the practicality of child's right of Nafqah in Islamic society is presented in the research paper with the aim of highlighting its pertinence in maintaining a positive and sustainable human society.

13.12. Amir Hayat, Department of Islamic Studies, University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus, Sargodha.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE.

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), has gained much importance in the management of workplace. In the age of globalization and modernization safety and security has become very crucial in running a business smoothly and efficiently. All over the world governments issue various rules and regulations related to safety and security of employees for compliance. All the legislations and rules have common belief in a fundamental right of every employee to a healthy and safe working environment. Every responsible employer tries to abide by all the rules and regulations to have a good reputation in the world of business which ultimately results in greater profits. Islam views this world in different perspective. It goes beyond the materialistic needs of the businessmen and wants to treat employees only as human beings. The purpose of the present study is to explore the concept of occupational safety in Islamic perspective and highlight some of its principles which make it prominent from conventional occupational safety and health approach. The research work is theoretical in nature. The effort has been made in this research paper to look into the basic sources of Islam.

13.13. Salman Ahmad Khan, Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization, University of Management and Technology, Lahore;
Ejaz Aslam, Institute of Islamic Banking and Finance, International Islamic University, Malaysia.

PARTNERSHIP BASED MICROFINANCE IN ISLAMIC BANKS: NEED, APPLICATION AND COMMANDMENTS IN MODERN AGE.

There is no doubt that through endorsing different Islamic modes of financing, Islamic banks are showing the right way to people to free

themselves from the menace of interest. However, it is equally necessary for Islamic banks to invest on poor members of the society. A keen observation of Islamic banks reveal that their greatest shortcoming is their inability and lack of interest in financing as well as investing on poor individuals of the society. The term 'Islamic banking' not only reflects the transitional modes of financing but also highlights the ideal modes of financing. Welfare of underprivileged members of the society is an important goal of the Shari'ah. Dr. Muhammad Yunus founded Grameen Bank with the aim of providing capital to the underprivileged segment of the society, giving two dollars each, which also earned him a Noble prize. Unfortunately, a banker with an interest-based background felt the dire necessity of providing loans to the poor, regardless of the fact that this loan was interest-based and prohibited by the Shari'ah. His efforts were also appreciated worldwide. On the contrary, Islamic banks promoting Islamic financing still hesitate to invest on poor people, accusing them of default. Historically, this is an erroneous assumption, as poor people have the lowest level of default, while rich industrialists, politicians etc. usually have the highest level of default. So, it is the need of the hour to initiate microfinance in Islamic banks and its immediate launch should be closer to the goals of the Shari'ah. This article discusses the potential of microfinance and also proposes practical methods of microfinance, especially the methods that focus upon partnership. If Islamic banks adopt these modes of microfinance they can speedily grow in this field as well.

14. *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*, Vol. 8, Issue 2, 2018. ISSN: 2075-0943. Editor: Dr. Humaira Ahmad. Organization: Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Management, Lahore, C-II Johar Town, Lahore, Pakistan. Website: www.umat.edu.pk, Email: jitc@umat.edu.pk

14.1. Jonathan Zartman, National Security Studies, Department of Research and Publications, Air University, USA.

USING HISTORICAL ISLAMIC SOURCES TO PROMOTE ETHICAL CHARACTER.

This article provides a survey of the development of Islamic ethical literature. It argues that this literature promotes not only submission to Allah Almighty and the divine law, it also portrays ethics as a path that offers a peaceful inner life and elicits cooperative behavior from others. This article surveys the most significant literary forms currently available in Persian and English from the first six centuries of Islamic civilization produced in West, South and Central Asia that provide appealing sources of ethics. It demonstrates that the variations in style and format of this literature derives from the efforts of Muslim poets, viziers, teachers and scholars to overcome the political difficulties in challenging corruption, tyranny and oppression. It argues that this literature offers an antidote to antagonistic Western stereotypes of Islam and also provides inspiration to teachers, parents and active citizens throughout the world. This article is divided into three sections. The first section summarizes five reasons to study Islamic ethics, the second section goes on to define the term Islamic ethics and the third section explains the historical development of both Arabic and Persian as modern languages which were used to promote ethics. This background allows for the discussion in the body of the paper extolling the character and benefits of eight forms of literature taken in the historical sequence of their appearance. It concludes that this literature is of great value for people around the world; the more the non-Muslims learn of this literature, the more highly they will appreciate their Muslim neighbors for their ethical ideals and human values.

14.2. Dina Hosni, Institute for Sociology, Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany.

ISLAMISM AND DEMOCRACY: THE DILEMMA OF THE EGYPTIAN MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD YOUTH.

The paper is a follow-up analysis of a study about the rise of Islamist youth as a subculture in the Egyptian context in recent years. Focusing on

the Muslim Brotherhood (MB) as an organizational entity, the study has classified youth into “supportive” youth in terms of their organizational attachment and “critical” youth, who have called for more democracy and youth empowerment. Critical MB youth have been further subdivided into those who have left the organization and those who have stayed in it despite their political and/or ideological disagreements with the organization. The subculture of critical Islamist youth, notably MB youth, has conspicuously converged with other liberal and secular Egyptian youths regarding their views about democracy. The proposed study suggests some form of internal mobility, as exhibited by the above classification, where based on their altered stance towards democracy a number of “critical” Islamist youth have joined the “supportive” camp and a number of “supportive” Islamist youth have developed “radicalized” stances. Interestingly enough, some level of convergence could bind supportive and critical Islamist MB youth together, at the expense of their relationship with other liberal and secular youths. The paper is based on semi-structured interviews and content analysis using academic sources and journalistic material.

14.3. Jibrail Bin Yusuf, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana, West Africa;

Hassan Shakeel Shah and **Mohammad Ayaz**, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan;

Jabal Muhammad Buaben, University of Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam.

INTEREST-FREE BANKING AND FINANCE IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: PRESENT REALITIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Brunei is among the few countries vigorously pursuing interest-free banking. Looking at its status, there is no doubt that Islamic banking and finance remains a governmental project in Brunei. This paper examines the development and progress of this institution in Brunei highlighting the present experiences, future prospects, and imminent expectations. Islamic banking and finance has ushered in a new economic order in the country. Although the system is still in its primary stages of development, it has been successful. Indeed, it has good prospects due to political will and cooperation. Political will is fundamental to the fruitful implementation of a new economic order and efficient Islamization in Brunei has facilitated the establishment of sound socio-cultural and economic foundations

vigorously promoting the essential values of Islam. Nonetheless, the call for economic diversification has some implications for interest-free banking institutions in the country because diversification invariably exposes an economy to international interests and more importantly, empowers the private sector. These bring forth the likelihood of promoting interest-based banking and financial practices. We, therefore, conclude that Islamic banking has been very successful in Brunei but it still remains vulnerable to non-political future challenges subject mainly to the economic fortunes and prospects of the petro-dollar.

14.4. Bokhtar Bakozoda , School of Politics and International Relations, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, China.

BEHIND THE VEIL OF LANGUAGE: FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE TO RŪMI'S MYSTICAL POETRY.

The poetic legacy of Jalal-ud-din Rumi, as reflected in his magnum opus *Mathnavi*, is a literary monument to Sūfism's enduring power which allows it to transcend cultural and historical boundaries. Engaging with the past and anticipating future challenges, Rūmi enters into conversation with all possible strands of thought through poetic and metaphoric language. His coverage of the relationship between language and meaning predates, and in some instances, corresponds with all linguistic themes that would form the core of European philosophy in 20th century, subsequently labeled as the "linguistic turn" in Social Sciences. Saussure's relational theory of language, Wittgenstein's language games, Gadamerian hermeneutics, French postmodernism, all these themes have been raised in one way or another within the overall scope of *Mathnavi*. Rūmi's ruminations on language are scattered throughout and interspersed with terse but deep poetic expressions within the manifold stories of *Mathnavi*. In the current paper, I intend to critically compare Rūmi and major representatives of European linguistic philosophy and highlight the commonalities and differences between them. This comparison is undertaken not to formulate Rūmi's notion of language *per se* in relation to European philosophy of language. References to language in Rūmi's poetry cannot be understood separately from his overall worldview defined by sūfism's main idea of the unity of being (*vaḥ dat al-vujūd*). Language is viewed through this idea as a powerful tool for tracing transcendental presence in a phenomenal world of 'color and scent'. The paper demonstrates Rumi's employment of the limitless capacity of language to

track invisible traces of transcendental unity of being including the unity of religions.

14.5. Zohaib Ahmad, Department of Comparative Religions, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

THE REVIVAL OF ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION: A STUDY OF MARYAM JAMEELAH'S VIEWS.

Maryam Jameelah was an American convert to Islam. Born to a non-observant Jewish family in New York, she travelled to Pakistan on the invitation of Abul A'la Maududi where she spent more than 50 years and never returned to America. Her various writings on the comparative study of Western and Islamic culture, civilization and history encouraged her readers to consider her as a fervent critic of Western civilization and as a staunch supporter of Muslim cause in the modern world. However, scant consideration has been given to the fact that while pointing out the reasons for the downfall of Islamic civilization, she also criticizes Muslim scholarship. Therefore, it is worthy to explore how a person trained in the Western thought understands the problems of Muslim civilization and what she suggests as countermeasures to take in this regard. By analyzing her published writings as well as the unpublished works found in her personal library, the current paper highlights her view of Islamic civilization and attempts to present the major problems faced by Muslims in the modern age according to her. Afterwards, it describes her understanding of these problems and shows that she proposes a thorough study of tradition, internal coherence, adoption of modern sciences, democracy and advancement in education for the revival of Islamic civilization without providing any model for the practical implementations of these suggestions.

14.6. Iram Rubab, Department of Gender Studies, University of Management and Technology, Lahore;

Ahmed Usman, Institute of Social and Cultural Studies, University of Punjab, Lahore.

WOMEN'S RIGHT OF INHERITANCE: CHOICES AND CHALLENGES IN PUNJAB.

Women's right of inheritance is an indispensable right which assures their socioeconomic and political empowerment. Although the Shari'ah law and the constitution of Pakistan safeguard this right, its denial is pervasive in Punjab. This paper explores the possible choices for women and

subsequent challenges they confront in independently exercising these choices. The chosen methodology is qualitative in nature. The ontological stance of interpretive school and epistemological stance of social constructionist school of thought have been followed. Through theoretical sampling technique, 30 women were recruited as sample from Mianwali, Rahim Yar Khan and Lahore. Data was collected through an in-depth interview guide and the results have been derived through thematic analysis. The findings of the study portray the contemporary trend among women in Punjab to surrender their right of inheritance in favor of the male agnatic heirs. Among the socio-cultural determinants influencing the choices of women, patriarchal set-up, misinterpretation of divine commands, lack of awareness, stringent legal procedures and lower educational levels are the most significant. The study recommends effective awareness about inheritance rights both through accessible legal procedures and with the promotion of female education so that females be able to make informed choices.

14.7. Navin G. Haider Ali, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

CONCEPT OF SHŪRA IN FAZLUR RAHMAN'S POLITICAL IDEAS AT PRACTICAL LEVEL.

The term Shūra has become an important term in modern political history of Islam. Its importance and centrality can be gauged by the fact that Muslim modernists, traditionalists and fundamentalists use it equally to propound and promote their own political ideas. This term and concept were part of Fazlur Rahman's political thought and central to his overall idea of an Islamic State. However, with the passage of time his arguments changed corresponding to the changes in the prevailing situation. The current article focuses mainly on his thought on shūra in his early writings from 1950s and 1960s. Though in the first decade of his career he had no independent views of his own on shūra and he based his arguments on the subject mainly on the arguments of classical thinkers such as Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Shibli, Hali, Chiragh Ali, Amir Ali and Iqbal at home and Jamal al-Din Afghani, Muhammad Abduh, Namik Kemal and Zia Gokalp abroad. On the contrary, during the 1960s he developed his independent thoughts on shūra. The current work will highlight the fact that his ideas were grossly influenced by the prevailing socio-political conditions in Pakistan at that time and he appears to contradict himself on some of the arguments about the authority of the head of the state. This situation also

highlights the dilemma of a thinker who also has to play the role of a reformer at the practical level in a given political situation.

14.8. Khadijha Tariq, Content Writer, Academia Magazine, Office of Communications and Media, University of Management and Technology, Lahore;

Mian Abdul Hanan, Department of Media and Communication, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

TERRORISM AND RACIAL PROFILING—ISLAMOPHOBIA IN INTERNATIONAL PRESS.

This paper provides an insight into the methods that were adopted for the racial profiling of Muslims after 9/11; as suspected perpetrators of terrorism globally. This paper examines the history and origin of the word islamophobia, some phenomena that is effecting the stature and identity of Muslims worldwide. The purpose of this study is to analyze the tone, structure and themes presented by the print media prior to a terrorist activity, with the aim of finding out whether any inherent bias was visible or not. This paper explores the role of the international press in linking Islam and terrorism and highlights the effects of subtle print messages that can lead to racial profiling of Muslims and generation of Islamophobia. The data for this research is collected from the editorials in six leading international newspapers from 2014 to 2017, randomly creating strata of 10 major international terrorist activities. The researcher has analyzed editorials for a period of one month after the incident. Data is analyzed through event methodology and content analysis and after statistical interpretation provides the results and findings of the researcher.

14.9. Mian Muhammad Rafi and Humaira Ahmad, Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

CONTENDING VISIONS OF CONTEMPORARY ISLAMIC REASSERTION.

The understanding of contemporary Islamic activism has become one of the most important challenges for international academia since the 1980s. Late 1970s and early 1980s, witnessed a chain of unexpected but significant happenings in the heart of the Muslim world, which brought Islamic activism at the centre of academia world over. Islamic revolution of Iran, the assassination of Egyptian President Sadat, initiation of the process of Islamization in Pakistan, Islamist resistance to USSR's invasion of Afghanistan, and occupation of the Holy Mosque of Makkah by Muslim

extremists were among some of those unprecedented incidents. The end of Cold War, the appearance of Al-Qaeda at the world stage, the unfortunate occurrence 9/11 and the consequent initiation of the war of terror to eliminate terrorism exacerbated this situation. The invasion of Afghanistan but no end in sight to wind up. This invasion despite tremendous efforts to explain and understand the causes, goals, effects and future direction of this rupture, further intensified the gravity of the situation. Many questions remain unanswered and much work is needed to develop a theory which can be generalized to make satisfactory predictions about this particular scenario. The purpose of this paper is to look into the theoretical approaches adopted for the study of this phenomenon, the trajectories of these approaches, their current statuses and future prospects.

14.10. Muhammad Zaman Nazi, Department of Religious Studies, Forman Christian College University, Lahore;

Farman Ali, Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN ESTABLISHING PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IN SOCIETY.

The world has become a global village where an occurrence in one corner of the world has resounding effects in all the other corners. Therefore, the need to develop a positive attitude toward understanding and interaction among all the world religions has increased manifold, particularly in view of the grave nature of threats posed to global order and peace. This paper deals with the issues of religious bigotry, intolerance and misunderstanding toward other religions. Religion does not teach violence and antagonism to its followers. The primary and fundamental teaching of all world religions promotes love, compassion, tolerance, peace, mutual respect, understanding and cooperation. In the past, many efforts have been made to create harmony among the followers of different religions by eliminating their differences and their unique identities shaped by their respective religion through the imposition of a uniform religious structure. This paper explains that there is no need to eliminate religious differences and identities in order to establish a good society but it also emphasizes the need to develop core respect and understanding the beliefs of others. These form the basis on which believers of different religions can live together. The followers of different religions and faiths need to join hands in initiating dialogue and interaction with each other in order to make this

globe a peaceful place for every one regardless of his religion, creed and ethnic identities. This is the only way to eliminate the specter of terrorism and extremism.

14.11. Md. Thowhidul Islam, Bangladesh Studies, International Islamic University, Chittagong, Bangladesh.

PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE OF VARIOUS RELIGIOUS
GROUPS IN ISLAM; SOME EXAMPLES FROM THE
HISTORY OF MUSLIM SOCIETIES.

“O mankind, We created you all from a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes so that you may know one another” (*Qur an-al Hujurāt* 49:13.). This verse clearly indicates that there should not be any discrimination based on clan, creed, race or religion. The word Islam itself refers to peace. Islamic teachings contain many injunctions for settling disputes between people and nations with the aim of establishing peace. Islamic history shows that Muslims and non-Muslims co-existed in peace in Medina (first Islamic State) and the successive Muslim states. The Charter of Medina, declared by the Prophet Muhammad (SAWW) in 622 A.D., is the best example to establish communal coexistence of different beliefs. This policy was also exercised by successive rulers of different Muslim territories in the history of Islamic world. Unfortunately, establishing peaceful coexistence has now become a challenge in the world. Several Muslim countries have been suffering from internal conflict and resistance even among the different Muslim groups. Hence, the review of Islamic attitude towards coexistence is deemed significant. Within this context, the paper aims at exploring the view of Islam towards the peaceful coexistence of various religious groups with some examples from the history of Muslim societies particularly during the early time period of Islam. The methodology used in this conceptual study is the critical analysis of literature surveyed on the concept of Islam regarding the peaceful coexistence of religions and its practice in the history of Muslim societies.

15. *Mujallah Tarikh wa Saqafat-e Pakistan*, Jild No. 29, Shumara 1, January-June 2018, Shumara Musalsal 57. ISSN: 2520-4513, Editor: Dr. Farah Gul Baqai, Organization: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Website: <http://www.nihcr.edu.pk> Email: mujallahpjhc@yahoo.com

15.1. Prof. Dr. Fakharul Islam, Director, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

پشاور شہر کے دروازے : ایک تاریخی جائزہ.

Peshawar is one of the oldest cities of the Subcontinent. Like other components associated with old cities, boundary wall round the city is a prominent feature of Peshawar. The city inside the wall is called "Androon-e-Shehar" or walled city. One could enter the walled city through different gates; those gates were 16 in number. They were given different names depending upon the kind of people and places inside or areas outside the gates. The walled city and its gates were damaged by people through encroachments. Except for few hundred feet of the wall and 4 to 5 of the gates could survive. However, people who loved culture and heritage tried not only to preserve the remaining parts but also to restore the damaged and encroached parts. Now, most parts of the wall and gates have been restored. In this paper, an attempt has been made to give full picture of the wall and its eight gates. Besides getting information from various sources, the researcher himself visited all those areas which have been discussed in the article. Moreover, a group of students also interviewed dwellers of the area.

15.2. Dr. Sofia Yusuf, Chairperson, Department of Urdu, Shah Latif University, Khairpur.

مسلم ایجوکیشنل کانفرنس کے اغراض و مقاصد اور اکیسویں صدی.

The invention of computers and advent of Information Technology has transformed this wide planet into a global village. This transformation has adversely affected the philosophies of past. Sir Syed had laid the foundations of Muslims Educational Conference in 1886 to promote education and reforms among Muslims of India. The aims and objectives of this conference were set and truly pursued. This conference brought positive change in our society and created vibrant and educated youth that culminated in achievement of Pakistan in 1947. After independence, this message was further propagated to create reformed, improved and

balanced society in the newly created country. This still continues to play its effective role. This paper investigates in detail the importance, need and worth of pursuit of aims and objectives of the Muslims Educational Conference in 21st century.

15.3. Zakariyya Virk, Historian, Translator of 19 English and Urdu Books. Lives in Canada.

سرجری اور عہد وسطیٰ کے ممتاز مسلم سرجن.

Systematic human anatomical dissection was not a pursuit of medieval Islamic society any more than it was in the contemporary Christian lands. Many Muslim scholars lauded the study of anatomy, primarily as a way of demonstrating the design and wisdom of Almighty God. Many noteworthy contributions were made in the history of anatomy and physiology by eminent medieval Muslim physicians. First the study of anatomy started with the translation of Greek manuscripts. But within a couple of hundreds of years, Muslim surgeons started performing surgery with their primary focus on Ophthalmology. All the major Arabic and Persian medical encyclopedias had sections on anatomy. These were occasionally illustrated with schematic diagrams of the eye or the cranial sutures, bones of the upper jaw, blood circulation, or the nervous system. Many books were written detailing various surgeries, surgical instruments were invented, hospitals with surgical wards were founded, and Muslim physicians corrected many mistakes found in medical books of previous physicians and surgeons. Mansur ibn Yusuf ibn Ilyas produced an atlas of the human body with colored diagrams. It consists of an introduction followed by five chapters on the five 'systems' of the body: bones, nerves, muscles, veins and arteries, each illustrated with a full-page diagram. Towering figures like Zakariya Razi, Ibn Sena, al-Zahrawi, Ibn Nafis made phenomenal breakthroughs in surgical techniques. Their medical works were used as text books in medieval Europe which brought about Renaissance. This article covers a wide variety of contributions of Muslim surgeons in the field of surgery.

15.4. Najamuddin Bhutto, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Comparative Islamic Religion and Culture Study, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

حضرت مخدوم غلام محمد ملکائی رحمت اللہ علیہ کی حیات و خدمات: تاریخ کے تناظر میں.

Hazrat Ghulam Muhammad Malkani (R.A.) was born in 1857/ 1276 hijri in the noble family of Malkani Balouch at Dadu. Honorary sagacious Makhdoom Sahib, known as Abu al Mustafa Saif ur Rahman belonged to Hanfia sect and was hafiz and Qari having literary and skillfull grip on religion knowledge such as Hadith, fiqah, philosophy, history, literature,

logic and mysticism along with fluency in Arabic and Persian. Makhdoom Sahib spent his life according to Shariah and preached for following the Sunnah-e-Rasool (SAWW). In 1920, Makhdoom sahib addressed The Khilafat Conference. His presidential lecture was first published the same year and the second edition in 1987. Makhdoom sahib breathed his last on 22nd September 1935/22 Jamadul Ukhra 1354 Hijra. His tomb is at Malkani Sharif district Dadu. His annual urs is observed on 14th Safarul Muzafar.

15.5. Dr. Muhammad Rizwan Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Study University of Science and Technology, Abbottabad

Ahsan Ali, M.Phil Scholar, Department of Pakistan Study University of Science and Technology, Abbottabad.

اقبال اور تصور وطنیت.

The modern concept of nationalism depicts a bond of consciousness and affection between the people for a certain piece of land, language or race etc. However, territorial and secular concept of nationalism is completely different from the Islamic concept. By following the same ideology, Iqbal, a staunch advocate of a separate Muslim state, not only rejected the territorial nationalism but also advocated the concept of Ummah as the deriving sources of national identity. He believed that every individual who came into the auspice of Islam becomes a citizen of an Islamic Ummah irrespective of his color, creed or caste etc. Present study will strive to define and analyze Iqbal's thought about nationalism according to which the presence of western concept of nationalism among the Muslim states is a biggest threat to their common identity.

15.6. Dr. Farah Gul Baqai, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

دینا واڈیا ، قائداعظم محمد علی جناح کی پیاری بیٹی.

Dina was the only child of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Jinnah loved his daughter and she loved him. However, Jinnah could not devote enough time and attention to make her true Muslim. When he realized his blunder, it was too late. Daughter Dina was living with her maternal grandmother and she was a Parsee. Dina fell in love with Neville Wadia at the age of nineteen and married him. He belonged to Parsee community and professed Christian religion. Jinnah was flabbergasted, but then he reconciled with the reality. However, his relations with his daughter

became formal and distant. The natural flame of love and care lost its intensity and strength.

15.7. Dr. Muhammad Hanif Khalil, National Institute of Pakistan Study, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

پنجابی پر پشتو زبان کے اثرات (تاریخی، لسانی اور جغرافیائی عوامل)۔

Pashto is one of the most ancient languages of the subcontinent which impacted deeply the other oriental languages. Similarly Punjabi too is a widely spoken language of the Punjab and surrounding areas as well. Due to its geographical vastness Punjab is considered the most important part of India. Though there are a number of languages and dialects spoken in this vast area of Punjab but the central occupied by that Punjabi language which was also called Hindivi and Urdu. In this vast region of Punjab, Pukhtoons have been settled during different periods of history in different capacities. Punjab has tremendous power of absorption that is why the people who come here left their imprints. Pashto has nearly the same impact on Punjabi as it has on Urdu because firstly Urdu and Punjabi have very close relations so much so the Urdu and Punjabi are the two names of a single language. Since Urdu had different regional names, among them one name is Punjab in the old days. Now due to very cosmetic variations, Punjabi is now a separate language. Secondly after Peshawar, Punjab is used to be the base of invasion of those Pukhtoon invaders who invaded India. Therefore, the interaction of Pakhtoons and Pashto language was a natural process with the local people, Punjabi and their dialect. Thirdly Punjabi was previously known as Lahori which is also called Hindi, and Hindvi before it was called Lahori and Pashto has already deep impact on it. Since Punjabi is a separate language by dent of linguistic and dialectical changes, therefore, a stage wise analysis from ancient time up to the present day impacts of Pashto on Punjabi should be made. This paper deals with the said linguistic and cultural analysis-

- 15.8. Doulat Khan**, Lecturer in English Literature;
Dr. Gulawar Khan, Assistant Professor, SSM &IT, Lasbela University,
 Othal.

کریم دشتی کی غزل میں بلوچی شاعری کا ایک نیا انداز۔

This paper underlines the salient features of a distinct poetic tradition of Balochi literature. This tradition of poetic homage to culture and land has in itself a mixture of ancient Balochi ballad and sufistic conception of devotion and love from Persian ghazal form. However, love and devotion in this particular poetic form is not directed towards divine or earthly beloved as such as in Persian ghazal, here characteristics of earthly and divine love are dedicated to one's land. It is different from Romantic love of nature in that romantic poet seeks scape or freedom into landscape and natural beauty which has a universal appeal whereas in this poetic tradition the poet eulogises the land of his own cultural heritage. It has its origin in old Balochi *da'stan* (poetic form of narrative and epic storytelling) and it also adopted certain characteristics of the Persian ghazal form. Se'yad Zahoor Hashmi and Ka'rim Dashthi have pioneering influence on this poetic genre in Balochi literature. In this paper concentrate is on Dashthi's poetry.

- 15.9. Sadia Naz**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Islamic and Religious Studies;
Zia-ur-Rehman, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Education, Hazara
 University, Mansehra.

فلسفہ ہیومنزم اور مذہب کی طرف ہیومنزم کا نقطہ نظر۔

Humanism is a philosophical and ethical stance that emphasizes the value and agency of human beings, individually and collectively, and generally prefers critical thinking and evidence (rationalism and empiricism) over acceptance of dogma or superstition. Humanism as a philosophy today can be as little as a perspective on life or as much as an entire way of life; the common feature is that it is always focused primarily on human needs and interests. Philosophic Humanism can be distinguished from other forms of humanism precisely by the fact that it constitutes some sort of philosophy, whether minimalist or far-reaching, that helps define how a person lives and how a person interacts with other humans. Humanism is a rational philosophy informed by science, inspired by art, and motivated by compassion. Affirming the dignity of each human being, it supports the maximization of individual liberty and opportunity consonant with social and planetary responsibility. It advocates the extension of participatory democracy and the expansion of the open society, standing for human

rights and social justice. Free of supernaturalism, it recognizes human beings as a part of nature and holds that values-be they religious, ethical, social, or political-have their source in human experience and culture. Humanism thus derives the goals of life from human need and interest rather than from theological or ideological abstractions, and asserts that humanity must take responsibility for its own destiny. Humanism is a democratic and ethical life stance which affirms that human beings have the right and responsibility to give meaning and shape to their own lives. It stands for the building of a more humane society through an ethics based on human and other natural values in a spirit of reason and free inquiry through human capabilities. It is not theistic, and it does not accept supernatural views of reality.

15.10. Dr. Mujib Ahmad, Head, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

خانقاہ بھر چونڈی شریف اور تحریک پاکستان.

After June 712, a small Muslim society established and gradually became a most important component of the Sindh. 'Ulama' and pirs, who are integral part of a Muslim society, played a prominent role in the dissemination of Islam in Sindh. They contributed their due role in the establishment and consolidation of the Muslim society in the province. Bharchundi Sharif is one of the most influential and respected Khangah in Sindh. Although, its founder was Hafiz Muhammad Siddiq, it got importance during the custodianship of Hafiz Muhammad 'Abdullah and Pir 'Abdul Rahman in the religio-political realm of Sindh. Hafiz 'Abdullah was the person who undermined the policies and impact of the Indian National Congress and Indian Muslim nationalists in Sindh during the Khilafat, Tark-i-Mawalat and Hijrat movements. Pir 'Abdul Rahman, from late 1930s, struggled hard and fully supported the moves to safeguard the Muslims' rights and interests as a separate nation. For this, he became roving personality for the Muslims' cause. He even merged his Anjuman-i-Ahya' ul Islam into the All-India Muslim League. In this paper, an attempt has been made to highlight the services and contribution of the Kanqah Bharchundi Sharif in developing and consolidating Sindhi Muslims' public opinion and support for the establishment of Pakistan.

15.11. Muhammad Farid, Lecturer, Department of Urdu, OPF Boys College, H-8/4, Islamabad.

گوتم بدھ: حیات و افکار: تنقیدی مطالعہ.

This article deals with the personality of Goutama Buddha and critically explains his teachings in an unbiased and impartial manner. He had no belief in worship and sacrifices. He got himself contented after having attained the salvation from just the cycle of birth and death and remained silent over the question of God (Brahman). Buddha presented a concept or idea that every man had got five stages and told about the eight theorems of leading the life. In these lines the personality and teachings of Goutama Buddha have been discussed elaborately.

15.12. Latifah Kamal, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences;
Dr. Manzoor Ahmad, Associate Professor, Department of Economics,
Lasbela University, Balochistan.

بلوچ قوم اور بلوچستان کی تاریخ کا ایک تنقیدی جائزہ.

The aim of this paper is to provide an analytical review of the Baloch and Balochistan, in which we show that how the Baloch, after passing through various painful stages, has evolved to become a distinct ethnic group and Balochistan being a remote area at the Iranian border, has become a vital unit of Pakistani federation. The paper shows that the construction of the Baloch as an ethnic group is explained by ethno-symbolist theory, against various claims in the favour of primordial theory or other modern theories. The Baloch is heterogeneous in its formation and features, where various ethnic, linguistics and racial groups define the construction of the Baloch being diverse and heterogeneous. The paper with the help of a range of relevant literature explains that how Baloch after transforming through various historical epics and how Balochistan has formed into its current construction as an entity of Pakistan. The paper argues that the Baloch as a distinct ethnic group is neither ancient in its character nor modern in its appeal, as it emerged uniquely before the era of enlightenment and French Revolution. The paper further elaborates the formation of Kalat Confederacy in its historical perspective, from the arrival of British in Balochistan in 1839 to the advent of Balochistan as a federating unit in Pakistani federation.

15.13. Muhammad Ali Leghari, Assistant Professor and **Nasarullah Qaburo**,
Assistant Professor, Department of History, University of Sindh,
Jamshoro.

پیرحسام الدین راشدی اور بابائے اُردو مولوی عبدالحق.

Pir Hassam-u-Din Shah Rashdi was authority on Sindhi journalism as well as Sindhi language and literature whereas Baba-i-Urdu Molvi Abdul Haq was authority on Urdu language and literature. Pir Hussam-u-Din Shah Rashdi and Baba-i-Urdu Molvi Abdul Haq introduced with each other during the year 1938 when Pir sahib started travelling various cities of India in connection with Pakistan Movement. After the establishment of Pakistan, Pir sahib and Baba-i-Urdu Molvi Abdul Haq remained associated with each other in connection with the development of Urdu till the establishment of Anjuman Tarraqi Urdu and other related matters continued till the death of Molvi Abdul Haq, Baba-i-Urdu during the year 1961. The relationship of Pir sahib remained associated with Anjuman Taraqi Urdu till his death in 1982. In this article, the relations between the two renowned scholars are discussed including their research works and biographies-

15.14. Dr. Altafullah, Research Fellow and **Muhammad Hassan**, Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

قبائلی علاقہ جات (فاٹا) کی حیثیت : ممکنہ حل پر ایک تنقیدی جائزہ.

Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA) has a significant role in the internal and external policies of Pakistan. These areas are consisted of seven political agencies and six tribal pockets generally called as frontier regions (FRs). Although the socio-cultural fabric of tribal areas is in closed proximity with the other areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, yet the legal, administrative and political status of the both is in sharp contrast. The affairs of the former is administered by the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) while the latter is being run by the regular laws, rules and regulations as admissible in Pakistan. However, the dawn of the 21st century in general and the tragic incident of 9/11 in particular have changed the overall scenario of these areas. Under the circumstances, a comprehensive reform agenda is required to be undertaken. Hence, this academic investigation encompasses the viable options as the future of the area. However, the proposed merger of FATA with the adjacent province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been keenly analyzed to determine its viability. In that direction the historical as well as the socio-cultural and demographic affinity of the tribal areas with the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has been analytically evaluated.

15.15. Dr. Khalid Mahmood, Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

پاکستان میں غیر مسلم شہریوں کے سماجی مسائل.

The social issues of the non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan have been discussed in this study. In the constitution (1973) of Pakistan, the non-Muslim citizens have been awarded the freedom to practice their own religion. However, due to the distinct nature of the non-Muslims, they are facing some social issues. On the other hand, militancy which is a curse for the entire country, has impacted upon the non-Muslims. Poverty and unemployment is the common issue for all the Pakistani citizens, however, the non-Muslim citizens have to face distinct problems in this regard. Moreover, the non-Muslim citizens who live in the cities have to face various types of residential issues. The constitution, however, gives them equal social rights. Hence, the paper analyses different governments' successes as well as failures so that these communities can get more facilities as the citizen of Pakistan.

16. *Mujallah Tarikh wa Saqafat-e Pakistan*, Jild No. 29, Shumara 2, July-December 2018, Shumara Musalsal 58. ISSN: 2520-4513, Editor: Dr. Farah Gul Baqai, Organization: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Website: <http://www.nihcr.edu.pk> Email: mujallahpjhc@yahoo.com

16.1. Syeda Shaista Ishrat, Ph.D Scholar and **Munazza Hayat**, Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Study, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

مسلم تہذیب و ثقافت کی بقاء: مسلمانوں کی علمی، سیاسی و معاشی ترقی تحریک آزادی کے تناظر میں۔

The Muslims endeavoured to survive their civilization, culture and religion in subcontinent at the time of British rule. Because after political dominance, one aim of the British was to disseminate western science, culture and civilization in subcontinent. Thereafter, a debate among Muslim scholars started that either to accept all this or start a new age with their own culture, sciences and civilization. Therefore, three main school of thought came into exist, one group was in favour of British and had opinion to get western science and collaborate with British for the development of subcontinent. While the second group thought, no need to adopt the western science and they were also against the western culture and civilization. The third school of thought gave a point of view that Muslims should develop their nation and get western knowledge but without demolishing their religious and cultural identity. Practically, the third school of thought remained successful because they had a vision of contemporary and future era. This group was in line with Islamic teachings and moderate thought had got a success and appreciation from the society.

16.2. Dr. Muhammad Naeem, Assistant Professor, Department of Urdu, University of Sargodha, Sargodha.

ابتدائی اردو ناول میں تعلیم نسوان اور استعماری صورتِ حال۔

Colonial predicament brought forth new social possibilities and challenges for Indian subjects. To accommodate, assimilate or resist these changes they used printed word. This technology provided them the space to understand, interpret and construct the situation and disseminate their thoughts and reactions in forms of literary genres. They introduced cultural reform or revivalist tropes of female education in newly introduced genre, the novel. It is interesting and important to underscore these trends. In this

article, I will use comparative methodology to understand the different reactions of Muslim elites regarding the female education. Nazir Ahmad's *Miratul Uroos* (1869), Shad Azeem Abadi's *Soratul Khayal* (1881) and Nawab Afzal-ud-Din Ahmad's *Fasan-e-Khursheedi* (1891) will be the primary texts to underscore the Indian reactions to the colonial situation. This will help us understanding the transforming middle class milieu of late 19th century and the genealogy of female pedagogy in the subcontinent.

16.3. Muhammad Farid, Lecturer, Department of Urdu, OPF College for Boys, H-8/4, Islamabad.

ناول ”دشتِ سوس“ کا موضوعاتی مطالعہ.

Historical novel writing is not an easy job, one must have grip on facts and style that makes an interesting reading. Jamila Hashmi claimed distinction when she wrote the novel *Dashat-Soos*. It is a novel about the story of Hussain Bin Mansur Hillaj, first published in 1983. The story of Hussain Bin Mansur Hillaj of *Dasht-e-soos* is both fascinating and sad. Hillaj, an anxious and curious spirit, had some questions unanswered. He wanted to reach to God like where there is no Hijab (veil) left, so he indulges himself into such prayers and meditation that were tough and beyond the capacity of normal human beings. They bring to him such awareness which he could not muster and in mystification said something that took him to the woods and was crucified. In this research article different themes and ideas of this novel are critically analyzed.

16.4. Dr. Munir Gujjar, Assistant Professor, Department of Punjabi, University of Sargodha, Sargodha.

عہدِ وارثِ شاہ میں معاشرتی خدوخال.

A great poet must be a true depicter of his time. The significance of historical endeavours acquires more importance when extracted from a piece of literature, for the reason that it is a direct and unstructured record of the people's daily life. Waris Shah's "Heer" is rich with contemporary political goings-on. He was an acute observer of the society. He used the contemporary events in such a way that they do not interrupt the continuity of the story instead they supplement more colours to the tale by relating it to these happenings. The great Mughal Empire had been shaken by the Persian and Afghan invaders. Mughal princes were fighting like enemies for the throne. The trickled-down effect of these fights and invasions resulted in the form of rudeness and violence in the life of commoners.

This article is an ammended description of a topic from author's Ph.D. dissertation.

16.5. Farzand Ali Sarwar, M.Phil Urdu, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

راولپنڈی کی ادبی روایت (سلطان شادمان خان تانسیم سحر).

Known as Naseem e Sehar in literary circles, Muhammad Naseem Malik was born in Rawalpindi on 15.2.1944. His family belongs to a village Maari in Khushaab from where they migrated to Rawalpindi. The main reason this family earned literary recognition and fame in "Rawal Des" or Rawalpindi was having in it renowned literary personalities like Hakim Ghulam Nabi Kamil, Abdul Aziz Fitrat and Muhammad Ayub Mohsin. The literary reflections and dimensions of these renowned personalities are highly reflected in the works of Naseem e Sehar and he can be called a perfect representative of his literarily rich family. Naseem e Sehar did his matriculation from Muslim High School No. 2, Saidpuri Gate, Rawalpindi, where he got in touch with teachers and friends having literary taste, thus developing in him a good taste for literary activities. While in school, he jotted down some stories for children's magazines. Later, he also started writing humorous stories and articles; after some time he started writing poetry, and his first poetry book titled "Pehli Uraan" (first flight) was published in 1977, which proved a strong and confident expression of his poetic talent, and was well received by the literary and intellectual circles. Thereafter, continuing his literary endeavors, spread over many years, various books of Naseem e Sehar's poetic writings were published one after the other, containing ghazals, poems, haikus, Hamd o Na'at, and last but not the least, his humorous poetry. His never-ending literary endeavors are going on in full swing. Apart from being a poet and critic, he is also an expert translator, having translated more than a thousand short stories from English into Urdu; he also bears to his credit translation of two famous books of psychology and public relations authored by Dale Carnegie. Thus, he got himself acknowledged as a renowned translator as well. Although he was in Saudi Arabia for more than three decades, yet he remained fully attached to literature, creatively as well as practically. While in Saudi Arabia, he started publishing a quarterly literary magazine *Sahaab* from Pakistan, which continued its publication for more than 12 years, and was very much welcomed by literary circles not only in Pakistan but also in Saudi Arabia, India, Europe and America. During his prolonged stay in Saudi Arabia, he remained attached with the

mainstream of literature of the Sub-Continent, and that is why, ever since he returned to Pakistan in 2011, he is still shining and visible on the literary scene. Having a family history of literary achievements in Pothohar region, all literary circles admire his important literary contributions and are convinced that the literary tradition and scene of Rawalpindi is incomplete without him. The research article covers the literary tradition of Rawalpindi from Sultan Shadman Khan to Naseem e Sehar. In this article, an attempt has been made to give an overview of literary organizations and societies, groups and literary activities especially highlighting the literary atmosphere of the 20th century in Rawal Des or what is commonly known as Pothohar Region. Thus, especially focusing on the latter half of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st century, a literary history of that period has been given, while also giving a perspective of literary dimensions of the era.

16.6. Latifah Kamal, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences;
Dr. Manzoof Ahmad, Associate Professor, Department of Economics,
 Lasbela University, Balochistan.

تاریخ بلوچستان اور گل خان نصیر کی عملی و سیاسی زندگی: ایک تجزیہ.

This paper provides a critical evaluation on the contribution of Mir Gul Khan Naseer to the political development of Balochistan. Besides discussing the early life and education of Gul Khan Naseer the paper describes his role in shaping the ideological orientation and political awareness of the people of Balochistan. The paper analyses that how the scholarly endeavour and political activities of Mr. Naseer affect the social and political thinking and behaviour of the Baloch society. The paper argues that Mr. Naseer played a vital role in raising the political understanding among the masses of Balochistan, which to some extent translated into enhancing the overall economic and social wellbeing of Balochistan. He strived hard to introduce new economic and societal trends in Baloch society helping many parts of Balochistan to come out of the strangles of sheer tribalism, an ancient and outdated social structure. Throughout his life, he adopted a simple but symbolic life style, which centered on struggle for the people of Balochistan, scholarship, honesty and consistency. During his entire political life, he endured extreme hardship, yet never compromised on the questions of Balochistan and Baloch rights. While analyzing the early stages of political development of Balochistan, one can easily realize the important and paramount role of Mr. Naseer to its origination, nurture and growth. He was a founding member of the Anjuman e Islamia of Kalat State, the State National Party, the Ustaman Gul, the Pakistan National Party and other political parties in Balochistan. In his 59 years of life, he relentlessly struggled for the social,

political and economic betterment of the disadvantaged and underdeveloped people of Balochistan, and tried to convince and made aware the people of Balochistan of their economic, political and social rights within the federation of Pakistan. He fought an endless war against the obsolete, obscure yet entrenched social structure of Balochistan, which is dominated by tribalism and other stereotypes. He inexorably campaigned to awaken people of Balochistan against multiple odds of the tribal system and the hindrance which tribalism puts in place to the social and political development of Balochistan. Besides his political contribution he was a renowned poet, historian and political and social critic.

16.7. Amir Jahangir, Lecturer, Kashmir Study, Department of International Relations, Women University, Bagh, Azad & Jammu Kashmir.

زمانہ قدیم میں کشمیر کے مذاہب.

Religions have importance in all over the world. This research article entitled "Ancient time and religions of Kashmir" is an effort to look into the growth of different religions in Kashmir. It is an attempt to explore the influence of different religions on Kashmir in ancient time. History reveals that in ancient time Kashmir was one of the most important centres of different religions like Nagism, Hinduism, Budhism, Shivism, Rashiism, Islam and Sikhism with their practices. Kashmir was the land of peace and harmony in ancient times, which accepted the different religions with open hearts. This research based on information obtained from secondary sources.

16.8. Ziaur Rahman, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Education;
Sadia Naz, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Islamic and Religious Studies,
Hazara University, Mansehra.

تخلیق انسان قرآن کی نظر میں.

Islam recognizes the general idea of the development of life in stages, over a period of time, human beings are considered as a special act of creation. Islam teaches that human beings are a unique life form that was created by Allah in a special way, with unique gifts and abilities unlike any other: a soul and conscience, knowledge, and free will. In short, Muslims do not believe that human beings randomly evolved from apes. The life of human beings began with the creation of two people, a male and a female named Adam and Hawwa (Eve).

- 16.9. Dr. Himayatullah Yaqubi**, Assistant Professor, Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam, Islamabad;
Sadaf Ahmad, Graduate Student, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

پختونولی کے تناظر میں عورت کا مقام اور کردار: ایک تاریخی اور تنقیدی جائزہ.

Pakhtunwali is the code of conduct of the Pakhtuns. It evolved through centuries and is regarded as an unwritten constitution through which the Pakhtuns govern individual, tribal and collective lives. Some of the elements in Pakhtunwali are very much sensitive for example Zan (women), Zar (gold or wealth) and Zameen (Property). It includes many other elements for example Melmastia (Hospitality), nang (Honour), Badal (Revenge), Ashar (collective help in the time of need) and many more. The element of Jirga is also a fundamental aspect of Pakhtunwali. However, the concept of Pakhtunwali is largely related with the dominance of men in the Pakhtuns social structure. It is a man-made informal but socially entrenched constitution with little role for womenfolk. The code has given unprecedented power and authority to the male in society. Therefore, many authors perceived it as a gender-biased social order with little opportunity for female to order their lives and to contribute positively in the Pakhtuns social development. The article deals the exclusion of women from social life from historical and analytical angles. The topic is important to understand that why this trend penetrated into the psyche and body politic of the Pakhtuns. It recommends some suggestions for the reformation of Pakhtunwali on broader level to give an extended role to the Pakhtun women. In this age of technological advancement and wider social space the need is to provide a greater role to the womenfolk. The article looks into these issues to properly analyze it holistically and objectively. At the end some solutions and suggestions are given for a proper and healthy social transformation for the inclusion of womenfolk into the Pakhtuns social fabric.

- 16.10. Dr. Khalid Mahmood**, Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Study, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

ہندوستان کی تحریک آزادی میں مذہبی اقلیتوں کا کردار.

Religious minorities had played remarkable role in the freedom movement of sub-continent. After the failure of war of independence in 1857, British authorities blessed Hindus, but this act of kindness was not acceptable for the patriots of India. Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs wanted to get rid of slavery. All Indians (Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and others) were thinking against British but their perspective was different. Indian National Congress and All India Muslim League both plate forms were working for the independence of their homeland. The demand of both parties was totally different. Congress wanted to keep united or un-divided India and, on the other hand, League had the wish to divide sub-continent and create a new state Pakistan for the Muslims. But manifesto of both the political parties was to get freedom from the British. Moreover, a large number of Indians have engaged in the revolutionary activities and had joined the communists group. They were connected to the rebellious and India House was established in London for this purpose. In February 1905, Shyamji Krishna Varma established 'Home Rule Society' with the help of Lala Lajpat Rai, Madam Bhikaji Cama and Sardarsinh Rawabhai Rana. This society promoted the revolutionary activities in India. The government was failed to control these activities. A large number of freedom fighters like Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhagat Singh, Basanta Kumar Biswas, Avadh Bihari and Amar Chandra sacrificed their lives for the sake of freedom.

16.11. Dr. Altafullah, Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;

Dr. Ghulam Qasim Mawrat, Chairperson, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Board of Technical Education, Hayatabad, Peshawar; Professor, Department of Higher Education, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

قبائلی علاقہ جات (فاٹا) کا صوبہ خیبرپختونخوا میں انضمام: ایک تاریخی اور تنقیدی جائزہ.

The historic amendment in the constitution of Pakistan in May 2018 has eventually authorized the tribal people to enjoy equal rights and become full citizens of the country by formally declaring the merger of FATA with the contiguous province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The recent amendment in the constitution has really scrapped the antediluvian Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) which was governing the FATA. It has been recommended by the previous reform processes that without such drastic change i.e. modifications in the constitution, the long awaited dreams of the tribal people to be the equal citizens of Pakistan could not be materialized in a better way. The recent constitutional amendment has

brought significant changes in different provisions of the constitution to attain the aforementioned goals. Consequently, it has shifted the powers of the President and his agent i.e., the Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, to the Parliament as far as the governance of FATA is concerned. The term "Federally Administered Tribal Areas" has been omitted, all the

16.12. Dr. Muhammad Rizwan, Assistant Professor and **Sadaf Butt**, M.Phil Scholar, Department of Pakistan Studies, University of Science and Technology, Abbottabad.

جمیز ایبٹ تاریخ کے اوراق سے۔

Sir James Abbott was the first administrator who established the British colonial rule in Hazara after 2nd Anglo-Sikh war in 1849. His arrival as Assistant to Resident brought a new era in the history of the region and his role in organizing the local resistance against the Sikh rule cannot be overlooked. His affiliation to the local norms, culture and language won the trust and love of the native people up to greater extent. His administrative strategies, on most of the occasions, got fair appreciation from the British authorities. Although his majority of contributions for Hazara are hidden but his name as a Deputy Commissioner is universally known. Despite a tendency of renaming English names of towns in Pakistan, the city is still named after him. Basic objective of the present study is to analyze his life and works in the focused context of his administrative contributions for the region of Hazara.

16.13. Syed Mubashir Hussain Shah, M.Phil Student, Department of Iqbaliyaat, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad;
Adnan Faisal, Post-Graduate Student, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

حضرت کاکا صاحبؒ اور شعائر اسلام : ایک تحقیقی مطالعہ۔

Adam is so dignified and honoured in the eyes of God that he was given priority over the rest of the creatures due to his sublime traits instilled in him. There are no two opinions that Islam is the perfect religion and it is a complete code of life. Over the years the beauty and message of Islam is spreading far and wide. There are certain human beings who carry this message to the people with all their dedication and commitment, and one of such men was Shaikh Rehmkar who is famously known as Kaka Sahib. He had a tight grip on the principles of Islam as he taught people the true teachings of Islam with his unique way of love and affection. People used to come and learn because he practiced what he preached. In this study,

we will talk at length about his vast knowledge regarding the injunctions of Islam, and how he inspired a generation in the path of Allah Almighty.

17. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, Summer 2018. ISSN: 0254-9204. Editor: Samina Khalil. Organization: Applied Economics Research Centre, P.O. Box 8403, University of Karachi, Karachi. Website: www.aerc.edu.pk, E-mail: pjae@aerc.edu.pk

17.1. Hira Channa, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Agricultural Economics, Purdue University, Indiana, USA.

POTENTIAL FOR INDEX INSURANCE IN BARANI AREAS OF PAKISTAN.

This paper explores the possibility of utilizing rainfall data and Normalized the Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) data for developing an insurance product that protects farmers from weather related yield losses of wheat production in Pakistan's barani areas. This study finds that while rainfall data serves as an effective index, NDVI data (only) partially captures the yield variability in wheat production.

17.2. Hazrat Yousaf, Ph.D Scholar, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics;
Anwar Hussain, Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Economics, PIDE, Islamabad;
Samina Khalil, Research Professor, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT, ENVIRONMENTAL INTENSITY AND INCOME INEQUALITY.

This paper examines as to how the resources are used in the form of total ecological and CO₂ footprints, environment intensity and income inequality distributed in the period 2003-2011 between high and middle income countries, by using the Atkinson Index. From the findings, it is revealed that high income countries have greater demand for total ecological and CO₂ footprints than the middle income countries, which leads to generate more pronounce difference in its per capita income and the environment intensity. The estimated values of Atkinson Index demonstrate that reduction in distribution of environmental intensity and the per capita income inequality in these regions will lead to reduce its demand for total ecological and CO₂ footprints and consequently the environmental sustainability will improve.

- 17.3. Syed Ammad**, Lecturer/Staff Economist, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi;
Qazi Masood Ahmed, Director, Centre for Business and Economics Research, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan.

AGGREGATE CONSUMPTION IN PAKISTAN: REVISITING
THE PERMANENT-INCOME HYPOTHESIS UNDER
ADAPTIVE EXPECTATION MODEL.

This study is an empirical investigation of aggregate consumption function under the permanent income hypothesis for Pakistan based on Cagan (1956) and Gujarati and Porter (2009) methodologies. The study employs the annual time series data of real per-capita aggregate consumption and real per-capita income during 1973 to 2015. Results of the study reveal that in short-run a unit increase in per-capita income will increase the per-capita consumption by Rs.0.74 which is the short-run MPC, while the long-run MPC out of income is 0.78. The coefficient of adaptive expectation term is positive, but insignificant indicating that previous consumption has no significant impact on current consumption or there is no significant role of past consumption on the present consumption decisions. The insignificance of adaptive-expectation term rejects the existence of permanent-income hypothesis under adaptive-expectation. Contrary to this, the significant positive effect of per-capita income supports the absolute-income hypothesis in Pakistan.

- 17.4. Tahir Mahmood**, Assistant Professor and **Muhammed Tayyab Ayaz**, Research Scholar, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ENERGY SECURITY AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH IN PAKISTAN.

Energy is a crucial input in the process of economic growth. Sustainable economic growth necessitates the sufficient and continuous availability of energy. Pakistan is confronting energy insecurity which is seriously hindering the economic development and this study is an attempt to investigate the relationship between energy security and economic growth. The major concern of energy security is associated with the availability of suitable energy supply in cheap and consistent way to fulfill energy demand in the future. In this study, the demand and supply gap of energy is used as a proxy variable for energy security. The data source is the Energy Information Administration (EIA) where data is available at disaggregate level for different sources of energy (i.e., oil, gas, coal and

electricity) for the period of 1980 to 2012. Therefore, aggregate variables are generated by converting data into unified unit of measurement. The Error Correction Model (ECM) is used to analyze the short-run and long-run causality between energy gap and the economic growth. The results show that unidirectional causality runs from energy demand and supply gap to economic growth in short-run as well as in the long-run. This relationship is negative and statistically significant in both the short-run and the long run which indicates that low energy security (i.e., increasing energy gap) halts the economic growth of Pakistan. Consequently, the study concludes that government should focus on better management of energy demand and energy supply.

17.5. Shahzad Ahmad, M.Phil Scholar, and **Nisar Ahmad**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Sargodha;
Maqbool H. Sial, Professor, School of Business and Economics, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

INDIRECT TAXES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN.

The study investigates the empirical relationship between indirect taxes and economic growth in Pakistan. For estimation, the annual time series data (1974 to 2010) was used. The main purpose of the research is to find the long-run and short-run relationship between indirect taxes and economic growth. Philips Perron and Augmented Dickey fuller unit root tests were used to check the stationarity of every variable in the study. Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bounds testing approach for cointegrations (developed in 2001) was applied to estimate the long-run and short-run relationship among the variables. Indirect taxes have negative and significant effect on economic growth in long-run while its coefficients in short-run were insignificant. Due to one per cent increase in indirect taxes, economic growth would decrease by 1.68 per cent. ECM coefficient of indirect taxes shows 45 per cent speed of adjustment in a year. According to the research results, it is imperative to decrease indirect taxes and increase the direct taxes, if we want to augment the economic growth. Currently, contribution of direct taxes out of total tax revenue is only 33 per cent and the share of indirect taxes is 63 per cent, while it should be reversed if economic growth has to increase.

- 17.6. Abida Ramzan**, and **Bilal Mehmood**, Department of Economics, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

ARE FORESTRY AND FOREIGNERS BOUNTY FOR
MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE?
A GLOBAL EVIDENCE.

Forestry provides economic, social and environmental benefits along with various forest products and services. It also offers the platform for economies to develop their industrial and trade base; and link forestry and economic growth of countries intended to be explore in this study. For empirical analysis, data set of 155 countries is employed for 15 years' time-period from 1999-2013, where the estimation technique is system GMM for the dynamic panel data model. Empirical results demonstrate that forest resources and tourism are important for growth of economies. It is recommended that forest area should be preserved to enjoy its numerous economic and social benefits and to have clean and safe environment.

- 17.7. Saima Sarwar**, Assistant Professor and **M. Wasif Siddiqi**, Senior Visiting Professor, Department of Economics, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

AN ATTEMPT TO CRYSTALIZE THE BLACK-BOX
MYSTERY: INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY OR
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

This study deals with deeper analysis of the role of domestic institutional framework in policymaking process of developing nations. Grossman-Helpman (1994) model of 'protection for sale' has been used to extract the extent of welfarism in government decisions related to trade policy, i.e. how much the government puts weight on welfare of the society when designing a trade policy. Findings of the study report that it is not about the type of political regime actually, rather it is about the types of political institutions under different constitutional structures, i.e. parliamentary or presidential systems which matters in promoting welfarism in government policies. These findings facilitates in drawing the conclusion that not only the democracy, rather parliamentary natured are welfare-enhancing for developing nations when taking any policy decision. Moreover, the results also support that de jure (constitutional rules) institutions play more imperative role in decision making as compared to the de facto (governance) institutions.

- 17.8. Asghar Ali, Muhammad Zahid Saeed, Muhammad Ali Imran and Khalid Mushtaq**, Institute of Agricultural and Resource Economics; **Abdul Ghafoor**, Institute of Business Management Sciences, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN
REMITTANCE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
PAKISTAN: A TIME SERIES ANALYSIS.

The present study investigates the impact of foreign remittance on agricultural development in Pakistan, from different regions of the world. Segregated time series data of remittance, agricultural GDP, primary school enrollment and gross fixed capital formation in agriculture sector were taken for the period 1972 to 2012. Co-integration technique was employed to analyze the longrun impact of these variables on agricultural GDP. The coefficients of remittance from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UAE, United Kingdom and other Gulf and European countries were found to be significant and positive in the long-run, but it was non-significant in the short-run. The effect of remittance from advanced countries as USA, Canada and Australia showed a negative and significant effect on agricultural GDP in the long-run but it was non-significant in the short-run. The variables of primary school enrollment and gross fixed capital formation were also significantly and positively associated with agricultural GDP growth in the long-run. The findings reveal that remittance play a vital role to meet needs of the agricultural sector. This study suggests that government should devise a policy to encourage migrant's households in rural Pakistan and use remittance in productive activities. The results also suggest that policies should also be devised to promote primary education and increase the fixed-capital formation in agriculture sector.

- 17.9. Khurram Shahzad**, Assistant Professor and **Muhammad Nadeem Sarwar**, Lecturer, Minhaj University, Lahore, Pakistan.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD DEMAND PATTERNS OF
SINDH PROVINCE, PAKISTAN.

The study estimates, compare and analyse the food demand patterns of households in the rural and urban Sindh. Estimates of the study are based on data of Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2010-11, using Linear Expenditure System (LES). The results show that substantial quantities of milk, eggs, vegetables, salt, sugar, wheat, and pulses are taken by households in both the urban and rural Sindh; whereas formers add vegetable oil and later, fruits to this list. There is a visible difference in

the marginal budget share and luxuries, necessities, substitutes and complements for both types of households. The difference in results of both the rural and urban recommends that, separate policies should be chalked out for the two areas.

18. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 2, Winter 2018, ISSN: 0254-9204. Editor: Samina Khalil. Organization: Applied Economics Research Centre, P.O. Box 8403, University of Karachi, Karachi. Website: www.aerc.edu.pk, E-mail: pjae@aerc.edu.pk

18.1. Rizwana Yasmeen, Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, Sichuan, China;
Muhammad Hafeez, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing, China;
Ihtsham ul Haq Padda, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan.

TRADE BALANCE AND TERMS OF TRADE
RELATIONSHIP: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN.

The terms of trade (TOT) have an important role in determining direction of the trade which finally transmits into trade balance. The current study is an effort to seek the effect of TOT on the trade balance. The short and long-estimates are computed through Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) methodology; the results reveal that in the case of Pakistan, there is no significant relationship between TOT and trade balance. Furthermore, the estimated Marshall Lerner (ML) condition is calculated by addition of the absolute values of import and export demand elasticities. The study shows that it does not hold for Pakistan, neither in the short-run, nor in the long-run. The computed ML condition, evidently infers that price have negative impact on trade balance. The demand for exports and imports are price inelastic; thus, to curtail trade balance the government should take measures to increase exports and limit the unnecessary imports.

18.2. Haroon Jamal, Visiting Research Fellow, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan.

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S
EMPOWERMENT AND CHILD NUTRITIONAL STATUS: AN
EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN.

The objective of this paper is to explore linkages between mothers' socioeconomic empowerment and the nutritional status of children under age five in the context of Pakistan. Empowerment is represented through a composite index which is developed for this study by incorporating various empowerment dimensions; such as educational attainment, labor

force participation, involvement in household decisions, asset ownership, freedom of movement and perceptions regarding domestic violence. Nationally representative rich data of Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012-13 is used to quantify the nature and direction of relationship between empowerment and child malnutrition in terms of stunting, wasting and under weights in a multivariate logistic regression framework. The estimated results highlight the importance of empowerment dimensions, considered in this analysis for improvement of nutritional status of children. Thus to empower women, eradication of gender discrimination and public interventions that aims to empower women directly through conditional cash transfer programs, microfinance, agriculture and livestock projects are recommended.

- 18.3. Abdul Rashid**, International Institute of Islamic Economics, International Islamic University;
Muhammad Khalid, Department of Management Sciences, Comsats University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

AN ASSESSMENT OF BANK CAPITAL EFFECTS ON BANK-RISK-TAKING IN PAKISTAN.

This study examines the empirical impacts of capital-level on risk-taking behaviour of banks in Pakistan, using the bank-level panel data covering the period 2006 to 2015. It also explores the impacts of bank-size, profitability and the interest/financing rate on banks risk-taking. Panel co-integration test is applied to examine the presence of long-run relationship among the variables. Dynamic ordinary least square (DOLS) and the two-step system generalized method of moments are applied for estimation of the panel vector error correction model, to obtain the long-run and short-run estimates, respectively. Significant positive impact of capital on risk taking behaviour of banks was found. The short-run estimate, also shows that change in capital level is positively and significantly related to banks risk-taking. The positive capital effect on risk, suggest that banks with capital level above the regulatory requirements tends to invest more in risky assets. Findings of the study also reveal that bank-size has a negative impact on risk-taking; whereas, the interest rate is positively related to risk. Overall, the results are in line with finance theories and the existing empirical analyses on links between the capital and risk.

- 18.4. Muhammad Azam Khan**, and **Saleem Khan**, Faculty of Business and Economics, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, Pakistan.

INFLATION AND THE ECONOMIC GROWTH: EVIDENCE
FROM FIVE ASIAN COUNTRIES.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of inflation on rate of economic growth of the five Asian countries; namely, Bangladesh, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan, for the period 1973 to 2016. Using the appropriate tests, the property was checked and found not to exhibit the unit root, thus making the data to be stationary. Based on data of the study, the Least Squares and traditional panel estimation techniques were used. The Least Squares results revealed that inflation has negative and statistically significant impact on economic growth in all sampled countries. Similarly, the panel data techniques were also confirmed to be negative with significant relationship between the rates of inflation and economic growth. Thus, the main points emerging are that inflation is not helpful but harmful to the rate of economic growth. This study contributes a valuable addition to the existing literature about linkages of inflation rate and the economic growth. The findings suggest that an effective macroeconomic policy mix needs to be devised to control inflation and encourage the process of economic growth and development; and thereby largely bolster the social well-being.

- 18.5. Fauzia Sohail**, Lecturer & Ph.D. Student, and **Ambreen Fatima**, Associate Professor and Ph.D. Supervisor, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Pakistan.

PRICE SETTING BEHAVIOUR IN PAKISTAN: STYLIZED
FACTS FROM MICRO SPI DATASET.

The study analyzes the consumer price behavior by employing the micro-level price data for Pakistan. Substantial heterogeneity in the price setting behavior is observed across various products. The study finds that on an average, 15.8 per cent of prices change every week, with mean (median) duration of 5.8 (4) weeks of price spell. For most commodities, price increase is found more often than the price decrease. On an average, prices are increased by 8.1 per cent and reduced by 7.2 per cent. It reveals a broad spectrum of synchronization across cities ranging from partial staggered to perfect synchronized pricing behavior. The sticky nature of regulated commodities in case of Pakistan is confirmed in the study. Highly significant estimates in the regression analysis proves the existence of elements of both, the state dependent as well as the time dependent factors in determining frequency of the price change in Pakistan.

19. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Social Sciences*, Vol. 7, 2018. ISSN: 2409-0077. Editor: Nasreen Aslam Shah. Organization: Department of Social Work, University of Karachi, Karachi. Email: aswp.aku.1@gmail.com

19.1. Nasreen Aslam Shah, Department of Social Work & Women's Studies, University of Karachi.

**SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN: ISSUES
AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES.**

Social work is a professional and academic discipline that committed to improve the quality and prosperity of individuals, groups and communities through scientific knowledge, policy, community organizing, direct practice and teaching. Pakistan is very fortunate to have a good start of professional social work; the first social work training began in the year 1953. Social work education in universities started in 1954 and its aim is to provide trained social workers equipped with the basic knowledge and skills to assist government and private agencies in the development and implementation of social welfare programs. This study presents an overview of the brief history, current issues and future opportunities of social work education in Pakistan. This study emphasizes some of the significant issues that cause concern, such as the social work education and practice appropriate for Pakistan society, teaching and learning, fieldwork and supervision, certification and licensing for social workers. It's important to talk about some issues of concern and the direction in which a strong and sound social work education can be developed.

19.2. Noor Mohammad, Faculty of Education, Lasbela University;
Rubina Masum, Faculty of Education Iqra University;
Sheeba Farhan, Transformation Integrated Learning System TIS,
Karachi

**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT ENRICHES LEARNING:
PERSPECTIVES OF FEMALE UNIVERSITY TEACHERS
IN KARACHI (PAKISTAN).**

This article is drawn from PhD dissertation and the prime purpose of this research is to study the perspective of female university teachers regarding impact of formative assessment on learning at university level in Karachi, Pakistan, and to suggest the appropriate practices of formative assessment to enhance the learning. The scope of the study is limited to female faculty members of education in the universities in Karachi. The

survey design, research strategy, was adopted for the study. The target population, for the study, was 136 female faculty members of education in the universities (public and private) in Karachi. Simple Random Sampling (SRS) design was adopted to select the universities as a unit of sampling and female faculty members of the same universities were the sample size. In this process, 66 female faculty members were selected as sample size from different eight (8) universities. The questionnaire was adopted as research instrument. Data was analyzed and it was found that the formative assessment enriches learning. In the light of findings concrete recommendations were made.

- 19.3. Sajjad Hussain** and **Muhammad Ibrar**, Department of Social Work, University of Peshawar;
Hamid Alam, Department of Social Work, University of Malakand.

SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN PAKISTAN.

There is a long history of social work, helping the weaker sections of society and those who are affected by disasters—natural or manmade. Historical records reveal that social workers have been part of the disaster relief, recovery and rehabilitation efforts because they are equipped with the required knowledge and skills. The purpose of this study is to get acquaintance about the need and importance of social work profession in disaster risk reduction in Pakistan. In addition, it also identifies the responsibilities of professional social worker in disaster mitigation and management. This study concludes that Pakistan, due to its geographical and climatic conditions is faced with disasters like earthquake, floods windstorms, avalanches, cyclones, storms, droughts, landslides, tsunamis and epidemics. Therefore, social workers have to play an effective role in pre- and post-disaster period. The study recommends that social workers should make their theoretical base strong by equipping themselves with up-dated knowledge, skills and use of the new techniques of social work for the rehabilitation of individuals, groups and communities affected by the disasters.

19.4. Sakina Riaz, Saima Akhtar Malick and Naheed Abrar, Department of Social Work, Federal Urdu University, Karachi.

**SOCIAL CASE WORK PRACTICES AS A STRATEGY FOR
PATIENTS WELFARE IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF
KARACHI: A DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIENCE.**

This study is divided into five sections and covers a brief overview of the clinical practices of Social Case Work as a strategy for patient's welfare in the public hospitals of Karachi. In section one, the concept of Social Case Work in Pakistani pedagogical scenario and Social Case Work's contribution to the current health care system is discussed. The second section of the study covers the review of the literature. The succeeding section, i.e. section III stated the methodology adopted to derive the results of the study. The results of this study, based on the analysis ended by applying the proposed methodology have been argued in section IV. In the concluding section, conclusions and recommendations were presented. In this exploratory research study, the qualitative methods have employed to understand the reasons which are responsible for de-value of Social Case Work Practices in the public hospitals in Karachi.

20. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies*, Vol. 16, March 2018. ISSN: 2072-0394. Editor: Nasreen Aslam Shah. Organization: Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of Karachi, Karachi. Email: cewsku@yahoo.com.

20.1. Anoosh W. Khan, Department of Gender Studies, University of Peshawar.

**PAKHTUN WOMEN AND THE CREATIVE EXPRESSION:
A MEANS OF QUOTIDIAN AGENCY.**

It is human nature that we tend to stereotype certain individuals and groups based on their ethnicity, race, religion and even looks, among other attributes. That is the case with Pakhtuns as well. Non-Pakhtuns, within and outside Pakistan, do not have a very positive notion about them; more so about their treatment of women. In this paper, I demonstrate that there is no doubt that the Pakhtuns are restricted, in some cases, by their cultural boundaries but then everyone, irrespective of their ethnic, racial, and/or religious backgrounds have their limitations. In order to prove my stance I have, first of all, interviewed some native Pashto speakers to get a general understanding about and usage of Pashto *tappa* and contemporary poetry composed by women. Using Althusser's Framework of Ideology and Ideological State Apparatus, as the theoretical foundation, I argue that Pakhtun women are culturally interpellated but they have their own ways of practicing their agency. These women may not be able to totally challenge structural and cultural norms but they definitely know how to use their quotidian agency. Finally, I conclude that agency should not be understood in the narrow sense; it can have different meanings for different people in different contexts.

20.2. Ansar Waseem, School of Business & Economics, University of Management & Technology, Lahore.

**FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH: AN INSTITUTIONAL THEORY ANALYSIS.**

Women are untapped resources for economic growth. Female entrepreneurs, like their male counterparts, can boost the economic growth of a country. Women owned business creates jobs which results in poverty alleviation and eradication of unemployment. Similarly, women entrepreneurs add diversity to the entrepreneurial mix of a country. Female entrepreneurs intensify competition through creativity and innovation. However, the institutional profile and overall business

environment of any country have significant role in women business start-ups. This study attempts to provide a plausible account on how women entrepreneurs increase economic development of a country. It is proposed that women entrepreneurs enhance the national competitiveness level which leads to rapid economic growth. Moreover, the relationship between female entrepreneurship and national competitiveness level is moderated by overall business environment of the country. To test this framework, data was collected from different sources. The results of regression analysis support the research hypotheses.

20.3. Farah Adil and Shehla A. Yasin, Department of Gender & Development Studies, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

EXPOSITION OF GENDER AWARENESS IN PRIMARY TEXTBOOKS OF PUNJAB: GENDERED CONTENT ANALYSIS.

Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon through which a society assigns certain roles, behaviors, activities and attributes to men and women. Usually children develop their gender identities and learn what being male or female meant, between the ages of three to seven years. These concepts have been taught by society through socialization which includes various agents of socialization and learning. After parents, schools are most influential agents of socialization where students learn from peers, teachers and books. Text books have a long-lasting impact on students' interpersonal development and provide role models for children in defining standards for feminine and masculine behaviors. Considering the impact of textbooks on child development, this study was designed to review how gender is represented in the texts and how the themes of stories and pictures in text books are presenting gender awareness? The sample of the research was Urdu textbooks of primary level (1-5) being taught in schools of the Punjab. We used content analysis to find out the concepts about gender awareness and also calculated the frequencies of pictures presenting gender ratio in concepts of the textbooks. The results showed gender biases in the content of the textbooks and lack of the content that promote gender awareness among primary level students. Male gender is over represented and stereotypical beliefs prevail in pictorial representation as males being shown as doctors and females as housewives. It is suggested to involve gender specialists, school psychologists and educators in developing curriculum to integrate gender

perspective and gender awareness at all levels and to eliminate gender biases in textbooks so that to develop an equitable society.

- 20.4. Kausar Perveen**, Department of Sociology, University of Karachi;
Yamna Hasan & Abdur Rahman Aleemi, Health and Hospital
 Management, Institute of Business Management, Karachi.

GLOSSOPHOBIA: THE FEAR OF PUBLIC SPEAKING
 IN FEMALE AND MALE STUDENTS OF
 UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI.

Individuals who have fear speaking publically suffer from strong fear in social performance situations and social sphere. (Stein, Walker, & Forde, 1996). This research aims to investigate (a) if the level of anxiety is higher in females then males while speaking publically; (b) if students tend to be more anxious while speaking in front of opposite gender and (c) if there is an association between reduction in public speaking fear in students and adaptation of effective psycho-physiological strategies for language learning. Samples of 126 undergraduate students have been selected in an equal ratio of male and female students from university of Karachi. Frequency and percentage analysis has been made to determine the level of public speaking fear in male and female students. A factorial ANOVA has been applied for comparative analysis of anxiety levels in males and females while presenting in front of the opposite gender. Further, a paired t-test has been applicable to determine if psycho-physiological strategies for language learning are effective for reduction in glossophobia. The study affirmed that female students get more anxious then males while giving speech publically. It has also found that there is no effect of gender of audience on anxiety level of students during public speaking. Public speaking anxiety has a strong relationship with the adaptation of psycho-physiological strategies and can be reduced effectively.

- 20.5. Muhammad Amin, Ijaz Ahmad Tatlah and Arfa Afghani**, Department of Education, University of Education, Township Campus.

PROBLEMS OF FEMALES' PROGRESSION IN HIGHER
 EDUCATION: PERCEPTIONS OF FEMALE
 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

The study aims to investigate the barriers that hinder in the progress of females' higher education. The study adopted a mixed methods approach. The quantitative data is collected from 200 female students of a Pakistani public university through a structured questionnaire whereas to generate

the qualitative data semi-structured interviews are conducted from 15 female students from the same group. The findings highlight ignorant parents as major barrier in the way of females' higher education. Moreover, cultural norms, low socio-economic status, unavailability of universities in remote areas, and stereotype thinking of families are also pointed out as main barriers of females' progression in higher education. Some implications for policy are offered and suggestions for future research are proposed.

20.6. Nadil Shah & Rana Saba Sultan, Department of Sociology, University of Karachi;

Bashir Kaker, Department of Sociology, BUIITEMS University, Quetta.

BALOCHI ORAL LITERATURE AND GENDER CONSTRUCTION.

Language plays a vital role for the shaping of the social structure of a society. Similarly, proverbs are the significant part of any language being used in a day to day communication. These proverbs are transformed and transferred from generation to generation according to the social events and conditions. The current study carried out on representation of women in Balochi language proverbs. The purpose of this study was to critically analyze the gender representation of women in Balochi language proverbs. In present study, purposive sampling technique is used to collect data. The data were collected from four books on Balochi proverbs among them 15 proverbs are critically analyzed. All those proverbs which represented women are taken and analyzed. Moreover, the Hegemonic masculinity, hegemony and social constructionism theories are used to analyze the data. The findings of this study suggests that women are represented in a gendered way depicting her role as dependency, submissiveness, marginalized and lack agency whereas men have been portrayed as powerful, brave, ruler and holds greater autonomy over economic, social, religious and political domain.

20.7. Rummana Zaheer & Saman Hussain, Department of Economics, University of Karachi;

Muhammad Nadeemullah, Department of Social Work, University of Karachi.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN'S SELF-EMPLOYMENT IN PAKISTAN.

Pakistan aimed to achieve the target of 5.5% of GDP growth for the fiscal year 2015-16, of which 3.9% is expected to catch from the agricultural sector. In the economy, about 42.3% of the total employment is attributed

by the agricultural sector, of which about 72.7% is contributed by the 48.96% of the total population, the women. Female as first-line labor force never receive the consideration of their actual contribution in the development on national basis. Like other developing economies of the world, Pakistan must to focus to expose and utilize the potential of the women labor force in agriculture. The discussion on the agricultural development of Pakistan with reference to women's self-employment is done in this study. Along review of literature and empirical studies, to facilitate the discussion and conclusion, annual time series data from the period of 1985 to 2015 under the regression analysis is taken. The variables taken, to discuss the strength and nature of association with the agricultural development of Pakistan by self-employment of women, are gross domestic product of agriculture, literacy rate of women, women employed in agriculture and domestic credit disbursement to agriculture sector. The study expects the significant result withal positive association of variables to the development of the economy.

20.8. Sadaf Mehmood, Department of English, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

**TABOOED SUBALTERN: A STUDY OF GHULAM ABBAS'
RESHMA AND THE WOMEN QUARTER.**

Woman in Pakistan is defined through her body. Throughout her life, she bears the burden of family honour and prestige to move in patriarchal society of Pakistan. In such a society where women experience different socio-cultural and economic marginalization, it becomes difficult to articulate oppression of the fallen women who trade their honour and prestige for the sake of money. While challenging the socio-cultural standards of *honour*, the sufferings of their lives are completely neglected within the confinements of hegemonic patriarchy. These socially outcast women are tabooed subaltern who experience the brutalities not as human beings but as objects and commodities. An invisible line is being drawn by the patriarchs between these fallen women and the mainstream society whereby the respectable women devoid of any socio-economic discrimination live and struggle for their survival. To investigate the intricate lives of tabooed subaltern, present study dwells on subaltern theory of Gayatri C. Spivak. This research aims to investigate that how tabooed woman exhibits her agency but remains unheard or silent and how the literary world articulate intricate existence of tabooed subaltern within socio-cultural chains? To examine this, I have selected Ghulam

Abbas' *Reshma* and *The Women's Quarter* which discuss the positioning of tarnished women who are, because of their ruined celibacy, alien to the society where men and women perform their traditional roles with *honour* and *respect*. The study is significant to extend and develop Spivak's dealing of socio-cultural silence to identify how literature might form an alternative archive attuned to the complexities of voicing the tabooed subaltern.

20.9. Sammar Abbas Zeeshan Zaib Khattak and Muhammad Khushnood,
Institute of Business Studies, Kohat University of Science and
Technology, Kohat.

NEGOTIATING THE CULTURAL BARRIERS: A STUDY OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT OF PAKHTUN FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN PAKISTANI BANKING SECTOR.

This exploratory study has been carried out in different branches of a larger bank within two cities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province viz Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The culture of province is dominantly based on 'Pakhtunwali' that refers to the 'unwritten code of life that governs and negotiates the everyday life of Pakhtuns. Pakhtunwali imposes certain cultural barriers on female employment. Among others, 'Namos' (protection of honor) is a foremost tenant of Pakhtunwali, which does not allow females to participate in public life. However, a recent trend reveals that more females, especially young ones, are getting engaged in paid work. These female employees demonstrate their organizational commitment through negotiating the cultural barriers at workplace. Grounded Theory techniques have been used to collect and analyze field data. This study makes important contributions in terms of understanding the work life of Pakhtuns female employees in a novel context. It will also contribute in policy formulation towards gender equity and equality in the context of Pakhtun region.

20.10. Sara Pervez & Khalid M. Iraqi, Department of Public Administration,
University of Karachi.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION—PREVAILING STATE IN PAKISTAN.

Gender inequality is defined as unequal or unjust treatment because of someone's gender. Generally, females are the victims of such discrimination. Inequality in terms of gender represents a significant social

problem in Pakistan as well as throughout the world. The fact that women receive fewer privileges in terms of economic benefits and education has become a worldwide issue. Even in Pakistan, there is a huge gender gap in terms of allocation of economic benefits and education. Not only that females encounter discrimination in all other areas of life and face violence which has been mentioned in the study. The case study of different women has been used for this study. A sample size of 15 respondents was taken. A structured questionnaire of 23 questions was prepared. It was found that in Pakistan, the violence against women takes place in many forms such as honour killings, acid attacks, early marriages, human trafficking, rapes, sexual harassment at workplace etc. In addition to that, the Islamic concept of gender equality has been explained in order to examine the Islamic practices that take place in Pakistan in terms of gender equality. The data has been collected through secondary sources as well as primary including the interviews of the victims of gender violence, various research journals, scholarly articles, research papers etc

20.11. Seema Manzoor & Dua-e-Rehman, Women's Studies University of Karachi;

Naheed Abrar, Department of Social Work, Federal Urdu University, Karachi.

QUALITATIVE EXPLORATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW) REGARDING SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TRENDS AMONG WOMEN IN PAKISTAN.

Violence against women (VAW) and women issues have appeared to be growing threat for women globally, especially violence against women are causing severe social and health problems due to social and cultural trends. Many researchers have been involved in conducting research so far but root causes and solutions are not yet explored to eradicate the issue. This study is an attempt to provide a clear understanding of the qualitative exploration of violence against women regarding social and cultural trends among women in Pakistan. By using qualitative research method researcher has analyzed different factors and circumstances which these women are experiencing. For this purpose case studies research methods is used to analyze specific issues within the boundaries of a specific environment and situation, because case study research method is explanatory, descriptive and exploratory in nature. In this study, five case studies are incorporated to access the history and current scenario regarding violence against women in Pakistan by using

unstructured interview schedule. Two hospitals (private and government) 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 the respondents have faced many types of violence all through their life, which includes psychological and physical abuse by males within or outside the family, which includes hitting, slapping and shoving and other social evils like honor killing, rape, incest, acid throwing and burning and etc. It is about high time and the need of the time for media and health professionals along with the public sector to highlight the problems at mass level and to take up the challenge for appropriate actions to curtail highly prevailing social evil (VAW).

20.12. Shagufta Jahangir & Asma Manzoor, Women Studies, University of Karachi.

PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG SPORTSWOMEN IN PAKISTAN.

Sexual harassment (SH) in sports is present in all over the world due to socially constructed values, myths and norms. Harassment is faced by a large number of women in sports and it is present in all individual and team sports. The ratio is less in South Asian region as compared to western countries and it is also present in Pakistan. The objective of the research is to explore the social behaviors with the victimized sportswomen of SH in the Pakistani society. The researcher has used non-probability method in which purposive sampling method is used to collect data through interview schedule from 210 sports women residing in different places of Pakistan. Findings of the study highlights that sportswomen face SH. According to sportswomen they are harassed or abused by their male counterparts, i.e. which are their trainers, coaches and lower staff even during travelling for their sports seasons. The results of SH showed that women left sports due to the social norms of the society. Women hide such incidents due to the sake of self-respect, self-esteem and family honor. It is observed that women who faced SH usually attempt suicide to protect their honor. As a result, these women fear and hate men and they face psychological issues. This article aims to describe that SH is present in sports in Pakistan like other countries and females are aware about it, because usually in Pakistani society such cases are kept hidden. The importance of this study is to aware women about SH so that they can safeguard themselves.

- 20.13. Tayyaba Zarif**, Department of Education, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University
Aziz-u-Nisa, Department of Education, University of Karachi.
Abdul Nabi, Department of Education, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University

ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF
INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE AT UNIVERSITY
LEVEL: TEACHERS' SIDE.

The primary objective of current research was to study the status of Enhancement of Communication Skills of International Language at University Level it focused on the exploration of problems & hurdles faced by teachers during teaching & enhancement of international language communication skills. The current study was descriptive in nature and quantitative by method. All those universities of Shaheed Benazirabad which offering International language as Functional and Communicative in the version of applied linguistics as content course to their students in different disciplines were the population of the study. From each university, 60 percent of the teachers who were facilitating the course of International language communication were selected with the help of purposive random sampling. Questionnaire with five point Likert scale was used for collection of data. Data was analyzed in frequencies, percent and mean scores. The study results showed that teachers faced different kinds of problems while facilitating in enhancement of International language communication skills at university level.

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Email: nihcr@yahoo.com or nihcr@hotmail.com**

21.1. Muhammad Iqbal Chawla, Dean, Faculty of Arts & Humanities,
Chairman, Department of History & Pakistan Studies, University of the
Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan;
Aman Ullah, Assistant Professor, University Law College, University of
the Punjab, Lahore.

**THE POLITICS OF PRAGMATISM IN PAKISTAN: A CASE
STUDY OF THE PAKISTAN PEOPLE'S PARTY.**

The recent comeback of PPP on the national political scene has attracted the attention of many writers and historians to analyze this phenomenon. The PPP had suffered a decline following the 2013 elections and its support of the PML (N) for continuation of the democratic era in Pakistan. So its recent revival and re-emergence on the national scene in which it was a partner in toppling the Balochistan government and participated actively in the Senate elections of 2018 is being looked at closely by the political analysts and pundits. From here on, it seems that the PPP might end up playing a frontline role in the 2018 elections. Therefore, this study attempts to understand the role of Pakistan People's Party, hereafter the PPP, in the political history of Pakistan. The underlying hypothesis of the study is that though in the era of Z. A. Bhutto (1967-1979) the PPP might have been regarded as an ideological party but after its founder leader's death it adopted an approach of pragmatism. The PPP completed its 50 years in 2017 and since its inception, it has either been the ruling or the main opposition party of the country. Since the party's initiation, the politics of Pakistan has revolved around it in one way or the other. Other than the Pakistan Muslim League (N) it has been the oldest surviving political party of the country and thus deserves to be researched further in detail in order to assess its contribution to the national political milieu. It has often been a popular party with a broad base among the masses and with charismatic leaders like Z. A. Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto, so naturally it has attracted numerous historians to explore and analyze its role in the political history of Pakistan. Much has already been written on the role of main leadership of PPP in shape of biographies and party history but

hardly anyone has academically evaluated the role of PPP in a theoretical framework. Therefore, there is a dire need to throw fresh light on the PPP and in this paper the theory of pragmatism is applied to understand the approach PPP has adopted since 1979 to gain power and to retain its position as a main opposition party in the Pakistani politics.

21.2. Umbreen Javaid, Chairperson, Department of Political Science & Director, Centre for South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

FEDERATION OF PAKISTAN AND CREATION OF NEW PROVINCES: A CASE OF BAHAWALPUR PROVINCE.

Pakistan inherited federalism from the British colonial rule; however, its true spirit was lost for trivial vested interests. A vicious circle of mistrust and lack of coordination resulted in creating a chasm of political differences between the centre and the provinces and among provinces that led to political instability in the country. The real spirit of federalism was not achieved because of this distrust. A perpetual inflight was going on between the centre and provinces concerning distribution of resources and powers that further restrain the centre-province relationship. The demand to have new provinces is not a new demand. This demand has been raised from time to time on the basis of ethnic grounds, distribution of national resources and sometimes on the basis of socio-economic backwardness of the relevant areas. The demand of a 'Bahawalpur Province', 'Saraiki Province', 'Hazara Province' and the division of Sindh into two parts on the basis of ethnicity are the most pressing issues which are faced by the centre. This study offers a thorough analysis of the politics of Bahawalpur and the demand for Bahawalpur Province. The study also incorporates the impediments in the path of creation of 'Bahawalpur Province' followed by suggestions to resolve the issue amicably.

21.3. Anne Stenersen, Senior Research Fellow, Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI), Norway;
Farhan Zahid, Ph.D in Terrorism Studies, University of Brussels, Belgium.

JAHILIYYA, JIHAD AND THE ISLAMIC STATE: ABUL A'LA MAWDUDI'S IMPACT ON MODERN JIHADISM.

Abul A'la Mawdudi is the only Pakistani ideologue to be quoted and read by jihadists on a wide scale. Yet, he is also highly regarded by mainstream

Islamists like the Muslim Brotherhood. How could Mawdudi influence the ultra-violent ideology of jihadism, while at the same time being a champion of non-violent Islamic activism? This article compares how Mawdudi's concepts of jahiliyya, jihad, and the Islamic state were operationalized by Islamists in pre-partition India and by jihadists in 1960s Egypt. It argues that jihadists used Mawdudi's Islamist writings selectively, and out of their original historical context, to justify contemporary political aims.

21.4. Anwar Shaheen, Director, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi;
Khalid Mahmood, Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

NGOS' WORK FOR UPLIFTING THE NON-MUSLIM CITIZENS OF SINDH.

Pakistan holds a significant number of non-Muslim people which are labelled as minorities, a term with discriminatory connotations. The total number of non-Muslim citizens is about seven million, comprising 4% of the total population. Of these, the majority of Hindus (93%) live in Sindh. Their uplift is ignored by the mainstream development agencies of the government and private sector which is a crucial issue. Their social marginalization enhanced their disadvantages during disasters and relief/rehabilitation work, too. Almost all the non-Muslim groups are facing multiple problems due to social exclusion. Disadvantaged groups mostly need external help to get out of trap of unfavourable conditions; a job best done by the non-governmental organizations. This study is focused on the interaction of NGOs with the non-Muslims of Sindh province. A small number of mainstream NGOs target them in particular, and they have set up their own organizations too. A sample of 29 such organizations; big and small, working in different parts of urban and rural Sindh, was selected for survey. This study investigates general social attitudes towards the non-Muslims, and the role, challenges and experiences of the NGOs while working with non-Muslim Pakistanis. With the rise of extremism, the socio-political environment of Sindh and the country in general have gone so much critically against the minorities and the NGOs that those who support the non-Muslims are facing serious threats. In this context, the present study explores a critical dimension of the relationship between the non-Muslims and the third sector. Focusing upon the marginalized citizens, the analysis has been conducted in the socio-historical context of Sindh province.

- 21.5. Farhana Nosheen**, Ph.D. Scholar, and **Imran Sharif Chaudhry**,
Director, School of Economics, Bahauddin Zakariyya University, Multan.

**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND MICRO FINANCE
PROGRAMMES IN SOUTHERN PUNJAB:
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY.**

Women empowerment is the most debatable issue in the world's literature, nowadays. It is one of the Millennium Development Goals in relation to the microfinance programmes; a latest issue in the literature of microcredit. Not only the founder of the Grameen Bank, Dr. Yunus was awarded the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize on the microcredit programme of Bangladesh but it has also been a topic of great interest to researchers since its introduction in mid-1970s. This study views women empowerment in an empirical way as it is very hard to measure this qualitative term. An attempt has been made to develop an Empowerment Index which has three important dimensions. Regression Analysis is used to compare women empowerment between microcredit borrowers and non-borrowers. Results obtained show that borrower women obtained higher points in Empowerment Index. It has also been observed that education of women and household education, community norms and impact of media are significant factors in women empowerment.

- 21.6. Maqbool Ahmad Awan**, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**PAKISTAN-IRAN GEO-POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT AND
THE DISCOURSE OF RELATIONS (1947-2017):
A REAPPRAISAL.**

This research paper seeks to explore the history of Pak-Iran relations from the independence of Pakistan till the beginning of 21st Century. It provides a historical survey about geo-political and socio-economic developments of both the countries. Further, exploring the areas of important developments from both the sides, it highlights as to how brotherly relations between Pakistan and Iran became friendly and, later on, how both the countries became mere acquaintances. This study conveys to the reader a detailed discussion about the cooperation; challenges and opportunities availed by both the countries. It also sheds light upon all the important ties such as CENTO, RCD, ECO etc., and serious issues including Indo-Pak War of 1965 and 1971, Afghanistan Issue, transfer of nuclear technology, Pak-Iran gas-pipeline agreement, and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This article goes a long way in explaining the

implications of internal and external forces, international trade system, role of neighbouring countries and the interference of the USA in Pak-Iran relations. Moreover, the research paper delineates that Iran is not only Pakistan's neighbour, but also enjoys its time-tested and close friendship, based on mutual trust and confidence, with Pakistan. At the outset of 21st Century, both Pakistan and Iran intend to further build up their cooperation and fortify their relations which are going into the positive direction.

21.7. Asmat Ullah Marwat, Ph.D Scholar, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETIONARY POWERS BY GOVERNOR GENERALS AND ITS IMPACT ON CONSTITUTION MAKING IN PAKISTAN (1947-55).

After coming into being, Pakistan adopted the Government of India Act 1935, as an interim constitution which provided for parliamentary system on one hand, and on the other gave wide discretionary powers to the Governor General, which were not customary in the parliamentary form of government. Usually in the parliamentary system, the head of the state exercises powers on the advice of Prime Minister but in the period under discussion Pakistan's Governor Generals, except the second one, exercised the powers provided to them by the interim constitution in their own discretion, which affected the working of parliamentary system in the country and became one of the major causes of constitutional deadlock. The exercise of these discretionary powers also weakened the fragile democratic political environment and party politics. This paper analyzes as why and how the exercise of these discretionary powers by the Governor Generals affected the parliamentary system and delayed the constitution making and hampered the overall polity in Pakistan from 1947 to 1955.

21.8. Javed Ali Kalhoro, Ph.D. Student, Peace and Conflict Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE PRE-PARTITION INDIAN SUBCONTINENT.

This article aims at analyzing the historical background of education system in the Indian subcontinent and tries to find out if there has been any concept of religious education before partition which continued in Pakistan after independence. In the wake of 9/11 attacks, Pakistan took a strong posture towards religious (Islamic) ideology and the

education syllabus in the country. Historically, the government of Pakistan had mostly used Islamic ideology as the symbolism in its education syllabus in order to promote a community that practices and follows the laws of Islam, based on Quran and Sunnah. Even the overall culture of Pakistan provides a glimpse of Islamic traditions and values than of its diverse history.

21.9. Muhammad Aslam Brohi, Lecturer, Government Degree College, Shahdad Kot, Sindh, and Ph.D Student, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

THE NON-VIOLENT DEMOCRATIC RESISTANCE IN PAKISTAN: THE ROLE OF NUSRAT BHUTTO (1977-81).

There was an opposition to Zia regime by the Movement for the Restoration of the Democracy (MRD) which was considered as a non-violent resistance movement in terms of tactics and strategies. The main concern of this research paper is to highlight the role of Nusrat Bhutto for the revival of democracy in Pakistan, as she supported the concept of non-violence in her struggle against dictatorship. She did not hesitate to form an alliance with her husband's bitter political opponents for the national cause. Her role in the MRD has received less scholarly attention in Pakistan and abroad as compared to that of Benazir Bhutto's role and other political personalities of South Asia. Although Begum Bhutto was the founding leader of the MRD yet her efforts for the restoration of democracy in Pakistan are unidentified. No substantial research work has been done in this domain, and this paper endeavours to display the influence as well as the importance of Begum Nusrat Bhutto in the non-violent resistance for democracy in Pakistan.

21.10. Mohammad Sohail, Lecturer in Education, and **Muhammad Idris**, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan.

QISSA KHANI MASSACRE AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE ROLE OF ANJUMAN-I ISLAHUL AFAGHINA (1921-46).

Anjuman-i-Islahul Afaghina was an educational, social, intellectual and creative movement for the reclamation of the Pakhtun society in the early decades of 20th Century in the British Indian North West Frontier Province now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and tribal territories. It was founded in 1921 and

successfully worked until the incident took place in the Qissa Khwani Bazaar in Peshawar city, where hundreds of people were wiped out in a protest on April 23, 1930. The massacre which was not even initiated by the Anjuman, put an unprecedented loss to the pure social movement. As a result, all the members of the Anjuman were arrested throughout the province. Nevertheless, later on, through Gandhi-Ervin Pact in 1931, some of the leaders were released and institutions under the umbrella were revived. After the provincial elections in 1937, and formation of the government by the Khudai Khidmatgars (K.K.), some phenomenal personalities were invited to visit the Azad School Utmanzai, which recognized them in the rest of the subcontinent.

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22.1. Naveen Khan, Visiting Faculty, Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;
Muhammad Zaman, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

YOUTH EDUCATION, SOCIAL COHESION AND
CONFLICTS IN DISTRICT SWABI, KHYBER
PUKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN.

Despite the fact that education plays a paramount role in fostering national cohesion and social integration in any society, a large segment of the people in Pakistan, irrespective of receiving formal schooling and/or university education, tend to be alienated from the society. A quantitative approach to research was used to collect data on the subject from 120 conveniently selected respondents (comprising 60 respondents each from literate and illiterate population). This study—the first of its kind in Pakistan—revealed that the educated youth had a lower level of social cohesion as compared to the uneducated youth, and that this factor thereby triggers conflicts and restlessness in the society. They were less likely to have social relations with common members of the community. They also evidenced lower political engagement in comparison with their nonliterate peers. Further, while the educated people surveyed in this study tended to display lack of awareness about democratic values, the findings show that the non-literate and less educated persons had greater sensitization to social and political values. Moreover, the literate persons also lagged behind on factors of trust and reciprocity. It appeared that the education being provided to the population is inculcating alienation, marginalization, conflicts and disintegration. While Durkheim's organic solidarity is greatly in evidence amongst the non-literate people of Pakistan, only mechanical solidarity may be observed amongst the educated people. The study revealed that there is a strong need to upgrade the curriculum to create sensitization about basic human and democratic values in order to generate social solidarity and promote social integration amongst the educated class. Hence, it can be argued that the

context of Pakistan is one example wherein there is a dire need for the cultivation of social solidarity by means of the educational system in order to control conflicts.

22.2. Muhammad Nawaz Bhatti, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Pakistan Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan; Associate Professor, Department of IR & Political Science, University of Sargodha;
Muhammad Farooq, Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

POLITICS OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN PRE-PARTITION INDIA.

Water is the basic requirement to sustain life on earth. The basic source of water is precipitation. Most of Indus Basin is situated in arid and semi-arid climatic zones. Indus River System is a source of life for its 300 million inhabitants. For a long time, this system had been a source of prosperity for the region as well as a cause of perennial quarrel among the co-riparian. In the mid-nineteenth Century, the British appeared as new rulers. They initiated various projects to irrigate highlands between the rivers of the Punjab which became a cause of quarrel over water sharing among the various riparian especially, between provinces of the Punjab and Sindh. After the World War I, questions about water apportionment arose because of increasing withdrawals of river supplies. It called for the apportionment of the river waters among several riparian by the government of India. This paper is an attempt to analyze the nature of the problem of water sharing among the riparian during the British rule in India and efforts for its solution.

22.3. Fakhar Bilal, Lecturer, Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE IN MULTAN: 1849-1947.

Over the centuries, Multan has been overrun by many people who advanced into southern Asia across Chenab River on the plains of Punjab. Multan was practically an independent kingdom but at times remained under rulers like Greeks, Arabs, Mughals, Afghans, Sikhs and the British; all besieged Multan. The British took over the city in 1849 and introduced reforms in all spheres; be it technology, governance, irrigation, canal colonies, administration or justice. After partition, Multan became part of Pakistan. The city grew slowly than the other city centres in Punjab which

surpassed it in size and trade. The present paper highlights Multan's social and economic changes and progress under the Raj and the way it sustained a prominent place among top three cities of the Punjab contributing towards the economy of Raj after Amritsar and Lahore.

22.4. Mushtaq Ahmed Gaadi, Anthropologist and teaching at National Institute of Pakistan Studies (NIPS), Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

LIMINALITY, SACRED LANDSCAPE AND SPIRIT
POSSESSION: A CASE STUDY OF THALA
BOHRIANWALA, BILOTE SHARIF.

The paper employs the notion of 'liminality' as a framework of studying the relationship between spirit possession and holly handscape at Thala Bohrianwala located in the historical sacred complex of Bilote Sharif. The place is renowned for the practice of Jattrra, a kind of the rite of passage performed by those undergoing the experience of spirit possession. As a ritual, it has a tripartite structure involving exclusion, transition and re-integration of ritual participants. It further shows how the building of sacred landscape and process of pilgrimage further add to various dimension of liminal experience at Thala Bohrianwala particularly and Bilote in general. The built physical and sacred landscape, comprised of discrete and divergent religious traditions, enables ritual participants in healing and self-reintegration.

22.5. Muhammad Abrar Zahoor, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of Sargodha, Sargodha;
Aqeela Asif, Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, COMSATS University, Islamabad.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF
NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES UNDER
ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO.

The Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP) was launched by Bhutto in 1967 which pledged to introduce reforms in industrial and agriculture sector, after coming into power. Moreover, the manifesto of the party reflected a strong socialist tendency and election campaign was also directed towards creating an aura of socialist longings. It was partly expected to yield dividends in the backdrop of the popularization of the famous 22 families' phenomena. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came into power as a result of the first general elections held in 1970. Pakistan had lost East Pakistan in

December 1971 and state of Bangladesh appeared on world's map. Amidst these crucial times, political, social, and economic stresses were overwhelming for the country. Thus, after winning elections, Bhutto started economic reforms on massive scale. Through these reforms, a series of nationalization of industries was carried out; and such steps distressed not only the large-scale but the medium-scale industries also. These reforms had a potential of immediate and long term effects not only on Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the PPP era (1970-77) but for the economic future of the country as well. The mandate of this paper is to explore and examine the short and long term effects of the 'policy of nationalization' on Pakistan's economy in general and industrial sector in particular.

22.6. Faiza Iqbal, Ph.D Scholar, Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan;

Ghaniur Rahman, Associate Professor/Director, Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SACRED SYMBOLS IN THE SHI'A TRADITION:
OBSERVANCE OF TA'ZIYA, KHAK-E-SHIFA, JHOOLA
AND ZUL JINNAH IN CHAKWAL.

Shi'ism/Shia Islam is one of the prominent sects in Pakistan. The main objective of the present study is to highlight the elements of tolerance and harmony in Pakistani society with reference to difference of opinion regarding religious rituals. This paper deals with the sacred symbols of Ta'ziya (the replica of tomb of Imam), Khak-e-Shifa (the clay discs are made of the sacred soil of Karbala), Jhoola (cradle) and Zul-Jinnah (the name is given to the horse which was used by Hazrat Imam Hussain (R.A.) during the battle in Karbala) which play an important role by importing a distinct identification to Shi'a sect (*Ashna Ashari*). This exploratory study was conducted in district Chakwal, Pakistan. This paper also traces the sacred symbolic meanings and historical perspective of sacred objects and ritual performances in Shi'as daily lives. The present research has found that the most of the Shi'a symbols emerge from the incident of Karbala, and it discusses how physical objects of Shi'a traditions like Ta'ziya, Khak-e-Shifa, Jhoola and Zul-Jinnah are practiced in Chakwal.

22.7. Noor Fatima, Chairperson and Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations and Political Science, International Islamic University, Islamabad;

Muhammad Imran Ashraf, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad.

SOCIO-POLITICAL ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN STATE
SOFT POWER: THE CASE STUDY OF EDHI
FOUNDATION OF PAKISTAN.

The contemporary world is striving to overcome multifaceted challenges posed to its survival. The factor of globalization comprehends these challenges common to the nations across the globe. Due to limited resources and increased population, it is difficult for the governments of nation-states to counter challenges without taking assistance from civil society. Among these challenges, illiteracy and poverty are more dangerous to state power as both not only breed so many problems but also directly affect the state and society throughout the world. In order to combat these challenges, enhanced 'state power' is mandatory for the nation-states, and for it the assistance of civil society is sought to carry out fundamental responsibilities in a befitting manner. This research paper establishes the approach that a vibrant civil society is a complimentary and compatible force to enhance state power. This approach is very helpful for the third-world countries like Pakistan where population factor is dominant over the resources and facing severe problems of low literacy rate and shortage of food and shelter. Therefore, the present research paper focuses the civil society and state power with particular reference to Pakistan. For the last few decades, Pakistan has faced a lot of challenges as a state and a society; like earthquakes, floods, casualties in blasts, lack of medical facilities, shortage of food and residences for destitute etc. In these critical circumstances, the role and contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been significantly increased in Pakistan. In this context, a socially well recognized and deeply entrenched type of civil society is non-governmental organization. This paper focuses the Edhi Foundation, and its socio-political relevance to enhance state power with particular reference to Pakistan.

- 22.8. Muhammad Shoaib Malik**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad;
Hafeez Ullah Khan, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan.

REGIONAL SECURITY THREATS TO PAKISTAN:
A CRITICAL REVIEW.

Pakistan is encircled in different types of regional security threats. This paper focuses the threats to the security of Pakistan which emerged from Afghanistan with special focus on India. Longstanding issues between India and Pakistan and anti-Pakistan activities of RAW and NDS in the context of their nexus for sponsoring terrorism created law and order situation in the country between 2000 and 2016. Moreover, the infiltration of terrorists into Pakistan, Indian water terrorism as well as subversive activities of different organisations are cause of concern for Islamabad. The increasing gap of Pakistan with its neighbouring countries except China has developed the possible isolation of Pakistan regionally. Regional environment is posing new challenges in the form of competition between regional countries which leads to hostility amongst them.

- 22.9. Basharat Ali**, Ph.D Scholar, and **Nazir Hussain**, Director, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

PAKISTAN'S AFGHAN POLICY IN THE POST 9/11 ERA:
CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS.

Peculiar past, cultural and geographical experiences remain centre for pursuance of Pakistan's foreign policy towards Afghanistan. Post 9/11 scenario brought all sorts of challenges for it at the world level. Pakistan has also been engaged in balancing out the impact of external and internal dynamics on policy outcomes. Indefinite US presence, Indian preferential treatment in Afghanistan and misperceived Pakistan's role by the Afghan government are major challenges with regards to address the external constraints. Pakistan's foreign policy structures and processes stand challenged due to persisting war like situation in Afghanistan, thus warranting security oriented priorities. Prevailing environment and likely future scenes hint at policy prescriptions which must safeguard the legitimate interests while having an effective management and control of Pak Afghan border. Pakistan would have to learn to live with the US presence and nexus of hostile agencies in Afghanistan by exploring new vistas for policy pursuance.

23. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 33, No. 1, Summer, 2018, ISSN: 1016-0664. Editor: Anila Kamal. Organization: National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Website: www.pjpr.nip.edu.pk, E-mail: pjprnip@pjprnip.edu.pk

23.1. Sidra Azim, Uzma Masroor and Nazia Iqbal, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

**EFFECT OF MATERNAL PERSONALITY AND
RESILIENCE ON THE ADAPTIVE FUNCTIONING OF
CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY.**

This study explored the effects of maternal personality traits and resilience on the adaptive functioning of the intellectually disabled children. Children with intellectual disability ($n=60$) with age range 6 to 14 years ($M=12.03$; $SD=.66$) and their mothers ($n=60$) comprised the sample of study. Sample was collected from different special education institutions of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Mothers of these children filled the Urdu version of Neo-personality Inventory Revised (Chishti, 2002), Ego Resilience Scale (Nangiana, 2002). Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale Interview Edition Survey Form (Sparrow, Balla, and Cicchetti, 1984) was used to access the adaptive functioning of the children. Multiple regression analysis demonstrated that children whose mothers have high Neuroticism personality traits have lower adaptive functioning. Higher scores of mothers' on personality traits of extraversion, openness to experience, conscientiousness, and agreeableness impact better adaptive functioning of their intellectually disabled children. Multiple regression analysis indicated that resilience moderated the relationship between maternal personality traits of extraversion and conscientiousness and the adaptive functioning of their children.

23.2. Ahmed Usman, University of Warwick;
Ahmed H. Khan, Quratulain Bashir, Aaisha Amjad and Uzair Amjad,
University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**PUSHED TO THE MARGINS: POST-DIAGNOSIS
EXPERIENCES OF HIJRA (TRANSGENDER) SEX
WORKERS LIVING WITH HIV INFECTION.**

Sexual health rights of *Hijra/Khwajasara* (transgender) sex workers are not usually given due attention by the conventional frameworks of AIDS intervention in Pakistan. This study examines the perceptions and

experiences of HIV infected HSWs regarding their post-diagnosis identity, sexual conduct with clients, religious life, and social support system. In-depth interviews were conducted with the HSWs residing in Lahore city, Pakistan. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the study participants. Data was analyzed using thematic analysis technique. The study found that the diagnosis of HIV infection adds to the social stigmatization of HSWs and further declines their social standing. Hijras usually carry on with paid sex after being diagnosed with HIV infection. There is less sensitivity among HSWs about the use of condom and other precautionary measures, while having sex. Many clients continue to have sex with HSWs despite knowing about their illness. In the post-diagnosis phase, hijras are likely to experience humiliating behavior of their fellow hijras. As a result, these hijras tend to avoid interaction within their community setting and face isolation after being diagnosed with HIV. The study recommends that collaborated efforts and concentrated actions are needed from the governmental bodies and law making authorities to ensure human rights for hijras. Also, there is a dire need to raise community awareness among hijras regarding HIV/AIDS through awareness campaigns and AIDS control programs.

23.3. Farwa Batool and Aisha Zubair, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ROLE OF SHYNESS AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT IN SELF-DISCLOSURE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

The present study investigated the role of shyness and perceived social support in self-disclosure among university students. It was also intended to examine the moderating role of perceived social support in the relationship between shyness and self-disclosure. Shyness Questionnaire (Henderson and Zimbardo, 2002), Perceived Social Support Scale (Cutrona and Russell, 1990), and Self-Disclosure Scale (Magno, Cuason, and Figueroa, 2008) were used to measure study variables. Sample consisted of 380 university students including both men and women within age range of 18 to 30 years ($M=28.33$, $SD=6.51$). Results showed that shyness was significantly negatively related with self-disclosure and perceived social support. However, self-disclosure had significant positive relationship with perceived social support. Results further showed that perceived social support moderates the relationship between shyness and self-disclosure. Significant gender differences were found on shyness,

perceived social support, and self-disclosure, with male university students reflecting more perceived social support and self-disclosure; while, they were low on shyness as compared to female students. Future implications of the study were also discussed.

- 23.4. Muhammad Khalique, Imtiaz Arif, Masooma Siddiqui and Syeda Wajiha Kazmi**, MUST Business School, Mirpur University of Science and Technology (MUST) Mirpur, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan.

IMPACT OF WORKPLACE BULLYING ON JOB PERFORMANCE, INTENTION TO LEAVE, OCB AND STRESS.

This research intends to examine the impact of workplace bullying (WPB) on task performance (TP), organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), psychological stress (stress) and intention to leave (IL); whereas two mediators job satisfaction (JS) and perceived organizational support (POS) were used to check the intensity of its impact on the relationship of the variables. The research adopted the random sampling method and collected data from 320 private bank employees in Karachi. An adapted survey questionnaire was utilized for the collection of employees' responses. The questionnaire was adapted by utilizing Negative Act Questionnaire (NAQ-R) by Einarsen, Hoel and Notelaers (2009); Task Performance scale (Williams and Anderson, 1991); Depression Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS) by Henry and Crawford (2005); Intention to Leave a Job measure by Jenkins (1993) and Krausz et al. (1995); perceived Organizational Support questionnaire by Eisenberger, Cummings, Armeli, and Lynch (1997); Job Satisfaction scale was adapted by previous studies (Pasework and Viator, 2006; Rusbult and Farrell, 1983). The data were analyzed through Smart PLS 3.1. The findings indicate that the WPB has significant relevant impact on OCB, IL, Stress and TP. However, JS and POS do not mediate the relationship between WPB and studied variables.

- 23.5. Faisal Shafique Butt, Samina Nawab and Mohsin Zahid**, Department of Computer and Management Sciences, COMSATS University Islamabad, Wah Campus, Pakistan.

ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS AND INDIVIDUAL EFFECTIVENESS: MODERATING ROLE OF CHANGE MANAGEMENT.

This research seeks to harmonize and expand previous research by using a multidisciplinary method to explain the moderating role of change

management in the relationship between organizational factors and individual effectiveness of doctors working in Pakistan. The organizational factors which are taken in this study are top management support, training and development, organizational communication and IT competency. The study presents a quantitative analysis of data acquired from 503 doctors serving in 13 hospitals. The outcome of the research shows that organizational factors affect the individual effectiveness of doctors. Two out of four organizational factors (training and development and organizational communication) have an impact on the effectiveness of doctors. The regression analysis confirms a moderating role of change management in determining effectiveness of doctors. The research findings are significant and have applications in relevant field and recommends hospital administration to consider different organizational factors. Training and development has a great potential for influencing individual effectiveness. The management of hospitals should have a focus to improve and implement an open door policy through communication systems of hospitals for doctors to increase social relations for the improvement of individual effectiveness. It is also assumed that this research would be useful for those at the helm of matters in making improved decisions about doctors and physicians.

23.6. Ghina Saleem and Muhammad Asir Ajmal, Department of Psychology, Government College University, Lahore.

WORK-FAMILY BALANCE: EXPERIENCES OF SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL WOMEN IN ACADEMIA IN PAKISTAN.

The purpose of this study was to discover the characteristics and experiences of successful professional women, instrumental in their career success, in the context of a social system where the work-family segregation of the male and female roles is still very strong. Semi structured interviews were conducted with eight successful professional women from academia, selected through purposive sampling. Interpretative phenomenological analysis of the interviews revealed three levels of experiences of these women. First level is the external influence like academically encouraging childhood environment and at the same time explicit family role expectations. Second level reflects the internal experiences such as feelings and cognitions under various contradictory external influences, such as motivation for individual achievement, acquiescence to the traditionally held gender norms and the resulting role

conflict. The third level is the outward manifestation of these internal experiences, such as stretching the effort levels to manage the responsibilities of home and profession equally well. As an important determinant of the achievement motivation in these women, fathers were found to have played a significant role. Besides, the combination of risk-taking and diplomatic approaches was found to be a typical way of dealing with the conformity pressures from family.

23.7. Sadia Zaman and Irum Naqvi, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ROLE OF PERSONAL GROWTH INITIATIVE AS A MODERATOR BETWEEN STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG ADOLESCENTS.

In present study, the relationship between stress and mental health moderated by personal growth initiative among adolescents was examined. Study comprised of sample including 330 adolescents age ranges 12 to 18 years from public and private sector educational institutions. Instruments used in present study were Stress Subscale from Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (Lovibond and Lovibond, 1995), Personal Growth Initiative Scale-II (Robitschek et al., 2012), and Mental Health Continuum–Short Form (Keyes, 2009). Results showed that stress was negatively related with mental health and personal growth initiative, whereas mental health was positively related with personal growth initiative. Moderation of personal growth initiative reflects that adolescents with high stress have low scores on mental health, but personal growth initiative buffer this relationship and improve their mental health. However, adolescents with high scores on stress, low scores on personal growth initiative tend to have deteriorated mental health. Girls reported high levels of stress as compared to boys and gender has been viewed as a moderating factor on stress and mental health, same results were found for personal growth initiative and mental health. Girls have lower levels of mental health as compared to boys, but when girls have higher initiating tendency for growth, they compete boys in mental health.

23.8. Tanvir Akhtar and Syeda Faria Bilal, Department of Psychology, Foundation University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

EXPLORING THE CONCEPT OF SCHOOL READINESS AMONGST PARENTS, TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS OF PRESCHOOLS CHILDREN.

Owing to its importance, school readiness has been central in the field of early education, child development and school psychology for many

decades, yet several of its dimensions still remain unexplored. In Pakistan, there does not exist a well-articulated policy on early education. This paper aims to investigate how Pakistani parents, teachers and principals of preschools understand the concept of school readiness, the method adopted to assess the phenomenon and to look into the social and emotional problems the preschoolers face. The data for the study was collected from Rawalpindi, a city of Pakistan. The city was divided into three strata from which the preschoolers were selected randomly. The qualitative method was adopted using focus group discussion as the main tool of gathering information required for the study. The data analysis revealed that the parents attach high degree of importance to school readiness and are ready to send their children to school as soon as he/she has developed an adequate level of communication skills, regarding these skills as the key to socializing and making friends in school and coping with emotional needs. The teachers, on the other hand, insisted that children admitted to preschool level should be toilet-trained and have an idea of basic alphabets and numbers. The principals, however, emphasized on physical and mental health of children. Yet, all the respondents were of the view that preschool preparations play a major role in building the emotional and social profile of a child. They were also unanimous in their views that three years is the right age when a child is ready to go to school. They saw separation anxiety and emotional readiness are the impediments for the settlement of a child in the school which needs to be taken care by teachers for assisting child's adjustment.

23.9. Tariq Jalees and Mustaghis-ur Rahman, Karachi Institute of Economics and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan.

ROLE OF VISUAL MERCHANDIZING, SENSATIONAL
SEEKING, AND COLLECTIVISM IN CONSUMERS'
IMPULSIVE BUYING BEHAVIOR
AT SHOPPING MALLS.

Consumers' trend of shopping at malls and retail outlets has increased in the last five years. Since, the bulk of the sales in these outlets were based on impulsive buying; hence, aim of this study was to measure the effect of visual merchandising, sensational seeking, and collectivism on impulsive buying behavior. Visual Merchandising Scale (Kim, 2003; Faber, 2000), Sensation Seeking Scale (Kacen and Lee, 2002), Collectivism Scale (Kacen and Lee, 2002), and Impulsive Buying Scale (Kim, 2003; Faber, 2000) were administered on sample. Mall intercept method was used for

data collection from a convenient sample (N=300) and data was analyzed with multiple step procedure inclusive of validity analyses and confirmatory factor analysis for all the constructs and model through structural equation modeling. Results revealed that a strong and positive relationship existed between sensational seeking and impulsive buying. On the other hand, visual merchandising and collectivism had nonsignificant relationship with impulsive buying. Inference of the present study indicated that retailing outlets in Pakistan had been in initial stages of development and the visual merchandising strategies used in local stores had not been adequate enough to make an impact on consumers. The major contribution of this study was the exploration of relationships of collectivism and sensational seeking with impulsive buying which was relatively newer arena of consumer behavior in Pakistan.

23.10. Sabeen Rahim, Farhana Jahangir and Roomana Zeb, Department of Psychology, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS HONOUR KILLING SCALE.

The present study aimed to develop a scale that measures attitude towards honour killing. The scale initially contained 21 items, which were reduced to 10 scenarios after qualitative item analysis. For quantitative item analysis two phases of Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) were planned. The sample for exploratory factor analysis comprised of 326 individuals (men=190 and women=136) from general population, honour killers, and murderers in general. A factor loading of .40 was set as a selection criterion for an item to be retained in the scale. Using oblique rotation in EFA, all the items were retained proposing one factor solution. Another similar sample of 374 individuals (men=198 and women=176) was selected for Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) which confirmed the factor structure proposed in EFA. According to the findings, men and women in general population had a negative attitude towards honour killing; if the cause of the honour killing was adultery then general population slightly favored honour killing, whereas, honour killers followed by the ordinary murderers had a highly positive attitude towards honour killing.

23.11. Fawad Asif, Uzma Javed and Saquib Yusaf Janjua, Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS University, Islamabad Campus, Pakistan.

THE JOB DEMAND-CONTROL-SUPPORT MODEL AND
EMPLOYEE WELLBEING: A META-ANALYSIS OF
PREVIOUS RESEARCH.

The objective of this study is to examine the effect of JDC/JDCS model on two indicators of employee wellbeing, namely job satisfaction and job-related anxiety. We searched for published and unpublished research using EBSCO, Emerald, Elsevier, PsycInfo, and Psych Lit to locate relevant articles, conference abstracts, and theses. From a pool of 46 studies based on JDC/JDCS model, 19 published studies on the outcomes of interest (job satisfaction and job-related anxiety) were selected. Required data on the study characteristics, sample size, sample characteristics, methods, measures, methodologic quality, and correlation coefficients were extracted from each study. Meta-analytic procedures developed for analysing correlation coefficients were used to generate a pool of true score correlations which were then subjected to structural equations modeling to test the hypothesized relationships in MPlus. We found support for the additive effects of JDC/JDC model on both indicators of employee wellbeing. Where job demands was a stronger predictor of job-related anxiety, job resources (such as job control and social support) were consistent predictors of job satisfaction. Social support has stronger implications for reducing job-related anxiety and increasing job satisfaction.

23.12. Saira Khan, Rayna Sadia and Rahma Sohail, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

RESILIENCE AND TERRORISM CATASTROPHIZING:
MEDIATING ROLE OF RELIGIOUS
COPING STRATEGIES.

In the current era, terrorism has become a biggest global concern. Educational institutions are the most vulnerable places being targeted by terrorist attacks. The increased security measures and the risk of being targeted have aroused the feelings of catastrophizing and distress among students. The present research aimed at studying the relationship between resilience, terrorism catastrophizing, and coping strategies among university students. Furthermore, it aimed at exploring the mediating role of religious coping in relation between resilience and

terrorism catastrophizing. Employing the technique of convenience sampling, data was collected from 400 university students of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The results indicated that there was a significant negative relationship between ego resilience, terrorism catastrophizing, and its dimensions, that is, rumination, magnification, and helplessness. Significant positive relationship was observed between maladaptive coping strategies (venting, denial, behavioral disengagement, self-distraction, self-blame, and substance use) and terrorism catastrophizing. On the contrary, significant negative relationship was found between maladaptive coping strategies (venting, denial, behavioral disengagement, self-distraction, self-blame, and substance use) and ego resilience. Results further showed that ego resilience had significant positive relationship with adaptive coping strategies (instrumental support, planning, active coping, religious coping); whereas terrorism catastrophizing was negatively associated with the adaptive coping strategies. Results further showed that religious coping mediated the relationship between resilience and terrorism catastrophizing. Implications and suggestions were given based upon the research conducted for future researches in this area of concern.

23.13. Maryam Gul and Farah Malik, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS SCALE FOR CHILDREN IN PAKISTAN.

The aim of study was to develop an indigenous, valid, and reliable self-report measure to identify stressful life events in children with age range from nine through 13 years. An initial item pool of 110 items was generated through interviews with children, whereas a preliminary questionnaire was administered to clinical psychologists, parents, and teachers. For the empirical evaluation, a sample of 1132 children (with a dropout rate of 12.9%) was drawn from five schools in Lahore including 632 boys and 500 girls. Principal Component Factor Analysis with Varimax rotation was used to determine the construct validity along with running item analysis. As a result, five factors emerged that explained 41% total variance containing total 61 items on selection criteria of item loading of .45 and above loading exclusively on one factor. These factors were labeled as trauma related stressors, social stressors, familial stressors, emotional stressors, and personal stressors. Total Stressful Life Event Scale for Children showed alpha reliability of .96; while, it ranged from .80 to .96 for its five subscales with significant inter-correlations with

each other. Hence, Stressful Life Event Scale for Children may be used as a reliable and valid selfreport measure for assessing stressful life events in children.

23.14. Mubeen Akhtar, Anila Kamal, Aliya Abdul Hayee and Sara Imtiaz,
Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT OF A SCALE TO MEASURE REVERSE CULTURE SHOCK IN FRESH FOREIGN DEGREE HOLDERS.

The study was carried out to develop a scale for the assessment of reverse culture shock among foreign degree holders in Pakistan. For this purpose, the study was divided into two phases. In first phase, on the basis of existing literature of reverse culture shock, five semi-structured interviews and two focus group discussions were conducted with both men and women from different academic fields. As a result various themes were generated including work related problems, attachment with the host culture, social withdrawal, feelings of alienation, feelings of insecurity, attachment with home culture, positive regard and welcoming attitude of family and friends. Item pool was generated and sent for the experts' review. After receiving their feedback 70 items were finalized. In second phase, psychometric properties were determined by applying the Reverse Culture Shock Scale (RCSS) on 194 fresh foreign degree holders. Factor analysis revealed a unifactor solution for this scale. Content and construct validity, as well as split-half reliability were established. In addition, demographic differences were also explored. Participants who were single scored significantly high on reverse culture shock than married participants, while non-significant gender differences were found. Age inversely correlated with reverse culture shock.

23.15. Naumana Amjad, Afifa Anjum, Saima Ghazal and Martin Skinner,
Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore,
Pakistan.

AGGRESSIVE ACTS, THINKING, REMORSE AND PRIVATE SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS—AN EXAMINATION OF REAL LIFE AGGRESSIVE EPISODES.

The link between remorse, reflection and tendency for self-consciousness has not been established in context of actual aggressive episodes. The present study aimed at examining retrospectively reported aggression episodes in everyday life, how individuals feel and think about their own

acts afterward and the association between private self-consciousness (PSC) and post aggression feeling and reflection. The sample consisted of 62 high school students (age range 14-18 years) from West Midlands, United Kingdom. Participants provided brief descriptions of aggressive acts (shouting, insulting, and hitting), answered three questions about frequency of acts, feeling and reflection after the acts as well as completed Private Self-consciousness Scale (Scheier and Carver, 1985). The descriptions were content analysed by two raters along pre-decided dimensions; target of aggression and triggering situation. Inter-rater agreement was satisfactory. Analyses showed that young persons shouted at siblings, friends, peers, mothers and other adults in this order of frequency. Hitting occurred between peers, siblings, other adults and friends. Verbal provocation, physical provocation, norm violation and indirect aggression were most frequent triggering situations for aggressive acts. Paired sample t-test showed that participants reported significantly higher remorse after being aggressive to someone who had not provoked them as compared to when provoked. Correlation analyses revealed remorse, reflection and private self-consciousness relating negatively to aggression frequency whereas PSC, reflection and feeling relating positively. Reflection predicted frequency of aggressive acts and one component of private self-consciousness, internal state awareness, predicted reflection. Findings and implications of the study are discussed with special focus on youth.

24. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 33, No. 2, Winter, 2018. ISSN: 1016-0664. Editor: Anila Kamal. Organization: National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Website: www.pjpr.nip.edu.pk, E-mail: pjprnip@pjprnip.edu.pk

24.1. Aisha Muneer and Jamil A. Malik, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-iAzam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

**ROLE OF METAWORRY AND EMOTIONAL COPING
ACROSS METACOGNITIVE BELIEFS AND WELL-BEING:
A GENDER PERSPECTIVE.**

The current research aimed at exploring the moderating role of gender on the relationship between positive beliefs about rumination and negative well-being mediated serially by metaworry and emotion-oriented coping. A total of 514 employed professionals from different organizations completed Positive Beliefs about Rumination Scale, Anxious Thought Inventory, Coping Inventory for Stressful Situation, and Well-being Questionnaire-12. The findings showed positive relationships among study variables. Gender moderation was tested in both direct and indirect regression paths. The direct path between metaworry and emotion-oriented coping was moderated by gender. Positive beliefs about rumination were mediated by metaworry on emotion-oriented coping that further mediated effect of metaworry on negative well-being. The moderated mediations appeared to be significant for men only suggesting a moderating role of gender on direct and total effects. The indirect path from positive beliefs about rumination to negative well-being was serially mediated by metaworry and emotion coping for both men and women proposing absence of moderation by gender. The moderation in men within organizational settings proposed that despite holding positive metacognitive beliefs, the direct and total effects were significantly buffered in men for metaworry. However, emotion-oriented coping predicted negative well-being within organizational settings irrespective of gender category. The findings were suggestive of deleterious effects on well-being following an emotion focused approach within proactive environmental needs.

- 24.2. Gulrukh Rana and Humaira Jami**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-iAzam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

KNOWLEDGE/AWARENESS AND PRACTICES RELATED
TO MENSTRUATION AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS: ROLE
OF MOTHER-DAUGHTER RELATIONSHIP.

The present study was aimed to explore the relationship of mother-daughter relationship, knowledge/awareness, and practices during menstruation. Sample consisted of female (N=317) students of the college and university drawn through convenience sampling technique. Mother-daughter relationship was measured by using Mother-Adult Daughter Questionnaire (Rastogi, 2002). Knowledge/awareness and practices during menstruation were measured by using Practices Misconceptions and Management amongst Adolescent Girls Questionnaire (Ali and Rizvi, 2009). Data were analysed using frequencies and percentages, independent sample t-test, ANOVA, and simple logistic regression. Findings revealed that girls restricted their diet and preferred taking hot foods over cold foods during menstruation. They also experienced food cravings during menstruation. There was a lack of awareness/knowledge among female students regarding menstruation and mothers were one of the sources in promoting misconceptions related to menstruation as well as hygienic practices. It was also found that as age of the girls increased the relationship with mother got weak, while, the girls whose mothers were educated had a better relationship with their mothers. Daughters who interacted with their mothers perceived more menstrual changes. Moreover, girls who used sanitary napkins had better relationship with their mothers. Hence, it was suggested that intervention should be planned involving mother along their daughters for better knowledge and awareness to promote better practices during menstruation, which is the most significant aspect of women's reproductive health.

- 24.3. Aisha Maqsood, Farhat Jamil and Ruhi Khalid**, Institute of Psychology, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore, Pakistan.

THINKING STYLES AND BELIEF IN SUPERSTITIONS:
MODERATING ROLE OF GENDER
IN YOUNG ADULTS.

Superstitious beliefs prevail in our society despite current modernization and enlightenment. This research investigated thinking styles and gender in relation to belief in superstitions among young adults. Following hypotheses were proposed: a.) rational or analytical thinking will

negatively whereas experiential or intuitive thinking style will positively predict belief in superstitions. Moderating role of gender was also hypothesized. The sample consisted of 260 undergraduate students (i.e., men=130, women=130) from private universities in Lahore. Mean age of the participants was 21.4 (1.52) years. Rational Experiential Inventory (Pacini and Epstein, 1999) was administered to measure thinking styles. Belief in Superstitions Scale (Maqsood, 2015) was used to measure belief in superstitions. A self-developed demographic information questionnaire was also administered. Hierarchical Regression Analysis was applied to identify predictors of belief in superstitions. The results showed that gender significantly predicted belief in superstitions indicating that women reported significantly more superstitious beliefs than men. Higher tendency of experiential thinking predicted more belief in superstitions; however, higher tendency of rational thinking predicted lesser belief in superstitions. Low levels of rational thinking predicted higher superstitious beliefs in women but not in men.

24.4. Faiqa Sana and Naeem Aslam, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

EFFECT OF ROLE AMBIGUITY AND ROLE CONFLICT IN PREDICTING WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AMONG TEACHERS.

The present research aimed to investigate the relationship between role ambiguity, role conflict, and work-family conflict (WFC) among colleges and university teachers. Moreover, it aimed to see the predicting role of role ambiguity and role conflict to WFC as well as the role of gender and marital status on study variables. A sample of 200 teachers with equal participation of both the genders was approached by using convenient sampling technique. Role Ambiguity Scale, Role Conflict Scale, both developed by Rizzo et al (1970), and Work-Family Conflict Scale (Netemeyer, Boles, and Mcmurrian, 1996) were used for data collection. All the scales and subscales have the satisfactory alpha reliabilities. Results demonstrated that work-family conflict was positively related with the WFC and family to work conflict. Besides, work-family conflict was positively related with role ambiguity and work to family conflict was positively associated with role ambiguity and negatively related with role conflict. In addition, role ambiguity positively predicted WFC and role conflict negatively predicted the WFC. Male teachers scored significantly high on role ambiguity as compared to female teachers and married

teachers scored significantly high on role ambiguity as compared to unmarried teachers. At the end, the results were discussed in terms of implications for practice and research.

24.5. Muhammad Saleem, Muhammad Adeeb, Maria Khan, Muhammad W. Tufail and Maham Zaffar, Department of Applied Psychology, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

EXPLORING COMMON PERCEPTIONS OF EDUCATED
YOUTH ABOUT 'PUNJAB PROTECTION OF WOMEN
AGAINST VIOLENCE ACT 2016'—GENDER BASED
NARRATIVES IN FOCUS.

The purpose of this qualitative research was to explore common perceptions about Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016 through focus group discussions with educated youth from Southern-Punjab, Pakistan. Two homogenous group discussions were conducted with 20 individuals having sufficient awareness of the Act. Both male and female students (Mean age=25.80, SD=2.02) were engaged. The data was classified into three codes including meaningful verbatim, selective codes and context codes. Two prominent narratives came up including an increase in the female sense of protection and lack of security and frustration among male youth. There was a consensus about the impending danger of potential increase in the divorce ratio in Punjab as a result of execution of this decree. The implications are discussed.

24.6. Mariam Faridoon and Nazia Iqbal, Department of Psychology, Female Campus, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

EFFECT OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON BODY IMAGE AND
MATERIALISM AMONG ADOLESCENTS:
A GENDER PERSPECTIVE.

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of advertisements on the body image and materialism among adolescents. The participants completed the research instruments which included Advertisements Questionnaire (Daud, Farooq, and Anwar, 2011), Body Image Questionnaire (Smith and Peterson, 2014) and Material Value Scale (Richins and Dawson, 1992). The sample of the study was 400 participants (boys=200, girls=200) with age range from 14-20 years selected from educational institutes of Islamabad. The results of the study indicated that exposure to TV advertisements lead to dissatisfaction with body image among adolescents and increased materialism. The results of

the study also indicated nonsignificant gender differences regarding their perception about body image and materialism.

24.7. Sana Akhtar, Department of Special Education, Federal Urdu University, FUUAST, Abdul Haq Campus, Karachi, Pakistan.

SEXUALITY EDUCATION IN GIRLS WITH INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AND ROLE OF MOTHERS.

The present research was conducted to investigate the strategies used by mothers to give sexual education to their girl child with Intellectual Developmental Disabilities. The study also revealed that what type of problems mothers usually face while trying to educate their girl child about their sex. A mixed descriptive approach was used for this study. It was hypothesized that mostly mothers do prefer to use modeling techniques as compared to oral communication methods to educate their girls by using purposive sampling method. Thirty mothers whose girls are enrolled in different special schools of Karachi were selected as samples. It was kept in view that all the girls whose mothers were selected for the study must be between the ages of 10-18 years (i.e., start of puberty to adolescence). A structured questionnaire, which served as the instrument of the study was designed by using adaptations from instructional manual for parents of Florida Developmental Disability Council. Findings showed that mothers used both modeling and verbal instructions for sexuality education and preferred that both schools and parents should collaborate on providing this education. In the light of obtained results, it is recommended that mothers need support and guidance from school administration and from other professionals to provide sex education to their girl child.

24.8. Khizra Iqbal and Rizwana Amin, Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

NEGATIVE LIFE EVENTS AND MENTAL HEALTH AMONG OLD AGE PEOPLE: MODERATING ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT.

Challenges related to physical and mental wellness increased with agedness among individuals. Psychological snags among older people might be resultant of the augmented possibility of being encountered to distressing life situations. Present study was done to find out whether social support moderates the path that links detrimental incidents in life to mental wellbeing amongst elder persons. Participants of the study were

100 (50 men and 50 women) old people who responded on Negative Life Event Scale (Wills, McNamara, Vaccaro, and Hirky, 1996), Mental Health Inventory (Veit and Ware, 1983), and Social Support Scale (Cohen and Hoberman, 1983) and approached through convenience sampling technique. Relationship was measured by utilizing Pearson product moment correlation coefficient while moderating effects of social support in linking negative events to mental health (i.e., psychological distress and psychological wellbeing) was assessed through hierarchical regression. Findings indicate positive relationship of negative life events with psychological distress whereas negative relationship with psychological wellbeing and social support. Moreover, it is evident that help one received from community networks moderates interrelationship of deleterious life events and mental health (reduction in psychological distress while enhancing psychological wellbeing). Results propose to work to evolve intervention as well as prevention programs for old people that focused on coping with negative life events which resultantly enhance mental health in old age.

24.9. Irum Mir and Anila Kamal, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ROLE OF WORKAHOLISM AND SELF-CONCEPT IN PREDICTING IMPOSTOR FEELINGS AMONG EMPLOYEES.

Mostly successful people experience feelings of being incompetent throughout their career. These recurrent feelings of being incompetent and not worthy of achievement were termed as impostor feelings by Clance and Imes (1978). The present paper aimed to explore the predictive role of workaholism and self-concept in impostor feelings among employees. A sample of 317 employees (doctors, university teachers, lawyers, bankers, and nurses) from various organizations was approached through convenient sampling method for this research. Validated Urdu translated versions of Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale (Clance, 1985), Dutch Workaholism Scale (Schaufeli, Shimazu, and Taris, 2009), and Six Factor Self-concept Scale (Stake, 1994) were administered along with a demographic sheet. Pearson Product-Moment correlation and step wise multiple regression was used to analyze the data. Results showed that negative self-concept is the most significant predictor for impostor feelings followed by workaholism. Regarding the applications of the current study it is suggested on the basis of findings that organizations should work on the

self-concept of employees in order to avoid the negative consequences of negative self-concept in the form of impostor feelings which can further impact individual's and organization's performance and outcomes.

24.10. Mussarat J. Khan, Kehkashan Arooj, Hafsa Arif, Noreen Nazir and Mehwash Nosheen, Department of Psychology, Female Campus, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ATTITUDE OF MALE AND FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TOWARDS GENDER DISCRIMINATION.

Gender inequality exists among all spheres of life and students are inclined to respond to other gender either favorably or unfavorably in light of their own beliefs. The present study investigates the attitude of male and female university students towards gender discrimination. Sample consisted of (N=150) university students including equal number of men and women, from different universities of Islamabad. Gender Attitude and Belief Inventory (McCabe, 2013) was used to assess the attitude regarding gender discrimination of university students. Effects of some demographic variables were also explored such as age and education. Results showed that female students had higher scores indicating that they face more gender discrimination than male university students. There were nonsignificant differences between university students on the basis of education (graduate and undergraduate) and age (below 20 years of age and above 20 years of age). This study has strong implications in terms of gender discrimination in Pakistani society.

24.11. Khowla Farooq, Muhammad Aqeel, Sunita Peters and Tanvir Akhtar, Foundation University, Rawalpindi Campus, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

MODERATING ROLE OF PREGNANCY BETWEEN COPING STRATEGIES AND POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECT.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the moderating role of pregnancy among coping strategies and positive and negative affect in Pakistani women. The sample constituted of 200 married women (100 pregnant women and 100 non-pregnant women) aged between 20 to 40 years. The sample was selected through purposive sampling technique based on the cross-sectional research design. The married pregnant and non-pregnant women were inquired at the Gynecology and Obstetrics department of hospitals in Rawalpindi, Islamabad, and Taxila. Measures of Positive Affect and Negative Affect Scale (Watson, Clark, and Tellegen,

1988) and Brief Cope Scale (Carver, 1997) were used to assess positive and negative emotions as well as coping strategies among pregnant and non-pregnant married women, respectively. Results showed that pregnancy was a partial moderator between active avoidance coping, emotion focused coping, problem focused coping, religious coping and positive affect and negative affect. The study recommended that pregnant women should be facilitated by controlling the negative affect, especially the women who were in their early adulthood as they had higher vulnerability towards affect influences. It would be accommodating for health and clinical settings to provide pregnant women with better psychological well-being ensuring their health and the health of their expected offspring.

24.12. Fatima Nadeem and Ruhi Khalid, Institute of Psychology, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore, Pakistan.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES WITH CAREER ASPIRATIONS AND CAREER CHOICES AMONG YOUNG ADULTS.

Globally, gender roles have seen a sharp shift as they become more egalitarian in the face of waves of gender equality movements that have swept the developed nations. This paper looks at changing gender roles in Pakistan from the vantage point of career aspirations and career choices that are credited as the driving forces behind the emancipation and liberalization of women in today's society. The study used a sample of 126 intermediate students (63 boys, 63 girls) who were administered the Islamic Attitude Towards Women Scale (Khalid and Freize, 2004) and Career Aspirations Scale (Gray and O'Brien, 2007). The career choices of the participants were elicited by the use of a semi-structured interview. The career choices were then divided into traditional and non-traditional careers in accordance with male-dominated and female-dominated occupation groups (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014). The results revealed that men had more conservative gender role attitudes and lower career aspirations than women. Furthermore, women chose more non-traditional and male-dominated careers for themselves than men. More egalitarian gender role attitudes were found to be associated with higher career aspirations and non-traditional career choices among men and women. The study entails important implications for the changing gender roles and social status of women in today's Pakistani society and draws

significant association between career aspirations and social emancipation of women.

24.13. Sadia Ahmad, Atiq Rafah and Masooma Rafique, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL AUTONOMY
AND BEHAVIOUR PROBLEMS AMONG ADOLESCENTS:
MODERATING IMPACT OF GENDER.

The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between emotional autonomy and externalizing and internalizing behaviour problems along with the moderation of this relationship by gender among adolescents. The sample for this research included 215 adolescents, aged between 16 to 18 years, boys (n=85) and girls (n=130), from the educational institutions of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The measures used to access emotional autonomy and behaviour problems were the Emotional Autonomy Scale (Steinberg and Silverberg, 1986) and the Child Problems Checklist (Tariq and Hanif, 2007), respectively. Positive relationship between emotional autonomy and externalizing as well as internalizing behaviour problems was observed as shown by results. Boys were found to be more emotionally autonomous while girls were high on internalizing behaviour problems. The adolescents belonging to public sector institutions were high on emotional autonomy. The effect of emotional autonomy on externalizing behaviour problems was moderated by gender. However, the results for behaviour problems (overall) and internalizing behaviour problems were nonsignificant.

24.14. Ambreen Anjum and Amina Muazzam, Department of Applied Psychology, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore, Pakistan.

THE GENDERED NATURE OF WORKPLACE BULLYING
IN THE CONTEXT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The purpose of this cross-sectional study was to analyze the significance of gender in the occurrence of workplace bullying and exposure to its two forms including work-related bullying and person-related bullying. The purposive sample was composed of 400 employees (men=200, women=200) from higher educational institutes of Lahore, Pakistan. The age range of sample was 22 to 60 years (M=33.95, SD=8.0). Workplace Bullying Scale developed by Anjum and Shoukat (2013) and demographic information form were individually administered. Results revealed that women employees experienced workplace bullying more as compared to

men employees. Women employees were much more likely to identify bullying behaviors as severe, unlike their men counterparts. Further, person-related form of bullying prevails more frequently among female employees. Overall, results indicate that bullying cannot be separated from gender and that such negative behaviors need to be seen in a gendered context.

24.15. Muhammad Aqeel, Khaula B. Arbab and Tanvir Akhtar, Foundation University, Rawalpindi Campus, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND ITS ASSOCIATION
TO OTHER SYMPTOMS IN MENOPAUSAL
TRANSITION.**

This study investigated the association among stress, anxiety and depression in menopause transition. Moreover, to assess how other menopausal symptoms contribute to elevate stress, anxiety and depression in Pakistani women, 150 female participants (Premenopausal, $n=57$; Perimenopausal, $n=33$; Postmenopausal, $n=60$) with menopausal complaints were recruited from various public and private hospitals, at their respective gynaecological wards in Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Islamabad, Pakistan, in 2015. Participants' age ranged from 40 to 60 years ($M=47.44$; $SD=5.40$). Purposive-convenient sampling and a cross-sectional design were employed. Two instruments, Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (Lovibond and Lovibond, 1995) and Bradford Somatic Inventory (Mumford *et al.*, 1991) were used to measure somatic symptoms, stress, anxiety, and depression in women with menopausal symptoms. Findings demonstrated that head symptom significantly positively predicted psychological problems such as stress and depression for women with perimenopause. Moreover, it also significantly positively predicted anxiety for postmenopausal women. Results also demonstrated that chest symptom significantly positively predicted psychological problems like anxiety for perimenopausal women. Results further revealed that fatigue symptom significantly positively predicted depression and stress in premenopausal women. Additionally, findings showed that panic symptoms significantly positively predicted anxiety and depression for postmenopausal women.

24.16. Shafaq Hashmi and Shaista Waqar, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND
WORKPLACE REACTIVITY AMONG
TELECOMMUNICATION EMPLOYEES:
GENDER AS MODERATOR.

The present study aimed to investigate the relationship of organizational justice and workplace reactivity and to study the moderating effect of gender in the relationship of these variables. The sample comprised of 187 employees (123 men, 64 women) of telecommunication sector, from private and semi-government telecommunication companies. Organizational Justice Scale (Neihoff and Moorman, 1993), and Workplace Reactivity Scale (Ogungbamila and Udegbe, 2014) were used to measure the study variables; whereas, Stober's (2001) Social Desirability Scale was also used to control the element of social desirability among participants. Descriptive statistics revealed satisfactory results. Regression analysis showed that workplace reactivity were negatively predicted by perceived organizational justice by all three subscales except interpersonal violence. Men were found to have higher level of workplace reactivity than women and they also had better perception for interactional justice. Gender was found to have significant moderating effect in predicting workplace reactivity from perceived organizational justice such that workplace reactivity varies along with changing levels of perceived organizational justice for men but for women the level of workplace reactivity remains constant whether the organizational justice is perceived to be high medium or low. The findings are discussed in cultural context.

24.17. Amna Ahmad, Mudassar Aziz, Gulnaz Anjum and Farah V. Mir, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
DISTRESS: MEDIATING ROLE OF
STOCKHOLM SYNDROME.

Intimate Partner Violence and its physical and psychological effects have been extensively studied. What the literature still lacks is the understanding of the role of Stockholm Syndrome in explaining the relationship between Intimate Partner Violence and Psychological Distress, especially in a non-Western setting. Psychological Distress is

considered as a natural consequence of Intimate Partner Violence, the present study explored victims choosing to justify the abuse they experienced, hence, diminishing the negative psychological effects. The current study undertakes Stockholm Syndrome as a mediator between Intimate Partner Violence and Psychological Distress in a community sample of 212 individuals in married or dating relationships (from the cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, Pakistan). The three aspects of Stockholm Syndrome; Core Stockholm Syndrome; rationalising abuse through distorted cognitions, Psychological Damage; negative effects of ongoing abuse, and Love-Dependence; the belief that survival is only possible through the love and compassion of the abuser, were tested as mediators. The analyses revealed that Core Stockholm Syndrome did not mediate the relationship between Intimate Partner Violence and Psychological Distress. Although, Psychological Damage fully mediated the said relationship, and Love-Dependence partially mediated the direct effect of Intimate Partner Violence on Psychological Distress.

24.18. Izzah Gilani and Shaista Waqar, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-iAzam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND COPING STRATEGIES USED BY FEMALE DOMESTIC WORKERS.

The present research was designed to explore the relationship between sexual harassment and coping strategies used by domestic female workers. The research also aimed to explore the differences based on different demographic variables (i.e., age, marital status, working status of family, religion, and residence) in relation to variables. Respondents included 100 female domestic workers, from different slum areas of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Age range of the domestic female workers was from 12-43 years ($M=23.43$, $SD=5.85$). Convenient sampling technique was used to collect data by using Sexual Harassment Experiences Questionnaire (Kamal and Tariq, 1997) and Coping Strategies with Harassment (Kamal and Tariq, 1997). Results indicated that gender harassment and unwanted sexual attention were the most common experienced types of sexual harassment. The results provided evidence of negative relationship of sexual harassment with internal coping strategies and positive relationship with avoidance as external coping strategy. Age was found to be negatively related to the internal focused coping strategies and positively related with the external focused coping strategies. Married female domestic workers were experiencing

higher frequency of sexual harassment as compared to unmarried female domestic workers.

24.19. Arooj Mujeeb and Anila Kamal, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, PSYCHOLOGICAL
EFFECTS, AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG ACID
BURN FEMALE VICTIMS.

The present research was aimed at exploring the interpersonal relationships, psychological effects, and coping strategies among female acid burn victims through in-depth interviews. A sample of six female acid burn victims was collected from two cities of Pakistan that is, Lahore and Jhelum. Research was conducted in two phases. First phase comprised of brainstorming sessions and development of interview guideline. During second phase, interviews were conducted with all acid burn victims. Mean age of the sample was 32.6 years. Ten themes emerged through thematic analysis including effects of acid attacks on family relations, attitudes of extended family, role of friends, causes of attacks, psychological effects, physical effects, facial disfigurement and body image, people's attitudes towards victims, reactions of victims towards unpleasant concern, and coping strategies. Research was helpful in adding to literature on psychological effects of acid attacks which is an under researched area in Pakistan. It also highlighted the significance of such disturbing social issue which should be brought to the limelight. Findings of the research can be implemented in areas of clinical psychology and psychology of women.

24.20. Afsheen Anjum and Humaira Jami, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS MENSTRUATION, SOCIAL
ADJUSTMENT, AND MOOD STATES DURING
MENSTRUATION AMONG YOUNG WOMEN.

The present study was aimed to explore the relationship between attitude, social adjustment, and mood states related to menstruation among female students. Sample comprised 317 girls (age range 18 to 26 years) taken from different colleges and universities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Attitude towards Menstruation Scale (Aflaq and Jami, 2012), Social Adjustment Scale (Weissman and Paykel, 1974), and Mood States Scale (Terry, Lane, Lane, and Keohane, 1999) were used to measure variables of the study for which satisfactory alpha reliabilities were achieved. Findings based on correlation confirmed the assumption that social adjustment during menstruation had

significant positive relationship with attitude towards menstruation and significant negative relationship with mood states that is poor mood during menstruation is related to poor adjustment. Mood states were also significant negative correlation with attitude towards menstruation that is better attitude is linked with better mood states during menstruation. Mediation analysis indicated that attitude towards menstruation was a significant predictor of social adjustment, while, mood state acted as a mediator between this relationship. Based upon findings, in future intervention plans focusing at attitude and mood states related to menstruation to enhance social adjustment during this phase can be designed.

24.21. Aisha Zubair and **Anila Kamal**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan;
Veronika Artemeva, Saint-Petersburg State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Russia.

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN CHARACTER STRENGTHS, SOCIAL COMPETENCE, AND PEER RELATIONS AMONG PAKISTANI AND RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

The present study attempted to examine the comparative gender differences in relation to character strengths, social competence, and peer relations among 558 university students of Pakistan and Russia including both men and women (age range=20-29 years). Appraisal protocols of Brief Strength Test (Peterson, 2004), Social Competence Scale (Shahzad, 2001) and Index of Peer Relations (Hudson, 1996) were employed to assess major constructs of the study. Results showed that character strengths and social competence positively predicted peer relations in Pakistani and Russian samples. Findings also proposed that gender significantly moderates the relationship between character strengths and peer relations. Findings further indicated that overall women displayed more character strengths as compared to men across both samples. In addition, Pakistani women displayed better social competence as compared to men whereas nonsignificant gender differences were found in Russian sample. On the contrary, Pakistani and Russian men displayed better peer relations as compared to women. Cross-cultural comparison revealed that Russian students were higher on the strengths of justice, temperance, and transcendence as well as social competence as compared to Pakistani students; conversely nonsignificant cultural differences were found on the strengths of wisdom, courage, and humanity. Similarly, there were nonsignificant cultural differences on peer relations.

25. *Pakistan Perspective*, Vol. 23, No.1, January-June 2018. ISSN: 1810-5858. Editor: Sabiha Hasan. Organization: The Administrative Officer, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi. Email: pscuok@yahoo.com

25.1. Dr. Anwar Shaheen, Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi.

**SHRINKING CIVIC SPACE IN PAKISTAN: RESPONSE
AND STRATEGIES OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY.**

This paper focuses the issue of shrinking civic space in Pakistan. The study presents civil society activists' responses on this issue, highlights their perception, present and future strategies to address this issue, and their effectiveness, as such, as well. Pakistan presents a unique case due to its involvement in the 'war on terror' and the consequences being faced by both the state and society at large. Present shrinking of civil society action is directly linked with it. In an attempt to grapple with the problems emerging from 'war on terror', the overgrown state is encroaching upon citizens' space, thus denying the civil society to play its due role which can provide safety for the state as well. The preferred strategies of the NGOs include lobbying with parliamentarians and mobilizing the citizenry about the situation.

25.2. Dr. Syed Minhaj ul Hassan, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of Peshawar, Peshawar;
Ms. Asma Gul, Assistant Professor, Jinnah College for Women, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

ONE UNIT AND SARDAR ABDUL RASHID KHAN.

Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan, Chief Minister of NWFP remained in office from 23 April 1953 to 18 July 1955. He belonged to the police cadre of the province and was inspector general at the time of his appointment. He was not a politician and never thought of becoming the chief minister of the province. Nevertheless, he performed his duties well. It was during Sardar Rashid period that One Unit scheme was adopted. It integrated all the provinces and other units of West Pakistan into a single province. The plan was initially supported by him. Later on, as promises made to him were not fulfilled, he developed differences with the central authorities for which he was removed from his post.

25.3. Syed Umar Hayat, Officer Incharge/Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

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

CREATION OF PAKISTAN AND THE POLITICAL ORIENTATION OF BENGALI MUSLIMS: 1940-47.

Muslim Bengal played a key role in the freedom struggle of Pakistan. The idea of Pakistan got popular support and an unprecedented enthusiastic response from the Muslim masses of Bengal. The Muslim Bengal rendered great sacrifices for the larger interest of the Indian Muslim community. The present article investigates the political transformation that took place among the Muslims of the province during the eventful years between 1940 and 1947. The time period of the article is crucial because it witnessed a drastic paradigm shift in the political thought of the Muslims in the province from province-centric dynamics to integration within the larger Muslim community interest. During the process, Muslim Bengal took a leading role in the freedom struggle. Analysis would be made in this article to properly understand this paradigm shift with a proper historical perspective. The article will also explore how M.A Jinnah utilized the opportunity provided by the strategic weaknesses of the British Indian government and the Congress follies to make Muslim League a political force to be reckoned with in the provincial political landscape.

25.4. Dr. Bashir Ahmad, Chairman, Department of Humanities & Social Sciences, Bahria University, Karachi;

Ms. Maawra Salam, Lecturer, Department of Management Sciences, Bahria University, Karachi.

THE NEED OF EFFICIENT WATER MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN.

Water is a sign of life; all living beings need it to remain alive. It is natural commodity and three fourth of this planet is water. Still not all is suitable for human consumption and sufficient to meet the ever increasing demands. Availability and supply of water is getting scarce with increasing population of states especially the developing societies. If we look at the history of life on this planet, we find that the humanity has suffered disasters on acquisition and possession of natural resources which are

vital for survival of one group, may be at the cost of others. Water falls in that category where if not properly managed its scarcity and stress would lead to unending conflicts and wars till demand equals the supply with the destruction of extra consumptions. The efficient and effective management combines awareness and justified storage and distribution of water by the states within their domains. Modern technology and management provides solutions for this efficient management of water by the states.

- 25.5. Fouzia Rehman Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University (SBKWU), Quetta;
Dr. Sumaira Shafiq, Assistant Professor, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad.

ARISTOTELIAN FALLACIES AND STRATEGIES IN
ADVERTISEMENT: A MEDIA DISCOURSE
ANALYTICAL STUDY.

The present study focuses on the power embedded in the use of language in print media which, though without logic, is still powerful. For this purpose, some advertisements from the print media are selected and analysed through three Aristotelian fallacies namely fallacy of authority, the fallacy of majority and appeal to authority along with three strategies of logos, pathos, and ethos as given by Aristotle. The analysis of data shows that language has a power of its own which is not always logical but people make use of such power to become influential. Fallacies and the strategies behind the use of language act as tools to practice this kind of power. In the selected advertisement discourse, these fallacies and strategies are used to convince people and market the products, often by erroneous arguments. Encouraging positive trends in the rate of literacy, prevailing scientific approach and introducing the subject of 'logic' right from the school can counter such fallacies in the language. The teaching of logic and rhetoric can encourage students to question and reason the arguments presented to them in everyday text and talk. The inclusion of such subjects can be empowering for the students to counter the illogicality and falsehood in the use of language so they cannot be subjugated by fallacies in the language.

- 25.6. Dr. Aisha Shahzad**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore;
Dr. Mohammad Younus, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

**FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION IN PAKISTAN: A CASE
STUDY OF PUNJAB PROVINCIAL
FINANCE COMMISSION.**

The success of federalism in multiethnic societies greatly depends on fiscal decentralization. It empowers the provincial governments along with the local bodies at the grassroots level. In this perspective, fiscal decentralization needs structural arrangements in order to ensure revenue generation and appropriate expenditures. It helps to strengthen the national grid to avoid inter-provincial or intra-provincial discrepancies. This study illustrates the relationship between fiscal devolution and symmetrical horizontal economic development. It envisages the devolution plan (2001) introduced by former General Pervez Mushraff in Pakistan under which the Provincial Finance Commissions were established. This research would focus on Punjab as a case study to analyze the working of Provincial Finance Commission. This research tends to address the questions like what have been the patterns of fiscal decentralization in Pakistan? Did National Finance Commission and Provincial Finance Commission promote the principles of equitable devolution of resources in the divisible pool on the basis of need assessment? Could PFC be able to mitigate the intra-provincial disparities in Punjab? Did PFC take efficiency advantage in Punjab through the empowerment of local governments? This study would encompass the analysis of the resource allocation formula opted by the successive governments in the past till present and the counter arguments by the academia and the local body members. Qualitative and quantitative both methods would be used while incorporating primary as well secondary sources. This research concludes with the proposition that empowered local bodies and effective finance commission are the *sine qua non* of fiscal decentralization in democratic state like Pakistan.

- 25.7. Dr. Qurat-ul-Ain Bashir**, Assistant Professor and **Ms. Saiqa Hanif**, Associate Lecturer, Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Gujrat, Gujrat.

**CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS AND CONCORDANCE
THEORY: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN (1988-93).**

The article attempts to apply the concordance model of Rebecca Schiffs on Pakistan from 1988-93. The findings of the article have observed some

contradictions and problem of oversimplification in the model with reference to Pakistan. The finding did not support her argument that concordance amid the three stakeholders on four indicators could prevent military intervention in politics. In fact, the results of this study are different than the model's beliefs.

25.8. Shabih ul-Hasnain Kazmi, Research Scholar, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.

KAMAL AHMAD RIZVI AS A DRAMATIST.

Kamal Ahmed Rizvi (1930-2015) is among the very first people to give credence to Pakistan Television Urdu drama. He is one of the first rate and accomplished dramatists, director, actor, as well as a visualizer. In the world of drama, he has a very versatile presence. He is also one of the first persons to affect the transition of the Urdu drama from stage to television, as such, he is an indelible name in the history of our art and theatre. Whenever Pakistan Television drama is mentioned, his name can never be omitted; or if its history is written, it shall be incomplete without reference to him. If Kamal Ahmad Rizvi is called an institution by himself, it shall not be wrong, because he is a creative writer, a translator, a director and a producer; and until now there has been no other individual with like qualities in the history of Pakistan Television, and this is his mark of distinction.

25.9. Aijaz Ali Thaheem, Lecturer, Government Degree College, Ratodero, Sindh.

M. H. PANHWAR AS A HISTORIAN.

The scope of this article is to find out the strengths and weaknesses of M. H. Panhwar's historical work and to compare it with other scholars of Sindh. He is the initiator of scientific history writing of Sindh and the only historian who tried to uncover the face behind the social organisation of Sindh. According to him, 'History is the history of production, control over the means of production and production to its final distribution'. The history is more about people than that of the ruling class as people are makers of history. He had vision to analyze things in their correct historical perspective and, in this context, he took support of archeology, as it is the source of scientific truth. Writing history with data acquired through carbon testing is a new phenomenon in Sindh, which was locally introduced by M. H. Panhwar.

25.10. Erum Muzaffar, Lecturer, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF DECLINE IN
ARTISANAL FISHING AND ITS EFFECT ON WOMEN: A
CASE STUDY OF SHAMS PIR ISLAND, KARACHI.

Artisanal fishing is carried out in the coastal villages of Karachi. Through centuries, these fishing villages have maintained their traditional practices of fishing. Shams Pir Island is in the vicinity of Karachi coast. The main occupation of islanders is artisanal fishing which is extremely threatened by various factors. Historically, in coastal communities of Karachi, women were part of fishing and its related activities. With the decline in traditional fishing methods, females have been withdrawn from fishing work. Implications of this process have been drastic for fishing households such as increased poverty, unemployment, environmental degradation etc. The research is conducted to highlight these problems especially from gender perspective. It is exclusively based on females of Shams Pir Island. Female's socio-economic conditions, family status, perceptions on different contemporary issues pertaining to the endangered livelihood of their family and its relation with environmental changes is investigated in particular. In total, 60 women representing fishing households, few community leaders and representatives of fisher folk's NGOs were interviewed. The results emphasized the livelihood issues of females and their perceptions on environment and climate change. The vulnerabilities of females in fishing communities have been discussed in detail.

- 26. *South Asian Journal of Management Science*, Vol. 12, Issue 1, Spring 2018. ISSN: 2074-2967. Editor: Dr. Syed Ali Raza, Organization: IQRA University, Karachi, Pakistan. Website: <http://sajms.iurc.edu.pk>, Email: dr.aliraza@iqra.edu.pk**
- 26.1. Syed Hassan Raza**, Lecturer Department of Communication Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan;
Amna Hasnain, Lecturer, Institute of Management Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan;
Sanan Waheed Khan, Research Scholar, School of Multimedia Technology & Communication, Universiti Utara, Sintok 06010, Kedah Malaysia.

CROSS-CULTURAL EVALUATION OF THE MEDIATION
OF ATTITUDES IN RELATIONSHIP OF CULTURAL
VALUES AND BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS TOWARD
WEB BASED ADVERTISING.

The current study examines the associations between the individual's cultural values about web-based advertising (AWA), attitudes toward web-based advertising (AWA) and individual's behavioral reactions (BR) in three dissimilar cultures Pakistan, Malaysia and the United States of America. The study is based on the five individual cultural values to evaluate the understanding of the cultural perception of the web-based advertising users towards individual's attitudes toward web-based advertising (AWA). This addresses the research gap that how individual's values-driven attitudes towards web-based advertising influence the individual's behavioral reactions. The study uses the Hofstede cultural dimensions to delineate the cultural variability between three national cultures which also provides ecological assumption based contextual interpretation to the web-based advertising effectiveness. The findings demonstrated that the four individual cultural values are important forecasters of attitudes toward web-based advertising (AWA) and behavioral reactions. However, the misrepresentation of value in web-based advertisements was negatively evaluated by the users. The findings pointedly provide evidence that individual cultural values are a noteworthy forecaster of the web-based ad browsing and rate of recurrence of web-based spending. The study provides theoretical and practical implications to consider individuals values and persuasive knowledge in web-based advertisements instead of focusing on repeated exposure to obtain favorable behavioral reactions.

- 26.2. Omar Javaid and Irfan Hyder**, Dean, Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Pakistan.

**USING EISENHARDT'S METHOD TO STUDY ETHNIC
ENTREPRENEURIAL COMMUNITIES.**

The purpose of this paper is to explain the Eisenhardt case based method of theory development using an example of a study on ethnic entrepreneurial communities in Karachi. The paper serves two purposes: (a) It serves as a guide, for the future researchers studying the entrepreneurial activity in Pakistani context, to establish the internal validity of the methodology which can be challenging particularly when the data is in the form of subjective responses of participants with a traditional sociocultural background; (b) To ensure the reliability of a case based study the detailed articulation of the research methodology is necessary, so that the future researchers can conveniently replicate the process. For these reasons, the paper goes in detail to explain the intricacies and challenges faced during the nine-stage process of data collection, processing, triangulation and analysis, while ensuring the internal validity of the analysis. Discussion on the outcome of the research is not included as it will require a separate paper.

- 26.3. Imran Riaz Malik**, IQRA University, H-9, Islamabad;
Attaullah Shah, Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar, Pakistan.

**SINGLE STOCK FUTURES AND THEIR IMPACT ON RISK
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNDERLYING STOCKS:
A DYNAMIC CAPM APPROACH.**

The concern regarding destabilizing ability of trading in futures markets in terms of increase in risk is still unresolved in developed and developing economies. This discussion also prevailed in Pakistan after the Global Financial Crisis (GFC). To investigate this concern with respect to Single Stock Futures (SSFs) and their impact on the underlying stocks, this study made use of data from 1999 to 2008. Specifically, this study investigates the introduction of SSFs in relevance to their impact on the systematic and unsystematic risk of their counterparts. The statistical results of the study show that introduction of SSFs does not enhance the overall risk of the underlying stocks. Therefore, it can be concluded that SSFs cannot be blamed for any apparent volatility in the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) at and before GFC. There could be some other reasons for change in risk level (accounting and macroeconomic fundamentals or industry specific influence etc.). The results of this study are in line with a category of

earlier studies, which show that introduction of futures do not destabilize the underlying market. The study implies that flexible regulated futures markets can improve price discovery and liquidity of the market, while acting as an agent for hedgers.

26.4. Muhammad Raza, Assistant Professor, Sindh Institute of Management and Technology, Business Administration, Pakistan;

Reema Frooghi, Assistant Professor, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology, Department of Business Administration, Pakistan;

Dr. Shamsul Huda binti Rani, Senior Lecturer and **Muhammad Asif Qureshi**, School of Business Management, Universiti Utara, Malaysia.

IMPACT OF BRAND EQUITY DRIVERS ON PURCHASE INTENTION: A MODERATING EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL MARKETING.

The study aimed to analyse the impact of brand image, brand perception, brand preference and brand loyalty on consumer purchase intention in the FMCG industry of Pakistan. It also used entrepreneurial marketing as moderator between the association of brand loyalty, brand perception, brand image and brand preference with purchase intention. The study has used quantitative explanatory research design. In this concern, a sample of 424 responses was collected using convenience sampling technique from different self-service stores and mega malls of Karachi city, Pakistan. Survey instrument was adapted from numerous past literatures and designed on five-point Likert measurement scale. The results and findings of the study showed that brand loyalty, brand perception and brand preference have statistically significant and positive impact on purchase intention. Among the three statistically significant variables, brand loyalty has most impact on purchase intention, followed by brand preference and least influenced by brand perception. Additionally, the results showed that entrepreneurial marketing moderates the relationship of brand loyalty, brand perception and brand preference with purchase intentions of consumer toward FMCG brands in Pakistan. However, the results interestingly showed that brand image does not influence purchase intention and also, entrepreneurial marketing does not moderate its relationship with purchase intention in regards to FMCG brands in Pakistan. The study also showed that combination of all the variables has strength to predict 34.1 percent of purchase intention in regards to FMCG brands of Pakistan. The study further provides conclusion, managerial recommendations and future research directions.

- 26.5. Israr Ahmad**, Ph.D Scholar, **Fauzia Syed**, Assistant Professor, **Saima Naseer**, Assistant Professor and **Ghulam Rasool**, Ph.D Scholar, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN AS AN UNDERLYING
MECHANISM BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL BELIEFS
AND GREEN PURCHASE INTENTIONS.

Building on the contentions of theory of reasoned action, current study hypothesized and tested the direct impact of environmental beliefs on green purchase intentions. In addition, the mediating role of environmental concern between environmental beliefs and green purchase intentions is also explored. Quantitative research design with survey method was adopted to collect data from respondents. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique was used to gauge the model fit and to test the hypothesized associations. The results reveal that environmental beliefs are positively related to green purchase intentions. Moreover, environmental concern mediate the relationship between environmental beliefs and green purchase intentions. Managerial implications and future research directions are corroborated at the end of the paper.

27. *South Asian Journal of Management Science*, Vol. 12, Issue 2, Winter 2018. ISSN: 2074-2967. Editor: Dr. Syed Ali Raza. Organization: IQRA University, Karachi, Pakistan. Website: <http://sajms.iurc.edu.pk>, Email: dr.aliraza@iqra.edu.pk

27.1. Sajid Ali and Taqadus Bashir, Department of Management Sciences, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan;
Tanveer Ahmed, Air University School of Management (AUSOM), Air University, Islamabad, Pakistan;
Adeeba Ishaq, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-e-Azam University Campus, Islamabad, Pakistan;
Syed Jawad Hussain Shahzad, Energy and Sustainable Development (ESD), Montpellier Business School, Montpellier, France.

THE DETERMINANTS OF BANK STOCK PRICES: A PANEL APPROACH.

The current study used panel data to empirically analyze the determinants of stock prices and for that monthly closing stock prices of eight main banks of Pakistan were taken for the period from January 2005 till December 2013. Various unit root and cointegration techniques were employed for analysis besides Granger Causality. The results indicated increase in share prices in response to boom in economic activity, whereas bank share prices declined in response to currency depreciation and interest rate increase. Furthermore, in long-run, Granger causality is witnessed among economic growth, nominal exchange rate and bank stock prices. Interest rate and bank stock prices Granger cause each other and hence, exhibit a bi-directional causality. The findings of the current study have significant implications for portfolio advisors, risk management framework of banks and their regulators.

27.2. Attaullah Shah and Muhammad Afraz, Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar, Pakistan.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPLIED COST OF EQUITY AND CORPORATE LIFE CYCLE STAGES.

This study develops and tests the hypothesis that the implied cost of equity declines as a firm passes through the growth, maturity, and stagnant stages of its life. We use the methodology of Anthony and Ramesh (1992) for identifying corporate life cycle stages. Three different models are used to calculate the implied cost of equity: the Easton (2004) model, the Gordon and Gordon (1997) model, and the Ohlson and Juettner-Nauroth (2005) model. For testing our hypothesis, we use data of

all non-financial firms listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange from 1996 to 2012. The results lend strong support to our hypothesis in both the univariate and multiple regression analyses. The results show robustness to using different models of implied cost of equity and controlling for well-known determinants of the cost of equity such as beta, idiosyncratic risk, market-to-book ratio, firm size, and leverage. Our findings imply that firm's age can serve as a useful indicator for shareholders and creditors in evaluating riskiness and information asymmetry of the firm.

27.3. Muhammad Nadeem Khan, Department of Business Administration, IQRA University, Karachi, Pakistan.

FORECASTING UNCERTAINTY AND RISK OF FINANCIAL
DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN:
FAN CHART APPROACH.

This study is conducted to forecast the components of financial development of Pakistan for the period of 2016 to 2025. These components include M2, DCP, DCPB, and MC. Originally, 36 years' time series data taken from 1980 to 2015. The present study is very much different in that it uses a newly developed technique that is Fan Chart. It is used to forecast with given level of uncertainty. Risk information of upside and downside is another feature of fan chart approach. The results of M2 indicate that, downside risk at the start of forecasting in the year of 2016 initially, but after that it will start upside risk in the remaining period of 2017 to highest value in 2025. This shows that, chances of increase in value of M2 in the upcoming forecasted period. On the other side, forecasted value of DCP will have an upside risk during the all period. Whereas value of DCPB indicates a downside risk in the all forecasted period of 2016 to 2025. At the same time, value of MC has a downside risk in the all-time period. On the basis of these findings, it is recommended to policy makers to keep a diligent eye on risk uncertainty. Downside risk is an alarming situation in the coming years or the uncertainty around to the extent of that change. Upside risk should also be considered by the policy makers to make better decisions.

28. ***The Lahore Journal of Economics***, Vol. 23, No. 1, January-June 2018. ISSN: 1811-5438. Editor: Dr. Azam Chaudhry. Dr. Theresa Thompson Chaudhry. Organization: Lahore School of Economics, 104-C2, Gulberg-III, Lahore-54660
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- 28.1. **Sohail Chand**, Associate Professor and **Nuzhat Aftab**, Ph.D Scholar, College of Statistical and Actuarial Sciences, University of the Punjab, Pakistan.

MODIFIED VARIANCE RATIO TEST FOR
AUTOCORRELATION IN THE PRESENCE OF
HETEROSKEDASTICITY.

Given that autocorrelation tests do not perform well in the presence of heteroskedasticity and in variance-break cases, we present three modified weighted variance ratio tests of autocorrelation. The numerical results show that the proposed tests perform better for small samples. They provide a better approximation of asymptotic distributions and are more powerful when the lag length is mis-specified. The study also applies these tests to data on the daily returns of two companies listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange.

- 28.2. **Abdul Wahid**, Lecturer, Department of Governance and Public Policy, Faculty of Management Sciences, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan;
Muhammad Zubair Mumtaz, Assistant Professor, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Science and Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan.

THE PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE PAKISTAN STOCK
EXCHANGE'S FINANCIAL INTEGRATION
POST-FTA AND CPEC.

This paper examines whether regional connectivity causes return and volatility spillovers and the co-movement of stock exchanges to shift from international to regional markets. Using the China-Pakistan free trade agreement (FTA) of 2006 and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) agreement to represent events of regional connectivity, we test this proposition based on data for two regional stock exchanges (the Pakistan Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange) and two global markets (the FTSE 100 and Nasdaq). We divide the convergence and co-

integration of the stock markets into three phases: overall sample (2001–17), pre-FTA and post-FTA, and pre-CPEC and post-CPEC. Applying a GARCH (1, 1) model, co-integration, Granger causality and seasonality, we find that regional connectivity causes return and volatility spillovers and co-movements in the Pakistan Stock Exchange to shift from international markets to regional markets.

28.3. Hajra Ihsan, Assistant Professor and **Abdul Rashid** and **Anam Naz**, MS Scholar, International Institute of Islamic Economics, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

EXCHANGE RATE EXPOSURE AND FIRM VALUE: AN ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC VERSUS MULTINATIONAL FIRMS.

This paper examines the impact of exchange rate changes on the stock returns of 232 nonfinancial firms listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange, for the period January 2000 to June 2014. To mitigate the problem of heteroskedasticity, we use a generalized least squares estimator. The estimated regression models indicate that exchange rate variations have a significant effect on firm value and that firms are exposed significantly to one-period lagged variation in the exchange rate. Our results suggest that, in addition to exchange rate dynamics, increased exchange rate volatility appears to have significant and negative effects on firms' stock returns. Compared to domestic firms, multinational firms experience greater exchange rate exposure. Finally, we show that exchange rate depreciation and appreciation have significant differential effects on firms' stock returns. These effects vary significantly across domestic and multinational firms.

28.4. Sajjad Haider Bhatti and **Muhammad Aslam**, Department of Statistics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan;
Jean Bourdon, REDU-CNRS, Université de Bourgogne, Dijon, France.

MARKET RETURNS TO EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN, CORRECTED FOR ENDOGENEITY BIAS.

This paper estimates the Mincer wage model for Pakistan's labor market, using a relatively recent dataset and new independent variables. We employ instrumental variables and two-stage least squares to address the problem of the endogeneity of education. Our results show that the returns to education are biased downward due to endogeneity, with significant wage gaps emerging among different regions, between genders and

between urban and rural job markets. The study's choice of instruments has conceptual as well as empirical grounds. Our findings establish that the wage determination process is different for males and females across provincial labor markets.

28.5. M. Tariq Majeed, Assistant Professor, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan;

Ayesha Noreen, Lecturer, University of Wah, Wah, Pakistan.

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTPUT VOLATILITY: A CROSS-SECTIONAL PANEL DATA ANALYSIS.

This paper aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of financial developments on output volatility. Using cross-sectional and panel datasets for 79 countries from 1961 to 2012, we find that financial expansion plays a significant role in mitigating output volatility, although the evidence is weak in some cases. The role of financial stability is more prominent than that of other measures of financial growth in mitigating output volatility. The volatility of terms of trade and inflation contributes positively to increasing output volatility. We also evaluate the channels through which financial developments can affect output volatility. Our model investigates the link between financial growth and output volatility through two potential channels, using four measures of financial development. The volatility of inflation and of terms of trade are used as proxies for monetary sector and real sector volatility, respectively. Financial development plays a mixed role in amplifying or mitigating output volatility through real and monetary sector volatility. Overall, there is some evidence to suggest that financial development amplifies monetary sector volatility, but weaker evidence that real sector volatility is reduced by financial development.

28.6. Ghulam Mustafa, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Forman Christian College (A Chartered University), Lahore, Pakistan;

Muhammad Jamil, Assistant Professor, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

TESTING THE GOVERNANCE-PRODUCTIVITY NEXUS FOR EMERGING ASIAN COUNTRIES.

This paper presents panel data estimates of the relationship between governance, aggregate labor productivity (ALP) growth and total factor productivity (TFP) growth for 12 Asian economies between 1996 and 2013. Our results show that government effectiveness has a positive and

significant effect on ALP in both levels and first differences. Regulatory quality has a positive impact on ALP only in first difference. Although both government effectiveness and regulatory quality have a positive effect on TFP growth in first difference, only political stability is significant and positive in the levels specification. Other findings indicate that physical capital and human capital have a positive effect on ALP growth. We also find evidence of positive spillover effects with respect to human capital. The positive association between governance, economic growth and productivity provide a better understanding of the role of governance in enhancing economic performance. Our findings have policy implications for ways to achieve good governance to enhance economic growth and productivity.

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29.1. Imtiaz Ahmad, Ph.D Scholar at Department of Economics, and **Zafar Mahmood**, Head of Development Studies Department, National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan.

INVENTORY, MARKETING AND MARKUPS OF
EXPORTERS: THE CASE OF SPINNING, WEAVING AND
FINISHING TEXTILE SECTOR OF PAKISTAN.

This paper studies the impact of inventory-intensity, marketing-intensity and firm size on the markups of exporting firms. We used audited financial statement data of publicly listed companies in the spinning, weaving and finishing industry within the textiles sector of Pakistan. We document five observations: 1) average markup of exporters is relatively higher than non-exporters; 2) there is higher dispersion in markups of non-exporters relative to exporters; 3) large firms have relatively higher markup and marketing-intensity; 4) firms which have higher marketing and inventory-intensity also have higher markups; and 5) exporters have relatively higher markup elasticity with respect to marketing-intensity, inventory-intensity and growth in inventory-intensity.

29.2. Matthew McCartney, Associate Professor, University of Oxford,
Matthew.McCartney@area.ox.ac.uk

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 19th century United States, Mexico, Germany and India to explore the conditions

under which CPEC could promote sustainable long-run economic growth in Pakistan.

29.3. John Francis Diaz, Ph.D, CEA, Associate Professor, Department of Finance & Department of Accounting, College of Business, Chung Yuan Christian University, Chung-Li, Taiwan;

Peh Ying Qian, IMBA, and **Genevieve Liao Tan**, IMBA, International Master of Business Administration Program, College of Business, Chung Yuan Christian University, Chung-li City, Taiwan.

VARIANCE PERSISTENCE IN THE GREATER CHINA REGION: A MULTIVARIATE GARCH APPROACH.

This paper utilizes three Multivariate General Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (MGARCH) models to determine variance persistence in the Greater China region from 2009 to 2014. The first approach applies the Baba, Engle, Kraft and Kroner (BEKK) model and shows that the Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index (SSEI), Taiwan Capitalization Weighted Stock Index (TAEIX) and the Hang Seng Stock Index (HSEI) stock returns are all functions of their lagged covariances and lagged cross-product innovations. The second MGARCH approach applies two methodologies, namely, dynamic conditional correlation (DCC), and constant conditional correlation (CCC) estimations. The DCC model concludes both short- and long-run persistencies between Taiwan's TAEIX and Hong Kong's HSEI. Alternatively, the CCC model confirms the initial findings of the BEKK model, and adds that the relationships among these three strong economies are stable in the long-run. The log-likelihood values determine that the DCC model is better in judging volatility dynamics in the Greater China region, because of economic clauses brought by the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), the Economic Co-operation Framework Agreement (ECFA) and the Hong Kong-Taiwan Business Cooperation Committee (BCC).

29.4. 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.

29.5. Natasha Moeen, Teaching Fellow, Faculty of Economics, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan.

HUMAN AND SOCIAL CAPITAL COMPLEMENTARITIES IN THE PRESENCE OF CREDIT MARKET IMPERFECTIONS.

This paper models the individual-level social capital effect the credit market constraints that reduce the accumulation of costly human capital. Human capital, in turn, improves an individual's income as well as the bequest that they intend to leave for their children. It also helps reduce inequality across a country. Finally, the model shows that investment in social capital has a negative relationship with the interest rate, so that the initial inherited bequest of every individual affects the output and investment in the short-run, as well as in the long-run.

29.6. Syed Kumail Abbas Rizvi, Professor of Finance, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan;

Bushra Naqvi, Assistant Professor, SDSB, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan;

Fatima Tanveer, Research Associate, Centre for Research in Economics and Business (CREB), Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan

IS PAKISTAN READY TO EMBRACE FINTECH INNOVATION?

Pakistan is an emerging market for fintech, with increasing facilitation for digital payments, widespread internet and smartphone 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.

30. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 57, No. 1, 2018. ISSN: 0030-9729. Editor: Asad Zaman. Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad. Website: www.pide.edu.pk. Email: pide@pide.org.pk

30.1. Ayaz Ahmed, Senior Research Economist, and
Rehana Siddiqui, Head, Department of Environmental Economics,
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad;
Nasir Iqbal, Director Research, Benazir Income Support Programme
(BISP), Islamabad.

DETERMINANTS OF HOUSING DEMAND IN URBAN AREAS OF PAKISTAN: EVIDENCE FROM THE PSLM.

The study attempts to investigate the determinants of housing demand in urban areas of Pakistan. The empirical analysis is carried out using the Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) survey 2004-05 and 2010-11. The hedonic price model is used for the estimation of house prices. In order to control the selectivity bias between the tenure choice and the quantity of housing services demanded, Heckman's two-step selection procedure is used. The empirical analysis shows that housing price and income (temporary and permanent) play an important role in the determination of the housing units' demand. An increase in houses' prices causes decrease in demand for the housing units while the housing demand increases when the permanent income increases. On the face of change or increase in the transitory income, the demand for housing units remains static, since people do not desire to make long-term decisions based on volatile income. To manage rising housing demand, government should focus on developing effective and enforced price control mechanisms.

30.2. Muhammad Salam, M.Phil Scholar, **Javed Iqbal**, Assistant Professor, and **Hamid Iqbal**, M.Phil Scholar, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad;
Anwar Hussain, Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Economics, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad.

THE DETERMINANTS OF SERVICES SECTOR GROWTH: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES.

This study empirically examines the possible factors that determine the services sector growth, both in selected developed and developing economies. For estimation purpose, the study employs the static as well as the dynamic panel data estimation technique with panel data over the period 1990-2014. The results

suggest that GDP per capita, FDI net inflow, trade openness and innovations are the common factors that significantly affect the services sector growth both in developed and in developing economies. However, the productivity gap is the only factor that does not have any significant impact on services sector growth, both in developed and developing economies, which indicates that the Baumol's cost disease has been cured.

- 30.3. Sung-Hee Jwa**, Chairman, President Park Chung Hee Memorial Foundation, and Chair Professor, Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul, Yeungnam University, The Republic of Korea.

ACHIEVING THE SHARED ECONOMIC GROWTH.

After critically reviewing the literature on the institutional approaches for the shared growth, this paper briefly presents a General Theory of Economic Development (GTED) as basis for the discussion of shared growth. The GTED argues that Economic Discrimination (ED) by Markets, Corporations and Government is a necessary condition for shared economic development while egalitarianism by any of them is a sufficient condition for economic stagnation. ED means treating the different differently while egalitarianism is antithesis to ED. This paper also presents a new empirical framework for analysing growth and productivity implied by the GTED, and provides the empirical results that a one percent increase of per capita corporate asset brings about a 0.4 percent increase in per capita income and a decrease of income GINI coefficient by 0.015, supporting "the corporate-led shared growth hypothesis" of the GTED. Finally, the paper discusses the dramatic experiences of the rise and fall of Korea's economic development and the stagnated Pakistani experience over the last 60 years, implying that the growth stagnation has been due to the anti-corporate policy led by the egalitarianism.

- 30.4. Naila Nazir**, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Peshawar, Peshawar;
Laura Schmitt Olabisi, Assistant Professor, Department of Community Sustainability Environmental Science and Policy Programme, Michigan State University, USA;
Salman Ahmad, Faculty of Business, Dubai Men's College, Higher College of Technology, United Arab Emirates.

FOREST WOOD CONSUMPTION AND WOOD SHORTAGE IN PAKISTAN: ESTIMATION AND PROJECTION THROUGH SYSTEM DYNAMICS.

Consumption rates of major forest products such as timber and firewood, place significant strain on wood stock and forest area in Pakistan. With the

country's rising population, the consumption of these two major products is increasing because of the growing energy demand and no alternative products are likely to replace wood consumption in the near future. We apply system dynamics modelling to an analysis of the forestry sector in Pakistan for novel insights into the drivers and future trajectories of wood consumption. The present research is based on time series macroeconomic data from 1990-2010 and projections to 2040 of wood supply, forest area, population growth, wood extraction, wood imports and different uses of wood in the country. The study reveals that there is no significant increase in area under forest, while consumption of firewood and timber has increased. The consumption of firewood is greater than timber consumption in Pakistan, both in percentage share and in total volume of wood consumption. The sustainable supply of wood is less than wood consumption, and with population growth this gap is increasing; wood supply from agricultural lands is a viable option to fill the gap.

30.5. Ghulam Samad, Research Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad;

Vaqar Ahmed, Joint Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad;

Rauf Khalid, ex-President and Chairman, National Institute of Cultural Studies, Islamabad.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF COPYRIGHT-BASED INDUSTRIES IN PAKISTAN.

The copyright-based industries contribute substantially to the national economy in the form of value addition, tax revenues, trade and employment. This study highlights both the core and non-core copyright-based industries in Pakistan. With the technical guidance of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and National Institute of Cultural Studies (NICS), we conducted the first ever survey of the copyright-based industries in Pakistan. The estimates of contribution to GDP, tax revenues, trade and employment were also validated through focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Our findings reveal that copyright-based industries contributed Rs 136 billion to GDP (on 1999-2000 base year prices of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics). These industries also contributed Rs 18 billion to the government in indirect taxes. On the trade side, the exports of these industries totalled \$943 million and imports amounted to \$2130 million in 2007-08. In terms of job creation one of the core sub-sectors i.e. electronic media employed around 47,000 persons by the end of 2011.

31. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 57, No. 2, 2018. ISSN: 0030-9729. Editor: Asad Zaman. Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad. Website: www.pide.edu.pk. Email: pide@pide.org.pk

31.1. Nasim Shah Shirazi, Lead Economist and **Dawood Ashraf**, Senior Researcher, Islamic Research and Training Institute, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
Sajid Amin Javed, Research Fellow, Sustainable Development Institute (SDPI), Islamabad.

REMITTANCES, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY:
A CASE OF AFRICAN OIC MEMBER COUNTRIES.

This paper investigates the impact of remittance inflows on economic growth and poverty reduction for seven African countries using annual data from 1992-2010. By using the depth of hunger as a proxy for poverty in a Simultaneous Equation Model (SEM), we find that remittances have statistically significant growth enhancing and poverty reducing impact. Drawing on our estimates, we conclude that financial development level significantly increases the remittances inflows and strengthens poverty alleviating impact of remittances. Results of our study further show a significant interactive impact of remittances and financial development on economic growth, suggesting the substitutability between remittance inflows and financial development. We further find that 3 percentage point increase in credit provision to the private sector (financial development) can help eliminate the severe depth of hunger in the region. Remittances, serving an alternative source of private credit, can be effective in this regard.

31.2. Pervez Zamurrad Janjua, Professor and Head, Department of Economics, Preston University, Islamabad;
Malik Muhammad, Lecturer and **Muhammad Usman**, M.Phil Economics, International Institute of Islamic Economics, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

IMPACT OF PROJECT AND PROGRAMME AID ON
ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CROSS-COUNTRY ANALYSIS.

This study examines the impact of foreign aid instruments, namely Project Aid and Programme Aid, on economic growth of 27 aid-receiving countries. The study constructs a system of three equations, i.e. growth, investment and human capital. Using the Generalised Method of Moment estimation technique, the study concludes that while Project Aid has a

positive and significant impact on economic growth, Programme Aid has an insignificant impact on economic growth. Additionally, the study finds that economic policies do enhance effectiveness of aid at aggregate level. Therefore, the capacity of aid-recipient countries to effectively use their resources for economic development needs due consideration.

31.3. Muhammad Arshad Khan, Associate Professor and **Saima Nawaz**, Assistant Professor, Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad.

DOES PAK-RUPEE EXCHANGE RATE RESPOND TO MONETARY FUNDAMENTALS? A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS.

This study empirically examines the contribution of monetary fundamentals in explaining nominal exchange rate movements in the case of Pak-rupee vis-à-vis US-dollar over the period 1982 Q2 to 2014 Q2. The empirical results support the existence of cointegration relationship between nominal exchange rate and monetary fundamentals. The results reveal that relative money stocks and real income are the key drivers of exchange rate determination in Pakistan in the long-run. For dynamic interaction, the Structural Vector Autoregressive (SVAR) method is applied. Results from the SVAR show that the responses of exchange rate to shocks, originated from money supply, income, interest rate and inflation differentials, are consistent with the predictions of the flexible-price variant of the monetary model of exchange rate in the short-run. More specifically, the results indicate that inflation and interest rate differential explain maximum variations in exchange rate in the short-run. In essence, results suggest that monetary fundamentals are the key drivers of exchange rate fluctuations in Pakistan, especially in the short-run.

31.4. Shujaat Farooq, Director, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Islamabad;
Zunaira Younais, Research Fellow, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad.

DO NON-FARM ENTERPRISES OFFER PATHWAYS FOR UPWARD MOBILITY IN RURAL PAKISTAN? EVIDENCE FROM PANEL DATASET.

This study has analysed the dynamics of rural non-farm enterprises and their role in employment provision, equity enhancement and poverty alleviation in Pakistan. Multiple data sources have been used including cross-sectional and panel datasets. The results show that majority of the

rural non-farm enterprises in Pakistan are micro-enterprises with only a limited share in manufacturing. They are informal and have poor forward and backward linkages and high closure rate. Despite the poor asset base, they are providing jobs to more than half of the rural population, contributing to reduction in poverty and equity enhancement among the rural masses. Rich households own enterprises and poor households gain employment from non-farm enterprises. Non-farm economy has a significant impact in reducing multiple deprivations and also has a significant positive impact in pulling households out of poverty with the passage of time. Pakistan, being a country where most of the population is still residing in rural areas and where rural land is not equitably distributed; such non-farm activities are highly important not only to tackle the ongoing foodsecurity challenges but also for resource diversification of households.

31.5. Omer Siddique, Research Economist, and **Hanzla Jalil**, Research Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad.

EXPLORING THE STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF PETROLEUM RETAIL OUTLETS IN PAKISTAN.

The petroleum retail industry is one of the least researched industries in Pakistan due to, perhaps, unavailability of the relevant data. This paper aims to fill this gap. Specifically, the present paper examines the structure and performance of petrol pumps in Pakistan, using primary survey data. Analysis of the data reveals that operating a petrol pump is a profitable venture and both location and non-locational variables are important in contributing to the profitability of a petrol pump. The exploratory analysis shows that the petrol pumps in urban areas and those on highways have higher sales, indicating that the geographical location of a petrol pump is important in explaining a petrol pump's performance. According to the regression results, as the size of a petrol pump increases, its profitability increases and there is a non-linear relation between the distance variable and profitability of a petrol pump. The non-linearity implies that there exists optimal distance between two petrol pumps that maximises profits. This optimal distance is shorter for urban and non-highway petrol pumps, compared with rural and highway petrol pumps.

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32.1. Jalal Shah, MS Research Scholar and **Attaullah Shah**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar.

CONTRARIAN AND MOMENTUM INVESTMENT STRATEGIES IN PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

This study examines several aspects of the momentum strategies, such as profitability, risk-based explanation, and decomposition of the momentum profits. For this purpose, we use weekly and monthly data of 581 firms listed at the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) for the period 2004-2014. We found the presence of momentum profits over short and long-horizons, while majority of the contrarian profits were observed only in the presence of penny stocks that have share prices of PKR 10 or less. As a robustness check, we computed returns through the weighted relative strength scheme (WRSS) procedure and average cumulative abnormal returns (ACARs). Interestingly, the results reported through WRSS have shown a similar pattern to that obtained through average cumulative abnormal returns (ACARs). Further, to know which factor contributes more to momentum and contrarian profits, we used the model proposed by Lo and MacKinlay (1990). Our findings show that the overreaction effect is the largest contributing factor of contrarian profits in PSX, while cross-sectional risk is the second largest factor and negatively affects the contrarian profits. Moreover, the lead-lag effect contributes positively to the contrarian profits. Similarly, the largest contributing factor for momentum profits is the underreaction effect, whereas cross-sectional risk is the second largest factor that positively affects momentum profits. Unlike contrarian profits, lead-lag effect reduces the momentum profits in the PSX.

32.2. Zara Liaqat, Lecturer, Department of Economics, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

DIFFERING IMPACT OF LIBERALISATION: THE CASE OF VERTICALLY INTEGRATED CLOTHING FIRMS.

This paper compares the productivity and other characteristics of vertically integrated and non-integrated firms to investigate whether efficiency gains associated with a given liberalisation episode vary across firms,

depending on their organisation. A theoretical setting of vertical integration in the textile and clothing industry is developed, to reveal that trade expansion triggers a change in the relative factor cost of these two types of firms, and consequently, a change in product range produced by them. The results are further backed by using a sample of clothing firms in Pakistan for the years 1992-2010 to analyse the effect of the phasing out of U.S. textile and clothing quotas on firm-level efficiency. The empirical findings illustrate that an increase in the level of quotas brings about a significant growth in the mean productivity of vertically integrated clothing firms. The diminishing efficiency of non-integrated firms points to the lack of ability of these firms to benefit from tighter quality control, timely revision of production policies and guarantee of supplies.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AND DROUGHT: IMPACT OF FOOD INSECURITY ON GENDER BASED VULNERABILITY IN DISTRICT THARPARKAR.

Climate change has now become a reality that has intensified the sufferings of people living in arid ecosystems. Decrease in rainfall, rise in temperature and increase in the frequency of extreme events are some of the changes observed in the semi-arid desert of district Tharparkar. For thousands of years, people of Tharparkar are coping with drought and aridity of the land by using indigenous knowledge. However, global changes in the climatic pattern and deterioration of social and economic conditions have pushed the inhabitants of this arid region into extreme vulnerable situation. This paper investigates the link between climate induced natural disasters, particularly drought, from the perspective of changing climate patterns which have resulted in food insecurity and water scarcity. The paper analyses the rainfall pattern in the last 38 years—dividing it into two periods i.e. from 1975-1994 and 1995-2014. The findings of the paper have challenged the prevailing notions about aridity and rainfall patterns in Tharparkar district. The research found that there is an increase in average annual precipitation in the district with erratic patterns. Thus, the nature of drought in the district has changed from its historic pattern of less or no rainfall to more but erratic rainfall that is more threatening to livelihoods of the people that in turn have multiplier effect on

water and food insecurity. In particular, women are more vulnerable in the absence of social security and lack of basic necessities for their survival amidst drought. For instance, traditionally the burden of managing water resources falls on women, which leads to an increased workload during the time of drought and also water scarcity.

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TESTING FOR DIFFERENCES ACROSS GENDERS: EVIDENCE FROM ULTIMATUM GAME.

This paper analyses the following propositions: (i) Are people generally self-interested; (ii) If people tend to be generous, what is their motive, i.e., whether they fear rejection or do they prefer fairness; and (iii) Is there any behavioural difference in bargaining between males and females? We conduct an ultimatum bargaining experiment in a “same gender pairings” setting and observe the overall offers made by the proposers and the rejection rates of the responders. In order to test the second hypothesis we compare the offers that proposers anticipate will be accepted by the responders and the offers they actually make. If actual offer exceeds the minimum acceptable offer, anticipated by the proposer, we conclude that he is fair minded, otherwise, he is considered generous due to fear of rejection. In order to test the third hypothesis, we compare the offers and responses made by males and females in this game. Our results indicate that people on average, are not self-interested and tend to exhibit generosity. This behaviour is dictated by a fear of rejection rather than a concern for fairness. Further, this fear of rejection is very realistic, particularly, in the case of males, where the rejection rates for unfair offers are very high. Regarding gender differences, we find females to be more generous than males. However, reason for this generosity could not be found, since there is no significant difference in the degree of fairness or fear of rejection across the two genders. We also do not find any conclusive evidence that females are more reciprocal than males.

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BUSINESS GROUP AFFILIATION AND FIRM
PERFORMANCE—EVIDENCE FROM
PAKISTANI LISTED FIRMS.

This study analyses the financial performance of business group affiliated firms relative to stand-alone firms in Pakistan. The investigations are done across the sample period of 1993-2012. The study employs 'Chop shop' methodology to construct the excess values (performance measure); in order to compare the results with earlier well documented studies of both developed and emerging countries. Both univariate and regression analyses clearly demonstrate that group affiliated firms are trading at discount (underperform relative to standalone firms) during the sample period. Despite the historical success in the past, the findings suggest that business groups evolve differently in the post-financial reforms and privatisation programs era. The findings are consistent with the market failure argument and agency theory. However, the study finds a little evidence of efficient internal markets of Pakistani business groups.

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