

# *Pakistan Abstract of Social Sciences*

*Vol. VII, 2017*

*Compiled and Edited by*

*Sajid Mahmood Awan  
Hazoor Bux Channa*



*National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research  
Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University  
(New Campus), Islamabad — Pakistan  
2019*



*Pakistan Abstract of  
Social Sciences  
Vol. VII, 2017*

NIHCR Publication No. 221

Copyright © 2019

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

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

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

Email: [dirnihcr@gmail.com](mailto:dirnihcr@gmail.com)

Website: [www.nihcr.edu.pk](http://www.nihcr.edu.pk)

Published by  
Muhammad Munir Khawar, Publication Officer

Printed at  
I.F. Graphic, Fazlul Haq Road, Blue Area, Islamabad, Pakistan.

ISBN: 978-969-415-137-3

|                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| Price Pak:       | Rs. 700/-  |
| SAARC Countries: | Rs. 1000/- |
|                  | US\$ 30/-  |

## Contents

Preface

ix

| Sr. No. | Name of Journal  | Abstract No. | Page No. |
|---------|--|--------------|----------|
| 1.      | <i>FWU Journal of Social Sciences</i> , Vol. 11, No. 2, Winter 2017  | 1.1-1.21     | 1-14     |
| 2.      | <i>Grassroots</i> , Vol. 51, No. 2, July-December 2017   | 2.1-2.34     | 16-38    |
| 3.      | <i>IPRI Journal</i> , Vol. XVII, No. 2, Summer 2017  | 3.1-3.4      | 40-41    |
| 4.      | <i>Journal of Education &amp; Social Sciences</i> , Vol. 5, Issue 2, October 2017                              | 4.1-4.5      | 43-47    |
| 5.      | <i>Journal of European Studies</i> , Vol. 33, No. 2, July 2017   | 5.1-5.7      | 49-52    |
| 6.      | <i>Journal of Finance &amp; Economics Research</i> , Vol. 2, Issue 1, January 2017                             | 6.1-6.5      | 53-56    |
| 7.      | <i>Journal of Finance &amp; Economics Research</i> , Vol. 2, Issue 2, June 2017                                | 7.1-7.5      | 57-59    |
| 8.      | <i>Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization</i> , Vol. 7, Issue 1, Spring 2017                              | 8.1-8.6      | 60-63    |
| 9.      | <i>Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization</i> , Vol. 7, Issue 2, Fall 2017                                | 9.1-9.6      | 65-67    |
| 10.     | <i>Journal of Management Sciences</i> , Vol. 4, Issue 1, 2017  | 10.1-10.7    | 69-73    |
| 11.     | <i>Journal of Management Sciences</i> , Vol. 4, Issue 2, 2017  | 11.1-11.8    | 74-79    |
| 12.     | <i>Journal of South Asian Studies</i> , Vol. 32 No. 1, January-June 2017                                       | 12.1-12.20   | 80-91    |
| 13.     | <i>Mujallah Tarikh wa Saqafat-e Pakistan</i> , Jild No. 28, Shumara 1, Shumara Musalsal 55, January-June 2017  | 13.1-13.7    | 92-95    |
| 14.     | <i>Mujallah Tarikh wa Saqafat-e Pakistan</i> , Jild No. 28, Shumara 2, Shumara Musalsal 56, July-December 2017 | 14.1-14.13   | 97-104   |
| 15.     | <i>Oriental College Magazine</i> , Jild No. 92, Shumara No. 3, Shumara Musalsal 345                            | 15.1-15.9    | 105-107  |

|     |  |            |         |
|-----|--|------------|---------|
| 16. | <i>PAKISTAN, Annual Research Journal</i> , Vol. 53, 2017                                     | 16.1-16.17 | 108-119 |
| 17. | <i>Pakistan Journal of American Studies</i> , Vol. 35, No. 1, Spring 2017                    | 17.1-17.5  | 120-122 |
| 18. | <i>Pakistan Journal of American Studies</i> , Vol. 35, No. 2, Fall 2017                      | 18.1-18.6  | 123-125 |
| 19. | <i>Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics</i> , Vol. XXVII, No. 1, Winter 2017                | 19.1-19.7  | 127-130 |
| 20. | <i>Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics</i> , Vol. XXVII, No. 2, Winter 2017                | 20.1-20.9  | 131-136 |
| 21. | <i>Pakistan Journal of Applied Social Sciences</i> , Vol. 6, Special edition, September 2017 | 21.1-21.9  | 137-143 |
| 22. | <i>Pakistan Journal of Criminology</i> , Vol. 9, Issue 02, April 2017                        | 22.1-22.8  | 144-148 |
| 23. | <i>Pakistan Journal of Criminology</i> , Vol. 9, Issue 03, July 2017                         | 23.1-23.11 | 149-155 |
| 24. | <i>Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies</i> , Vol. 15, September 2017                          | 24.1-24.12 | 156-163 |
| 25. | <i>Pakistan Journal of History &amp; Culture</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, No.1, Jan-June 2017         | 25.1-25.8  | 164-168 |
| 26. | <i>Pakistan Journal of History &amp; Culture</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, No.2, July-December 2017    | 26.1-26.9  | 170-175 |
| 27. | <i>Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research</i> , Vol. 32, No. 1, Summer 2017              | 27.1-27.17 | 176-187 |
| 28. | <i>Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research</i> , Vol. 32, No: 2, Winter, 2017             | 28.1-28.25 | 188-198 |
| 29. | <i>Pakistan Perspective</i> , Vol. 22, No. 1, January-June 2017                              | 29.1-29.8  | 199-204 |
| 30. | <i>Pakistan Perspective</i> , Vol. 22, No. 2, July-December 2017                             | 30.1-30.8  | 206-211 |
| 31. | <i>Pakistan Vision</i> , Vol. 18, No. 1, June 2017   | 31.1-31.13 | 212-219 |
| 32. | <i>The Lahore Journal of Economics</i> , Vol. 22, No. 1, Jan-June 2017                       | 32.1-32.6  | 220-222 |
| 33. | <i>The Lahore Journal of Economics</i> , Vol. 22, No. 2, July-December 2017                  | 33.1-33.6  | 223-225 |

|                      |   |            |         |
|----------------------|---|------------|---------|
| 34.                  | <i>The Lahore Journal of Economics</i> , Vol. 22,<br>Special Edition 2017 | 34.1-34.11 | 227-233 |
| 35.                  | <i>The Pakistan Development Review</i> , Vol. 56,<br>No. 1, Spring 2017   | 35.1-35.4  | 234-236 |
| 36.                  | <i>The Pakistan Development Review</i> , Vol. 56,<br>No. 2, Summer 2017   | 36.1-36.4  | 238-240 |
| 37.                  | <i>The Pakistan Development Review</i> , Vol. 56,<br>No. 3, Autumn 2017   | 37.1-37.4  | 241-243 |
| 38.                  | <i>The Pakistan Development Review</i> , Vol. 56,<br>No. 4, Winter 2017   | 38.1-38.4  | 244-246 |
| <b>INDICES</b>       |   |            |         |
| <b>Author Index</b>  |   |            | 249     |
| <b>Subject Index</b> |   |            | 261     |
| <b>Title Index</b>   |   |            | 273     |





## ***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. seventh in this sequence, is carrying thirty-eight (38) number of issues covering twenty-five (25) 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.

## **Pakistan Abstract of Social Sciences, Vol. VII, 2017**

1. ***FWU Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 11, No. 2, Winter 2017, ISSN: 1995-1272, Editor: Razia Sultana, Organization: FWU Journal of Social Sciences, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan.  
Website: [www.sbbwu.edu.pk](http://www.sbbwu.edu.pk) Email: [journal@sbbwu.edu.pk](mailto:journal@sbbwu.edu.pk)**
- 1.1. **Muhammad Qasim and Zahid Pervaiz**, National College of Business Administration and Economics, Lahore, Pakistan.  
**Sajjad Ahmad**, Jan University of Peshawar, Pakistan.

### **TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL VARIATIONS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE DISTRICTS OF PUNJAB, PAKISTAN: 1.**

The present study attempts to look into the temporal and spatial variations in human development across the districts of Punjab. The spatial variations in human development have been shown by calculating a district level Human Development Index (HDI) in Punjab for the year 2014. The temporal variation in human development for the districts of Punjab has been shown by comparing the HDI calculated in this paper with the HDI calculated for the same districts by Jamal and Khan (2007). However, the present work tries to correct some of the methodological issues in the work done by UNDP (2003) and Jamal and Khan (2007). Due to data constraints at the district level, UNDP (2003) and Jamal and Khan (2007) used health outcomes at the provincial level to calculate district health index in Pakistan. Similarly, they constructed income and education index by using some weak proxies. Income index was calculated by assuming equal share of services in gross domestic product (GDP) for all districts. For education index they considered adult literacy rate. Present study has used district level child survival rate for health index. Per capita income and mean years of schooling have been used for calculating for income and education index. The availability of data on child survival rate, income and mean years of schooling has been made possible by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS, 2014) conducted by the Punjab Bureau of Statistics with the collaboration of UNDP and UNICEF. The results confirm the common perception of regional disparities in Punjab. Moreover, the

temporal comparison of HDI points towards the widening of development gap between the regions of Punjab.

**1.2. Lutfullah Saqib**, University of Swat, KP, Pakistan.

**Muhammad Amjad**, Government Postgraduate Jahanzeb College, Swat, KP, Pakistan.

POSITIVE HUMAN NATURE - ECHOES OF QURAN FROM  
THE MOUTHS OF SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMATIS  
PERSONAE: (A COMPARATIVE STUDY): 14.

Human nature, the common legacy of man, has always been the topic of debate of various discourses, including the Quran and the works of William Shakespeare. That man by nature is upright has been an established truth upheld even by the Quran and William Shakespeare alike. where ways and means are enumerated for maintaining and further improving man's nature. Both works, despite using different techniques, discuss the same topic, particularly, positives of human nature, establishing, therefore, close thematic affinities. The present study discusses positive human nature - hitherto un-attempted in any research work, whatsoever. This work parallels, in both the Holy Quran and in Shakespearean tragedies, aspects of positive nature, including chastity, temperance, love, diligence, patience, compassion and humility. The present research is qualitative, corresponding with the nature of the topic, using the content analysis technique. The secondary data, collected from both works, is exhaustively analyzed before reaching conclusions.

**1.3. Muhammad Shafiq**, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Vehari.

**Razia Sultana**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar.

**Muhammad Munir**, Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI).

POLITICAL RHETORIC. SLOGAN POLITICS IN PAKISTAN  
AND ROLE OF PARLIAMENT": 26.

Pakistani politics is full of political rhetoric. Attractive slogans are used by leaders of political parties to inspire and set the mood of public about a particular issue. Even parliament is neglected by politicians. This political immaturity led the nation towards street politics and polarization in the society. Due to elements of intolerance in politics, leadership could not find consensus and viable solutions. The paper analyzes political rhetoric. slogan politics and role of parliament in Pakistan especially focusing on the first one year of Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz's (PML-N) current

government. In this context, political parties and their leaders' popular statements particularly in print media containing rhetoric and slogans to resolve two important issues i.e. electoral reforms and energy crisis has been examined. Political parties' initiatives in the form of calling attention notices, questions, resolutions, bills, motions and point of orders in the parliament have also been assessed followed by recommendations. The paper highlights that politicians generally use rhetoric and slogan politics instead of using parliament to satisfy the public on various issues. The paper recommends that political parties should enhance intellectual depth of party members and leaders so that they can effectively use the forum of parliament for resolving issues.

**1.4. Muhammad Tehsin**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### IRAN-PAKISTAN RELATIONS: CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES: 39.

Effective border management between Iran and Pakistan is an area in bilateral relations where tactical coordination could eventually result in strategic convergence. This is due to the affiliated commonalities between the two nations in terms of culture and commerce. Common cultural and shared economic interests would be instrumental in the effort toward rebuilding strategic relations. The benefits of strategic cooperation could emerge in the form of enhancement in bilateral trade, and increased stability in Afghanistan. This paper explores how the nuclear agreement between Iran and P5+1 has prepared the grounds for improvement in bilateral cooperation. It is recommended here that effective border management would be the relevant CBM to establish post-nuclear deal tactical coordination. This could result in the revival of strategic ties between Iran and Pakistan based on economic integration and defense cooperation.

**1.5. Sajid Hussain and Muhammad Ayaz Khan**, Hazara University, Mansehra.

#### CPEC. A ROADMAP OF REGION'S DEVELOPMENT: 51.

Pakistan and China all-weather friends have strengthened their economic, political and strategic relations with the passage of time. Both of them emphasize their economic relation that remains neglected through the ages. In the year 2013 a milestone was achieved when the agreement of China, Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), stimuli to economic relations was concluded. The project would not only connect Pakistan and China,

but is potential enough to integrate Asian countries. It will contribute to the improvement of strategic and economic environment of the region. There are some challenges as the project has some diverse effects on the political interests of some actors. The major objective of the study is to expose the economic and strategic importance of CPEC and to find out its impacts on Pakistan's development. To achieve the mentioned objective, empirical, analytical and predictive methodology is applied. This research concludes that the project would be a game changer.

- 1.6. Naveed Farooq and Raza Ullah**, Islamia College Peshawar.  
**Yorid Ahsan Zia**, University of Peshawar.

PAY DISPARITY AMONG EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL  
 GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN AND THE MEDIATING  
 ROLE OF MOTIVATION BETWEEN PAY SATISFACTION  
 AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR: 60.

The purpose of this study was twofold. First, to find out disparity in gross pay of the employees serving in the same Basic Pay Scale (BPS) in the Federal Government of Pakistan and to examine the causes and rationale of such disparity. Second, to investigate the impact of perceived pay satisfaction on employee's organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). Both qualitative and quantitative data was collected from 250 employees working in eight federal government organizations (n=250). The qualitative data was collected through interviews by employing key respondent approach, while quantitative data was collected through the use of questionnaires. The data analysis revealed substantial variation in gross pay received by equally placed (in the same BPS) employees of the Federal Government. A model of pay-satisfaction - OCB relationship was developed and tested by using the aforesaid data. The results of the model testing revealed that pay satisfaction has positive significant impact on OCB. Furthermore, motivation mediated the relationship between pay satisfaction and organizational citizenship behavior. The study might be first of its kind and will significantly contribute to the existing literature on pay satisfaction, motivation and OCB relationship.

**1.7. Muhammad Naeem and Waseef Jamal** Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar.

**Muhammad Khan Riaz**, COMSAT Institute of Information Technology, Attock.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE  
APPRAISAL SATISFACTION WITH EMPLOYEES'  
OUTCOMES: EVIDENCE FROM HIGHER EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTES: 71.

Performance appraisal is one of the most important activities of human resource management. For an organization to achieve its strategic goals the organization shall give due importance to the integral part of HRM i.e. performance appraisal system which shall be regularly and properly carried out to evaluate the performance of its employees. However, in Pakistan employees' performance appraisal satisfaction is rarely linked with employee outcomes. This study investigated the relationship of employees' performance appraisal satisfaction with self-reported work effort, affective organizational commitment and turnover intentions. The data was collected from both academic and non-academic staff of higher educational institutes in Peshawar city. Being co-relational in nature, it has drawn a sample of 316 using stratified random sampling procedure. The findings revealed that the employees' performance appraisal satisfaction is significantly and positively related with work effort and affective organizational commitment. However, it has a negative relationship with employee turnover intentions which means that higher the level of satisfaction regarding performance appraisal will lower intention to quit the current organization. Furthermore, limitations as well as direction for future researchers have also been given.

**1.8. Bilques Tarranum and Muhammad Iqbal Majoka**, Hazara University Mansehra.

COMPARATIVE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATIVE  
APPROACH OF TEACHING ON MALE AND FEMALE  
STUDENTS' RETENTION IN L2: 82.

The foremost objective of this research paper is to scrutinize the effect of Communicative Approach, in contrast to Traditional Approach, on male and female students' retention of the learnt material in English, at Secondary level. For this purpose, pre-test Post-test equivalent 'group design was adopted. After ensuring feasibility of the experiment, Pakistan International Public School and College (PIPS), Abbottabad was selected

for the research. Both male and female students of io" grade were taken as target population for the study. A teacher made test covering the proposed units for treatment was administered to students of io" class, and 100 students (male=60, female= 40) were selected as sample and were consigned to experimental (n=50) and control (n=50) groups, using matched random sampling technique. The control group was imparted by dint of traditional teaching method in contrast, experimental group was treated by teaching through Communicative approach, for a period of twelve (12) weeks. The factors of learning material, learning time, and teacher were controlled to maintain the conditions for both the groups. After one month of the completion of the experiment, once again the achievement test was given out as retaining test to experimental and control groups. The post-test scores were used as data for the study. t-test and ANOVA were used as statistical tools. The analyzed data indicated a significant effect of treatment on students' retention of the learnt material. It further revealed that girls' retention level of learnt material was same as the boys. It is concluded that communicative approach for teaching and learning L2 is an effective pedagogy.

- 1.9. Kanwal Iqbal Khan**, Institute of Business & Management, University of Engineering & Technology, Lahore;  
**Faisal Qadeer**, Lahore Business School, The University of Lahore, Pakistan;  
**Muhammad Mudasar Ghafoor**, University of the Punjab Jhelum Campus, Jhelum, Pakistan.

#### DEBT SPECIALIZATION WITHIN PROFITABILITY SUB-GROUPS: A NEW PERSPECTIVE OF DEBT STRUCTURE CHOICES: 92.

This paper empirically investigates how the degree of debt specialization varies because of profitability levels, affecting the organizational determinants and debt structure choices. Using a novel data of 419 firms from 2009 to 2015, we find a significant difference in the usage of debt types between the profitability sub-groups. Low profitable businesses incline more towards debt specialization than high profitable firms. However, short-term debts remain a prevalent source of borrowing regardless of profitability level for Pakistani companies. Our evidence also suggests that among the low profitability subsample, larger, riskier, growing companies with high expense ratios are more likely to be involved in the higher degrees of debt specialization, as compared to highly

profitable businesses. Consistently, the preeminent reasons for debt specialization are information asymmetry, expected default risk, good reputation and accessibility to the debt market.

**1.10. Maryam Jabeen and Shahid Ali**, Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar.

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AS MONITORS OF  
CORPORATE MANAGERS: A CASE STUDY OF  
PAKISTAN'S CEMENT INDUSTRY AND FOOD AND  
PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS' INDUSTRY: 109.

The significance of institutional owners in monitoring corporate behavior is still to be explored deeply in Pakistan. This present study investigates the influential impact of different groups of institutional owners on performance of firms through its ability to discipline management. The role of institutional shareholders in monitoring corporate behavior is determined by using operating performance and investment efficiency measures on panel data set of two industries including cement industry and food and personal care products' industry for the period 2006 to 2014. Operating performance is measured by using net profit margin ratio whereas sales growth ratio, expense ratio and production costs ratio are used as proxies for measuring the investment efficiency. The findings show that in case of cement sector, mutual funds, and modaraba companies are playing an influential role in improving the performance of firms and in preventing the opportunistic behavior of managers. The results for food and personal care products sector show a significant impact of banks on firms' production cost ratio. however, the sign of the coefficient is not in accordance to the formulated hypothesis.

**1.11. Anbarin Fatima**, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi.

NEWS AS INFOTAINMENT: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF  
TOP PAKISTANI CABLE NEWS CHANNELS: 127.

In the twenty first century, television journalism has witnessed immense development and transformation. News agencies have emerged as global 24- hours news outlets. The news values and traditions have undergone considerable change making revenues generation a top priority. This was consequential upon using language and other semiotic resources like visuals and sound for incorporating entertainment, sensationalism, suspense and informality in news. Through these techniques viewers could be attracted and higher rating figures could be achieved. The



broadcast news media industry of Pakistan has developed a lot after the 2002 media reforms under Musharraf's regime. Vast changes have also been observed in both the style and contents of broadcast news. This research study focuses on increasing trend of infotainment in Pakistani broadcast news. Using the perspectives of linguistic and semiotic analysis, this study has documented that nowadays information is very much mixed with entertainment techniques to make news interesting, sensational and appealing for viewers. This reflects that the broadcast journalism has become profit oriented and therefore all possible resources are exploited to tailor a news discourse which is tinged with subtle infotainment.

**1.12. Parveen Khan**, University of Peshawar.

#### AN ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS' DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND ITS IMPACT ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: 139.

The present study explored teachers' deviant behavior and its impact on students' academic performance of Peshawar University at BS level. The study was quantitative in nature. The population included all the departments of University of Peshawar. The sample constituted 08 departments which were randomly selected. The data was collected from (40) students through close-ended questionnaire based on five-point Likert's scale. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using Chi-square, MS Word and SPSS software. The major conclusions were that teachers' deviant behavior highly affected students' academic performance in different ways such as favoritism, wasting time during teaching, by taking longer breaks, through verbal abusing, by not following the course content last, but not the least, provoking students' against other teachers. The study has made some suggestions which included that head of institution may take initiatives or steps in order to deal with such type of teachers' behaviors. Effective monitoring and proper check and balance mechanism should be implemented. They may use positive techniques such as rewards, appreciations, shields, cash prizes etc for controlling such behavior of teachers. If the situation is out of control then the head may apply negative techniques like explanation, transfer, show cause notice, by stopping the promotion etc. There may be complete ban on political intervention during the recruitment of teachers.

- 1.13. Neelam Ehsan, Hira Nauman and Hifsa Tahir**, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, SBBWU.

**PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION, SELF ESTEEM  
AND SELF CONTROL AMONG STREET CHILDREN: 149.**

Street children exist in all under developed and developing countries. Street children spend most of the time in streets and are forced to work in order to support their families. They are abused and accused by the society. Many of them are rejected by their own parents. During the early years of personality development the adverse environments and conditions can be determinant of various psychological problems among this group. The aim of the present study is to focus on some of the important dimensions of personality development among street children with respect to perceived parental acceptance- rejection. Quantitative comparisons were made among street children (n=50) and non-street children (n=50). Rosenberg self-esteem scale, 10-item self-scoring self-control scale and child parental acceptance rejection questionnaire were used as data collection tools. Self-esteem, Self-control and important dimensions of parenting styles i.e., warmth/affection, hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect and undifferentiated/ rejection were measured among street children and non-street children. The adverse association of parental rejection with a child's Self-esteem and Self-Control was confirmed. Street Children perceived more parental rejection as compared to non street children. In addition to this, the levels of Self-Esteem and Self Control among street children were significantly low as compared to non street children. Similarly, significant negative correlations were found between scores of Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire (both Mother and Father Version) with Self-Esteem scale and Self-Control among street children but the study did not reveal any significant relationship with Gender variable. The study suggests that parental rejection is significantly related to the child's Self-esteem and Self-control.

- 1.14. Saira Aquil**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.  
**Muhammad Shoaib**, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology.

**CHINA'S RISE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM:  
A NATURAL REALITY: 160.**

Xi Jinping's speeches at Asia Pacific Cooperation Summit and Davos Economic Forum sounded more like the addresses traditionally made by US presidents-praising free trade, integration, and openness. Xi's China

has become confident in its dealings with the regional and extra-regional states. And it has pursued free trade and bilateral and multilateral treaties to strengthen its position in the international system. China's smart approach based on conforming, challenging, and creating alternatives in the system shows that it does not intend to challenge the fundamentals of US-led global order but strives to gain maximum advantage out of it. It strives to shape the system and contribute to its evolution with Chinese characteristics.

**1.15. Zahid Anwar and Saeed Ahmed**, University of Peshawar.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN MARDAN  
DISTRICT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA IN 2013  
GENERAL ELECTIONS OF PAKISTAN: 172.

Women's political participation is sine qua non of women's empowerment movement. Pakistan is a developing democracy where citizens are given equal political rights without any gender discrimination. The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa elected a female as Deputy Speaker for the first time. Report of various organizations on 2013 general elections declared that women's participation in politics have strengthened its roots in Pakistan. Mardan is the 19th largest city of Pakistan and 2nd most populous district of KP Province. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the most affected province of Pakistan in the war against global terrorism nevertheless in the 2013 general elections, the province generally and district Mardan especially witnessed increase in women's political participation. An encouraging number of women casted their votes, contested election, and launched elections campaigns. The research is qualitative and is based on primary and secondary sources. The study explores the changing trends of women's politics in Mardan.

**1.16. Mian Shakeel Ahmed**, Abbottabad University of Science and Technology.

**Zain-ul-Wahab**, Hazara University, Mansehra.

**Zia-ur-Rehman**, University of Haripur.

PUKHTUNWALI AND ITS DEPICTION IN  
PAKISTANI ADVERTISING: 182.

The aim of the paper is to analyze and discuss how cultural elements have been used in advertising, targeting a specific cultural group. Eight exhibits from a purposively selected television ad of the cellular services provider Mobilink have been analyzed using visual and cultural analysis.

The exhibits have been utilized as a tool of visual rhetoric. The findings of the study reveal that many elements of Pukhtun culture like Pukhtunwali, Hujra, dance, respect, authority of elders and music etc. are depicted in the selected TV ad. The portrayal of Pukhtun women and their role, however, was found to be problematic.

**1.17. Pakeeza Tabassum, Maria Mukhtar Chattha and Muhammad Ashraf Khan,** Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

RELIGIOSITY MEASUREMENT: A CASE STUDY OF  
CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY AND ISLAMIC SCHOOLS IN  
RAWALPINDI AND ISLAMABAD: 191.

The study focuses on the differences in religiosity measurement of the Muslims students studying in different schools like Christian Missionary School and Islamic Schools in Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The data was collected by the questionnaires and interviews from the selected population of Presentation Convent High School Rawalpindi in comparison with Aims Education System Islamabad. The research tests the hypothesis that the religiosity of the population of Islamic Schools is greater than the Christian Muslim Schools. The sample of 50, 50 students from the respective schools was administrated by Questionnaire seeking their responses on four dimensions of religion Islam. These dimensions are ideological, experimental, ritual, intellectual and consequential. For religiosity measurement the researcher utilized the scale named "Attitude Scale" and proved its validity and reliability by Cronbach's Alpha. The statistical analysis of the data was conducted statistical software i.e. SPSS. The finding of the study reveals that the Muslim students of Christian Missionary Schools have more religiosity than Islamic Schools in the mentioned dimensions contradictory to hypothesis. It is also analyzed that the change in religiosity is not only based on planned aims and objectives of the school but dependent on its application and the supportive environment (teachers, parents and school staff). Therefore, whether the school has planned religious and spiritual teachings in its curriculum. the teachers are the main entities to enrich the students religiously and spiritually.

**1.18. Nishat Riaz and Shahida Sultan**, Bahria University, Islamabad.

WHAT IS UNDER THE LAYER: LEADERSHIP PRACTICES  
OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HEADTEACHERS  
IN PAKISTAN: 201.

There is a strong consensus in the literature about the key role of school leadership for the improvement and promotion of students' learning outcomes in secondary schools. British Council Pakistan conducted a study to identify the situation of school leadership practices in Pakistan between 2015 and 2016. This situational analysis involved selected government secondary schools in Islamabad, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Sindh and Balochistan. The study aimed at documenting good practices, lessons learnt and challenges concerning school leadership practices. The purpose of the study was to help inform policies and practice on school leadership. and add to existing body of knowledge around school leadership. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used for data collection. In-depth, one-to-one interviews with 15 preselected headteachers were conducted using interview guide in line with qualitative case study method. To enrich data collection, an online questionnaire was also developed and distributed to around 2600 teachers and headteachers through BC schools network. The findings from the case studies reflected that there are positive aspects of school leaders. These aspects appear to be similar across the country. for example having a strong moral commitment to inculcate patriotism and good citizenship values among students. distributing day to day administrative tasks among school teachers to encourage teamwork. improving school physical environment. and having a clear focus on co-curricular activities. However, at the same time, it was found that headteachers had a limited focus on academic development. This might lead to oversight towards emphasis on teacher collaboration for professional learning, curriculum enrichment activities and promoting conducive learning environment for students. There is a clear rationale to unfold and identify challenges and the underlying factors hindering headteachers academic leadership. Based on results, it is therefore recommended to conduct further research. The series of proposed research pieces are expected to contribute and help develop a holistic understanding of academic leadership, which is essential for improving learning outcomes for all students and ultimately enabling them for a successful life. both in personal and professional careers.

**1.19. Arshad Saleem**, Hamdard University, Karachi.

UNIVERSITY LEADERS' PERCEPTIONS AND  
CONTEXTUAL REALITIES FOR ENCOURAGING  
INTERCULTURAL AND MULTICULTURAL HARMONY IN  
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS  
SINDH- PAKISTAN: 214.

This research study mainly elaborates the viewpoint of leadership of higher education institutions regarding intercultural and multicultural harmony. The study also explores the real circumstances at higher education about the integration of intercultural education into mainstream proceedings. The current study was exploratory in nature consequently by nature it was descriptive research and for this paper qualitative approach was adopted. Due to the said purpose the public universities of Sindh, Pakistan, were selected as a population. ~ sample of one hundred seventy two deans, heads, senior faculty / professors & associate professors working at the status of leadership were selected with the help of multistage sampling from different universities of Sindh, Pakistan. The open ended questionnaire was used as a research instrument for data collection. On the basis of received data, through coding system five primary themes/domains were finalized which were further divided into twenty six subthemes/categories as per the items of tool. Study helped to conclude that the diversified opinions of intercultural education and multiculturalism is needed to be streamlined to have holistic and uniform understanding about the term and its application, on the other hand this diversity of understanding motivates leaders to think the similar concept from different angles, contexts and dimensions to understand and apply. Majority of the recommendations were given to concern authorities mainly that authority should issue precise occasionally renewable guidelines for HEIs to include inter-cultural harmony at diverse levels throughout the institute or University.

**1.20. Zain-ul-Wahab**, Hazara University, Mansehra.

THE GANDHARA IS MIKRI ELLAYDA (GREEK  
INFLUENCE ON GANDHARA ART  
AND ARCHITECTURE): 227.

The first Greek expedition to Indus Valley (now Pakistan) focused on surveying the Course of River Indus. The Geek came into contact with the people of this area for the first Time in the rein of the Achaemenian

emperor Darius I (522-486 B.C) who sent Scylax of Caryanda to explore the entire river Indus. Scylax started his voyage from the city of Kaspapyros, and sailed down the River Indus and discovered the place where it emptied itself into the sea. The Greeks as traversed by Scylax, named this country, Indus. Subsequently, this name was applied to the whole of the South Asian Subcontinent. The second contact was more vigorous and left more durable effects. It was Alexander's military campaign in 326 BC, which temporarily brought the entire Indus Valley under Greek control. Though it was a short-lived phenomenon, but it opened the gates for subsequent campaigners to control Asia. After this Bactrian period Greek also control and ruled the Gandhara region with 39 kings and 03 queens. The Gandhara art is totally derived from the Greek arts and nobody can deny this fact. The Gandhara remained under the controlled of Greek empire for 186 years leaving behind Greek's impression on the Gandhara's art and architecture. There are two sects of Buddhism, one is Hinayana and Mahayana. The Hinayana did not encourage the Buddhist Sculptures while the Mahayana did. When the Mahayana sects opened eyes, the framework designed by the Greeks are already there, transferred through inheritance, e.g. toilet tray found here in my excavation reflects the Greek mythology. The influence of Geek is obvious on Buddha and Bodhisattva style and face, Mary Making scene, Bachallinan scene and Dragon etc. The Architectural influence of Greek is noticeable on Corinthian Pillars, Ionic Columns, and Judian Temple as seen in Taxila. Greek influences on coins are also clear, with sophisticated cravings on the Gandhara's coins.

**1.21. Fakhra Aziz and Uzma Quraishi**, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore

INFLUENCE OF GENDER, PROFESSIONAL  
QUALIFICATION AND JOB EXPERIENCE ON  
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS'  
SELF-EFFICACY: 233.

The present descriptive study aimed to explore influence of gender, professional education and experience on self-efficacy beliefs of secondary school teachers. Teachers' Perceived Self-Efficacy Scale was adapted and distributed among 2400 randomly selected secondary school teachers in province Punjab. Response rate was 53%. Selected demographic groups were compared for significant differences by t- test, ANOVA and Post hoc Games Howell tests. It was concluded that gender

had not significantly influenced teachers' self-efficacy while experienced and teachers having bachelor degree were more self-efficacious than those having less experience and having higher professional qualification. The findings of the study suggest that future research should look more into the reasons behind poor performance of teachers rather than gender and experience. Further, it should be probed why higher professional qualification does not increase self-efficacy.



2. **Grassroots**, Vol. 51, No. 2, July-December 2017, ISSN: 1726-0396, Editor: Prof. Dr. Farzana Baloch, 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](mailto:editor.grassroots@usindh.edu.pk)

- 2.1. **Dr. Lawal Mohammad Anka**, Director Planning Research & Statistics  
Zamfara Accelerated Cotton Development Agency, Gusau Zamfara State,  
Nigeria.  
**Dr. Kamleshwer Lohana**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Science  
Technology and Development, Mehran University of Engineering &  
Technology Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan.

KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTION AND ADAPTATION  
STRATEGIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE AMONG RICE  
AGRICULTURE WORKER: 1.

The aim of the study was to evaluate the level of knowledge, perception and adaptation techniques to climate change on rice agriculture worker in Hadeja and Kazaure Local-Government vicinity in Jigawa State of Nigeria. A total of 160 sample were selected and divided into two 80 samples per Local Government Area. Multi stage sample was used for selection of respondents. Data (primary) collected was made through the use of questionnaire. It was analyzed with the help of statistical tools (arithmetic mean, percentages and descriptive statistics) to draw up conclusions. Findings of the study were: Survey results regarding source of information of climate change shows that 20(25%) Hadeja and 30(37.5%). Regarding Climate change issue, information is relied on radio Kazaure. A total of 10(12.5%) and 9(11.2%) used extension agents. Majority of the respondents 33(41.2%) and 7(8.7%) used meteorological station to obtain their information. Perception of respondents regarding knowledge about climate change issues shows that 26(32.5%) Hadeja and 34(42.5%) Kazaure reported rising temperature. About 12(15%) and 9(11.5%) reported increase in pest attack and diseases. Opinion of respondents regarding adaptation measures revealed that 30(37.5%) Hadeja and 23(28.7%) Kazaure practiced enterprise diversification. While 8(10%) and 7(8.7%) adopted irrigation techniques. In view of above results, following recommendations are suggested. There is need to introduce new agricultural inputs and technology expansion of irrigational agriculture, involve NGOs on climate related issues, there is need on improving

agriculture workers' knowledge to climate change through training, conferences and seminars. On the basis of above, therefore, HO Null hypothesis is accepted and HA alternate hypothesis is rejected.

**2.2. Niaz Ahmed Bhutto**, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Dr. Ameer Ali Abro**, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.)

#### THE IMPACT OF SOCIO-CULTURAL PROBLEMS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF FEMALE FACULTY MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO: 16.

It can be argued that family support significantly contributes to the performance of working women. Thus family support is one of the important factors for increasing performance of the female teachers. In order to examine the level and intensity of family support, this research explores the social status of working women within family. The status of working women is directly linked to their income as well as their financial contribution to the family budget. In addition, this research also investigates the impact of the financial support to household on over all attitudes of family towards working women. In fact, the financial contribution of working women improves the living standards of their families. Thus, the process of procuring support is based on mutual expectations in conscious and unconscious way. The outcome of these expectations can be found in the form of appreciation for the valuable contribution of women which generates motivation required for the effective performance of working women. The paper also recommends the key proposals for the improvement of the performance of the working women at workplace and it also suggests the ways and means about how to utilize the family support for increasing the performance of working women at workplace.

- 2.3. Dr. Sharjeel Saleem**, Assistant Professor and  
**Dr. Muhammad Shahid Tufail**, Assistant Professor, Lyallpur Business  
 School, Government College University, Faisalabad.  
**Dr. Hakim Ali Mahesar**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Commerce,  
 University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN PROMOTING INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR AT WORKPLACE: 33.

Personal social media use at work is usually deemed counterproductive work behavior reducing employee productivity. However, we hypothesized that it may actually help employees to coordinate work and non-work demands, which should in turn increase work-related innovative behavior. We collect data regarding the usability dimension of employees in social media, and their innovative behavior, and examine the proposed model through Sobel test and hierarchical linear regression methods. Data for this study were gathered through questionnaire from insurance companies (State Life Insurance and Adamjee Insurance) located in Pakistan using purposive sample. The authors categorized social media usage into informational and socializing usage. The study confirmed the positive relationship of innovative behavior and social media usage for discussing, and sharing, information. The use of ideas in presence of cognition based trust leads to innovation that is crucial in modern professional world. This study contributes to the knowledge on the role of social media usage to enhance innovative experiences. Practitioners must realize that social media usage should be differentiated with reference to the outcomes of its usage. For instance, using social media for social interaction should be encouraged because doing so may enable individuals to effectively grasp and transfer their experience for their personal development.

- 2.4. Waseem Ishaque**, Ph.D Scholar, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.  
**Dr. Ghulam Akbar Mahesar**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political  
 Science, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.  
**Dr. Naeemullah Khan**, Assistant Professor, Punjab University Law  
 College, Punjab University, Lahore.

#### KARACHI - A RESILIENT CITY IN THE FACE OF TERRORISM: 50.

Karachi's situation is very difficult to address. Three decades of violence has taken its toll on the socio-economic fabric of the city. The operational side of addressing the conflict situation has met with successes in post-Karachi operation. The figures are indicative of the strides made to break

the infrastructure of the terrorism in Karachi, which also had political and international linkages. The backbone of the terrorists has been broken, main infrastructure dismantled, sleeping cells are now being targeted and lots of pre-emptive intelligence based operations are being carried out in Karachi. However, what has made the task of addressing the conflict matrix of Karachi more daunting and challenging is the resurfacing of the hard core realities: first, the criminal groups. armed groups and the non-state actors have overt and covert support of the political parties, second, this has resulted in the operation supposedly acquiring a political dimension, which is being resisted and resented by the mainstream political parties of Sindh as well as Karachi. The sustainability of the operation lies in addressing the issues of politicization of over stretched and under-funded police, lack of political will to take difficult decisions and the ability of political parties to clean their ranks and files and the issue of governance and de-weaponization of the city.

**2.5. Fozia Chandio**, Ph.D Scholar, Institute of English Language and Literature (IELL), University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Ume Kulsoom**, Lecturer English, Mohtarma Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Campus Dadu, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### REPRESENTATION OF HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS IN TARIQ ALI'S FICTION: A NEW HISTORICIST STUDY: 65.

This paper discusses representation of historical accounts in Tariq Ali's two novels *The Book of Saladin* (1998) and *The Stone Woman* (2000) through their close reading. These two novels are from *Islam Quintet*- a series of five historical novels about Muslims and their clash with the Christians in from twelfth to twenty first century. As these novels are for the much part historical. depicting political and cultural history of two different eras of Muslim (1187 and 1899). the novels have been analyzed through the New Historicist study as its theoretical perspective. New Historicist study calls for the researcher to go outside text itself to have a deeper understanding of the milieu and epoch of the time depicted in the proposed novels. Because New Historicists believe, "Representation of history is the matter of interpretation not facts and emphasis impossibility of objective analysis" (Tyson, 2006). In order to carry this out, the method of textual analysis is conducted. Textual Analysis, as McKee holds, is useful for researchers working in cultural studies (McKee, 2001). The end of the analysis is to have a turnout of a deeper comprehension of the relationship between textual and historical depiction in the text.

Furthermore, by applying knowledge of historical ideas for the interpretation of a specific literary text it attempts to investigate the value and relevance of historical knowledge applied to text. The endeavor made in the paper explores that Ali's these two novels are fundamentally historical. political structures and ideological conflicts are central to the theme of the text. But not much objective interpretation, on the part of author, is observed during study. The text is the discursive production of the events laid down in history. The text supports the minority group of the time.

**2.6. Prof. Dr. Noor Shah**, Professor, **Dr. Irfan Ali**, Assistant Professor and **Dr. Rehman Gul Gilal**, Associate Professor, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur.

#### IMPACT OF SERVICE RECOVERY ON REPURCHASE INTENTIONS AMONG CUSTOMERS OF CELLULAR INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN: 76.

The aim of this research paper is to evaluation the service recovery strategy in the cellular industry of Pakistan. The switching of customers from one cellular company to another is common which is shown low satisfaction due to some gap of effective service recovery. Effective service recovery keeps the customer loyal if it is properly implemented after the service failure especially in the service industry. The earlier literature of 2015 study reveals and proved the effective role of service recovery strategies in Cellular Industry of Egypt. The research conducted in the Cellular Industry of Pakistan as such kinds of research does not conduct in Pakistan with a broad spectrum of service recovery. This could lead to effective service recovery strategies for retention of customers. Keeping the service recovery theory this research used service recovery strategies adopted a model from an earlier study in the cellular industry of Pakistan through Convenient Survey of 99 customers of Sukkur & Larkana Divisions of mobile companies. The quantitative method and the five liker scale used from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The SPSS 18 is used for data Reliability, Factor Analysis, correlation analysis, ANNOVA and Multiple regressions. The 41 items of variables used of service recovery dimensions like an apology, compensation, Explanations, Follow-up, Facilitation, Speed of Response, Courtesy, Efforts, Response, Problem Solving and repurchase intentions. The customer recovery scale proved the high reliability (Cronbach's Alpha 0.968), acceptable ratio factor analysis (Above 5 & 6 value in KMO Test & above 1 in Eigen Value),

correlations (lower the value 0.7 or 0.6) and ANNOVA (significance value 0.00). The results showed that apology, facilitations, the speed of response, efforts and problems solving are very important aspects that have an impact on customer repurchase intentions with service recovery. This index is potential value for establishing a link between customer repurchase intention and customer service recovery strategy which can contribute to the retention of the client with the company in long term. The manager must focus on immediate complaint resolution system to retain their clients. This study is comprehensive and not done in Pakistan at such scale level and can contribute to effective service recovery. This research was limited in the area because only Sukkur and Larkana Divisions were focused on gathering data, due to time constraint the data was gathered from only 99 respondents only. This research focused on nine dimensions of service recovery while there are many others.

**2.7. Abdul Lateef Kalwar**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Public Administration, University of Karachi, Karachi.

**Dr. Siraj Jamal Siddiqui**, Professor, Iqra University, Karachi.

#### LEADERSHIP PRACTICES IN CORPORATE SECTOR: A STUDY OF SUI SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY, KARACHI: 93.

Leadership styles practiced around the world vary situation to situation and organization to organization. There is no fixed style of leadership that is preferred across the board. Therefore, it is not possible to say that anyone leadership style should be effective for all people and in all situations. However some are preferred more than others. In this study we selected three styles of leadership on the basis of assumption and understanding of Sui Southern Gas Company Limited. Therefore, this is the limitation of the study. In the survey that we conducted we found that although there is a leadership preference by the respondents but in practice they do not observe what they preach. This is a contradiction of their own statements. We conclude that among the three leadership styles that we took for the survey none of them is practiced as such in the company.

- 2.8. Dr. Zareen Abbasi**, Professor, **Ayaz Ahmed Chachar**, Assistant Professor and **Adeel Ahmed Chachar**, Lecturer, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**IMPACT OF OWNERS' EDUCATION AND WORK  
GROWTH OF HANDICRAFT SMES IN PAKISTAN: 114.**

The general purpose of this study is to investigate factors that positively affect growth in the-small and medium size enterprises (SMEs). Preliminary research highlighted the fact that few (if any), past studies had focused on the owners of SMEs and in particular if educational attainment and work experience had had any effect upon business growth. The author had a particular interest in Pakistani SMEs and coming from Sindh, was interested in investigating these factors in Handicraft SMEs currently operating located in Hyderabad, as (despite being significant local employers), handicraft SMEs in the Hyderabad region have (due to socio-political and socio-economic reasons), long been neglected by local and regional government.

In this study (after undertaking secondary research and following the literature review stage), the author concluded that a face-to-face structured interview with the owners of SMEs in the handicrafts sector, combined with a short questionnaire approach to data collection, would yield the best results given the limited budget and short time frame.

The results of this (albeit small-scale and limited) study, indicate that there was indeed some evidence of a positive link between the level of education (as well as the experience), of Hyderabad SME owners and business growth. At the very least, this highlights the need for further study, whilst at the same time making Hyderabad's policy-makers aware of the potential benefits of investing in educational support for owners of local SMEs.

- 2.9. Abdul Jaleel Mirjat**, Ph.D Scholar, **Dr. Aijaz Ali Wassan**, Professor and **Dr. Saima Shaikh**, Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**BEGGARY IN HYDERABAD DIVISION:  
A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS: 132.**

The issue of begging is a universal phenomenon, and it is not specific to any part of the country. Beggary is the most unconventional, social evil and curse in a society but, it is also an integrated socio-economic factor in a society. The present paper investigates beggary in Hyderabad division from Sociological perspective. For that, the aim and objectives were

developed. On the basis of the aim and objectives, some hypotheses were formulated for verification. The data was collected through survey questionnaire from the beggars of Hyderabad division. The total samples were 385. The data was analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 21.0 for windows. The results of Pearson's correlation show that there is a positive and significant relationship among poverty, unemployment, special days, crime, educational background, and beggary. This study may be proved through a road map assessing for beggary in Pakistan, particularly in Sindh. This study may also be helpful in order to know and understand the causes, consequences as well as factors which urge the people to beg.

**2.10. Sabah Zaib**, Visiting Faculty Member & M.Phil Scholar, **Dr. Mohammad Khan Sangi**, Professor, **Dr. Abdul Hameed Panhwar**, Lecturer, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan.

#### EXPLORING THE NARRATIVE STRUCTURE OF BOYS WILL BE BOYS A BARTHESIAN READING: 140.

The present paper explicates the underlying structure of the title chapter of Sara Suleri's memoir *Boys Will Be Boys* (2003). Though interesting yet complex, the selected text creates difficulty for the novice readers to understand the theme of the narrative. Therefore, to make the text understandable for the naive readers, the paper applies Barthesian theory of five codes for the theory helps a reader to unfold the tightly woven structures of a narrative (Barthes, 1974. Zaib and Mashori, 2014). Following code-based textual analysis, the study observes that the target narrative embodies all the proairetic, hermeneutic, semic, symbolic and cultural voices. From beginning to end, the narrative seems enigmatic and suspenseful to the reader wherein different words like "pip", "mozzi" and "hodgepodge" stand for their connotative meanings. Similarly, binary polarity is structured in the delineation of the characters of girls and boys. Further, the text is enriched with the cultural references of East and West. Finally, the paper argues that the exploration of the narrative in the light of Barthesian five codes makes the reading understandable for the naive beginners.



- 2.11. Dr. Muhammad Shaji Messo**, Assistant Professor, Department of Educational Management & Supervision Faculty of Education (Elsa Kazi Campus) University of Sindh, Jamshoro/Hyderabad.  
**Miss Safia Khatoon Messa**, Assistant Professor, Government Elementary College Education for (Women) Hyderabad, Bureau of Curriculum and Extension Wing, Sindh, Jamshoro Education and Literacy Department Government of Sindh, Karachi.

**CAPACITY APPRAISAL OF PROGRAMS FOR TEACHER  
DEVELOPMENT IN INTERIOR SINDH: 154.**

The teacher trainers at different elementary colleges and executives at the Bureau of Curriculum in interior Sindh were used for capacity appraisal of teacher development programs and efficiency of such Programs was observed. A dose-ended questionnaire was developed and administered to 100 teacher trainers. but finally 74 questionnaires found complete in all respects and this was considered as the sample size, Simple percentage was calculated on the basis of number of respondents perceiving as "agree", "agree to some extent", "undecided", "disagree to some extent" and "disagree" on different related statements, The data reveal that only half of the population perceived satisfaction over applicability of teacher development programs and remaining half suggested vital improvement, Teachers nominated for training possessed poor academic background and program content is conventional, lacking in content knowledge and competence could not attract/motivate the teachers for effective learning and adoption. The trained teachers could not explain the concept of the content, could not even give proper examples on content during discussion, not able to associate the content concept with experiences of daily life and their capabilities are in question. The situation is crucial. the training is not effective, apart from all efforts, and mostly teachers are not conceptually clear on the program content, A sizeable proportion of respondents disagreed on statements describing teacher quality such as: friendly atmosphere in classroom, they are positive, constructive and cooperative, punctual in taking classes, deal the students like counterparts and involve them in teaching and learning, use psychological approaches to catch students' motivation of learning and supportive to students in class as well as when he is out of class.

- 2.12. Abdul Waheed Jatoi**, Ph.D Scholar English Literature, University of Sindh Jamshoro.

G. ALLANA AND THE MYSTICAL ASPECTS OF  
PANTHEISM AND IMMANENTISM OF  
HIS ENGLISH POETRY: 17.

This paper contains a discourse based on the two mystical aspects of G. Allana's poetry — the Pantheism and Immanentism. These two aspects have been the subject matter of the mystic thought. The followers of the Sufi path are classified in these two categories of Sufism. Some Sufis consider that Pantheism is the "unity of existence", while others consider that 'Immanentism' is the 'unity of existence' whereas pantheism 'manifestation of existence'. Thus Immanentism and Pantheism are the substitutes of the Arabic Sufi terms Wahadat-ul-Wujood and Wahdatul Shahu respectively. Though both the aspects outwardly stand different and opposite, they to great extent stand the two sides of one coin within the systems of a monotheistic religion. The polytheistic religion having the concept of various deities, go with some other bargain. The entire discourse is based upon the concept that the reality be one only, one has to realize the Truth no matter if it has various manifestation and focus. This research study tries to make this difference clear in the perspective of an analysis and evaluation of G. Allana's mystical poems. The conclusion is given at the end

- 2.13. Dr. Subhash Guriro**, Assistant Professor and  
**Dr. Muhammad Ali Shaikh**, Vice Chancellor, Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi.

MICROFINANCE AND AGRICULTURE FARMING IN  
RURAL SINDH: 180.

This paper intends to analyze the role of microfinance in the development of agriculture farming in rural areas of Sindh, Pakistan. The attempt has been made to correlate the extent of microfinance lending in the process of development of agriculture business in rural economy. Microfinance lending has been provided by Microfinance institutions (MFIs) to rural people in the shape of small loans of different features for seasonal crops in the rural areas. In order to analyze this effect of microfinance on agriculture farming in rural Sindh. This study has randomly selected small farmers in the villages of Mirpurkhas district in Sindh province of Pakistan. These selected farmers were the clients of different microfinance providers working in the area and had got loans for the agriculture

purposes and utilized credit amount for the purchase of required inputs in their seasonal crops. Mostly these small loans were disbursed to small land owners, poor tenants and landless laborers through the community groups in the selected villages. The aim of study was to explore the benefits of microfinance lending to rural farmers and to analyze a relationship between microfinance and agriculture farming. The study was conducted to test the hypothesis that microfinance lending had a significant relationship in the development of agriculture farming in the rural areas. The results of study show the positive role of small loans on crop production and enhancement in agricultural income of rural people.

**2.14. Iflat Tahira**, Lecturer, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan.

#### IMPACTS OF DEVOLUTION PLAN ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN (2001-2008): 189.

General Pervez Musharraf's Government re-established the administrative structure and started to use the language for improving the tasks of the local government in Pakistan. He started the program of decentralization to devolve the powers and authorities with the name of 'Devolution of Powers'. Local people and their representatives at the grassroots level were empowered because of the set up local governments. The purpose of the research is to investigate local government system and its functions introduced in Musharraf's period. This will enable us to understand the participation of people in the scheme of devolution of powers. An important aim of the article is to highlight the problems and issues faced at the local level and to assess the effectiveness of local government system and their influences on the administrative system of Pakistan.

**2.15. Dr. Saleha Parveen**, Professor, **Abdul Sattar Gopang**, Assistant Professor, and **Zubair Ahmed Chachar**, Lecturer, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### DETERMINING THE EFFICACY OF MOTHER TONGUE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL: 207.

The exercise of English as a medium of instruction, in schools in Pakistan, has given opening to an elongated debate whether English verifies to be better than any of the native languages especially, to build up the learner's cognitive and comprehension level at Secondary School. This research

article argues that students comprehend more and perform better in Grade VIII General Science Subject when they are taught in their mother tongue. The  $n = 68$  public secondary/higher secondary school of Hyderabad District were taken as the sample. The two groups of the Class VIII students comprised 630 from which 360 from mother tongue and 270 from non- mother tongue respectively were taken as a sample. An appropriate achievement test was developed to inspect the discrepancy and reasons of confusion due to medium of instruction. Achievement test of 25 items from "General Science" was developed in English, Sindhi / Urdu languages, measuring the knowledge as well as comprehension of the learners. The investigator used simple statistics percentage to analyze the data. The results of the study demonstrate that students' comprehension is better when taught in their mother tongue. This understanding enhances their cognition level as well. At the end it has been recommended that the teachers must use at least bilingual approach in the class to make the students' concept clear. Training courses must be held from time to time to equip teachers with the latest material and methods of teaching especially the science subjects.

**2.16. Ali Murad Lajwani**, Visiting Faculty, University of Sufism & Modern Sciences, Bhit Shah.

**Dr. Nagina Parveen Soomro**, Professor and Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Sindh Jamshoro, Pakistan.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SYMBOLS OF SUFISM AS DEPICTED IN SHAH LATIF'S POETRY: 220.

People living on earth are socially connected due to their social needs and social actions. Such social actions and social needs are root-cause of various social relationships. The art of building true relationships is one of social actions which create harmony and tolerance among the people. Shah's poetry offers openness to demonstrate good behavior and make global relationships with glowing understanding of spiritual concepts about different religions. There are poetic signs and symbols which connect hearts of people together in the same way as social needs are ground reasons of peaceful relationships. This poetry is a creative attempt with many signs and symbols of love, peace and spirituality. Like the poetic words are very catchy and appealing with unique spiritual flavour that starts its function of connecting people together while enjoying the reading as well as listening spiritual music (Shah-Jo-Raag). The unique flavour of reciting verses is genuinely food for human inner-soul and thought that

creates a collective wish of social solidarity. Through the spiritual symbols of Shah's poetry many intellectual scholars are globally connected in the present era of terrorism and frustrations because the continuous pursuit of reading Shah's poetry and listening spiritual music promotes sense of spirituality among the people on becoming peaceful citizens. This worthwhile poetry helps on improving the sense of spirituality and such capability is the basic need of our present as well as future generations.

**2.17. Dr. Sobia Shafaq Shah**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Business Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Nosheen Khaskhelly**, Lecturer, Abida Taherani Sindh Development Studies, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Dr. Asif Ali Shah**, Assistant Professor, MUISTD, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro.

#### SERVICE QUALITY, CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND CUSTOMER LOYALTY: SOME EVIDENCES FROM PAKISTANI BANKING SECTOR: 229.

Nowadays, the immersion of technology is fundamental attribute of every business sector and banking sector is no exception to this. This research endeavor is aimed at investigating the relationship and the impacts of E-SQ and customers' E-satisfaction on customers' E-loyalty pertinent to utilizing internet banking services. In order to achieve study objectives, the modified E-SERVQUAL instrument was employed to evaluate E-SQ of internet banking services offered by commercial banks in Pakistan. Drawn from random sampling, the study data were collected through survey questionnaire from 318 internet banking users. This study identified that privacy, assurance-fulfillment, efficiency-system availability, contact-responsiveness as well as website layout and guide comprises various aspects of E-SQ concerning internet banking service. The study findings revealed that contact-responsiveness, website layout and guide, and efficiency-system availability components of E-SQ pertinent to internet banking offerings could positively influence customers' E-satisfaction. Customers' E-satisfaction revealed positive association with E-loyalty. The nexus between website layout and guide component of E-SQ and customers' E-Loyalty was found partially mediated by customers' E-satisfaction. This study demonstrates that the website's layout and its user friendliness, and the relevancy and timeliness of information/guidance offered by the bank websites are the key attributes, valued by the users of internet banking. This study concludes that although, the technical and

functional attributes of website's E-SQ, for instance: efficiency, fulfillment, as well as system availability are important factors, however, the appropriate layout and sufficient guidance offered by websites also appeared key dimensions to define the magnitude of E-SQ, that could lead towards customers' E- satisfaction and E-loyalty.

**2.18. Dost Mohammad Rajpur**, Assistant Professor (English), Superior Science College, Khairpur.

**Dr. Ghulam Mustafa Mashori**, Professor & Director, Institute of English Language and Literature, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur, Pakistan.

#### FORE GROUNDING FEATURES (DEVIATION & PARALLELISM) IN POETRY OF ELSA KAZI:

A STYLISTIC STUDY: 240.

This research paper reports regarding the style of Elsa Kazi's English poetry which manifests lexical and syntactic deviations along with parallel pattern of anaphora and epistrophe. The theory of stylistics by Leech (1969) along with qualitative method of research has been used for the interpretation of data. The data have been collected from her book *Terrestrial and Celestial Echoes* and it has been analyzed on the basis of documentary method as suggested by Bryman (2004). It has been inferred and found that Elsa Kazi is a unique poet with her structural patterns which create absurdity and strangeness in her language use. In this way, she becomes persuasive poet with rhetorical emphasis and motivational force.

**2.19. Imtiaz Ahmed Pirzada**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Dr. Perveen Shah**, Vice Chancellor, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur.

**Naveed Ahmed Shaikh**, Professor of Economics, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science & Technology, Dubai Campus.

#### ESTIMATION OF WELFARE LOSS IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND INTERVENTION GAP DURING FLOOD 2010 IN SINDH: 253.

Present study is an attempt to estimate welfare loss in selected flood affected districts of Northern Sindh (Qamber Shahdadkot, Kashmore-Kandhkot, Jacobabad and Shikarpur). Ordinary Least Squares Method is used to estimate household demand equations of the selected items from household expenditure survey. The study is unique in its approach of measuring welfare loss using household data. Previous studies have

applied either various risk measurement approaches to measure loss of lives. In addition some studies have used cost measurement approved to investigate the issue.

The estimated loss in all selected districts is approximately PKR 61.16 billion. The assistance provided to flood affected population in cash and kind under phases of rescue, relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction was equal to PKR 47.2 billion. Total identified gap in intervention is of 22.8% on average or PKR 15 Billion. Given the average family size and number of households in rural areas of Sindh, the household loss is averaged up to P KR 11703.

**2.20. Ghulam Murtaza Shah**, Lecturer, Business Administration, Sindh University, Laar Campus Badin.

**Dr. Abdul Sattar Shah**, Professor, Institute of Business Administration, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Dr. Noor Muhammad Jamali**, Pro- Vice-Chancellor, Sindh University, Larkana Campus.

#### IMPACT OF FINANCIAL INCENTIVES ON EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN (NBP) 2004-2015: 267.

The main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between financial incentives and employees performance as well as to know the magnitude of impact of each of the offered financial incentives on the performance of employees. The research includes primary and secondary data sources. Primary data was collected through closed ended questionnaire which was prepared through five points Likert Scale. Using simple random sampling method one hundred questionnaires were distributed among employees work in National Bank of Pakistan. National Bank of Pakistan is one of the largest financial institutes in the country which has domestic and foreign branches and large pool of employees work since long time. Secondary data was collected through published records, annual reports and other published material of the bank. In order to know the internal consistency among items used in questionnaire, cronbach alpha was used and the results of all independent and dependent variables' items were significant and internally consistent. Data was analyzed using multiple regression technique with the help of software i.e. statistical packages for social sciences (SPSS). The data analysis results of multiple regression confirmed that independent variables i. e. salary, bonus, promotion, group insurance, medical

allowance and interest free loans have significant impact on dependent variable i.e. employees performance. The research studies concluded that financial incentives offered by National Bank have significant impact on their employees performances.

- 2.21. Shamshad Akhtar**, Department of Geography, University of Karachi.  
**Muhammad Rafique Dhanani**, Department of Geography, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

MESOLITHIC SETTLEMENT IN THE MULRI HILL,  
KARACHI (SINDH), PAKISTAN: 277.

The transition between Paleolithic culture to Neolithic culture developed another phase of Stone Age called Mesolithic. It was a transformation from hunting phase to farming phase of human prehistoric culture. The Mesolithic period was important because of new techniques developed for making small size flint-chert chipped tools called microliths. Discovery of Mesolithic sites in the Mulri Hill of Karachi is an important addition in discoveries of other Mesolithic sites in the Thar Desert region of Sindh in Pakistan and Rajasthan in India. The exploration of Mesolithic settlements in the Mulri Hill was started in late 1960s when it was a barren scarp mesa. In 1980 Mulri Hill was announced part of urban housing scheme which is now an urban housing settlement. Fortunately the stone assemblage discovered from the Mulri Hill in late 1960s and 1970s have been preserved in the Geography Department of Karachi University. It is important that this important discovery must be known to researchers for further studies in the Mesolithic age of Pakistan.

- 2.22. Arifa Bano**, Ph.D Scholar & Lecturer in Commerce, Government Girls Degree College, Hyderabad.

BASEL III: IMPLEMENTATION & CHALLENGES TO  
PAKISTAN BANKING INDUSTRY: 294.

The recent financial crises 2007/2008 revealed that the current banking regulations stood inadequate to avoid prevent banks from taken in unnecessary risk actions. Therefore, Bank for International settlement (BLI) and G-20 leaders endorsed a new international standard of banking regulations by revising previous Basel II rule into Basel III in late 2010, so as to enhance the quality including quantity of capital, leverage ratio and liquidity standards, which in fact has become a challenge for nationals to implement these strict reforms under their existing banking system. Thus, this will ensure a huge influence upon the world's commercial schemes



and economies. On the other side, recently strengthened principal and fluidity necessities would make worldwide economic systems safer than earlier ones. Since, enhanced safety will become costly for banks to grip additional principal and to be extra liquefied, investment facilities will be inflexible to attain but less risky. The implementation impact of Basel III in long run to engage both banks and regulators in Pakistan about the operation and management changes within legal framework will result in a sound and stable banking system.

**2.23. Dr. Shazia Shahab Shaikh**, Lecturer, Department of Media & Communication Studies, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### EVALUATING THE AWARENESS OF WOMEN' RIGHTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR UNIVERSITIES: 309.

This study investigates the awareness of women rights among female teachers and students of different public sector universities. The aim of the study is to compare the importance of awareness regarding their rights between highly educated and less educated women. The results of this study indicate that women have insignificant awareness about women rights and laws on the whole.' However, the findings highlight that victims, advocates, researchers, human rights defenders and other social activists have sufficient knowledge about women rights and legislation. Major causes of unawareness are negligence of legal rights and laws, unfavorable attitude of the society towards legal support of legislation and lack of media coverage. Moreover, this study implies that public sector universities, NGOs and civil society should organize awareness programs and run more massive awareness campaigns at university level.

**2.24. Ishrat Abbasi**, Ph.D Scholar, University of Erfurt, Germany. Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Dr. Mukesh Kumar Khatwani**, Assistant Professor, Area Study Centre, Far East and South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Dr. Hidayat Ali Soomro**, Former Director, Area Study Centre, Far East and South East Asia, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### A REVIEW OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL THEORIES OF TERRORISM: 319.

The aim this paper is to review the major psycho-social theories in order to understand. Thus, the paper discusses five theories, such as Drive Theory: The Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis. Relative Deprivation Theory of Terrorism. The Negative Identity Hypothesis. The Narcissistic

Rage Hypothesis. and Social Learning & Social Cognitive Theory. The paper argues that sociological and psychological understanding of terrorism is the most important factor to curb this phenomenon.

**2.25. Dr. Aisha Bashir Shah**, Assistant Professor, **Dr. Maria Shaikh**, Assistant Professor and **Mashooq Ali Khowaja**, Assistant Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER  
SATISFACTION IN THE RESTAURANTS OF  
HYDERABAD: 334.

This research paper identifies different variables that affect customer satisfaction in the restaurants of Hyderabad. This study identified 16 indicators of 3 variables, price, quality and service, for customer satisfaction. The research is based on quantitative methods and data was collected from 4 major restaurants, BAR-B-Q Tonight, Lamosh, Royal Taj and Mirchi 360. Questionnaires were designed to collect data from sample size of 80. By using random sampling method 20 samples were selected from each restaurant. The data was analyzed through correlation, ANOVA, and R square interpretations.

**2.26. Ghulam Ali Buriro**, Assistant Professor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro. **Muhammad Abdullah**, Ph.D Scholar and **Muntazir Mehdi**, Assistant Professor, NUML, Islamabad, Pakistan.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ELT SYLLABUS AT  
SECONDARY LEVEL IN PAKISTAN: 345.

Language teaching and learning is highly significant for comprehensible human social interaction. The concept of global village has increased its importance manifold. Language teaching becomes more critical when it is the case of a foreign language. English is taught as a foreign language in the formal education systems of Pakistan from class-I to XII in general. Syllabus designing and incorporating of the suitable material in textbooks/teaching material is equally important for successful and object-oriented learning. Present study has critically analyzed the ELT syllabus at secondary level in multiple dimensions. A special focus has been placed on syllabus designed by Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (FBISE) Islamabad, education policies, textbooks and inter-provincial understanding on the syllabus in the perspective of ELT at secondary level. The study has identified certain grey areas in this regard

for a serious consideration by the educationists and education policy makers.

**2.27. Vishnu Parmar**, Ph.D Scholar, Institute of Business Administration,  
University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS FACED BY WOMEN  
ENTREPRENEURS: A CASE STUDY  
OF SINDH PROVINCE: 359.

It is the matter of severe concern that almost 50% World's population consist on women but majority of them still confined within home premises and generally do not have permission to work out to generate revenue for themselves or family. Even the work areas for women are categorically restricted merely few disciplines like teachers, doctors, nurses etc. They are still miles away to get recognition in several other fields like male and, particularly as an entrepreneur. This study is mainly focused to evaluate the impact of four major constraints (i) Financial Constraints (FC), Cultural Constraints (CC), Marketing Constraints (MC) and Technological Constraints (FC) on the performance of Sind hi Women Entrepreneurs (SWE). This Empirical study is focused on six districts of Sindh province like Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Mirpurkhas and' Sanghar. The Hypothesis are tested by Multiple Regression Analysis to evaluate the significance level of constraints on the Performance of SWE. The findings of this study are very interesting as some presumed constraints like joint family system is out righted rejected by the women entrepreneurs. Further there is visible difference between the rural and urban women entrepreneurs -as Sindhi Women Entrepreneurs of rural areas are facing severe cultural: constraints while urban SWE are facing more constraints in Marketing of their products. Technology has equally severe constraints for both rural and urban SWE. The application of this study is very wide and has positive impact on the economic growth of every country.

**2.28. Muniza Malik,**  
**Farhat Jokhio,**  
**Shahana Mumtaz,**

ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTRINSIC  
RELIGIOSITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS HARSH  
PUNISHMENT TO CRIMINALS: 384.

The present study was conducted to examine the relationship between intrinsic religiosity and attitudes towards harsh punishment to criminals.

Sample of the study consisted of 171 university students (n=171, males, n=86, females, n=85). The age ranged from 19-22 years (Mean age=20.76 yrs). Two questionnaires namely Punishment Attitude Scale (PAS) and Extrinsic-Intrinsic Religiosity Questionnaire (EIRQ) were administered on the sample. It was hypothesized that intrinsically motivated participants would favour punishment to criminals more than the extrinsic oriented participants. There would be significant gender differences in the attitudes towards punishment to criminals. Findings revealed non-significant gender differences in the attitude towards harsh punishment to criminals. Intrinsically religious participants favoured harsh punishment to criminals more than the extrinsic oriented participants. The implications of the study are important for improving the social order through firm implementation of the law and rules. These are the key factors' for peace and stability within society.

**2.29. Urooj Talpur**, Assistant Professor and  
**Dr. Imdad Ali Khowaja**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,  
 University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### TIME BUDGETING AND RURAL WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT OF SINDH: 395.

The rural women take a part in livestock management and household activities regularly. Despite of that their contributions are undervalued. Agricultural and livestock activities are the most important source of income for rural households in Pakistan. In 2016-17 livestock contributed 58.33 per cent of the overall agricultural contribution to Pakistan's GDP. The rural women actively participate in the crop production from the sowing to the harvesting of major crops like wheat, cotton, rice and sugarcane and the allied fields of the agriculture sector like livestock management. Majority of rural women involved in livestock activities such as cleaning animal sheds, feeding of animals, caring of animals, gathering dung, preparing milking products and market activities such as ghee, eggs milk, butter along with the household chores. However they spent some time on leisure activities. This study was conducted to explore rural women's time framework in livestock management in terms of work structure in rural areas of Sindh. A multi-stage sampling was used to collect the information from the sampling size of 323 women respondents. Data was collected with a combination of quantitative & qualitative data with the help of interview, questioner participant observation, focus group discussion, analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlation analysis.

The study shows that the female respondents spent more than 50 percent of their time on the above activities out of which on average livestock management occupies more than 5 hours in a day, whereas, proportionately marketing activities comprise less than one hour.

**2.30. Tayyaba Rafique Makhdoom**, Lecturer, Business Administration, University of Sindh Laar Campus, Badin.

ANALYZING THE FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEES'  
TURNOVER IN TEXTILE MILLS OF SITE AREA  
KOTRI, SINDH (PAKISTAN): 407.

Textile is the largest industry of Pakistan, which caters to 40 percent employees of the country. Site area Kotri is a hub of employment for Jamshoro district and other adjacent areas. This study sought to analyze the causes of turnover that can be controlled in order to decrease employees' turnover and maintain organizational effectiveness. Sample consists of 105 employees selected randomly from textile mills situated in Site area Kotri. Data were collected by closed-ended questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS 24.0 in terms of mean, multiple regression, and Pearson correlation. Education level, alternate job opportunities, job security, rewards and benefits, work environment, management style, and overtime availability were found to have significant effects on turnover intention, whereas age, marital status, tenure and attraction to gratuity withdrawal do not have significant effects on turnover intention. The factors found as causes of turnover need to be improved in order to retain employees in organization, who will help in achieving organizational goals.

**2.31. Muhammad Akbar Khan**, University of Sargodha, Lahore Campus, Pakistan.

**Muhammad Ajmal Khurshid**, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Nazir Ahmed Malik**, The University of Lahore, Chenab Campus, Gujrat, Pakistan.

EUPHEMIZED DYSPEMIZED EXPRESSIONS AS  
POWER-SHIELD: A CRITIQUE OF SELECTED  
POLITICAL DISCOURSE: 420.

Language plays an important role with its variety of techniques in the attainment and sustenance of power. Euphemism is one such way in power related dimensions. The current paper is intended to critically unearth the use of euphemism and dysphemism in safeguarding power. The idea has been explored in the political autobiography titled "In tile Line

of Fire (2006)” by General Rtd Pervez Musharraf under the heterogeneous paradigm of critical discourse analysis with its outlook towards politics, power, discrimination, inequality and exploitation. The ideas regarding the showing-off one’s positive face and highlighting others’ negative aspects have been exploited from Teun Van Dijk (1998) named as ideological square. These ideas have further been collaborated with the outlines on euphemistic expressions devised by Thomas *et.al.*, (2004). During the critical analysis of the said discourse, it has been found out that euphemized expressions are used abundantly in implicit and explicit ways as power- shield along with some other objectives. The author has tried really hard to create mild effects of controversial issues related to his thoughts, policies and doings. These euphemistic expressions therefore serve the purpose to shield power and can also be viewed in other political discourse.

- 2.32. Shahida Khoso**, M. Phil Scholar and **Dr. Natasha Memon**, Assistant Professor, English Language and Development Centre, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro.  
**Dr. Shumaila Memon**, Assistant Professor, Institute of English Language and Literature, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### TEST-TAKERS’ FEEDBACK ON WASHBACK IMPACT OF THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF M.A. IN ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM COLLEGE SIDE: 433.

This paper examines the importance of feedback on Washback Impact of the annual examination of MA in English Literature from test-takers to improve the quality and validity of the exam. MA in English Literature is recognized as most prestigious degree as compared to other master degree programs from college side. It opens the doors of opportunities of jobs for candidates. The University of Sindh started Master Degree Program in English Literature at Government Girls College, Hyderabad and Government College, Kali Mori. The examination was conducted in 2015 by University of Sindh. The 400 test-takers appeared in the annual exam. To investigate the feedback from the test-takers the qualitative approach was used in this study.’ The research instrument for data collection used was semi-structured interviews. The participants of the study were 20 male and female candidates of the two local colleges of district Hyderabad. The participants were of the same age group from 23 to 24 years. The results and findings showed that test-takers have strong positive and negative consequences of the examination. Their utmost

desire was to share their views about the exam to the university authority. The significance of the study is feedbacks from test-takers are important to enhance the quality and validity of the exam and it helps test developers to maintain quality and validity of the exam.

**2.33. Naimatullah Soomro**, Assistant Professor English, Government Degree College, Tharushah.

#### MAULANA FAIZ-UL-KARIM: A CONTROVERSIAL PERSONALITY OF THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT: 443.

During World War-1 (1914-1918), the Turks had fought by the side of the Germans. Turkey had been considered by Europe as a thorn in its side. The 'allied powers,' in response, introduced the Arabs to the idea of Arab nationalism and self-determination so as to fragment the Ottoman Caliphate. In order to curb the Khilafat movement, the British Government decided to neutralize its religious appeal in Britishers' continent. Britishers got Fatwa (religious decree) from the pro government scholar Maulana Faiz-ul-Karim and was duly signed by 95 religion scholars. An attempt was made in the Fatwa to prove that the Khilafat movement was against Islam, and Ottoman caliphs belong to the Tatar race not from Quresh.

**2.34. Muhammad Ramzan Kolachi**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of International Relations, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

#### EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN SINCE POST-COLD WAR: JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS: 451.

Pakistan has been unable to develop economically and politically due to the regional disturbance and political instability within Pakistan. Correspondingly, education and health sectors in Pakistan show a miserable picture. Therefore, it has been said that the status of human security in Pakistan in term of education and health is not up to the desired level as the other countries of the world possess. The instability of the government of Pakistan has created room for international agencies and developed countries to come forward to help Pakistan to develop the health and human security in Pakistan. Feeling the agony of human security in Pakistan, Japan has been involved in helping Pakistan to strengthen the health, social and educational sectors of Pakistan. Moreover, Japan initiated its economic assistance towards Pakistan with the provision of technical assistance in 1954, Japanese ODA loan aid in 1961 and Grant aid in 1970. The assistance of Japan in Pakistan has played an important role in the country's development especially in the

educational sector. Along with the help of Japan, the government of Pakistan has been trying to improve the quality of education by introducing new policies in the education system and making new reforms by providing latest infrastructure to the educational institutions. It ought to be noted that the help and supports which have been received from the government of Japan via different agencies, have not only helped to eradicate poverty, it has also helped to bring social changes, maintain peace, weaken the terrorist elements and accelerate the ratio of enrollment in different schools of Pakistan.



3. ***IPRI Journal*, Vol. XVII, No. 2, Summer 2017, ISSN: 1684-9787, Editor: Sarah Siddiq Aneel, Organization: Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), 5th Floor, Evacuee Trust Complex, Sir Agha Khan Road, F-5/1, Islamabad. Website: [www.ipripak.org](http://www.ipripak.org). Email: [ipri.editor@gmail.com](mailto:ipri.editor@gmail.com)**
- 3.1. **Dr. Syed Sami Raza**, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.

CONTESTED SPACE OF THE OBJECTIVES  
RESOLUTION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
ORDER OF PAKISTAN: 1.

In 1985, when the Objectives Resolution was incorporated in Article 2-A of Pakistan's Constitution, the question of its justiciability re-emerged. Until then, the Resolution was part of the Preamble of the Constitution (1973), and hence non-justiciable. With its incorporation in Article 2-A - or in the substantive part - a number of cases surfaced in the superior courts challenging different laws and even constitutional provisions that appeared contradictory to the Resolution. Thus, its incorporation in the substantive part of the Constitution shook the coherence of its structured organisation. The change also brought back the question of Islam's place in the Constitution. This article engages constitutional theory debate on the structured organisation of Pakistan's Constitution and sheds light on how the Supreme Court responded to the incorporation of the Resolution in the value-neutral or justiciable part.

- 3.2. **Dr. Tahir Ul-Mulk Kahlon**, Assistant Professor, Department of Government and Public Policy, National Defence University, Islamabad.  
**Dr. Aneel Salman**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan.

FROM PARADIGMS OF ORTHODOXY TO  
POSTMODERNISM: THE CHANGING PERSPECTIVE  
OF GOVERNMENT: 20.

Governance has now become a popular jargon in every day political discourse. However, in this globalised world, it is no longer just about 'for the people and by the people' as it was during the last century. Instead, it has and is undergoing administrative transformation with strong democratic norms, upsurge in new forms of state structures, diverse policy networks, assorted organisations, and peoples' rising desire to participate in the business of government. For understanding this milieu, it is

essential to trace, identify, and describe the evolution of multiple paradigms of governance from their orthodoxy to postmodernism with a view to master the instruments of societal solutions. This article endeavours to comprehend these philosophical paradigms and principles, their development and application in Pakistan's national context in order to determine the practices that lead to the success of public governance.

**3.3. Dr. Muhammad Tehsin**, Assistant Professor, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND POSSIBILITY OF A REGIONAL SECURITY FORUM: 49.

The Middle East region can ill-afford destabilising conflicts which entail violent extremism, proxy warfare, and nuclear proliferation. The United States has restrained Iran's nuclear programme through successful application of soft power. Iran's possible return to the mainstream community i.e. opening trade and diplomatic relations, after the nuclear deal, has caused escalation in Arab concerns and Saudi-Iranian tensions. This situation calls for a rapprochement between Iran and Saudi Arabia. The implementation process of nuclear safety and security under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provides an opportunity to regional states to move towards an inclusive regional forum. There needs to be a complex and multi-layered cooperative framework to reduce the region's vulnerability to shifting geopolitical preferences within and beyond and improve regional stability.

**3.4. Asim Ahmed**, PhD Scholar, Strategic Studies Department, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

**Mahroona Hussain Syed**, Lecturer and PhD Scholar, Government and Public Policy Department, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### STRATEGIC EXPEDIENCY OR SWAY: ANALYSING PAKISTAN'S CASE FOR JOINING THE ISLAMIC MILITARY ALLIANCE: 69.

The Islamic Military Alliance (IMA) of 34 countries, as proposed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is a force with the purpose to defeat the soaring menace of terrorism in Muslim states. Saudi Arabia considers Pakistan a frontline ally and included it as a member of this Alliance, albeit without consultation. Pakistan declined to join. The decision has been made from

a foreign policy lens - given the country's relationship with Saudi Arabia, Iran (which is not included in the Alliance), other Shiite states and the concept of Muslim Ummah - instead of being considered from a strategic military perspective. Given the importance of this development, the article raises key questions while analysing the benefits, or otherwise, of military alliances from the framework of military expansionism, linking them with the mix of geostrategic complexities faced by Pakistan. It debates the plausibility and practicability of Pakistan joining the Middle Eastern venture.

4. ***Journal of Education & Social Sciences*, Vol. 5, Issue 2, October 2017, ISSN: 2410-5767, Editors: Wasim Qazi, Margret Madden, (Australian Catholic University, AU), Organization: Iqra University, Block-2, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi.**  
**Website: [www.geistscience.com](http://www.geistscience.com), Email: [editJESS@geistscience.com](mailto:editJESS@geistscience.com)**

- 4.1. **Maryum Firdous**, M.Phil. Fellow,  
**Saima Masoom Ali**, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology,  
University of Karachi.

TERTIARY ACADEMIC SUCCESS: A REVIEW  
OF FACTORS IN THE CONTEXT OF  
ECOLOGICAL MODEL: 87.

Working in academic settings is an important area in community psychology and tertiary academia (education after high school) is of marked significance. Success in tertiary education is consequential for subsequent life and several factors are involved in it. The aim of this review paper was to analyze these factors within the context of Ecological Model of Dalton, Elias, and Wandersman (2007). In this model, environment has interconnected layers of proximal and distal systems which comprise five ecological levels of analysis: individuals, microsystem, organizations, localities and macrosystem. Specifically, the objectives of this study were to analyze the research work done on tertiary academic success factors in the years 2012-2016 at all ecological levels of analysis. Tertiary academic success in these studies has been measured in terms of CPA, grades, percentages, retention in course, completion of degree within time and academic success scales. Analysis of the factors of tertiary academic success at all community levels is needed to cut down attrition rates, improve student retention and help achieve good CPAs. This review highlights that the individual factors have been explored to a larger extent and factors related to other ecological levels are underexplored. The review contributes to field by enhancing the understanding of factors related to tertiary academic success. It may also assist educationists taking practical steps to help students achieve this success. Further theoretical and practical implications and directions for future research are discussed.

- 4.2. Muhammad Younus**, Assistant Professor, Iqra University.  
**Imran Khan**, College of Arts, Department of English Language, Hail University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

THE EFFECTS OF STRATEGY-BASED READING  
 INSTRUCTION ON READING COMPREHENSION AND  
 READING STRATEGY USE: 106.

This study investigates the effects of strategy-based reading instruction on the reading comprehension and metacognitive reading strategy awareness of Pakistani Undergraduate Business Administration students of a private sector university in Karachi, Pakistan. A quasi-experimental design was adopted and two intact groups of students were assigned to a control group (31 students) and an experimental group (31 students). The reading comprehension levels and metacognitive reading strategy awareness of both the groups were measured through a pre-test of reading comprehension and Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) questionnaire. The control group was taught through teacher-centred traditional reading instruction, whereas the experimental group was taught through strategy-based reading instruction for eight weeks through 2-hour long weekly sessions. The experimental group was trained to use 30 reading strategies (18 Cognitive, 7 Metacognitive, 3 social/affective, and 2 Test-taking strategies) during the intervention following the Cognitive Academic Language Learning Approach and using Reciprocal Teaching Procedure Activities. At the end of the reading intervention, the post-test on reading instruction and the measure of metacognitive reading strategy awareness (SORS) were re-administered. The data were analysed through descriptive statistics, t-tests, and ANOVA. The results revealed that the experimental group students had scored significantly higher than the control group students on reading comprehension post-test and had also shown significantly higher improvement in meta cognitive reading strategy awareness than control group students. The study recommends strategy-based reading instruction to be an effective option for teaching reading comprehension skills at the university level in Pakistani universities and in the contexts which share similar characteristics.

**4.3. Eldonna L. May**, Wayne State University, 4841 Cass Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202, USA..

**Might K. Abreh**, Centre for Educational Research, Evaluation and Development, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana.

**STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING ICT LITERACY &  
PROFICIENCY IN THE RURAL PRIMARY AND  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN GHANA: 121.**

In order to be productive members of African society, as well as responsible world citizens, the continent's next generation of leaders requires a full suite of knowledge and skills to compete in national, international, and global markets. The core of this knowledge base rests in the STEM and STEAM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics). The technology component - through ICT (Internet Computing Technology) - fosters research, discovery, communication, collaboration, and idea exchange among the other disciplines. It enables individuals to conduct business globally. and on local and national levels, leveraging myriad aspects of socio-economic and cultural prosperity. ICT literacy is mandated for all primary and secondary school students both by the African Deans Education Forum ("ADEF") and UNESCO's EFA (Education for All) goals for the African diaspora, as well as by the local Ministries of Education. however, resources and funding are limited with larger funding appropriations allocated to urban areas with pre-existing infrastructure. Thus, schools in rural, underserved communities present special situations relative to meeting the mandate due to insufficient or non-existent infrastructure, access, and training that requires ancillary initiatives over and above those currently provided in order to insure educational equality with their urban counterparts. This paper presents a synthesis of the issues and indicators systems causing the disenfranchisement in rural and underserved communities of Ghana in ICT deployment and usage. Consequently, the authors developed a framework of strategies to address and correct the issue of disenfranchisement in ICT literacy and proficiency in Ghana's rural primary and secondary schools.

- 4.4. Kifayat Khan**, Ph.D Research Scholar at Hazara University, Mansehra. Lecturer, Department of Education, University of Haripur, KP, Pakistan.  
**Muhammad Iqbal Majoka**, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Hazara University, Mansehra.  
**Khalid Khurshid**, Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Education, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Pakistan.  
**Syed Manzoor Hussain Shah**, Professor and Chairman, Department of Education, Hazara University, Mansehra.

IMPACT OF ACTIVE LEARNING METHOD ON STUDENTS  
 ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN PHYSICS AT SECONDARY  
 SCHOOL LEVEL IN PAKISTAN: 134.

This research aimed to explore the effectiveness of active learning method on students' academic achievement in Physics at secondary school level. A null hypothesis, of no significant difference in the academic achievement of students, taught physics through Active Learning Method (ALM) and Traditional Teaching Method (TTM), was tested to achieve the objectives. For this purpose, the pretest-posttest control group experimental design was used. Eighty (80) Physics students of 9th grade were selected as a sample from Government Centennial Model Higher Secondary School (No.1) District Haripur. These students were equally divided into experimental and control groups (n=40) on the basis of pre-test scores. Experimental and control groups were taught Physics contents through ALM and TTM respectively for twelve (12) weeks. Physics Academic Achievement Test (PAAT) with '0.82' as reliability coefficient was used to collect pretreatment and post-treatment data for measuring the academic achievement of the students. The analyzed data indicated that the experimental group significantly performed better in all the focused learning levels (knowledge, understanding, application, problem-solving, observation, and reasoning) as well as an overall academic achievement than the control group. By these findings, the frequent use of ALM is recommended in the science subjects especially for teaching Physics.

- 4.5. Roshan Ali Teevno**, Research Scholar and  
**Rasul Bakhsh Raisani**, Professor, Faculty of Education, Iqra University,  
Karachi, Pakistan.

ENGLISH READING STRATEGIES AND THEIR IMPACT  
ON STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN READING  
COMPREHENSION: 152.

In Pakistan, English is taught as a compulsory subject from grade one to graduate level. It has been given the status of official language and is considered a symbol of status. In all official correspondence English language is used and it opens up the avenues to have access to high-ranking civil service jobs. Research studies have revealed that students feel difficulty in reading, speaking and writing English at Secondary school level in Pakistan and they were found to be poor readers and receive lower grades in English language. Keeping in view the importance of learning English for students, this study was designed with the purposes to explore the strategies the students adopt for learning Reading English and to determine the effect of these adopted strategies on students' reading comprehension performance at secondary school level. Learning strategies are the basic techniques used for learning English in Pakistan. A survey was conducted to identify learning strategies used by the learners and their impact on reading comprehension performance of the learners. A sample comprising of 359 students was selected using stratified random sampling technique from amongst the Higher Secondary Schools and intermediate colleges located in district Naushahro Feroze Sindh Pakistan. Data for the study were collected through Questionnaire, interview protocol and reading comprehension test. The results indicated that students use variety of reading learning strategies including reading aloud, silent reading, summarizing the reading texts, outlining grammatical structures and patterns contained in the reading texts, answering simple questions, looking for the meaning of new vocabulary and translating English texts in their mother language. However, the use of these strategies by the students is not on a regular, systematic and need based. The analysis of the data revealed that learning strategies adopted by students for reading English were strongly correlated with their performance in reading comprehension. It was further found that students of urban area (mean score= 45.80) performed significantly better than their peers in rural areas (mean score= 39.16). However, while applying t-test of significance no significant difference in the performance of male



and female learners (mean score: 42.07 & 42.89) was detected. Additionally, students' performance in answering questions, summarizing, reading aloud, learning grammatical patterns, translating, looking for the meaning of vocabulary and learning spellings was satisfactory but their performance in analyzing, paraphrasing, précising during reading was poor. The conclusion drawn is that students use different strategies for reading and that these adopted strategies have an effect on their reading comprehension. In terms of gender, there was no significant difference on use of strategies and impact on their reading performance, while students in urban area perform better than their peer in rural areas.

5. ***Journal of European Studies*, Vol. 33, No. 2, July 2017, ISSN: 0258-9680, Editor: Prof. Dr. Uzma Shujaat, Organization: Area Study Centre for European, University of Karachi, Karachi. Website: [www.asce-ku.com.pk](http://www.asce-ku.com.pk)**

- 5.1. **Hartmut Elsenhans**, Professor Emeritus, International Relations, University of Leipzig, Germany.

OVERCOMING POLITICAL ISOLATION: THE RELEVANCE  
OF KEYNESIAN FUNDAMENTALS FOR MORAL  
ECONOMY APPROACHES IN AN INCREASINGLY  
MULTIPOLAR INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM: 4.

The actual drive to globalization will not result in a worldwide extension of “textbook type” capitalism but in the generalization of rent dominated systems which will disempower labour and limit also the civilizational impact capitalism has had on today’s developed economies. 1 Post-Keynesians are certainly not surprised, as they have argued that the equilibria required for wage increases and profit based on investment spending are not automatically produced by market oriented decisions. From the Keynesian observation of the possibility of unemployment equilibria, post-Keynesians formulated recommendations on the use of fiscal and financial policies for improving levels of economic activity, ultimately employment levels. This debate led to the initiation of the problem of long-term insufficient effective demand in case of absence of empowerment of labour. Ultimately, unemployment was diagnosed as the result of social power relations not providing the necessary counterweight of labour against the cost-reducing strategies of business. For preserving capitalism, labour has to be capable of negotiating the conditions of its employment derived from its scarcity. The interrelationship between democracy and capitalism is characterized by the dynamic equilibria between capital and labour. The analysis of that interaction of major competing political camps in capitalist democratic societies is closely connected to the analysis of the “Third Estate”, the transition to capitalism and the bourgeois revolutions.

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

INTERESTS AND NORMS IN EU'S POLICY  
TOWARDS PAKISTAN AFTER 9/11: 28.

The European Union is generally conceptualized as a civilian and normative/ethical power which exudes 'soft power' rather than coercion. As a 'normative power' it is defined as a politico-legal arrangement, which characterizes a hybrid polity. According to rationalists, EU's external policy results from a series of rational choices made by the national governments, especially stronger ones, guided by the "logic of consequences." On the other hand, constructivists see EU's external behaviour as shaped by the 'socially constructed' ideas and norms, guided by the "logic of appropriateness". However, Discursive Institutionalism (01) represents reconciliation between the two schools of thoughts.

- 5.3. Mushtaq Ahmed Abbasi**, Ph.D Scholar at the Department of Defence and Strategic Studies (DSS), Quaid-i-Azam University (QAU), Islamabad.

RISE OF CHINA AND THE EU RESPONSES:  
THE SEARCH OF NEW TRENDS IN CONTEMPORARY  
HISTORY: 49.

This paper contextualizes Chinese economic ascent in the broader framework of multipolarity. Chinese ruling elites have always disdained the vanity of strength. They like to enhance their influence through subtle bargaining and consensus. The communist leadership since the time of Deng Xiaoping has deliberately taken a commercial posture and presented China as a business-friendly power. Recent efforts towards greater connectivity (the One Belt One Road) represent the continuation of that trend. The author holds that the European Union and China support a multipolar and commercially connected world. Therefore, the rise of China augurs peace and material prosperity in its immediate periphery as well as in Eurasia. The emerging trends do not signal confrontation and hostility with the West.

- 5.4. Dr. Abdul Tahir Bhutta**, Visiting Faculty, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

THE SYRIA CRISIS AND RUSSIA'S ALIGNMENTS IN THE  
MIDDLE EAST: AN INTRIGUING SCENARIO: 65.

Russian foreign policy aims to revive the country as a great international player. It has high stakes in the Middle East. During the cold war, it cultivated robust relations in all sectors with the then regimes in Iran, Iraq, Libya, Egypt, Yemen and Syria. However, after the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia gradually lost its influence in the region. This article analyzes Russia's relations with the Middle Eastern countries against the backdrop of the civil unrest in Syria. It holds that by actively aiding the beleaguered Assad regime, Russia aims to consolidate its position as a power in the Middle- East that can influence regional squabbles. After the loss of a friendly Kiev and the controversial Crimean annexation, Moscow is set to test Western interests in the Middle East.

- 5.5. Ms. Zobi Fatima**, Ph.D Student, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN EUROPE: RESPONSES OF THE  
EU AND THE MEMBER STATES: 77.

For long, Europe has been a migrant destination. It has seen extensive movement within its borders as well as received traffic from other continents. The conflagrations, which took place on the banks of Rhine and Elba, evicted many a people from their ancestral dwellings. They moved in the direction of safer abodes. This study retrospectively explores European disposition toward the refugees while keeping the Syrian turmoil in perspective. The strategic behaviour at the supra national level (European Union) differs starkly from the temper of individual member states. Whereas Brussels strives to uphold the ideals, on which the Union stands, some national governments appear distrustful.

- 5.6. Verda Salman**, Assistant Professor, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad.  
**Asma Hyder**, Associate Professor, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi.

AN INSIGHT INTO SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: EVIDENCE  
FROM EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY: 90.

This study builds on European Social Survey for the year 2010 to estimate the well-being functions for 25,677 adults living across the continent. It is

an attempt to explore the determinants of three major dimensions of well-being i.e., life evaluation, affect and eudemonia. The paper contributes in the construction of three unique measures of subjective well-being. Also, it probes the societal and individual variables that may affect the levels of satisfaction in life. The proposed indices in the three dimensions of subjective well-being will help in the revival of policy to improve the overall condition of the populace. The simultaneous incorporation of three different measures augments the existent literature. Likewise, the choice of explanatory 'variables brings forward some interesting findings. For instance, education coupled with immigrant status increases life satisfaction but not necessarily emotional well-being. Similarly, policies aimed at the social inclusion of minorities carry a hugely positive influence on all the three stated measures of well-being.

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

METTERNICH, CONSERVATIVE EUROPHILIA AND  
CONTEMPORARY EUROPE: SOME ABSTRACTIONS  
FROM A WORLD RESTORED: METTERNICH,  
CASTLEREAGH AND THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE, 1812-  
1822 BY HENRY KISSINGER: 109.

This article attempts to apply Henry Kissinger's inferences that he offers at the conclusion of his work *A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace, 1812-1822* on contemporary European state of affairs. It is divided into two parts. The first part gives an extensive review, whereas, the succeeding one builds the case on the arguments as presented in the final chapter 'The Nature of Statesmanship'. Moreover, it is hypothesised that just as the period immediately after the liquidation of the Napoleonic empire was 'transitory', the current age too finds itself in a sort of 'transition'. Metternich and those who belonged to his school of thought held a conservative conception of European unity. On the other hand, the modern Europhiles propound a post-1945/89 liberal conception. Irredentist and pugnacious nationalism succeeded the era of Metternich. The existing Brussels system may not be substituted by such a violent setting, however, this 'transition' will stabilize in a comprehensively different arrangement.

6. ***Journal of Finance & Economics Research*, Vol. 2, Issue 1, January 2017, ISSN: 2415-2455, Editor: Syed Ali Raza, Imtiaz Arif, Organization: Journal of Finance & Economics Research, Iqra University, Block-2, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi. Website: [www.geistscience.com](http://www.geistscience.com), Email: [editJFER@geistscience.com](mailto:editJFER@geistscience.com)**

- 6.1. **Mohammed Al- Mahish**, Department of Applied Economics, King Faisal University, 50184.

**DOES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONSTRAINED  
GROWTH MODEL HOLD IN SAUDI ARABIA?: 1.**

The paper aims to examine whether or not the balance of payments constrained growth model holds in Saudi Arabia. Also, the paper seeks to examine whether the balance of payments constrained growth model can predict Saudi Arabia's real GDP growth rate. In the long-run, the estimation results show that Saudi Arabia has an elastic income elasticity of demand for imports and an inelastic price elasticity of demand for imports. The McCombie test shows that the hypothetical income elasticity of demand for imports, which assumes balance of payments is in equilibrium, is not significantly different from the estimated income elasticity of demand for imports. The test was conducted by assuming that the terms of trade remains constants in the long-run and by including terms of trade effect. As a result, the paper provides evidence proving the validity of the Thirlwall's model in Saudi Arabia. Furthermore, the paper shows that Saudi Arabia's real GDP growth rate behaves in a similar fashion to the growth rate predicted by the balance of payments constrained growth model. In addition, the paper has provided an overview of Saudi Arabia's 2030 vision and how the balance of payments constrained growth model's recommendation can fit into Saudi Arabia's 2030 vision.

- 6.2. Ngoc Bao Vuong**, Faculty of Finance, Banking and Business Administration, Quy Nhon University, Vietnam.  
**Trang Thi Quynh Vu**, Bank for Investment and Development of Vietnam - Hanoi Branch, Ha Noi, Vietnam.  
**Payel Mitra**, Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.

IMPACT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON FIRM'S  
 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM  
 UNITED KINGDOM: 16.

The purpose of this paper is to examine empirically the impact of capital structure on financial performance of United Kingdom (UK) firms' during the period from 2006 to 2015. The investigation is performed using data of 739 UK very large and large listed companies on London Stock Exchange. The study uses four performance measures, including return on equity - ROE, return on assets - ROA, Tobin's Q and earnings per share - EPS as dependent variables. The two capital structure ratios, namely long-term liabilities and short-term liabilities as well as growth rate of total assets are applied as independent variables. Size is a control variable. The results indicate that firms' financial performance, which is measured by ROA, ROE and Tobin's Q have negative relationship with long-term liabilities in most of studied sectors, whereas short-term debts has no significant impact on these ratios. The performance which is measured by EPS also has no relationship with firm's leverage. These findings are consistent for ROA, ROE and EPS when we consider all firms, not distinguish their line of business. The only change belongs to Tobin's Q when we observe a positive relationship. Beside that, size and growth factor also bring benefit for firms' performance, except Tobin's Q. Finally, the global financial crisis seem does not effect much on the relationship between leverage and profitability indicators.

- 6.3. Imtiaz Arif**, Assistant Professor, IQRA University, Karachi.  
**Syeda Wajiha Kazmi**, Research & Communication Assistant, IQRA University, Karachi.  
**Lubna Khan**, Research Associate, IQRA University, Karachi.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE OPENNESS AND  
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN OIL IMPORTING  
 ASIAN COUNTRIES: 30.

The present study intended to examine the impact of trade on energy consumption using data of four oil importing, heavily populated, and

developing economies of Asia namely Pakistan, India, China and Bangladesh. The study covers the period of 1972 to 2011. The data was checked for the Cross-sectional Dependency using CD-test, then CIPS panel unit root test, Panel co-integration, and Pooled Mean Group estimates approaches were used. Empirical results confirmed the Long-run relationship between energy consumption and trade openness. This study confirms the influence of trade on energy consumption and that they are positively related. International trade increases the energy demand and economic activities. However, high energy demand causes high energy price which negatively impacts on energy consumption and hence reduces the energy consumption. Therefore, there are many implications for the energy conservation and trade policy makers to consider in all four countries.

**6.4. Strike Mbulawa**, Faculty of Business and Accountancy, Botho University, Gaborone, Botswana.

REMITTANCES, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND  
GROWTH IN SADC: A PANEL CO-INTEGRATION  
APPROACH: 40.

The current growth in per capita gross domestic product for countries within South- ern Africa Development Community (SADC) has been below the target of 7% as provided by the sustainable development goals. This study uses panel co-integration techniques to establish the presence of non-linearity between long term growth and remittances, the substitutability or complementarity between foreign direct investment (FDI) and remittances as sources of long term growth. Annual data for 12 SADC member states for the period 1970 to 2014 was employed. Findings show that remittances promote long term growth and the connection between the two is nonlinear. Remittances positively affect growth as long as the level of elasticity is at most 1.09% after which the level of growth subsides. The non-linearity connection suggests the need for strong institutions to extend the positive effect of remittances beyond the threshold. The study finds that remittances and FDI flows are complementary in the growth process. The SADC region benefits by putting policies that promote trade and develop financial products that promotes continuous investment by households who are the key recipients of remittances. SADC countries benefit more by increasing reliance on remittances as opposed to FDI flows to spur growth.



- 6.5. Nicolas Jannone Bellot**, Secretary General of the Treasury and Financial Policy, Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness, Madrid.  
**Ma. Luisa Marti Selva**, Group of International Economics, Polytechnic University of Valencia.  
**Leandro Garcia Menendez**, Group of International Economics, Polytechnic University of Valencia.

#### HERDING BEHAVIOUR AMONG CREDIT RATING AGENCIES: 56.

The aim of this paper is to identify the influence degree among the main rating agencies and the other variables that affect rating changes for sub-sovereign entities in Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy and Spain, using a total of 32 territorial entities between 1996 and 2012. Due to the shortage of European sub-sovereigns with more than 2 ratings, we estimated six binary probit regressions as a combination of 3 rating agencies two to two. We conclude that Fitch is the most influential agency on the other two rating agencies, but Standard and Poor's is the leader. There are other relevant factors that explain the probability of change of rating but are less powerful with respect to the change of rating. Among the different specifications, the significant variables are almost always the same. Being a Spanish region, downgrades of country's rating, being a heavily indebted region or a weak budget performance, increase the probability of change of rating. Aging regions and rising unemployment or population growth rate also increase the likelihood of rating change. On the other hand, regions with high density, Level of Intergovernmental transfers to total revenue or Number of notches' changes by Moody's agency given for a specific region in a previous year, reduce the probability of change rating.

7. ***Journal of Finance & Economics Research*, Vol. 2, Issue 2, June 2017, ISSN: 2415-2455, Editors: Syed Ali Raza, Imtiaz Arif, Organization: Journal of Finance & Economics Research, Iqra University, Block-2, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi.**  
**Website: [www.geistscience.com](http://www.geistscience.com), Email: [editJFER@geistscience.com](mailto:editJFER@geistscience.com)**

- 7.1. **Long H. Vo**, Faculty of Finance, Banking and Business Management, Quy Nhon University, Binh Dinh, Vietnam.

**ESTIMATING FINANCIAL VOLATILITY WITH HIGH-FREQUENCY RETURNS: 84.**

The primary value of a time series model lies in its ability to provide reliable approximations of the modelled variable, both in-sample {where data are used to estimate model parameters} and out-of-sample {where the model is updated with new information and produces forecasts}. In this paper, an overview of the various models in the GARCH family is followed by their application in estimating the daily volatility of Citigroup Inc., a major player in the US subprime mortgage crisis. Fitting these estimates to the ex-post realized volatility measure constructed from high-frequency returns provides superior goodness-of-fit than fitting them to the conventional absolute returns measure. This suggests that when modelling latent financial volatility, information revealed by high-frequency data can greatly enhance GARCH estimates' performance.

- 7.2. **Hilal Anwar Butt**, Department of Economics and Finance. Institute of Business Administration Karachi, Pakistan.  
**Ihsan Ullah Badshah**, Department of Finance, Auckland University of Technology, Private Bag 92006, 1020 Auckland, New Zealand.  
**Muhammad Tahir Suleman**, School of Economics and Finance, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.

**ILLUSORY NATURE OF PRICING OF ILLIQUIDITY RISK:  
THE TEST CASE OF AUSTRALIAN STOCK MARKET: 115.**

Positive illiquidity premium is documented to be linked with the illiquidity effect across global markets. This evidence is generally suggested through some asset pricing model, such as Acharya and Pedersen (2005) or others. Our study shows that the success of any such model in terms of magnitude of predicted risk premium is linked with measure of illiquidity used in the study. The main implication of this evidence is that the variety of illiquidity related risk premiums can be reported for the same market, or for the number of markets. To elaborate this point, the test case of

Australian stock market is taken and likely strategy to determine the maximum illiquidity premium is proposed.

- 7.3. Amna Sohail Rawat**, Research Associate and  
**Syed Kumail Mehdi**, Business Graduate, Department of Business  
 Administration, IQRA University, Karachi (75300), Pakistan.

THE IMPACT OF ISLAMIC BANKS AND TAKAFUL  
 COMPANIES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH:  
 A CASE OF PAKISTAN: 130.

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of Islamic Banks and Takaful on economic growth of Pakistan. Using panel data from 2009 to 2014 of five Islamic Banks and five Takaful Companies, and taking Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as dependent variable, Total Deposits {TD} of Islamic Banks and Total contribution {TC} of Takaful companies as independent variables, analysis is done to find the impact of Islamic Banks and Takaful companies on the economic growth of the country. The study employs Fixed Effect Model for the econometric analysis. The study concluded that there is a significant role of Total Deposits of Islamic Banks and Total Contributions of the Takaful Companies in the growth of the economy. It is thus, recommended that Economic policymakers should take into account this valuable fact and should take serious measures for facilitating Islamic Financial Sector. This research can be used as a platform for the economic policymakers to evaluate and comprehend the importance of Islamic Financial System in developing countries like Pakistan.

- 7.4. Muhammad Anwar** and **Amin Ur Rehman**, Faculty of Management  
 Sciences, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.  
**Sher Zaman Khan**, University of Science and Technology, Beijing,  
 China.

FINANCIAL LITERACY, BEHAVIORAL BIASES AND  
 INVESTOR'S PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION: EMPIRICAL  
 STUDY OF AN EMERGING STOCK MARKET: 144.

The purpose of this study is to check the impact of financial literacy and behavioral biases on investor's portfolio diversification. Data were collected through questionnaire using sample size of 181 investors trading in Pakistan Stock Market. The results indicate that financial literacy has insignificant and positive influence on investor's portfolio diversification, behavioral biases such as familiarity and availability biases have

insignificant and negative while overconfidence bias has significant negative impact on investor's portfolio diversification. Portfolio size also has significant positive impact on portfolio diversification. The findings suggest the implementation of financial literacy programs to facilitate the investors, trading in different stocks. The implications for practice were discussed in detail.

**7.5. Imtiaz Arif**, Assistant Professor and **Lubna Khan**, Research Associate, Iqra University.  
**Faheem Hussain**, Post Graduate Student.

IMPACT OF SEMI-AUTONOMOUS REVENUE  
AUTHORITY ON TAX REVENUE AND BUOYANCY:  
EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN: 164.

This paper efforts to investigate the effect of semi-autonomous revenue authority (SARA) on the tax revenue and tax buoyancy of Pakistan. The current study uses the annual time series data spanning the period between 1972-2015 was used. After ensuring the stationary property of the data series and long-run relationship between variables, the regression analysis is employed to test the model. The results reveal that gross domestic product substantially increases the tax revenue collection. Moreover, the impact of SARA reforms is insignificant but positive in Pakistan. However, the cumulative effect of SARA reforms and real income becomes negative and insignificant on the tax revenue productivity. So study proposes some useful implication for the policy makers about the improvement of tax revenue productivity.

8. ***Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*, Vol. 7, Issue 1, Spring 2017, ISSN: 2075-0943, Editor: Dr. Humaira Ahmad, Organization: Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization School of Social Science and Humanities, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.**  
**Website: [www.umat.edu.pk](http://www.umat.edu.pk). Email: [jitc@umat.edu.pk](mailto:jitc@umat.edu.pk)**

- 8.1. **Tabasum Rasool**, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India.

**WAQF ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA: ISSUES AND  
CHALLENGES OF STATE WAQF BOARDS: 1.**

The law (Waqf Legislation) in India conceptualizes waqf as ‘the permanent dedication by any person, of any movable or immovable property for any purpose recognised by the Muslim law as pious, religious or charitable.’ The theoretical implication of creating a waqf suggests that the said property can never again change hands by inheritance, sale or seizure. The report on social, economic and educational status of Muslim community of India (2006) popularly known as “Sachar Committee Report” estimated that there are more than 4.9 lac registered waqfs in India. The total area under these properties is estimated at about six lac acres. Apart from agricultural, commercial and residential properties, waqf in India include functional/non-functional mosques, darghiis (tomb or shrine of Muslim saint), khanqahiis (building or space for Sufi brotherhood) maqbaras (tombs), ashoorkhanas (mourning place for Shias), qabristans (graveyards), idghas (space to offer Eid Prayer), imam-baras (space for prayers and gatherings for Shias) etc. But due to political apathy, encroachment, poor governance and insensitiveness of society, it has not fully survived the test of its purpose. Auqiif is meant to create a welfare and just society- a society which does not leave anybody to die hungry and ignorant. This paper will investigate the problems of waqf administration in India with a focus on the functioning of state waqf boards.

**8.2. Muhamadul Bakir**, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University, Malaysia.

**Khatijah Othman**, Faculty of Islamic Leadership and Management, University Science Islam, Malaysia.

**WASATIYYAH (ISLAMIC MODERATION): A CONCEPTUAL  
ANALYSIS FROM ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE  
MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE: 13.**

In an environment created by globalization and information affluence, the issue of moderation represents the primary concern of parents, educators, scholars, and leaders. The concept is somehow complicated and is regarded as personal or religious in practice and thought. In fact, there is no definite answer to the question of what constitutes moderation. This paper examines the concept of Islamic Moderation (Wasatiyyah), its background and to analyze its common conceptual aspects or principles from the perspective of Islamic Knowledge Management (IKM). This exploration is an initiative to critically review, analyze and (re)construct the existing formulations of IM within contemporary understanding and practices. The focus remains on identifying aspects of the relationship value of knowledge, its functions, and utilization within the practice of IM. From the perspective of this study, IM is viewed as an essential personality trait of an individual that determines organizational productivity and societal stability. In other words, the implications of this study cover various knowledge users who construct their Islamic Moderation Personality.

**8.3. Muhammad Yaseen Naseem**, Middle East Institute, University of Sakarya, Turkey.

**Samraiz Hafeez**, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

**A LEGITIMATE RESPONSE OF MUSLIMS  
TOWARDS ISLAMOPHOBIA: 31.**

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation is a vocal inter-governmental organization of Muslim member states. It sets its own policy agenda and it established an Islamophobia Observatory in 2007 in its Directorate of Cultural, Social, and Family Affairs. The observatory works in the constituency of Cultural Affairs Department. It monitors and publishes the magnitude and state of Islamophobia observed across the world. Since 2007, it has published several observatory reports, monthly bulletins, and research articles in OIC journals on key incidents of discrimination, hate crimes, and stigmatization of Muslims as intolerant, radicals, violent, and

terrorists across the world, particularly in the three continents of Europe, North America, and Australia. This research paper is based on the content analysis of the annual reports of Islamophobia Observatory, which has been exercised independently to observe the role of OIC to address Islamophobia as a legitimate response of the Muslim world. This study highlights the fact that Islamophobia Observatory has presented its every observatory report to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (ICFM) of OIC member states, which has responded to the issue at various levels. OIC is also addressing this issue at global level. Therefore, OIC has been successful in making Islamophobia a part of international discourse of human rights. Now, it is known as a social evil and its stakeholders have started mitigating it through proper institutional coordination at all levels.

**8.4. Andleeb Gul**, Government College University, Lahore.

#### CURRENT TRENDS OF MUSLIM ACADEMIA IN COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS: 53.

Throughout the history of the study of religion or religions, many scholars had emerged and contributed to this vocation. Many international scholars, be them from the east and west, Muslims or non-Muslims, recognize Muslim scholarship in Religionswissenschaft (Religious Studies). In sum, comparative study of religions is regarded as one of the great contributions of Muslim's civilization to mankind's intellectual progress. Nevertheless, when referring to the popular works of Muslim scholars in this discipline, most people will refer to only some treatises with negligence to the great bulk of Muslim Heritage in Religionswissenschaft. Many approaches and styles are found in purposive treatises by Muslims in the field of Religionswissenschaft. Some of them are descriptive in nature, some are disputative, polemical and apologetic, which involve defending, refuting, and extensive criticism, while some others are analytical, involving serious studies of certain aspects of other religions. The treatises produced by Muslim scholars on other religions are not necessarily limited only to one particular style, for some of them employ different approaches. But despite of such a rich heritage Muslim thought in context of religious studies is currently stagnant. Main stream text and approaches in Muslim academia revolves largely around whether savage refutation or apologetic. Contemporary researches stands far away from the modern approaches and theories known in field of Religious Studies like those of Polymethodic Studies, Methodological Neutralism, Ethnographic approaches. The paper intends

to explain the problem and suggest Muslim academia what steps to take, by presenting the analysis of its current trends and Muslim heritage in the field, to move forward in thought process in the field of Religious Studies coping up with the contemporary theories in academic as well as social context.

**8.5. Faiqa Khilat and Fariha Tariq**, School of Architecture and Planning, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF AN IDEAL MUSLIM  
CAPITAL: COMPARISON BETWEEN EARLY MUSLIM  
CAPITAL OF BAGHDAD AND ISLAMABAD: 71.

According to Islamic teaching the Muslim capital city should incorporate fundamental elements of socio- economic enrichment and also a hospitable glance for its visitors. Various cities in the history of Islamic world performed as administrative capitals such as Medina, Damascus, Kufa, Baghdad, Isfahan, Mash 'had etc. Among these Baghdad was the first major purpose built capital city founded at the bank of river Tigris by the Muslims. It had a radial plan with social interactive spaces at its centre. In the modern times, we have the example of Islamabad which was also planned as the capital of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The current research compares these two capital cities in order to discover the features which an Islamic world capital city should incorporate and depict. Furthermore, it will generate some general rules for planning capital city for the governing bodies of Islamic republics which would be helpful in futuristic facets.

**8.6. Riffat Iqbal**, Department of Philosophy, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

MACINTYRE, RICOERUE AND IQBAL ON PAKISTAN'S  
IDENTITY CRISIS: A MUSLIM CRITIQUE: 89.

The view is widespread and internalized in Pakistan that the state is suffering from a severe identity crisis. It is almost universally agreed that a lack of consistent interpretation of Islamic doctrine is partly to blame for the distressing loss of identity, which has never been properly defined. For this reason, the term will be traced from its legitimate source in the psychology of an adolescent crisis and to determine the basis of a Constructivist-Kantian view of the permissive "friendly states" in which lifestyles and varied roles constitute an identity politics that are attractive to a narrow group of Pakistan's intellectuals envious of Western ways.



This leads to a predictable crisis of identity having very little to do with Islam, and still less with Pakistan's identity. As critique of a very grievous slander against Pakistan and vigorous protest against it, the philosopher-poet Iqbal, and the Western giants Macintyre and Ricoeure cited to present the Universalist view of Islam as the basis of our true culture, and by contrast the despair of Western thinkers who know that identity crisis is ultimately a crisis of faith they would do well to avoid. The factors of terrorism, natural disasters, and political corruption serve to further divide the country and challenge any emerging moral narratives. The so called Islamic doctrine, due to disagreements or various interpretations, meanwhile, has not provided an answer to these problems that Pakistanis face. The result is a state plunged into an identity crisis with no clear answer. This paper will subject the question of the identity crisis to some great thinkers who assert the claim of higher values as indeed the basis of firm identity formation which requires moral principles as the constituting essence of the "narrative" out of which identity is formulated in Pakistan and everywhere else in the world.

9. ***Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*, Vol. 7, Issue 2, Fall 2017, ISSN: 2075-0943, Editor: Dr. Humaira Ahmad, Organization: Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization School of Social Science and Humanities, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.**  
**Website: [www.umat.edu.pk](http://www.umat.edu.pk). Email: [jitc@umat.edu.pk](mailto:jitc@umat.edu.pk)**

- 9.1. **Carimo Mohamed**, Centre of Religious History Studies, Catholic University of Portugal.

**“THE DAYS OF GOD”- MUHAMMAD IQBAL’S  
CONCEPTION OF TIME AND HISTORY: 1.**

Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) was a prolific writer who authored many works covering various fields and genres such as poetry, philosophy, and mysticism. He expressed his ideas in many forms and this paper, using his works, especially *The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam*, deals with the question of time and history in his thought, particularly how he distinguished ‘the past’ from ‘the present’ and ‘the future,’ and how he constructed their interrelationships.

- 9.2. **Sodiq Omoola Olalekan**, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia.

**Nurah Sabahiah Mohamed**, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws,  
International Islamic University Malaysia, Gombak Campus, Malaysia

**OMBUDSMAN (MLLHTASIB) IN BUSINESS REGULATION:  
A CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS: 18.**

Ombudsman, known as Muhtasib in Islamic tradition. is an independent, impartial, and confidential complaint handler who serves as an alternative means of dispute resolution. Historical account shows that ombudsman institutions have been known in different cultures with various nomenclatures. The Islamic Muhtasib which has been proven to predate its similitude in other cultures is an evidence of cross-cultural learning from Islamic tradition to other cultures. This remains factual notwithstanding the lack of homogeneity of its origin as well as its modern usage in public administration, human right and business regulation. Through the use of doctrinal approach and library tools, the paper presents histology of ombudsman in the Islamic, Greek, Chinese and Scandinavian tradition. The study finds that ombudsman in the Islamic legal tradition is more suitable to business regulation than similar institution which exists in other cultures.

- 9.3. Abdul Rafay and Saqib Farid**, Department of Finance, School of Business and Economics, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

**MAQASID-AL-SHARI'AH VS. CONTEMPORARY ISLAMIC BANKING AND FINANCE: THE CASE OF PAKISTAN: 41.**

One of the cardinal issues in Islamic banking and finance is how to reconcile the objectives of Islamic moral economy and observed current reality? The sceptics argue that Islamic banking and finance is not contributing towards the universal goals of Islamic economic system and the paradigm contains similar moral hazards like conventional banking system. The study documents the underlying flaws and contradictions of the present-day Islamic banking with regard to maqasid-al-shari'ah. Further, the study also recommends reforms in few key areas of Islamic banking to align the goals of Islamic moral economy and contemporary Islamic banking in Pakistan.

- 9.4. Gowhar Quadir Wani**, Department of Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, India.

**UNDERSTANDING PEACE AND NONVIOLENCE IN ISLAM WITH MAULANA WAHIDUDDIN KHAN: 52.**

Islam is the religion of peace. rather it is the very embodiment of it. The very name 'Islam' is derived from the Arabic triliteral root s.l.m, which primarily denotes peace. The related term 'Iman' signifies 'giving peace to others.' One of the beautiful names of Allah is Al-Saliim which means 'The Absolute Peace.' The Islamic greetings 'Assalamu Alikum' is also but the 'prayer of peace' for the fellow human beings. There is a great emphasis in Islam for establishing, maintaining and promoting peace. Likewise, violence is all the more condemned in Islam and nonviolence is hailed by equal measure. One of the reports in Bukhari reports from Prophet of Islam, Muhammad (SA W), "A Muslim is he whose neighbors are safe from the evils of his hands and tongue." Likewise, the Qur'an discourages violence in sura Baqara's verse (205), waAllahu 10. yuhibbu-al-fasiid (And Allah does not love mischief). Moreover, the Qur'an asks its adherents to repel evil with goodness to turn an enemy into a bosom friend. Maulana Wahiddudin Khan of India, an influential Muslim personality in the modern period, is a staunch advocate of peace from an Islamic perspective. His ideas on peace and non-violence in Islam can be gleaned from his works like Aman-i-Aalam (Global Peace), Islam and Peace, The Age of Peace, The Prophet of Peace (SA W), different issues of the monthly magazine

al-Risaiah, etc. which are reflective of his strong emphasis on peace and non- violence in the contemporary world. The present paper attempts to undertake a study of his views on peace and non-violence in Islam which has become the pressing need of present times owing to the escalation of extremism and terrorism in the world and unfortunately its attribution to Islam.

**9.5. Jaweria Waheed and Arifa Kiyani**, Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### EMERGENCE OF ISLAMIC STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST: 62.

Islamic state emerged in Iraq and Syria in the previous decade initiating a new wave of terrorism in the world. ISIS's emergence was a result of major events in the Middle Eastern history that provided a vacuum for such militancy to fill the gap. The aim of this paper is to trace out the ideological, psychological and political factors that helped create this group. By evaluating this case in the light of "Bottom-up Approach" and "Top-down Approach," this paper establishes an understanding of the fundamental causes of its rise by taking in account the specific features and characteristics of this group.

**9.6. Rozeen Shaukat**, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

#### REGULATORY CHALLENGES OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN PAKISTAN: 78.

This research investigated the regulatory challenges faced by Islamic banking from the perspective of Islamic bankers in Pakistan. The data were collected through cross- sectional survey using a questionnaire from 152 bankers, selected through stratified convenient sampling, working at different Islamic banks of Lahore. The mean scores for overall 68 statements as well as for its sub-dimensions, namely, 'Scope of Regulatory Authorities,' 'Development Issues with Regulatory System,' 'Licensing and Authorization,' 'Shari 'ah Supervision,' 'Supervisory Framework,' 'Institutional Harmonization,' 'Information Disclosure,' 'Market Development' and 'Capacity Building' indicated the agreement of Islamic bankers with pre-formulated list of regulatory challenges for Islamic banking. There was no statistically significant difference in bankers' perceptions with regard to regulatory challenges for Islamic banking based on gender and nature of bank. However, the participants'

qualification, professional experience, and career levels appeared to be correlative of Islamic bankers' perceptions regarding regulatory challenges for Islamic banking. The findings are helpful for policy makers to make strategic decisions for the development and growth of IB in Pakistan. This study comprises pragmatic insights of Islamic bankers and benefits both Islamic as well as other conventional banks adopting Islamic banking in order to increase their business opportunities. In addition, the results of this study may assist the policy makers and regulators in policy formulation regarding Islamic banking in Pakistan.

- 10. *Journal of Management Sciences*, Vol. 4, Issue 1, 2017, ISSN: 2313-0113, Editors: Wasim Qazi, Imtiaz Arif, Organization: Iqra University, Block-2, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi 75300.  
Website: [www.geistscience.com](http://www.geistscience.com), E-mail: [editJMS@geistscience.com](mailto:editJMS@geistscience.com)**
- 10.1. Normalini M.K.**, Ph.D, School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia.  
**T. Ramayah**, Professor, School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia.

TRUST IN INTERNET BANKING IN MALAYSIA AND THE  
MODERATING INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED  
EFFECTIVENESS OF BIOMETRICS TECHNOLOGY ON  
PERCEIVED PRIVACY AND SECURITY: 3.

Internet banking is gaining popularity in Malaysia due to its convenience which is achieved by unique business interactions between banking institutions and customers via websites and mobile applications. However, the incredible escalation of internet fraud cases has caused increased privacy and security risks for internet banking customers. Based on a review of literature, this paper developed a research framework to gauge the impact of customer perception about the effectiveness of biometrics technology on perceived privacy and security and its influence on trust and intention to continue internet banking. In light of the growing viability of biometrics technology as a solution for internet banking issues, the developed framework is then used to assess whether perceptions of biometrics effectiveness for internet banking has significant impact on the relationship between trust and perceptions of privacy as well as security. By testing the framework using a sample of 413 internet banking users, this study offers significant insights into the potential effectiveness of biometrics technology application in an internet banking context to alleviate privacy and security concerns and improve trust among Malaysian customers. The findings revealed that although there was an insignificant relationship between perceived privacy and trust, perceived biometrics effectiveness significantly influenced the strength of the relationships between both perceived privacy and perceived security with trust.

**10.2. Muhammad Shahzad Iqbal**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Economics, GC University Faisalabad.

**Sofia Anwar**, Chairman, Department of Economics, GC University Faisalabad.

**Kakali Mukhopadhyay**, Senior Researcher, Department of Natural Resource Sciences, McGill University.

**Muhammad Aamir Khan**, Assistant Professor, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology Islamabad.

#### GSP PLUS STATUS AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION: A CGE MODEL FOR PAKISTAN: 27.

The purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) plus on a household income of Pakistan. The European Union, the largest trading partner of Pakistan, granted the status of GSP plus to Pakistan in December 2013. The study has used MyGTAP, developed by Minor and Walmsley (2013) to calculate the impact at household level. This MyGTAP model uses the data of the latest available Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) to make changes in the standard GTAP by including multiple types of household and labor. The main findings of the simulations, run under MyGTAP model show a positive change in real GDP, merchandise imports and terms of trade while the first simulation shows a negative change in merchandise exports. Similarly, EBA status of Pakistan in the EU28 shows an increase in the household income with maximum gain by the household of rural Sindh with no agricultural land and a positive change in real wages of most of the factors. However, the large and medium agricultural household types show a negative change in household income in case of first simulation. Comparatively low improvement over urban and non-farm household of rural areas.

**10.3. Faisal Faisal**, Ph.D Candidate, **Turgut Tursoy**, Vice Chair and Assistant Professor and **Nil Günsel Resatoglu**, Chair and Assistant Professor, Department of Banking & Finance, Near East University, North Cyprus.

#### RETRACTED ARTICLE: LINKAGE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL TRADE, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SAUDI ARABIA: AN APPLICATION OF THE COMBINED COINTEGRATION APPROACH: 54.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the linkage between economic growth, financial development, and international trade for Saudi Arabia

over the period of 1968-2015. The integration order among the series was analyzed by using structural break unit root tests. The long run relationship was examined by using the ARDL bounds testing approach. The robustness of the ARDL bounds testing approach was confirmed by using the Bayer-Hanck combined cointegration method. The results confirm the long-run relationship among the variables. International trade appears to be the driver of economic growth, while financial development affects economic growth negatively in both the short-run and the long-run. However, the impact of capital was insignificant in both the short-run and long-run. Finally, the results of the Granger causality test confirmed the feedback hypothesis between financial development and economic growth on one hand, and capital and economic growth on the other hand. However, a short-run unidirectional causality was discovered from exports to economic growth, which validates the export-led growth hypothesis in this study.

**10.4. Syed Tehseen Jawaid**, Assistant Professor/Research Economist,  
Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi.

#### UNCERTAINTY AND RISK ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S REGIONAL TRADE: FAN CHART APPROACH: 55.

(This paper is a part of Chapter 2 of Syed Tehseen Jawaid's Ph.D. Dissertation). Economic forecasting, both specific and general, is a crucial part of economic planning for a country. It is required to effectively deal with uncertainty as well as possible negative impact of proposed policies in future. Therefore, correct predictions will improve the effectiveness of the decision-making process. This study is a pioneering attempt to forecast aggregate and regional trade of Pakistan by using annual time series data from 1974 to 2014. With the help of fan chart, aggregate and regional trade of Pakistan have been forecast from 2015 to 2020. Fan chart provides ranges of forecast at different levels of significance as well as assesses. The risk associated with the forecast value, namely upside and downside risk. The results suggest that there is considerable uncertainty associated with the regional trade of Pakistan. The policy makers are suggested to monitor downside risk associated with the exports and upside risk associated with the imports of the country.



**10.5. Muhammad Shahnawaz Adil.****IMPACT OF INDIVIDUAL FEELINGS OF ENERGY ON  
CREATIVE WORK INVOLVEMENT: A MEDIATING ROLE  
OF LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE: 82.**

Individual feelings of energy (IFE), creative work involvement (CWI) and leader- member exchange (LMX) are understudied areas in Pakistan. The purposes of this study are: a) to analyze the mediating role of LMX on the relationship between IFE and CWI. and b) to evaluate whether the LMX relationship mediates differently for non-managerial staff, supervisors, middle and senior managers. A sample of 300 responses is drawn from the manufacturing companies of Karachi using a questionnaire administered to them. Exploratory factor analysis is used to extract three orthogonal constructs (namely, IFE, CWI, and LMX) and their convergent and discriminant validity are established through confirmatory factor analysis. Both composite and MaxR(H) statistics are estimated to ensure the reliability of the three constructs. The results show that LMX partially mediates the positive relationship between IFE and CWI. In addition, the results of the multi-group mediation analysis for different levels of responsibility show that LMX partially mediates in case of middle and senior management only. However, it does not mediate for non-managerial staff and supervisors. The most important theoretical contribution of the study in the existing knowledge of leadership-creativity relationship is that LMX partially mediates the relationship between IFE and CWI. Besides, this is one of the first reports in the context of the manufacturing companies of Pakistan.

**10.6. Jamshed Y. Uppal**, Associate Professor of Finance, Busch School of Business and Economics, Catholic University of America, Washington DC, USA.

**Inayat Ullah Mangla**, Professor of Finance, Lahore School of Economics, Lahore, Pakistan. Professor Emeritus of Finance, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, USA.

**CO-INTEGRATION OF SUKUK AND BOND YIELDS -  
EVIDENCE FROM GLOBALLY PLACED SUKUK: 106.**

The study addresses the question "How do the financial markets perceive and price internationally issued Islamic bonds?" It is examined by empirically testing for the evidence of co-integration of sukuk yields with the US Treasury yields using Vector Error Correction (VEC) models. Our results indicate that the sukuk yields are highly co-integrated with the US

Treasury yields in long-term relationships. The short-term dynamics of the sukuk yields with the interest rate series is, however, complex showing bi-directional influences. We infer that the international financial markets are viewing and pricing sukuk in a manner similar to that for the conventional bonds.

**10.7. Shaikh Muhammad Saleem**, Lecturer, Pakistan Shipowners' College, Karachi, Pakistan.

DOES INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INTEGRATION SPUR  
ECONOMIC GROWTH? EVIDENCE  
FROM PAKISTAN: 116.

The degree of international financial integration has seen a drastic change recently, especially during the last two decades. This study attempts to explore the relationship between international financial integration and economic growth in the context of Pakistan through a sample of data from 1975 to 2013 using time series analysis. International financial integration is used as an index that comprises foreign direct investment, remittances, and external debts. The results indicate that international financial integration has a significant and negative effect on economic growth. Cointegration results have found a significant and long run relationship, whereas variance decomposition method shows bidirectional causal relationship. The sensitivity analysis proves that the initial result is robust through fully modified ordinary least square method, while Cusum and Cusum of square proves stability of coefficients over a long period.

11. ***Journal of Management Sciences*, Vol. 4, Issue 2, 2017, ISSN: 2313-0113, Editors: Wasim Qazi, Imtiaz Arif, Organization: Iqra University, Block-2, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi 75300. Website: [www.geistscience.com](http://www.geistscience.com), E-mail: [editJMS@geistscience.com](mailto:editJMS@geistscience.com)**

- 11.1. **Junaid Zafar**, Assistant Professor and  
**Muhammad Umer Quddoos**, Assistant Professor, Department of  
Commerce, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.  
**Mariam Farooq**, Assistant Professor, University Of Central Punjab.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROTEAN CAREER  
ORIENTATION AND PERCEIVED EMPLOYABILITY:  
A STUDY OF PRIVATE SECTOR ACADEMICS  
OF PAKISTAN: 133.

This study investigated the effect of protean career orientation on individual's perceived employability. This is the first study of its nature which tried to establish the relationship between protean career orientation and perceived employability. We used protean career theory to develop our conceptual framework. Data were collected from the academic staff of private sector universities by using the stratified sampling technique. Theoretical model was tested using the data obtained from 192 respondents. Measurement model is tested by using the confirmatory factor analysis. To test our hypothesized model, we employed structural equation modelling technique in AMOS 21. The researcher found a statistically significant relationship between protean career orientation and perceived employability. This study also provides the implications for the management.

- 11.2. **Shehnaz Tehseen**, Ph.D Scholar and Excellent Graduate Assistant, and  
**Sulaiman Sajilan**, Professor, Universiti Kuala Lumpur Business School,  
50300, Malaysia.

**T. Ramayah**, Professor, School of Management, Universiti Sains  
Malaysia, 54100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

TESTING AND CONTROLLING FOR COMMON METHOD  
VARIANCE: A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE METHODS: 146.

Several studies have debated over the prevalence of Common Method Variance (CMV) in organizational research. This paper highlights various procedural and statistical remedies to assess and control common method variance in any organizational study. It has been recognized that Common Method Variance (CMV) may significantly influence the research findings if it is not controlled properly through procedural and statistical remedies.

However, researchers usually do not use all procedural remedies to remove potential impacts of CMV. Therefore, statistical remedies are strongly suggested to control and remove effects of CMV from data analysis. We have mentioned some common and effective statistical remedies from existing literature that have been widely used and recommended to control the effects of CMV. Moreover, we also discuss the challenge of CMV in relation to entrepreneurship studies and illustrate the problem utilizing an analysis of entrepreneurial competencies and business growth. In addition, we describe the possible solutions for minimizing the impact of common method bias by using the combination of several methods. This study strongly recommends using both procedural and statistical remedies to test and control the impacts of CMV from the research study.

- 11.3. Qamar Ali**, Government College University Faisalabad, Lyallpur Business School, Department of Management, Jhang Road, 38000 Faisalabad.  
**Julia Brandl**, University of Innsbruck, Institute of Organization and Learning, Human Resource Management Unit, Universitaetsstrasse 15, A-6020 Innsbruck.

#### HRM RESEARCH IN PAKISTAN: EXISTING APPROACHES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS: 176.

Many have highlighted the importance of context-based understanding of HRM in developing countries. We take stock of Pakistan-based HRM literature to examine its context-orientation. Based on the typology of Neuman (2000), we divide the literature into three streams—the positivist, the interpretivist, and the critical. Our analysis reveals that the positivist stream endorses the adoption of Western HRM practices in Pakistan without considering its differences from the West, whereas, the critical stream takes a cynical stance towards the very existence and function of HR departments in Pakistan, thereby undermining the importance of any improvements in the prevailing systems. The interpretive stream, on the contrary, studies the role of national cultural context in shaping HRM practices in Pakistan, and provides relatively more promising knowledge for MNCs to craft their strategies in cultures like Pakistan. However, the analysis of existing interpretivist research is entirely based on old assumptions about the context of Pakistan being characterized as highly collectivist and masculine, unconducive for learning and change, and having a strong propensity for submission to authority and power. We suggest that increased attention towards interpretive approach will

enhance context-based understanding of HRM in Pakistan, which will consequently be more useful for local organizations as well as MNC subsidiaries operating in the country. Furthermore, we highlight the cultural and political metamorphoses of Pakistan, providing a strong impetus for a fresh look at the core assumptions about the national context, and discuss its implications for studying HRM in Pakistan.

**11.4. Mirza A. Haq**, Iqra University, Karachi.

**Arsalan Mujahid Ghouri**, Montpellier Business School, France & Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia.

**DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILE  
ADVERTISING IN MEASURING CONSUMERS' ATTITUDE:  
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY: 199.**

Mobile advertising has gained substantial momentum in the past decade as it is expected to surpass more than 100 billion dollars in the near future. However, this domain seems to be insufficient in empirical testing. Hence, the aim of the current research was to empirically examine the determinants of mobile marketing having impact on consumers' attitude. These factors were also mediated by emotional value in order to accomplish consumers' related behavioral outcomes. A quantitative approach based upon a cross-sectional administered survey was employed to collect the data from 343 university going student as respondents. The Partial Least Square (PLS) two step path modeling was used to test the direct and indirect hypotheses. The results indicate that mobile advertising unique features (i.e., timeliness and personalization) directly and indirectly impact consumers' attitude through emotional value. On the contrary, localization element of mobile advertising has been found insignificant in influencing consumers' attitude. Based on the findings of the study, theoretical and practical contributions along with certain limitations and future research recommendations are discussed consequently.

**11.5. Adnan Butt**, PhD Scholar, Iqra University, Karachi, Pakistan.

**DETERMINANTS OF THE CONSUMERS GREEN  
PURCHASE INTENTION IN DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES: 217.**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of Attitude towards Television (ATTV) on consumers' Environmental Concern (EC) and perceived consumer effectiveness (PCE) in developing countries. The model developed for the study further shows the impact of perceived consumer effectiveness (PCE) and consumers' attitude towards green purchase (ATGP) on their green purchase intention (GPI). Data from 574 respondents were collected through an online questionnaire and the hypothesized causal relationships were tested using structure equation modeling (SEM). The findings of the study revealed that ATTV has a significant impact on consumers' PCE and EC. EC was found to have a significant impact on consumers' ATGP, while the PCE and ATGP were found to have a significant impact on GPI. This study provides an insight into the importance of the use of media to enhance the consumers' environmental concerns, perceived consumer effectiveness, and consumers' attitude towards green products which ultimately has a positive impact on green purchase intention.

**11.6. Terence Tai-Leung Chong**, Department of Economics and Lau Chor Tak Institute of Global Economics and Finance, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

**Bingqing Cao**, Department of Economics, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong.

**Wing Keung Wong**, Department of Finance and Big Data Research Center, Asia University, Taiwan Department of Economics and Finance, Hang Seng Management College, Hong Kong.

**A PRINCIPAL COMPONENT APPROACH TO MEASURING  
INVESTOR SENTIMENT IN HONG KONG: 237.**

In light of the increasing integration between China and Hong Kong, this paper develops a new market sentiment index for the Hong Kong stock market, one of the largest stock market in the world. The components of the sentiment measure includes the turnover ratio, short-selling volume, money flow, HIBOR and return of the U.S. and Japanese markets. We also include the Shanghai and Shenzhen Composite index in our measure to capture the influence of Chinese markets on the Hong Kong market. A threshold regression model using the sentiment index as a threshold

variable is estimated to capture the state of the Hong Kong stock market. The result of Hansen (2000) likelihood ratio test divides Hong Kong's stock market into three regimes. It is shown that when our sentiment index is above (below) the upper (lower) threshold, the HSI generally moves upward (downward). We also show that the trading rule which shorts (longs) the HSI or S&P/HKEx Large Cap Index when the sentiment index is above (below) the upper threshold value can beat the buy-and-hold strategy.

**11.7. Aamir Inam Bhutta**, Department of Banking and Finance, Government College University, Faisalabad. New Campus, Jhang Road, Pakistan.

**Tahir Suleman**, School of Business, Wellington Institute of Technology, New Zealand.

#### CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND BUSINESS GROUPS: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN: 248.

The purpose of this study is not only to test the effects of group affiliation on capital structure decisions of Pakistani firms, but also to compare the determinants of capital structure of group's affiliated firms with those of independent firms. This study also investigates the differences in financial decision of both group affiliates and independent firms during the period of energy crisis. Using the 2-step GMM method, this study finds that business group affiliated firms use relatively more debt financing as compared to independent firms in Pakistan. Overall, this study verifies the existence of standard determinants as suggested by capital structure theories. However, practical differences exist regarding the determinants (e.g., firm size, firm growth, firm profitability and firm tangibility) between both group's affiliated firms and independent firms specially. Moreover, larger and more profitable groups are using more debt financing, while the highly leveraged and diversified groups have a limited access to debt financing. The findings also suggest a high level of accessibility to the debt financing for the group affiliates as compared to independent firms without a significant shift in the firm level determinants of capital structure during the energy crisis. It is the group's overall risk that appears to be an important attribute for the external finance providers during the energy crisis.

**11.8. Imtiaz Arif**, Assistant Professor, **Ather Iqbal**, Assistant Professor, **Syed Farasat Ali**, Graduate Student, **Amna Sohail**, Research Associate, Iqra University.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKET DIVERSIFICATION  
AMONG BRICS-P: A COINTEGRATION ANALYSIS: 269.

This study explores the benefits associated with the international portfolio diversification among BRICS-P economies. The dynamics of the globe are changing, and the economic transformations have made the emerging economies a prominent center for investments. The possibility of international diversification among the BRICS-P economies may help the investors in maximizing their utilities by earning a higher return with a given level of risk. To assess the benefits of diversification and to explore the long term and short term dynamics of the selected stock markets, this study uses Auto Regressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) approach. The findings show that substantial portfolio diversification benefits exist when the funds of Brazil, Russia, South Africa and China are merged. The study also found that Pakistan and India's funds are co-integrated, and that the prospect of diversification exists if the funds of these two economies are mixed. The results will help the investors in constructing their portfolios by merging the funds of the selected economies, because having a diversified portfolio leads to better risk return performance than having a portfolio with only native funds.



**12. *Journal of South Asian Studies*, Vol. 32, No. 1, January-June 2017, ISSN: 1026-678X, Editor: Umbreen Javaid, Organization: Centre for South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore. Website: [www.pu.edu.pk](http://www.pu.edu.pk). Email: [sasj.csas@pu.edu.pk](mailto:sasj.csas@pu.edu.pk)**

**12.1. Iram Khalid**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Arifa Kayani**, Kinnaird College/or Women, Lahore, Pakistan.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM IN SOUTH ASIA: POTENTIAL  
THREATS/CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS:  
POST 9/11 ANALYSIS: 7.

Nuclear terrorism has emerged as one of the principal concerns for states maintaining nuclear weapons technology as well as states maintaining peaceful nuclear programs. The idea is that non-state entities, in pursuance of their goals of achieving maximum tactical leverage over states, aspire to either jeopardize nuclear facilities as a means to warrant a radiological anomaly or would, in worst case scenario, acquire or construct weaponized devices. The concept of Improvised Nuclear Device (INO) or Radiological Dispersal Device (ROD) is both argued as a plausibility and as a reality in current global technological layout. More specified to South Asia, where non-state entities are allegedly employed for transnational target acquisition and the where the security paradigms are hampered by technological inferiority, it is speculatively concluded that chances of such occurrences are marginally higher as compare to other nations. Vulnerabilities of South Asia pertaining to radiological terrorism are extended internationally based upon proliferation patterns in South Asia, utilization of proxies for achievement of leverage, comparative technological inferiority of nuclear facilities and auxiliary systems, spread and introduction of terrorism in South Asia, lack of understanding of nuclear terrorism and inability to proactively participate in international non-proliferation regimes and designs. Important considerations in these regards would then have to focus on efficacy of security infrastructure from production to disposal and from civilian to military nuclear installations. Where in South Asia, states have maintained secrecy and state control over nuclear installations, radiological terrorism seems a highly unlikely scenario postulation but being cautious is still operationally necessary.

- 12.2. Umbreen Javaid and Habibollah Javan Siahmardy**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

GLOBALIZATION, INTERDEPENDENCE COOPERATION  
ORGANIZATION (ECO) AND ECONOMIC: 27.

ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) as a regional organization emerged in 1985 and after the cold war the organization expanded with gradual progress. In this article achievements and failures of ECO objectives are explained by interdependence theory in the context of globalization. It is analyzed how the speed of globalization, growth of technology and interdependence have impacted on regionalism in ECO region particularly after the Cold War. Trade, energy and transportation are the key factors of ECO which are pushed by globalization and interdependence in regional and international levels. EU, India, East Asia and China have considerably suffering the shortage of energy and are dependent on ECO as a top richest energy in the world. On the other hand ECO is also facing low standard technology and is dependent on EU, China and other advanced countries. Interdependence not only has been happening in the world, but also within the region.

- 12.3. Manzoor Ahmed and Gulawar Khan**, Lasbela University, Balochistan, Pakistan.

THE HISTORY OF BALOCH AND BALOCHISTAN:  
A CRITICAL APPRAISAL: 39.

This paper will present a critical review of the Baloch and Balochistan showing that how the Baloch have evolved to become a nation, and Balochistan from being a hinterland in Iranian plateau to a province of Pakistani federation. The paper will discuss the origin of the Baloch and examine the various theories about the origin of the Baloch nation and argue that neither the primordialist nor the modernist theories of nationhood can explain the Baloch nation. In fact, it is the ethno-symbolists that offer the best understanding of the Baloch as a nation. The Baloch nation is heterogeneous in its composition, being an admixture of various ethnic, racial, and linguistic groups over a long period of time. Baloch nationalism, however, is best understandable via the modernist theories of nationalism. The paper will contend that the Baloch nation is neither ancient nor modern because it emerged as a nation before the era of enlightenment and the French revolution. The paper will elaborate the modern Baloch nation, the birth of 'Baloch Confederacy' in its historical perspective, from the arrival of the British in 1839 to the fall of the State of

Kalat into the Pakistani federation in 1948. The paper will finally provide a brief but robust analysis on the emergence, evolution and dynamics of contemporary Baloch nationalism vis-a-vis the federation of Pakistan.

**12.4. Abdul Majid**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA: A CASE STUDY OF MUSLIM MINORITY OPPRESSION: 53.

India adopted a democratic parliamentary constitution in January 1950. This constitution enumerates all fundamental civil and political rights irrespective of religion, caste, language or region.

However, in practice these rights are denied to religious minorities and low caste and out caste Hindus called Dalits. The Muslims being the largest religious minority have faced more discrimination than any other minority. Their religious cultural identity has been under pressure and they are underrepresented in the parliament or state assembly. The rise of Hindu revivalist movements under the BJP has made the Muslims more vulnerable to Hindu extremism and intolerance.

Pakistan has raised the issue of India's atrocities in Kashmiri at the international level. It supports the Kashmiri struggle for political and civil rights and their right to decide on their own about their political future. The UN and the international community must restrain India from resorting to "state terrorism in Kashmir".

**12.5. Saira Siddiqui and Syeda Khiza Aslam**, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

**Muhammad Rashid Khan**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### CULTURAL SCENARIO OF PAKISTAN IN DEMOCRATIC AND MILITARY ERAS (1947-2013): 67.

This study investigates a politico-cultural mapping of leisure and life in Pakistan, a country in South Asia, with a political developmental period in historical perspective from its independence in 1947. A classification of ruling eras is done, and accordingly the paper carries its discussion. A few tables are presented to give the percentage of leisure-time spent, and leisure-activities pursued by Pakistani men and women. The data is from nationally represented samples of 2690 respondents in 2009, and 1294 respondents interviewed in 2012 by Gilani Research Foundation, Pakistan. The findings also include statistics from a research by the authors own empirical study of 2013, from a sample of 222 women respondents in Faisalabad City, Punjab, Pakistan.

**12.6. Muhammad Iqbal Chawla**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

THE KHALISTAN MOVEMENT OF 1984:  
A CRITICAL APPRECIATION: 81.

The month of June reminds us of the incursion by the Indian law-enforcing agencies in the Golden Temple of Amritsar in 1984 and killing of the Sikh freedom-fighters who had taken cover there along with their leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. The Sikhs who were present inside the Golden Temple were spearheading the Sikh separatist movement, known as the movement for 'Khalistan,' which refers to their Sikh-majority independent homeland. The movement for establishing such an independent Sikh state was then raging with full fury in the Indian Punjab. The Indira Gandhi Government in New Delhi had already labelled these Sikh freedom-fighters as 'terrorists' and using that pretext had attacked the Golden Temple, claiming that it was being used by the Sikhs as a hideout for their 'anti-state' activities. Indira Gandhi had intended to deal a mortal blow to the hitherto uncontrollable Sikh uprising which had outgrown its original borders of Indian Punjab and whose serious political and diplomatic ramifications were being felt internationally, specifically, in the countries where the Sikhs had emigrated from India, especially in UK and the US.

**12.7. Ahmed Usman**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

A COMPARISON OF HINDU AND MUSLIM CASTE  
SYSTEM IN SUB-CONTINENT: 91.

Caste system is an essential feature of both Hindu and Muslim societies in the sub-continent. This paper compares the dynamics of traditional caste system practiced across Hindus and Muslims of India and Pakistan respectively. Birth-ascribed statuses, definite occupations, hierarchical positioning of caste groups and endogamous form of marriage are found to be the common characteristics of caste system practiced across Indian Hindus and Pakistani Muslims. In the Hindu caste system, membership in a Jati determines the rules and regulations regarding food and touch ability for the members through socio-religious rituals of purity and impurity. In contrast the notions and rituals of pure and impure are virtually absent in Muslim Pakistan. Caste system in both India and Pakistan is decaying with time because of the increasingly urbanization. However, geographical isolation and long established social structures in rural India and Pakistan are the favorable conditions that uphold the caste practices.

- 12.8. Ghazala Abbas and Umbreen Javaid**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**PAKISTAN'S WAR ON TERRORISM AND 9/11: 99.**

Pakistan came into clash with the U.S. in 20 11 over its long-standing backing of Islamist activists. The executing of Osama bin Laden raised many questions against Pakistan's intelligence agencies. On the other hand law and order situation became worse. Pakistan's different clashes, and also Pakistan Taliban savagery, keep on claiming a great many lives. Economically Pakistan was not in a position to provide job opportunities for upcoming population. Both the government and military authorities seem unwilling to roll out basic financial improvements to pull in essential worldwide developmental aid.

- 12.9. Qamar Fatima and Khadeeja Imran**, Lahore College Women University, Lahore, Pakistan.

**POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNISATION  
IN BANGLADESH: 109.**

Political development, since very long, has been the subject of debate among the arenas of political analysts and philosophers whose list is wide ranging. It includes from classical to 20th Century's modern analysts. Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Karl Marx and so many others, due to their discontentment over the political conditions around them, presented their philosophies with a wishful thinking of progress and development of the respective civic cultures. The concern for political progress under the expression of political development became more pervasive after the Second World War. During this intellectual fermentation, a host of scholars offered a wide variety of definitional explication of the concept of political development. They all soon realised the ambiguity of the offered definition of the concept of political development. L.W. Pye defined it by using at least ten sub-concepts. This article will analyse the political development and modernisation in Bangladesh after explicating the concept of political development and modernisation which have been widely and generally accepted by the political scientists. This study will be confined to the areas: the organisation of the political system and its structural coherence, the democratic experience of the nation, and socio- economic development.

**12.10. Iqra Khalil and Naveed Ahmed**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY: CONFLICT RESOLUTION  
IN REFERENCE WITH CONSTITUTIONAL AND  
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN: 127.**

A strong army plays an important role for the defense and security of any country. Without a strong army, no country can survive smoothly. Unfortunately, in Pakistan, army remained dominant in the political and constitutional development since independence because of some loopholes in the political and constitutional system. Consequently, Pakistan had to face various military coups. In British India, Army neither tried to overrule the Constitutional and political decisions taken by the Government, nor took over the country and the same rule was followed by the Indian army after independence which ultimately strengthens their political institutions. Whereas Pakistan has to face various successful as well as unsuccessful coups which not only derail the political institutions but also destabilizes the social, economic and legal systems of the country. The purpose of this article is to critically analyze the role of army in the political and Constitutional development of Pakistan especially the role of courts in validation of the different coups imposed by military dictators. This article deals with the recent constitutional amendments and judgments delivered by superior courts and to look how far the judiciary can go to stop further military intervention in the political affairs of Pakistan?

**12.11. Zobia Kanwal**, Superior University Lahore, Pakistan.

**Muhammad Aamir Hashmi**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**INCIDENCE AND DYNAMISM OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT  
IN SOUTH ASIAN STUDENTS: 143.**

Sexual harassment has become social evil in the modern era throughout the world. It is continuously raised with the passage of time among university students and teachers. Especially female students are facing such kinds of negative activities at the workplace. Some female students create an attraction for male students at higher educational sector in Pakistan because it is natural phenomenon because it is true that the esthetic sense exists in the nature of female. It is noted that sexual harassment has become a common issue in every field of life. Especially from the social and cultural aspects it has become a dilemma of our

society. It is also found in educational institutions. It is against the dignity of humanity and especially for family ownership. The female students cannot take the report because they do not want to be mistrusted in front of their guardians.

**12.12. Naeem Ullah Khan and Sana Akhter**, University of the Punjab, Lahore

RIGHT TO INFORMATION AS AN INSTRUMENTAL  
FORCE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH ASIA: 151.

In South Asia the Right to Information (RTI) is recognized as a basic human right of every human being, and is incorporated in the form of fundamental right in the Constitutions of these countries. Free and fair access to relevant information, and participation of public in Governmental decisions making, acts as a catalyst in the transformation of the governance into the ideal governance. Therefore, Right to Information is an instrumental force to control the abuse of powers on the part of the public functionaries and make their actions accountable. In this contextual perspective the Right to Information (RTI) is perceived as a linchpin of the machinery of Good Governance, responsibility, transparency and accountability. This research paper, inter- alia, highlights that Right to Information has a closest nexus with Good Governance in a country and minimize the nepotism and corruption in the society. Hence, in South Asian Countries Right to Information regime empowers the general public *vis-à-vis* Government actions and policies

**12.13. Naumana Kiran**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

PUNJAB MIGRATION 1947: VIOLENCE AGAINST MUSLIM  
WOMEN AND THE SETTLEMENT: 161.

Large-scale migration had taken place between the borders of Pakistan and India with the announcement of independence and transfer of power from the British colonial masters to two independent states in August 1947. This paper deals with the issues including what kind of problems were faced by Muslim women in the whole process of migration? What help and support had been extended to them by the women on Pakistani side to settle down in the new country? After giving background of partition, paper will mostly focus on the months from August 1947 to December 1947 during which most of the massacre, ethnic cleansing, rape and kidnapping of women had taken place. Communal civil war 1947 of the Punjab had proved to be one of the largest campaigns of ethnic cleansing in the world history. The horrible experiences of Muslim women

included, besides bloodshed, thousands of incidents of rape, kidnapping, keeping women as hostages, forced conversion to Sikhism or Hinduism, killing and forced marriages. It was very hard to sooth the traumatic women but the settled women of West Punjab helped the migrated ones to settle down gradually.

This paper has been produced on the basis of primary source material which includes the archives of the Pakistan Movement Workers Trust. Personal narratives of the female victims are the most important source of information to build the argument in this paper, which also enriches the living history of the Punjab partition. The newspapers, biographies and autobiographies of women workers and victims are other important source materials.

**12.14. Shazia Kousar and Salman Masood**, Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### FACTORS PROMOTING FOREIGN AID DEPENDENCE IN SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES: 177.

This study used panel data approach to investigate comprehensive set of determinant of foreign aid and extent to which these determinants, domestic saving, capital formation, human capital, government expenditure, military expenditure and trade deficit, can affect foreign aid dependence in south Asian countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri- Lanka. This study used Error correction model to estimate the short run association between defined variables. The results indicate that capital formation, trade deficit, government budget deficit and military expenditure have positive and significant association with foreign aid in the long run while these determinant have positive but insignificant relationship with foreign aid in the short run except gross domestic capital formation (GDCF). However, domestic savings, human capital formation has negative and significant relationship with foreign aid in long run. The findings of the study help foreign aid policy makers, analysts, researchers and official donor.



**12.15. Faiz ur Rehman, Amna Aziz and Raja Nazakat Ali**, University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad Pakistan.

**Asghar Iqbal**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Atiq ur Rehman**, International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### ISSUES & CHALLENGES TO CROSS LOC TRADE: 193.

This study aims to explore the issues and challenges to the Cross LoC Trade which is a good gesticulation as a part of CMBs in consolidating the relations between the people living on both sides of divided Kashmir. The traders and business community across LoC have reinvigorated this initiative since its commencement as they have been dynamically involved to conduct this trade. This is the main reason that despite all the hurdles, the volume of this trade is constantly increasing. However, the local community is apathetic in this trade as goods coming from other part of LoC reach straight to the Pakistani markets through Azad Kashmir and then after repacking, these items once again reach the local markets in Azad Kashmir, making the goods is expansive and not expedient for the local peoples in Azad Kashmir. On the other hand, the Cross LoC trade has been very supportive in reducing tensions between both the traditional contenders (Indian and Pakistan) as the number of firing incidents across LoC have been greatly reduced since its derivation. Despite the success, there are certain concerns which need to be addressed immediately otherwise the future of Cross LoC trade in the existing environment looks obscure.

**12.16. Umm-e-Farwa Mubasher, Yaamina Salman, Sidra Irfan and Nasira Jabeen**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT: A RESEARCH GAP IN SOUTH ASIA: 205.

There is an emerging research area related to vision, hope, faith and intrinsic motivation as “spiritual leadership”. Researchers are presently in quest of publication channels as knockers argue whether this novel leadership theory is ominously discrete, practical, and valued for organizational triumph. The purpose of this research was to find research studies that discovered “spiritual leadership” theory to evaluate and produce the instruments, dimensions, consequences, and effects of “spiritual leadership”. Therefore, we pursued to offer an evidence well-versed solution that by what means “spiritual leadership” work, and in what way can we put on it? We led a “SLR” (Systematic Literature Review), an approach embraced from the medicinal disciplines to

synthesize research in an organized, clear, and reproducible way. A well-organized screening procedure stemmed in an ultimate sample population of 62 fitting research studies. The synthesis of these empirical research studies shown: (a) there is no agreement on the definition of “spiritual leadership” (b) The investigation discloses that there are merely three frequently cited (73%) dimensions which have been verified empirically by means of both Quantitative and Qualitative Methods. These are Altruistic Love, Hope and Faith proposed by Fry et al 2003. 2005. 2008 (Table 3). Rest of the 27% dimensions have been least tested empirically and cited. (c) Empirical authentication of “spiritual leadership” models other than Fry 2003. 2005. 2008 which are contributing 27% of empirical and 75% of the conceptual/review studies needs to be done in establishments like schools, cities, police, military units, and for profit officialdoms with numerous sample dimensions for authentication of these models (d) “Spiritual Leadership” theory is being examined crossways in a diversity of settings and cultures but there is a significant research gap in this area of research (where the Spiritual Leadership is being studied in organizational contexts) in South Asian countries including Pakistan India, and Sri Lanka etc. (e) “spiritual leadership” is a practical leadership theory that aids organizations and mends the well-being of groups. This scholarship backs to the advancement of “spiritual leadership” notion and practice. Also, this scholarship contributes to the practice for piloting Systematic Literature Reviews in the arena of management, stressing an operative process for plotting out thematically, and inspecting holistically, novel research themes.

**12.17. Rehana Saeed Hashmi**, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Aila Sajid**, Kinnard College for Women, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### KASHMIR CONFLICT: THE NATIONALISTIC PERSPECTIVE (A PRE-PARTITION PHENOMENON): 219.

This paper argues with the changing narrative of Kashmir conflict in international arena, which is generally taken as an inter-state conflict between India and Pakistan. While this conflict must be viewed as an indigenous struggle for economic and social justice with its roots tracing back to 1846. This is also an effort to delink Kashmir from being merely an inter-state conflict to the conflict being a local Kashmiri struggle to preserve their identity based on distinct ethnicity. To understand the nature of conflict in true sense, Kashmir conflict is divided into two phases -pre- partition and post partition period. Many proposals are put forward by

various stake holders to resolve the conflict in Kashmir, but rigidity in attitudes at both sides India and Pakistan has made the situation worse. All concerned parties are having different perspective over Kashmir as per their specific interests. Peace process dynamics are weak with least attention from United States and other major powers to resolve the issue. The paper ends with the certain recommendations to resolve the issue.

**12.18. Syed Umar Hayat** and **Altafullah**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

**ALLAMAH RAGHIB AHSAN AND PAKISTAN MOVEMENT:  
AN ASSESSMENT: 235.**

This study is not a conventional one rather the subaltern pattern has been taken as a model to understand the contribution of a leader who played a very significant role in the Pakistan Movement for a long span of time for the sake of the nation without focusing his personal interests. That is why, despite very valuable contribution of All amah Raghieb Ahsan, his name has so far been in the dormant for the common readers of the discipline of history. But it is generally understood that without proper understanding of the contribution of the leaders who stood in the second or third stages of leadership who prepared proper ground for the implementation of the idea of Pakistan. To understand the role of Allamah Raghieb Ahsan in the Pakistan movement it seems to be important to quote here a portion of famous historian Toynbee's statement - "I find that in a general way the growth of a society can be measured in terms of the increasing power of self-determination won by society's leaders. and I believe that the future fate of civilization lies in the hands of this minority of creative persons (Arnold Toynbee)."

**12.19. Muhammad Naveed Qaisar**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.  
**Amjad Abbas Khan**, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**PAKISTAN-IRAN RELATIONS IN  
A REGIONAL CONTEXT: 247.**

Since inception, Pakistan and Iran have been experiencing good relations but sometimes due to new requirements and changes in the global politics both the neighbours also witnessed some challenges as well. This paper will explore whether Pakistan and Iran will be able to develop close strategic relationship with each other in the near future. However, Pakistan has already established its strategic relationship with Iran's regional rival Saudi Arabia. On the other side after 9/11, Iran has been trying to build

closer relationship with Pakistan's enduring rival India. For how long, that trajectory would affect Pakistan and Iran relations. The paper will also highlight Iran's developing strategic relationship with Russia and China and it is expected that such development would prevent Iran from moving closer towards India.

**12.20. Zahir Shah, Manzoor Ahmad, Zahid Ali Khan Marwat and Naveeda Yousaf,** Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Pakistan.

AN APPRAISAL OF JUSTICE IN PAKISTAN FROM THE  
PRISM OF PLATONIC JUSTICE: 261.

Justice is a precondition of human existence in any civilized society. It is essential for the peace, stability and harmony of the state. The idea of justice occupies a prominent place in the political philosophy of Plato. He was dissatisfied with the then existing disintegrating conditions in Athens, therefore in order to save Athens from collapse, he gave his concept of ideal and just society where absolute justice reigned. Plato concept of justice is twofold that is individually it is a 'human virtue' which makes an individual excellent and self-consistent while socially it is a social consciousness which makes a harmonious society. Presently Pakistan is passing through a hard time. injustice in both individual and social sphere has degraded the society. The paper explains Plato's concept of justice and relates the concept with the state of affairs in Pakistan. The study discusses Plato's concept of justice answering the questions as is Platonic concept of justice practicable in a society like Pakistan? Does justice prevail in Pakistan? What factors are responsible for injustices in our society? How justice can bring peace and harmony in Pakistan?

**13. *Mujallah Tarikh wa Saqafat-e Pakistan*, Jild No. 28, Shumara 1, Shumara Musalsal 55, January-June 2017, 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](mailto:mujallahpjhc@yahoo.com)**

**13.1. Dr. Hanif Khalil**, Associate Professor, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

پشتو اور آریائی زبانوں کا تہذیبی و لسانی رشتہ: 7.

Most of the historians and linguists have placed Pashto language into the Arian family of languages and then into the sub branch of Indo-Iranian group of languages. Sanskrit and Zhand are the other two ancient languages of the relevant civilizations. By putting a glance on the historical linguistic and socio-cultural background of the said languages it has been cleared that Pashto influenced languages from time to time. Indus Valley Civilization had accepted the or linguistic impacts of the Pakhtuns in the region. Before Islamic era Vadic literature prevailed in the sub-continent therefore the article would establish the relation between vadic literature and the Pakhtuns. The present study tried to explain that Pakhtuns tribes had played a vital role during that time which definitely leads to the historical linguistics and particularly the relation of Pashto with other Indo-Arian languages. Arians had brought India the Vadic civilization which Pakhtun culture and geography had impacted along-with Dravidian culture. Therefore, the linguistic influence of Indo-Arian languages from Pashto is also natural. This paper presents a cultural and linguistic study in historical context with the help of relevant references.

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

**Dr. Fazl e Rabbi**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, National Institute of Modern Language, Islamabad.

مسئلہ کشمیر اور امریکی پالیسی (1990ء کی دہائی میں): 27.

The decade of 1990's was marked by a shift in the US policy on the issue of Kashmir. According to US policy both Pakistan and India should resolve their dispute over Kashmir through negotiations and confidence building measures. To ensure human rights protection, it cut off aid to India for human rights violations in Jammu Kashmir. Similarly, it insisted Pakistan

to stop supporting the militant groups in Kashmir and even it was about to declare Pakistan as a terrorist state on the issue. Pakistan was upset with the US policy, as the latter pressurized the former for supporting the Kahsmiri liberation movement. When the issue of Kashmir brought South Asia to the brink of a nuclear confrontation (1990 and 1999), the US played the role of crisis management cataylist between the two countries that resulted in a peaceful withdrawal of troops, and restrained to play any role in the resolution of the Kashmir problem. The question of plebiscite, election, human rights violations in the Indian held Kashmir, the link between the nuclear issue and Kashmir and the role of the US as a mediator. are some of the issues that exposed the inconsistency of US policy towards the issue of Kashmir in the 1990s. In this context, the present research paper provides academic and impartial analysis of US policy towards the issue of Kashmir during 1990s and its impact on Pak-US relations as well.

**13.3. Dr. Shahid Nawaz**, Assistant Professor, Department of Urdu, University of Sargodha.

اردوناول: برطانوی عہد میں برصغیر کی تاریخ و ثقافت کا امین: 49.

Literature is an alternate source of presenting and archiving history and culture all over the world. Undoubtedly, Social Sciences like Anthropology, Sociology and history, have studied and archived the cultures of the world, but literature usually presents and interprets it in “new creative” ways. This creative angle may be used to understand and analyze the culture and history of any area. Subcontinent since ancient times has had a great cultural history with its vast geography. The multi-layered culture and history of subcontinent have been documented in different languages and literatures. Urdu, a relatively modern language is an example of such treasure. It has presented and documented the culture in forms of poetry and novel in a mature way. Many Urdu novelists have presented the culture of undivided subcontinent in an objective manner. This study will analyze the “manner” and “way” the Urdu novel used to present the cultural history of subcontinent. This will hopefully helps to shed a new light on the subcontinent’s collective culture.

**13.4. Zulfiqar Ali Qureshi**, Assistant Professor, Department of Muslim Media and Communication Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**Muhammad Ali Leghari**, Assistant Professor, Department of Muslim History, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

اسلام کا تصور تفریح اور ابلاغیات: 61.

The meaning of the word Islam is peace and tranquillity. Islam as compared to other religion is the modern as well as dynamic religion. Holy Quran is the last divine book of Allah and Human being is the main topic of discussion. Allah Almighty has blessed human being with the gifts of speaking, listening, and understanding along with other senses and has deputed him. Every human being is blessed with different attributes of looks, wisdom, understanding and tolerance. Some people feel entertained with the vocal power, other with beautiful scenery, human beauty, games and reading and writing good literature, observing religious obligations, doing social work or by playing or watching games. Hence, the word entertainment has no limits. This article highlights the concept of entertainment in Islamic perspective.

**13.5. Bushra Subhan**, Ph.D Research Scholar, Taxila Institute of Asian Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

عہد نبوی اور دور حاضر میں خواتین کی پیشہ ورانہ سرگرمیوں کا تقابلی جائزہ: 77.

Islamic society introduces its followers with their own identity. In Muslim society male acts as the protector and a female is considered as the backbone of the family. The discussion about the emerging role of Muslim women as professional or career oriented, their equal opportunities and challenges has vital importance in the Muslims platform. The present paper discusses with such issues that how and to what extent is social justice understood and applied to professional women in Muslim Society? Though the Islamic law provides her full protection and presents varied examples in supporting these issues. Even though, the obvious disparity of rights are found among different aspects of social justice. There are different questions arises regarding this, as how can the intellectual level of women is less than a man, while at absence of the man, the woman is responsible for her home as the protector, guardian and as a reformer? How can be the Muslim woman considered unreliable in specific societal matters, however the one fourth portion of the "Shariah" is depend upon Hazrat Ayesha's jurisprudence? Why there is no consideration of mental torture as social injustice that is one aspect of domestic violence? Whereas the reality of human is the combination of soul and body. Despite

facing such challenges, women continuously contribute efforts with full of determination in history and present will definitely show marvelous success in future. Actually, the difference between the two opposite genders, their behaviors like tension, intensity, pleasure, beauty, deformities, affections and abhorrence are natural responses depending upon their current circumstances. The need is to promote tolerance and positive behaviors from both sides for the stability of the family system.

**13.6. Muhammad Amir Iqbal**, Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Iqbaiaat, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

فکر اقبال میں اسلامی شعائر کی اہمیت: 91.

Iqbal's view regarding the symbols of Islam and rituals has been discussed in this research article. Monotheism has been explained in his poetry with different and authentic references. The Holy Prophet (SAW) as a perfect model has been described by him from various ages. Iqbal has said that the Holy Prophet's migration from his motherland teaches us the lesson of patriotism irrespect of nationalism. The importance of prayers has been highlighted in detail in the article. We have also been told about Aazaan as it reflects the Islamic concept of life. Islamic concepts, such as Sajda, Fast, Alms and Hajj have been narrated in a special way. As a Muslim philosopher, Iqbal explored Islamic rituals, various concepts and its purpose very eloquently. The article investigates the importance of these Islam.

**13.7. Naqeebullah Ehsaas**, Phil Scholar and **Dr. Javed Iqbal**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pashto, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

پشتو ادب میں تحقیق کے ارتقائی سفر کا تنقیدی مطالعہ: 105.

The progress and decline in the field of research has a deep relation with nations, socioeconomic development. In almost every society where the field of research has a stable traditions, are directed towards the pathway of evolutionary progress. The ancient biographies in Pashto are significantly indicated research activities through poetical and prose version, which provide strong evidences in the period between 900 to 1200 AH. This undoubtedly considered to be the golden age of Pashto research but the credit goes to orientalist who later empowered the linguistic and literary tradition in 20th and 21st century where research in Pashto was brought forth into the mainstream. In this paper the progressive journey of Pashto literature is brought under perspective. The different ages and periods where various researches were produced are



critically analysed. It is also highlighted in the paper that to what extent and how far the tradition or provision of research materials have helped the modern Pashto literary platforms.

**14. *Mujallah Tarikh wa Saqafat-e Pakistan*, Jild No. 28, Shumara 2, Shumara Musalsal 56, July-December 2017, 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](mailto:mujallahpjhc@yahoo.com)**

**14.1. Dr. Fazl e Rabbi**, Assistant Professor and **Munazzah Mubarik**, Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, National Institute of Modern Language, Islamabad.

پاکستان میں مقامی حکومتی نظام: ایک تاریخی اور تنقیدی جائزہ: 7.

The devolution of power in the structure of local government is the most effective way of enhancing public participation in the political affairs at grass root levels. This paper examines the process of decentralization in Pakistan. It provides an in-depth analysis of the historical overview of local government reforms starting with pre-independent period up to the current political setup. It is an interesting paradox that every representative political government in Pakistan has simply ignored the importance of local self-government and undermined these structure reforms, while each of the three military regimes of General. Ayub Khan, General. Zia-ul-Haq and Gen. Pervez Musharraf, has initiated and implemented the local self-governments reforms. Since the inception of Pakistan, negligence of decentralization by the politicians, the bureaucratic control, dictatorial apprehension, eventually led local government plans to regression. Comparative analyses of three systems of local self-government introduced by the dictatorial regimes have been made and the motives behind every local government plan and the potential impacts have also been explored.

**14.2. Muhammad Ibrar Zahoor**, Assistant Professor and **Zafar Muhayyuddin**, Lecturer, Department of History, University of Sargodha.

انجمن حمایتِ اسلام لاہور کی ادبی اور تعلیمی خدمات (1934ء-1884ء): ایک تجزیاتی مطالعہ: 31.

Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore was established in 1884 in Colonial Lahore. Few notable Lahori Muslims realized that the Punjabi Muslims were lagging behind in the field of education. Resultantly, they were unable to compete economically and politically with other religious communities. They thought that the Muslims of Punjab need educational

renaissance on the same lines that had already been started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Aligarh. Its objectives included written and verbal rejoinder to the opponents of Islam, the propagation of tenets of Islam and the arrangements for education of Muslim girls and boys. To realize these objectives, the Anjuman started collecting money from wealthy Muslims within and outside India. It was really a modest beginning. However, with the sincerity of purpose and continuous efforts, Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam became one of the biggest organizations of social services during the first half of the twentieth century. The period under study covers the first fifty years of its educational and literary services for the Muslims of Punjab. The educational institutions included religious seminaries, schools and colleges of general education, vocational training institutes, a Unani-Medicine college, libraries and Himayat-i-Islam Press. The press played a very important role in the publication activities through which newspaper, magazines, books and monthly reports were published extensively and then circulated generously to propagate the views of Anjuman and thereby Muslims of the Punjab. This study is an analysis of the genesis and growth of these institutions and educational and literary services rendered by them during the first fifty years of the Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore.

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

فیروز خان نون کا تحریک پاکستان اور سیاست میں کردار (1945ء-1958ء): 41.

Firoz Khan Noon was the seventh prime-minister of Pakistan. From 1947 to 1958 there was quick changes in this office. In 1951, Liaquat Ali Khan the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was assassinated. The study of this period and an indepth study of this office that is Prime Minister office is intriguing for the historians. Throughout Pakistan History till today, we observe that this office has no safety valves, its open for all sort intrigues and destructions. The politicians of opposition crave for this office and at the same time they make it vulnerable. No doubt politics is a game of change, but still sanctity of office must prevail and people who matter in this business must pursue to maintain dignity and continuity of office. For it discipline and respect is must. Like their army counter-part they must respect their commander, army has never punished their highest office occupant retired or in service at public plat form. They protect them and give them safe passage to flee Major General Iskander Mirza or General Pervez Musharaf are the examples. Inquiries may continues but no

rational result ever comes out. Argument is not to punish army chief, the quest is how to protect public mandate, whether to some it is right or wrong. How to establish the writ of majority without desecration of the highest public office. Like in army inner evaluatory system is to be appreciated. Feroz Khan Noon remained Prime Minister for short period of nine months. His efforts to secure Gawadar area in Balochistan, inspite of continues interference from non-political and political forces he played his innings well. He left the office because of Major General Iskander Mirza take over of country.

**14.4. Dr. Noorul Amin**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Islamia College University, Peshawar.

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

اسلامیہ کالج لاہور کے قیام میں افغانستان کا کردار: 59.

This research study explores the contribution of the state of Afghanistan in the establishment of Islamia College Lahore (Punjab). Different elites and dignitaries of Afghanistan such as Amir Habibullah Khan, Prince Nasrullah, Dr. Abdul Ghani, Najaf Ali, Muzafar Khan Marwat, Nabi Bakhsh and Sultan Muhammad Khan extended their respective supports for the uplift of Islamia College Lahore from time to time. Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam which paved the way for the establishment of Islamia College Lahore in 1892 played a key role in bringing close links between the Muslims of India and Afghanistan. Indeed, common religious orientations and spiritual attachment provided cementing force to the Muslim population across the border. Being a Muslim state, Afghanistan provided its due support in the establishment of Islamia College Lahore. Hence, the present piece of research focuses on the contribution of Afghanistan in the establishment and promotion of the aforementioned educational institution.

**14.5. Zakariyya Virk**, 18 Ocean Ave, Maple, ON L6A 2X7, Canada.

مسلمان سائنسدانوں کی تنقیدی اور تجزیاتی صلاحیت: 73.

Thesis has been developed in this short article that medieval Muslim scientists were endowed with critical thinking and analytical ability. Critical thinking is a reflective and analytical style of thinking, with its basis in logic, rationality, and synthesis. It means asking questions like: why is that so? Where is the evidence? How good is that evidence? Is this a good

argument? Is it biased? Is it verifiable? What are the alternative explanations? Critical thinking moves us beyond mere description and into the realms of scientific inference and reasoning. This is what enables discoveries to be made. Some have defined critical thinking as reflective skepticism. Some western scholars have alleged that Muslim scientist did not make any significant contributions to scientific knowledge. all they did was translated and preserved the ancient Greek heritage. An attempt has been in this article to prove in this short article that Muslim scientists were true scientists in their own right, modern in their outlook. they were not mere translator and copyists. They made original contributions in various scientific disciplines. Their Arabic translations of works of antiquity brought about renaissance in Europe. Their books were used in European universities and medical schools for hundreds of years. Medieval Muslim scientists employed accuracy, precision, observation, and logic as well as critical and analytical thinking throughout their scientific works, In this regards views of three outstanding Muslim scientists, in fact free thinkers of Islam, like al-Razi, Ibn al-Haitham, and al-Biruni has been explained to substantiate the thesis.

**14.6. Dr. Sajid Mahmood Awan**, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

قیام پاکستان: مختلف نقطہ ہائے نظر: 83.

Intellectual discourse and divergence of opinions about the partition of Indo Sub-continent and the creation of two separate independent states of India and Pakistan can be classified into four major categories so far as the present study is concerned. An unbiased and impartial approach has been applied to design the theoretical framework of this study keeping in view the four major opinions i.e. to observe the creation of Pakistan in the light of (i) International Rivalry between Communism and Capitalism (ii) Economic Controversy between Agriculturalists and Industrialists (iii) Divide and Rule Policy of the British Colonial Empire and (iv) Ideological Basis. Each of the opinion with its own interesting features tries to define and interpret the establishment of Pakistan in its own way. Taking a holistic view of the partition in general and analyzing the creation of Pakistan in the light of different views in particular is the hallmark of this academic endeavour.

**14.7. Syed Mubashir Hussain Shah**, Student Phil Iqbaaliyaat, AIU, Islamabad.

**Akhtar Rasool Bodla**, Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

حضرت کاکاؒ صاحب کی زندگی کے مختلف گوشے: 97.

Hazrat Kaka Sahib was a famous sufi said in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He was a God-fearing man who always practiced and taught his disciple to serve humanity irrespective of creed, race and religion in order to please the Almighty Allah. In the said article, different aspects of Hazrat Kaka Sahib are highlighted. His message was very clear that every human being is worthy of respect and love, therefore, it is the duty of all to spread love, peace and harmony in the society. He always stood for truth and justice. His teachings are still a beacon of life for those who want to live a happy and contented life.

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

**Dr. Shahbaz Khan**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Studies Centre, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

قبائلی علاقہ جات (فاٹا) میں اصلاحاتی کاوش 2016ء: تاریخ کے تناظر میں : 124.

The reform process in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan is currently under heated debate. The changing scenario of the region on the one hand and the growing demand of the people of FATA on the other, has compelled the central government not only to introduce reforms in the existing administrative structure and laws related to these areas but also to initiate a comprehensive implementation process in FATA. Although different governments in Pakistan have taken various steps in order to introduce reforms in the tribal belt of the country located along with Pak-Afghan border but due to certain reasons major parts of those reforms could not be implemented yet. Hence, this article is an effort to pinpoint some of the important reform initiatives undertaken by various governments from time to time to bring these areas into the national politics. The piece, however, analyses especially the recently introduced reform package i.e., the Recommendations of the FATA Reforms Committee of August 2017.

**14.9. Choudhary Abdul Ghafoor**, Muslim University, Ali Garh, Principal Teacher Training College, Lahore.

**Dr. Anjam Tahirah**, Assistant Professor, Lahore College for Women, Lahore.

امیر خسرو اور حسن سجزی کی عسکری خدمات : دونوں کی زندگیوں کا موازنہ: 139.

Amir Khusrau and Hasan Sijzi are the well known poetic personalities, scholars and men of mystic orientations in the History of Medieval India. . They both have compiled the excellent discourses of their mentor/ spiritual guide and influential Chishti Sufi Hazrat Nizam ud Din Auliya named: Fawaid ul Fawad and Afzal ul Fawad. Both friends were appointed to the military ranks and assigned the positions, thus they had a considerable experience and knowledge of military affairs of the estate. Their writings trace the military details and strategies. During Ala Ud Din Khalji reign (1296- 1316) Hasan Sijzi rendered military service at Lucknauti and Devgir. His life was based in the military camp. On one occasion he has written about the delay of his salary in Fawaid ul Fawad. As compare to Amir Khusrau, Hasan Sijzi spent more time as a soldier. This write up is related to a comparative study of military life Amir Khusrau and Amir Hasan Sijzi.

**14.10. Muhammad Fayaz Anwar**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Islamia University, Bahawalpur.

سرد جنگ کے بعد امریکہ کی پاکستان سے متعلق خارجہ پالیسی : ایک تجزیہ: 153.

In 1989, Soviet Union withdrew its forces from Afghanistan. Later on, with the collapse of the Soviet Union. the bipolar system of the world changed into unipolar system of the world. In its result, the United States of America emerged as the sole super power of the world. The collapse of USSR removed the major concern of US cold war foreign policy of containment of Communism. At the same time the decade long Iran–Iraq war exhausted the Iranian revolutionaries and decreased their military capability to a level that they ceased to pose any serious threat to the US interests in the region. Consequently, South Asia was placed at the less priority areas of the world in the US foreign policy goals. and resultantly Pakistan lost its previous importance of being the Cold War ally. The Issue of Nuclear Non-Proliferation became the of priority concern in the US foreign policy goals. It imposed sanctions against Pakistan. In this article with this background, the US post cold war policy towards Pakistan has been discussed.

**14.11. Dr. Abdul Waheed**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pakistan Languages, AIOU, Islamabad.

**Malik Akhtar Hussain**, Assistant Professor, Law Department, AIOU, Islamabad.

اردو اور ہندی کے لسانی روابط : تاریخی تناظر: 165.

Urdu and Hindi are considered to be two different languages due to their script. The general perception about these languages is also same, but in-depth study reveals close cultural and linguistic ties between them. There is no history of Hindi Language before Fort William College and there is ambiguity about its name as well. It's a bare fact that the British in Fort William College have created the difference between these two languages after changing their script. This article has searched out such similarities and differences between the two languages in historical perspective-

**14.12. Amanullah Baloch**, M.Phil Scholar, Department of Balochi, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

**Dr. Shehbaz Khan**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

مکرانی بلوچوں کی شادی بیاہ: ایک جائزہ: 171.

Culture is a component of norms and social behaviour of human society which plays a vital role in building up a society. A culture is a way of life of a group of people, the behaviours, beliefs, values, and symbols that they accept, generally without thinking about them, and that are passed along by communication and imitation from one generation to the next. Some aspects of human behaviour such as language, social practices such as kinship and marriage, in other components are expressive such as art, music and dance. If anyone is interested in knowing the culture and cultural values of a nation, then it is mandatory to know the basic components of culture. One of the chief component of culture is the marriage system. Marriage is a universal institute all over the world and it is the primary unit of the family, without the institution of marriage the family is incomplete. Marriage can be recognised by a state, an organization or religious authority, a tribe group, a local community or peers. The Baloch nation has a rich culture with respect to marriage. This research article reflects whole norms, values and customs of different types of marriages in Baloch society in general and in Mekran in particular.

**14.13. Professor Dawar Khan Dawood**, Research Officer, Board of Pashto Literature, Peshawar.

**Dr. Syed Zafarullah Bakhshali**, Assistant Professor, Department of Pashto, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan.

بلوچستان کے پشتو شعر و ادب اور سلطان محمد صابر: ایک تجزیہ: 181.



Abstract Sultan Muhammad Sabir born in Quetta in 1925 and died in 2008. He was a scholar and researcher of Pashto language and literature. His contribution in Pashto journalism is matchless. Besides Pashto he also know Arabic, Persian and English languages. His forefathers belong to ghilzai tribe of Pashtuns who had been migrated from Afghanistan to Quetta Baluchistan in the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman. He has been a member of Pakistan academy of letters and academic council of the University of Baluchistan. This article presents a short life sketch and works of this great literary-gure of Baluchistan

**15. Oriental College Magazine, Jild No. 92, Shumara No. 3, Shumara Musalsal 345, ISSN: 1991-7007, Editor: Muhammad Javed, Organization: Punjab University Oriental College, Lahore. Email: [editor\\_ocm@yahoo.com](mailto:editor_ocm@yahoo.com)**

**15.1. Imteyaz Abdul Qadir**, Research Scholar of Urdu Kashmir University, Sri Nagar.

علی گڑھ تحریک: اغراض و مقاصد: 7.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a true well wisher of the Muslims of the Sub-continent. He served his nation in multiple ways but his main claim to fame was his initiative of Ali Garh Movement. Though this movement was basically meant for educating the Muslims of the Sub-continent yet it also proved to be a watershed in the political sphere of the Sub-continent. Sir Syed dedicated all his energies for the success of his movement. The role of this movement has also been very crucial in the Pakistan Movement. This article highlights the aims and objective of Ali Garh Movement.

**15.2. Nabeel Mushtaq**, Lecturer in Urdu, Govt. Degree College, Kahna Nau, Lahore.

سرسید کا مقام : حالی و شبلی کی اردو شاعری کی روشنی میں : 23.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is known as a Muslim reformer of the 19th century. He played an important role in introducing modern Urdu verse and prose. He himself was a prominent author, editor and compiler. Altaf Husain Hali is a well known poet, prose writer and critic etc. Shibli Naumani is another great name of Urdu literature. Shibli was a distinguished scholar, writer and poet. Hali and Shibli were close companions of Sir Syed. They discussed the personality and achievements of Sir Syed in their verses. The article analyses the status of Sir Syed in the light of the verse of the said two great names of Urdu.

**15.3. Ameer Hamza Jasra**, Assistant Professor of Urdu, Govt. Post Graduate College, Jauharabad, Khoshab.

قیام پاکستان اور نفاذ اردو کی کوششیں: 41.

Urdu, after Persian, is the great repository of Islamic literature. Hence it stood for the Muslims' identity in the Sub-continent. It faced resistance by the Hindu majority who wanted promotion of Hindi written in Devanagari script. This was unacceptable for the Muslims who could not even think of abandoning it as it had become identical to the Muslims of the Sub-continent. Urdu has also been one of the causes of establishing of

Pakistan. Unluckily, due to clashing interest of the ruling elite, Urdu could not become official language of Pakistan. This article sheds light on the efforts employed for making Urdu official language as well as reviews the institutions established for this purpose.

**15.4. Khadim Husain**, Ph.D, Lecturer in Urdu, Govt. Diyal Sing College, Lahore.

تصدق حسین خالد کی شعری اسلوبیات: 63.

Dr. Tasadduq Husain Khalid is the pioneer of modern Urdu poetry. The writing style of Dr Khalid is unique owing to his peculiar diction, dialect and structure. His style is influenced and formulated by socio-cultural and literary traditions of his time. While conducting a stylistic analysis of a piece of poetry, emphasis is laid down on sub disciplines of stylistic: phonetic, diction, syntax and semantics. Dr Khalid used all these sub disciplines in his verse to create musicality, melody and enchanting effect. His style is embellished with captivating diction, spell-bounding structure and impressive purity of thoughts. This article is a stylistic analysis of Tasadduq Husain Khalid's poetry.

**15.5. Younas Hasan**, Assistant Professor of Urdu, Govt. Islamia College, Kasur.

قراۃ العین حیدر کے ناولوں کی زبان ایک لسانی مطالعہ: 79.

Qurratulain Hyder presented various dialects of Urdu language in her novels. These shades bring forth the different accents, natures and cultures of the language which are spoken in different regions and tracts of the Sub-continent. Her characters introduce variegated references and aspects of dialects spoken in their social set-up and culture. Examples are found of dropping or enlarging sounds in her novels. Various substitutes of words are also employed. These changes of sounds, accents and words are made mostly by illiterate persons. All these changes indicate some linguistic aspects.

**15.6. Hasan Naushahi**, Lecturer in Urdu, Govt. Zamindar Post Graduate College, Gujrat

مشفق خواجہ کی تحقیقی خدمات: ایک مطالعہ: 105.

Mushfiq Khawaja was a great researcher, critic, poet and columnist. Collecting rare books and manuscripts remained his passion all his life. He always chooses such topics that fill the vacuum of literary history. His books and articles have the status of reference in the field of research. He always expresses his conclusion with logic and literary ethics. He is

especially quoted for his renditions of Jaiza Makhtotat Urdu, Khush Marka Zeba, Iqbal Ahmad Din, Tehqeeq Nama and Kulyat e Yagana. This article revolves around Mushfiq Khawja's research interests.

**15.7. Farida Anjum**, Ph.D Scholar, (Kashmir Studies) Punjab University Oriental College, Lahore.

کشمیری زبان و ادب کے لئے یورپی ماہر لسانیات ڈاکٹر مارک ارل سٹین کی خدمات: 125.

Dr. Mark Aurel Stein was a renowned Orientalist. He had been affiliated with University of the Punjab, Lahore as Sanskrit teacher as well as its registrar. He showed interest in Kashmiri language and literature. He travelled to Kashmir where he collected folklores of Kashmir and made a comprehensive catalogue of rare Sanskrit books. Besides his other services, he edited and published Rajatirangni, the famous treatise on Kashmiri language and culture. This, article covers life and literary services of Dr Aurel Stein.

**15.8. Shahnaz Akhtar**, Ph.D Scholar (Urdu), Govt. College University, Lahore.

جوش کی تنقید نگاری: 137.

Josh Malihabadi was a famous poet and writer of the twentieth century Urdu literature. As compared to his prose, his poetry is more popular and well known in literary circles of Urdu. Besides poetry, he also expressed his thoughts and views about literary criticism. Establishing his critical thoughts, his auto biographical book Yaado Ki Baraat and his other essays and writings have been taken into consideration.

**15.9. Muhammad Asghar**, Assistant Professor of Urdu, Govt. Post Graduate Islamia College, Gujranwala.

ژولیان: فرانس کا اردو فکشن نگار : 149.

Julian Columbeau, French national, is an emerging figure in Urdu literature. His proficiency in Urdu language makes him a distinctive figure among the Orientalists. Up till now, his literary asset comprises two collections of short stories namely Chorangi and Zahid aur du Kahanian. He has also produced three novelettes: Saghar, Meerajee Kay Liye and Munir Jaffery Shaheed combined in one volume. He has realistic approach towards human characters in society and deals with their issues. His keen observation, deep insight and profound creative ability have merged together to make him a prominent fiction writer of Urdu.

**16. *PAKISTAN, Annual Research Journal*, Vol. 53, 2017, ISSN: 1990-6579, Editor: Dr. Fakhr-ul-Islam (Director Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar, Organization: Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar.**

**Website: [www.pscpesh.org](http://www.pscpesh.org). Email: [psc@uop.edu.pk](mailto:psc@uop.edu.pk)**

**16.1. Farah Gul Baqai**, Senior Research Fellow and  
**Iffat Humayun Khan**, Research Fellow, NIHCR, Quaid-i-Azam  
University, Islamabad.

JENKINS CORRESPONDENCE WITH MOUNTBATTEN  
ON PUNJAB IN 1947: 1.

Jenkins correspondence with Mountbatten is very important from the point of view of the topic of this research. In-depth analysis of the telegrams, fortnightly reports, letters and finally memoranda, help us in understanding the actual situation behind the scene. It clearly depicts the callous approach of the British towards the Indians. When actually they had to decide something, they shirked from their responsibilities. Mountbatten's, Jenkins's and Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck's main concern was to send home safely their own forces and citizens. The British ranks and files were tired and exhausted after the Second World War and communal affairs had taxed their endurance level to the hilt. However, the British would not like to accept who actually brought India to this conflagration. They laid all blame on the shoulders of Muslim and non-Muslim communal groups. The other factor on which they had focused their attention was to keep the new states in the Commonwealth of Nations. Mountbatten was dealing with Nehru and Jinnah quite tactfully. Jinnah was adamant to secure separate homeland for the Muslims, but he was given a truncated Pakistan. Nehru demanded united India. Mountbatten showed him the glimpse of India after transfer of power in an early draft, which depicted India as fragmented. Nehru was flabbergasted. To cool him down VP. Menon was invited at Mashobra (Kashmir) and the new plan was drafted. With hindsight, it seemed that Mountbatten was trying to keep the two leaders under his influence by showing them the bleaker side of the picture if they did not act on his advice.

**16.2. Sajjad Ali**, Ph.D Scholar, Institute of Communication Studies University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Noshina Saleem**, Assistant Professor and Acting Director, Institute of Communication Studies University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### JOURNALIST'S KNOW-HOW ABOUT JOURNALISTIC CODE OF ETHICS AND LAWS IN CRISIS REPORTING AND ITS IMPLICATIONS: 27.

The study aims to analyze the level of awareness of media professionals about the national and international laws and ethics in crisis and conflict reporting and its effects on their performance. Journalists are facing problems in the coverage of crisis and conflict due to lack of national and international laws and ethics. For this study, the researchers used quantitative methodology, while survey technique was used for data collection. The researchers used questionnaire consisted 19 close-ended questions as data collection tool, whereas, random sampling method was used and collected data from 635 journalists in Peshawar, Charsadda and Swat districts. The data was interpreted through Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS: version-19). The study revealed that (53%) of the journalists have poor knowledge about laws and ethics, while (66.1%) have less awareness about Geneva Convention of 1949. The research also disclosed that (64.4%) of them have less understanding regarding Additional Protocol & International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-1960), (69.9%) haven't awareness about the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1738 of 2006, (76.1%) of them have no knowledge about Charter of Safety of Journalists' working in war zones (2008), whereas (62.9%) of the media professionals have poor understanding of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity 2012. The research explored too that (63.3%) of the journalists have knowledge regarding Article 19 of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. The study confirmed the hypothesis on the base of correlation test that Laws and ethics .091 with a significant value of 0.049 with journalists' performance. From the statistical values, it is confirmed that there is a positive relationship between Laws & ethics and performance. The laws and policies related to the crises reporting management are not implemented in the fields but only explained and defined in the papers, so their implementation required for the enhancement of journalists' performance.

- 16.3. Manzoor Khan Afridi**, Assistant Professor and Chairman, and **Ali Jibran**, Ph.D Scholar (International Relations), Department of Politics and IR, International Islamic University, Islamabad.)

**ROLE OF MILITARY IN POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN  
PAKISTAN: 1947 TO 1958: 43.**

It was made clear at the time of inception of Pakistan by the founding father, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, and Pakistan's military officers that the military would remain aloof from politics. This study investigates that why this "aloofness" of the military in politics could not be maintained from 1947-1958. The study takes two factors responsible for the active role of the military in politics-security threats from India and Afghanistan to Pakistan in the early years after establishment of Pakistan and failure of political parties in Pakistan to evolve a democratic political structure and deliver according to the demands of the masses. The current study will discuss the role played by Pakistan military in politics and society after analyzing security threat and failure of political parties to deliver that provided a vacuum to the military to become a major decision maker in Pakistan politics and society.

- 16.4. Naeem Ullah Khan**, (LLB, LLM, Ph.D Scholar) Assistant Professor, University Law College, University of Punjab, Lahore.

**LEGAL EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN:  
PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES: 58.**

Societies survive on the support of a fundamental pillar called justice and Legal Education is one of the foremost factors which can bring about justice and fair play in the social lives of people. Considering its influence, the significance of legal education can never be denied, especially in this digital age. When the world is transforming its legal education into smarter law schools and digital casebooks, Legal education acts as an instrument for economic development and speedy, expeditious and inexpensive justice. Lawyers play important role in the development of economy along with the reputation of their country. Due to lack of specialized pool of legal experts, Pakistan has lost two important arbitration cases namely Karkey and Rejo Diq. And as a result, Pakistan is asked to pay 900 million dollars as a compensation to local and international firms. It is the urgent need of time to build productive legal institutions along with professional legal experts. The reason of it is that due to lack of legal experts Pakistan has to hire foreign firms at exorbitant costs for international arbitration. 394 for

instance in Karkey case Pakistan is estimated to have paid almost 1.5 billion rupees to foreign law firm. Therefore, the legal education system must be updated to cope with the present challenges of globalization. In the recent past Pakistan bar Council imposed restrictions as to admissions in Law Colleges thus restricting people from access to legal education. The purpose behind these rules was to produce quality legal practitioners but no steps in connection with improvement as to quality were taken. Neither any special practice courses nor any skill development programs were introduced at bar. However, restriction of age and modification in duration of the Law degrees was predicted to be a measure towards improving the “quality” of legal education which unfortunately turned out to be a chaos. This paper, inter-alia, covers a critical analysis of “Pakistan Bar Council Rules 2015” as well as the procedural defects in power exercising committed by “Pakistan Bar Council”, also examines the practical challenges in the domain of legal education with respect to economic development in Pakistan

**16.5. Samina Yasmeen**, Associate Professor, Department of Pakistan Studies, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

#### THE BRITISH PUNJAB: POLITICS OF PATRONAGE: 75.

The history of the Punjab is replete with invasions and conquests by the foreigners. Years before Christ, the Punjab witnessed the invasion of Alexander the Great, and after that many other invaders followed till the mid nineteenth century, when the British conquered this land of five rivers. The enormous richness attracted the large number of invaders. Mughals were the rulers of the India and the province of Punjab was under the Sikhs. How were these powers weakened and the British took over? Karl Marx describes in his words in ‘The Tribune’: “The paramount power of the great Mughals was broken by the British Viceroys. The Marhattas broke the power of the Viceroys. The power of the Marhattas was broken by the Afghans, and while all were struggling against all, the Briton rushed in and were enabled to subdue them all.



- 16.6. Arshad Khan Bangash**, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology and Gender Studies, Bacha Khan University Charsadda.  
**Fariha Bibi**, M.Phil Scholar Department of Sociology and Gender Studies, Bacha Khan University, Charsadda.

THE DARK SIDE OF THE PICTURE: THE ROLE OF  
 POVERTY IN THE PROMOTION OF HONOUR KILLING IN  
 FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS  
 (FATA) OF PAKISTAN: 89.

This article maps economic resources and its relationship with honour killing in Kurram Agency, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FAT A) of Pakistan. Using the criteria of sample size determination, 377 respondents out of 1612 were randomly selected in a proportionate manner. A conceptual framework consisting of one dependent variable (honour killing) and one independent variable (economic aspect) was developed. The data collected through an interview schedule, with responses ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree, was analyzed and presented at Uni, Bi, and Multi-variate levels by using frequencies, percentage distribution and Chi-Square test statistics. The results disclosed that honour killing was not common among all classes, and that members of the upper class were more conscious about the observance of honour norms as compared to lower ones. However, inheritance disputes, killing of women for beneficial benefits and killing for her share in parental property had no association with honour killing in the study universe. Moreover, the role of women in the economic resources of the family were also absent in the study area. From the results, we recommend that women should be given equal opportunities in all aspects of life, materials about women's rights and new legislation supporting those rights should be included in syllabi, and that awareness about women's legal rights of inheritance should be made in the wider society.

- 16.7. Uzma Dayan**, Lecturer, IER, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.  
**Mashal Naeem Khan**, Scholar at Syracuse University, USA.  
**Arshad Ali**, Professor, IER, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.

THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING A MINORITY GROUP  
 MEMBER: THE CASE OF FOUR CHRISTIAN  
 STUDENTS IN PAKISTAN: 103.

Students of religious minorities face problems in accessing education. The element of discrimination as faced by the religious minorities in the field of education is reported by research. This narrative case study aims at

exploring the school-through-university experiences of four Christian students (2 male and 2 female) in Pakistan. The purpose of the study is three-fold: (a) to explore the challenges experienced by the minority students studying in the mainstream education system in Pakistan (b) to find out similarities and differences in their experiences (c) to explore the ways in which these students coped with those problems. The study revealed that several challenges faced by the respondents, were due to their religious minority status. These included issues in social adjustment with their teachers and peer group especially at the school level. pressure from peer students belonging to the majority religious group and teachers to follow their ideas. and instances of discrimination by teachers and classmates. Findings also indicated that the respondents faced more bias at the school level but the perceived bias seemed to have receded gradually as they went up the education ladder through college and university. The respondents' common resistance strategies against discrimination included keeping quiet, remaining less active and becoming back-benchers in their classes. The study suggests need for curricular changes for developing sensitivity and recognition of minorities' issues in educational institutions and for changes in teacher training in the country.

**16.8. Muhammad Ibrar**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Peshawar, KP, Pakistan.

**Raazia Hassan Naqvi**, Lecturer, Department of Social Work, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.)

#### COMMUNITY SATISFACTION, CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF BASIC HEALTH UNITS IN PAKISTAN: AN ANALYSIS: 119.

Health is the topmost priority in every individual's life. Good health accelerates human efficiency and the development procedure, and as a fundamental human right it should be accessible and reachable to all. According to World Health Organization's definition, "Health of an individual or community is not only concerned with physical or mental state but also an individual's economic and social wellbeing." The research in hand focused on the Primary Health Care Services provided by the Basic Health Units in Mardan District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan. The objectives of the study were to assess the health care services provided by the BHUs and to find out the hurdles in the way of service delivery for the management of the BHUs. The universe of the study was District Mardan of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan.

The sample of the study was selected by multi-stage cluster sampling techniques. The findings highlighted that most of the young people especially women goes to these BHUs for mostly cough and flu or gynaecological problems, while mostly men of the area prefer to go to private clinics. The older women cannot go to the BHUs because they have difficulty in reaching these BHUs which are located far away from their houses and the transport is not available for them in the area. Most of the beneficiaries of the BHUs complained of low quality medicine, no waiting area for the patients and attendants, and lack of LHVs or LHWs home visits in the periphery.

**16.9. Asma Aftab**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Government College University, Faisalabad.

**Aalia Sohail Khan**, Professor, Director, Regional Campus, University of Gujrat, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi.

NO WOMAN'S LAND: THE FEMINIST VIEWS OF SULERI  
IN THE MEATLESS DAYS AND BOYS  
WILL BE BOYS: 147.

The present article seeks to present a critique of Suleri 's feminist views in her twin accounts which are written in the backdrop of her personal memories and experiences in Pakistan. Using Suleri's paradoxical claim as a point of departure that "there are no women in the third world", the present analysis is informed by Mohanty's theorization about categorizing women into such simplistic, monolithic and a historical formation such as Third-world women. It not only tends to undermine the historical and cultural specifics which constitute women as subjects within and outside Pakistani culture, but also demonstrates a flawed perspective of Pakistani women by declaring them complacent with their actual or imagined marginalization - hence positioning them in a sisterhood of oppression instead of uniting them in a solidarity of transformation and resistance.

**16.10. Samina Batool**, Ph.D Scholar International Islamic University, Islamabad.

**Amna Mahmood**, Professor/Chairperson Department of Politics and IR, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

MILITARY REGIMES AND PROSPECTS OF LONG  
TERM DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN: 162.

Pakistan remained under the military rule most of the time since its independence. Martial law was imposed by the army chiefs again and again i.e. in 1958, 1969, 1977 and 1999. All the times military presented

the same reason for dismissal of civilian governments including corruption, political disorder, economic failure etc. Ironically Gen. Yahya Khan, Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) in 1969 also presented the same reason when he dissolved the government Field Marshal Ayub Khan. Military remained a potent factor in the politics of Pakistan not only when it was in power directly but also during the civilian interludes. This research paper examines the role of internal and external factors leading to direct military intervention in politics. The study questions include as to how Mullah, judiciary and political parties have strengthened the military regimes. Why did the external powers especially the US provide support to military regimes to achieve their own interests in the region? Using primary and secondary sources, the study concludes that military has been intervening in Pakistan's politics particularly due to strong support within the society and institutions of the state and it remains in process of decision making either directly or indirectly. The study also analyzes application of Turkish Model of Democracy.

**16.11. Fazl-ur-Rahim Marwat**, Former Vice Chancellor, Bacha Khan University Charsadda.

**Shahbaz Khan**, Assistant Professor Pakistan Study Center, University of Peshawar.

#### MUHAMMAD ASLAM SANJARI: UNSUNG HERO OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT: 175.

It is an irony of fate that the colonial mindset of the ruling elite and official historians in our country tried to project the role of a few leaders in the freedom movement while ignoring the voice of others for their own political and ideological reasons. This article highlights the role of an unsung hero of our freedom movement, Muhammad Aslam Sanjari of Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). How did Sanjari, a sub tribe of Kakar Pashtuns, migrate from Kandahar to Bolan (Balochistan) and how did they settled in Peshawar? Being a member of noble Afghan family, a young Aslam Sanjari was attracted by revolutionary movements and newspapers like Al-Hilal, Albilagh and Sirajul Akhbar Afghanistan in Peshawar valley. He spent many years in British jails and in solitary confinement and prisons in Kabul. Nevertheless, during imprisonment, he wrote excellent poetry in Pashtu, Urdu and Persian with notions of nostalgia and spirit of freedom. How he participated overtly and covertly in various political movements for the independence of our motherland and people's rights on both sides of the Durand Line is the main focus of the article

**16.12. Farman Ullah**, Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, the University of Agriculture, Peshawar.

**Syed Jawad Ali Shah**, Statistical Officer, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Islamabad.

**PATRON-CLIENT POLITICS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA:  
AN ANALYSIS OF 2008 GENERAL ELECTIONS VIA  
ORDINAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL: 192.**

This research paper tends to explore the determinant of clientelism in the electoral politics of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) with reference to 2008 general elections. The study theorizes that the determinant of clientelism is important in unfolding the electoral politics in KP. The determinant of clientelism has been analyzed in terms of its indicators of "local development", "unemployment" and "participation in sorrowful and joyful activities" which have been referred as dependent variables. Area, Age, Gender, Profession, Monthly Income and Education have been termed as independent variables. Data has been collected through questionnaire technique from 800 respondents as a total sample size in NA-2 Peshawar through multistage random and systematic sampling from the voter list. Data analysis have been made via ordinal logistic regression model. The model concludes that the independent variables of Area Age, Profession, Monthly Income and Education are the most important variables in describing dependent variables of clientelism.

**16.13. Yasmin Roofi**, Assistant Professor, Pol. Science, Islamia University Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

**Aftab Hussain Gilani**, Associate Professor, Pakistan Studies, Islamia University Bahawalpur.

**MANAGEMENT OF DIVERSITY THROUGH  
DECENTRALIZATION IN FEDERAL SYSTEMS AND  
CHANGING DYNAMICS OF GENDERED POLITICAL  
REPRESENTATION IN PAKISTAN: 210.**

This paper analyses the impact of decentralization process on descriptive representation of women in highly patriarchal countries like Pakistan. In seeking to explore this under research area, the paper aims to assess the impact of decentralization on descriptive representation of women at the local bodies' level. It also suggests that decentralized policy without substantial gender quota provision does not facilitate women inclusion in politics with special reference to Pakistan.

- 16.14. Abdul Ghaffar**, Assistant Professor and  
**Amir Zaman**, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Abdul Wali  
 Khan University, Mardan.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES OF  
 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ITS IMPACT  
 ON CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR: 223.

Conflicts at all stages of life have been an acknowledged and a well recognized fact. Children at elementary level are prone to all sorts of conflicts i.e. their individual behavioral problems {termed as intra- personal conflict}, strained relations with their peers {inter-personal conflict} and conflicts with students group {inter-group conflicts}. Whatever the nature and type of a conflict might be, it always poses a challenging and sometimes threatening situation for the teacher to cope with these conflict situations. This research article has studied the conflict resolution strategies of elementary schools teachers and their impact on children behavior. The researchers took a sample of 200 elementary schools of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Data were collected with questionnaire and for the analysis of data Mean, Standard Deviation and ANOVA were applied after feeding data in SPSS software. Findings of this study show that teachers need to be trained and made aware of different conflict resolution programs. it further showed that conflict resolution strategies have a significant relationship with students' behavior.

- 16.15. Fakhr-ul-Islam**, Professor and Director, Pakistan Study Centre,  
 University of Peshawar.  
**Aftab Khan**, Lecturer, Govt. College of Management Sciences,  
 Peshawar.

PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ABOUT THE POWERS OF  
 POLITICAL AGENT IN THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED  
 TRIBAL AREAS (FATA): A CASE STUDY OF  
 MOHMAND AGENCY: 233.

Under a special law, the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR), enforced in the tribal areas of Pakistan, Political Agent (PA) is administrative and judicial head of a political agency. A political agency is equal in status to a district and Political Agent is equal to a Deputy Commissioner. This paper aims to analyze the powers of Political Agent (P A) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. A Political Agent belongs to the federal or provincial bureaucracy, having judicial function of resolving the civil and criminal disputes in accordance with FCR and Pakhtunwali. Besides, the PA

executes numerous powers like executive function as well as responsibility of a revenue collector. Thus the PA possesses unbridled powers. and such authority in the hand of one man creates chaos in the mind of the people of FATA. The idea to reduce the power of PA has strongly been supported by the respondents, demanding the extension of judicial courts as well as the jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court to FATA. Moreover, it has also been proposed that the power of P A ought to be transferred into the hand of the elected local government representative in FATA.

**16.16. Gulzar Ahmad**, Ph. D Scholar, Air University, Head of English Department, Edwardes College Peshawar.

**Nadia Bashir**, M. Phil Scholar, Head of Pakistan Studies Department Edwardes College Peshawar.

#### THE COLONIAL POLICY OF THE BRITISH RAJ IN INDIAN PRINCELY STATES: A CASE STUDY OF DEWAS STATE: 254.

In 1947, at the time of partition of India, Dewas state was merged in Madhya Pradesh, a central province of India. However, it remained a victim of colonial policies during the British Raj. The English appeared on the scene of Dewas state on December 12, 1818, when a treaty was signed between the ruler of Dewas and the East India Company and Dewas State was taken into the possession of East India Company. In fact, it was a treaty between the subjugators and subjugated. the British colonizers controlled the Indian sources and resources and the Indians are treated as "half citizens" During the colonial period, the British Empire had adopted a policy of "Direct and Indirect Rule" in the states of the colonized India. The colonizers brought the rajahs and maharajahs and their states in their control through various tactics and with the help of local European agents. In this way an entire stratum of the traditional ruling class in India was drawn into the colonial project. Some of these states where the policy of indirect rule had been adopted were Gwalior, Bhopal, Baroda, Udaipur, Indore, Kolhapur, Poonah, Nagpur, Simla and Dewas. In this research paper the colonial policy of the British Raj in the state of Dewas has been discussed.

**16.17. Muhammad Ifzal Mehmood**, Ph.D. Candidate, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Law, International Islamic University, Malaysia.

**Nadia Zafar**, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Law, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION IN SHARI' AH: A CASE OF  
TEST-TUBE BABY IN SHARI' AH AND ITS LEGAL  
STATUS IN PAKISTAN: 264.

Artificial Insemination (AI) is the process of reproduction in which sperms are placed in the female reproductive tract (uterus) by medical method without sexual intercourse. There is no clear verse in the Qur'an and saying of the prophet (Hadith) on the issue of AI. Because of this reason, Islamic jurists are divided based on their opinions. According to the 'fatwas' of majority of jurists, AI is legal and complies with Shari'ah if the process is conducted among wedded couples. Although, the process of AI, according to Islamic jurist, is allowed. however, there are many issues of controversy which have arisen as the medical viewpoint through this method of reproduction is not clear. The legal issue starts if the sperm is taken from a third party. Pakistan Islamic Ideology Council is competent to issue 'fatwas' on different controversial matters. As an Islamic country, another decision-making body is Federal Shari'ah court can also Islamize the existing laws and makes legislation on different current issues. Similarly, the issue of Test Tube baby is explained in detail in the decision of Federal Shari'ah Court of Pakistan. This paper seeks to examine the issue of AI from Shari'ah perspective, the opinion of Islamic jurists (fatwas), and legal status of Test Tube Baby in Pakistani law.



**17. *Pakistan Journal of American Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 1, Spring 2017, ISSN: 1011-811X, Editor: Noman Omar Satta, Organization: Area Study Centre for Africa, North & South America, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Email: [ascgau15@gmail.com](mailto:ascgau15@gmail.com)**

**17.1. Shaheena Ayub Bhatti**, PhD, Director WRRRC, **Shazia Rose**, PhD, Lecturer, **Shaista Zeb**, PhD, Lecturer, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi.

#### DISPATCHES FROM THE VIETNAM WAR: 1.

The Vietnam War has been looked at critically from many angles by scholars and reporters who covered the War. The media coverage of the War was highly critical, focusing on both the flaws in decision making as well as on the fighting in the jungles. The media also focused on military battles and the lives of the soldiers, combining their aspirations and emotions as fighting young men. Overall, this coverage led to change in American policy to wind up the War. Michael Herr's Dispatches underlines the role of the media during the War based on his personal experience. Herr's honest and critical account of the War in terms of daily life experiences speaks volumes about the political and military aspects of America's involvement in Vietnam.

**17.2. Fazal Rabbi**, Ph.D, Assistant Professor and **Muhammad Riaz Shad**, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

#### U.S. POLICY OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TOWARDS PAKISTAN: A POST- 9/11 PERSPECTIVE: 16.

Due to its key role in post-9/11 Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), the United States reshaped its policy on nuclear non-proliferation towards Pakistan. As a reward for its cooperation in the war against terrorism, the U. S. lifted nuclear and economic sanctions against Pakistan after finding that these sanctions were not in the former's national security interest. This qualified Pakistan for military and economic assistance and led the U.S. to provide billions of dollars in aid. However, the war against terrorism brought the attention of U.S. policy makers to the safety and security of Pakistan's nuclear facilities. Pakistan was pressed to implement effective controls on the export of sensitive nuclear technology and material, not to fall in the extremists/terrorists hands. To avoid nuclear war between the two countries, the U.S. urged dialogue between Pakistan

and India on nuclear related matters. This article provides a detailed analysis of the U.S. policy of non-proliferation towards Pakistan in post-9/11 period.

**17.3. Bahramand Shah**, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

**Maria Masood**, M.Phil in American Studies.

RECONSTRUCTING HISTORY OF INSURGENCY: SOUTH  
ASIAN VOICES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE: 37.

Trenchant and critical, the discourse of insurgency in South Asian American novel serves as an ideal study of South Asian minority history. Challenging the facade of nationalist historiographies, the discourse presents minority history in a highly creative style which rebuts its expulsion and distortion, and subtlety captures a myriad of marginalized experiences. The paper is an attempt to understand the potential of South Asian American novel in recreation of minority history. The creative narration of the South Asian histories of rebels, insurgents and minority groups in Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Lowland* (2013), Kiran Desai's *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006) and Nayomi Munaweera's *Island of a Thousand Mirrors* (2012) questions the practice of excluding marginalized identities. The combination of two divergent fields: American literature and South Asian history, established through close readings of insurgency narratives, unveils the neglected trends in historical discourses, and argues and depicts the possible inclusion of minority voices. The struggle of the three minority groups of South Asia, Adivasis, Gorkhas and Tamils, is explored through the discourse of Naxalite, Gorkhasland and Tamil insurgency movements respectively. The employment of the discourse of insurgency conveys important insights about the preferences and narrative techniques of South Asian diaspora writers in America. The texts approach the nexus of insurgency and minority rights from a non-conformist position that looks beneath the surface to include the untold experiences. The paper discusses how this particular category of American literature impressively modifies the outlook of South Asian history.

- 17.4. Muzaffar Khan Zafar**, Ph.D, Assistant Professor,  
**M. Aleem Malik**, Lecturer, Government Gordon College, Rawalpindi.  
**Muhammad Hanif**, Associate Professor, NIPS, Quaid-i-Azam University,  
 Islamabad.

US-MIDDLE EAST POLICY (1776-1900):  
 A REALIST TRADITION: 59.

This research paper analyzes the US-Middle East policy in historical perspective from 1776 to 1900. It is being argued, in this paper, that successive US administrations, since the independence, have followed Realist tradition in pursuit of their interests in the Middle East. Historically, during the colonial period, British have protected US economic interests in this region. However, since the independence, the US confronted a new international environment in the region. The pirate "Barbary States"- Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers- challenged the US economic interests in the region. They started plundering US trade ships and enslaving their crews. The United States, in accordance with the principles of classical Realism, resorted to the use of military force and crushed these pirate states. By the beginning of 20th century, two new factors were added to the US-Middle East policy. The United States had become a world power and her corresponding interests also had become global in nature. The discovery of oil in the Middle East also added a new dimension to the US-Middle East policy. A close examination of historical evidence' proves that hard Realist principles dictated the US-Middle East policy from 1776 to 1900.

- 17.5. Amina Ghazanfar**, Ph.D. Candidate, Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

REVISITING DICTATORIAL REGIMES THROUGH  
 FICTION: AN ANALYSIS OF ISABEL ALLENDE'S  
 LITERARY TEXTS: 77.

This article examines the fictional works of Chilean-American author Isabel Allende whose novels have been accepted as history. These novels were written during the troubled times in Chile i.e. the 1970s. Like many Latin American authors Allende also used fiction as a medium of retaliation. She presents the politics of her country in a realistic way and critiques the dictatorial regime in a subtle way.

**18. *Pakistan Journal of American Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 2, Fall 2017, ISSN: 1011-811X, Editor: Noman Omar Satta, Organization: Area Study Centre for Africa, North & South America, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Email: [ascgau15@gmail.com](mailto:ascgau15@gmail.com)**

**18.1. Sumeera Riaz**, Assistant Professor, National Defence University, Islamabad.

**SINO-US RELATIONS: CONVERGENCE AND  
DIVERGENCE OF INTERESTS POST-9/11: 1.**

Sino-US relationship has marked successive phases of cooperation and overt hostility in history. A certain degree of maturity has surfaced in 'the US-China relationship post 9/11 granting stability to bilateral relations. The central organizing principle of Sino-US relationship has fixed on the mutual resolve to avoid rivalry and distrust, reflecting on the two sides' desire for international stability. Both the US and China have maintained clarity of focus on the development of cordial relations despite divergences on issues of regional security in the Asia-Pacific. Joint stakes in international stability has enhanced Sino-US mutual collaboration in political, economic and military dimensions. Convergence and divergence of interests involving interdependence and concerns for security in Asia Pacific have granted complexity to the US-China relations post 9/11. Washington has, however, sought to accommodate China, in line with Beijing's revisionist claim of major-country relationship with the US.

**18.2. Shaheena Ayub Bhatti**, Ph.D, Director, Women Research & Resource Center (WRRRC) Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi.  
**Ghulam Murtaza**, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, English, Government College University, Faisalabad.  
**Shazia Rose**, Ph.D, Lecturer of English, National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad.

**VYRY AND SCARLETT: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF  
JUBILEE AND GONE WITH THE WIND: 28.**

This article looks at two major novels written in the background of the American Civil War, one by a black American woman and the other by a white American woman. *Gone with the Wind* was published in 1936 whereas *Jubilee* was published in 1966, fifteen years after Margaret Mitchell's novel. Margaret Mitchell was born in a politically and financially established family whereas Margaret Walker had the kind of family background that encouraged her to write, since she was an academic,

whereas Mitchell hid the manuscript of *Gone with the Wind* for ten years and only submitted it for publication when driven to prove herself. Using Richard Delgado's perspective of Critical Race Theory, this article looks at the two works to see if the race of the writer determines the presentation of female characters. In order to do so, the essay carries out a textual analysis, taking different sections of the text and putting it under the microscope to see if the response of the writer is colored by race or whether that is a misperception.

- 18.3. Mariam Asif**, Lecturer, NIPS, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.  
**Munawar Hussain Panhwer**, Lecturer, Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### BALUCHISTAN AS A FACTOR IN PAK-US RELATIONS POST-9/11: 48.

The contemporary Baluch insurgency has both political and security implications for the integrity of Pakistan as a state. Many of the foreign powers have shifted their focus to this province because of the war on terror in which the strategic and economic importance of Baluchistan has increased. One such power is the US. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Baluchistan has become more important for the US due to the region being located close to the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman, the two most vital places for the US military in the Persian Gulf. The long border which Baluchistan shares with Afghanistan has strategic significance for the NATO and US forces not only because of the presence of the terrorist's networks but also as a means of access to the supply routes for the foreign states. The presence of Taliban in the region was also of extreme importance to the US. The paper presents an analysis of the importance which Baluchistan carries for the US and its implications on Pak-US relations in the post 9/11 era.

- 18.4. Hafiza Sarwat Fatima**, Assistant Professor, Government Post Graduate Vihar-un-Nisa College for Women, Rawalpindi.

#### IDENTITY CRISIS IN THE POST-9/11 AMERICAN FICTION: 70.

For when established identities become outworn or unfinished ones threaten to remain incomplete, special crises compel men to wage holy wars, by the cruelest means, against those who seem to question or threaten their unsafe ideological bases. (Erikson 2014)

**18.5. Ashfaq Ahmed**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Strategic Studies, NDU, Islamabad.

**Mussarat Jabeen**, Ph.D, Department of IR & Political Science, University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus.

THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY AND ANATOMY OF  
AMERICAN NON-PROLIFERATION POLICIES: 102.

The advent of the atomic age stir the threat of destruction over the humanity. creating a sense of insecurity because of the unbridle proliferation of nuclear weapons. The first use of the nuclear weapons in World War II forced the superpowers to apply the liberal philosophy in the Cold War era to avert the future use of nuclear weapons. The US as the sole possessor of nuclear weapons took the leading role in halting proliferation of nuclear weapons as it was the most important security concern of the international community after the war. In 1953, the American President Dwight D. Eisenhower proposed the Atom for Peace Plan in the United Nations. Fears of diversion of nuclear technology for nuclear weapons' development led to the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency. President Johnson proposed to stop the nuclear arms race by imposing checks and balances on nuclear commerce and peaceful nuclear activities. In 1960s, realist philosophy that survival is the ultimate goal of every state based on power maximization became the driving force for WMDs development. American attempts to stop nuclear proliferation are not successful as there are anomalies in its own policies.

**18.6. Shahid Ali**, M.Phil Scholar,

**Mansoor Ahmed**, Assistant Professor, Area Study Center, University of Balochistan, Quetta.

ROLE OF US IN PAK-SAUDI STRATEGIC TIES:  
IMPACTS ON REGIONAL SECURITY: 131.

Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are the most trusted allies in the Muslim world. They have remained committed to each other's political and economic security through thick and thin. Pakistan as the first Islamic nuclear state has remained vital for Saudi security. whereas Saudi Arabia as world's largest oil producing country has been instrumental for Pakistan's economic security especially when it tested its nuclear capability in May 1998. Reciprocally, Pakistan has stood committed for Saudi defence in case of any unwanted security situation which was clearly manifested during the First Gulf War. All these commitments between the two

countries have cemented very unwavering strategic partnership between the two Muslim countries. However, recently some unusual developments concerning Yemen crisis, Syrian crisis and diplomatic altercation with Qatar portray deeply-felt and far and wide echoing ramifications in the context of regional security. The US has remained an influential actor in the Middle East politics and it is immensely influenced by the strategic ties between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. This article attempts to analyze all these emerging trends in bilateral relations between the two countries, which resonate throughout the Muslim Ummah.

19. ***Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics***, Vol. XXVII, No. 1, Winter 2017, ISSN: 0254-9204, Editor: Samina Khalil, Organization: Applied Economics Research Centre, P.O. Box 8403, University of Karachi, Karachi.  
Website: [www.aerc.edu.pk](http://www.aerc.edu.pk), E-mail: [pjae@aerc.edu.pk](mailto:pjae@aerc.edu.pk)
- 19.1. **Syed Zakir Abbas Zaidi**, Assistant Professor, Bahria University, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### DETERMINANTS OF STOCKS FOR OPTIMAL PORTFOLIO: 1.

Basically this is an empirical study which aims to test the Markowitz Modern portfolio theory (MPT) or the mean-variance analysis. Fund managers and general investors seek a portfolio that yields maximum return with minimum risk. The problem of investors is dual in nature, as Markowitz showed, i.e., the indifferent choice of risk and return. Though, diversification reduces non-systematic risk but due to limited resources one cannot afford to invest in all stocks, therefore it is pertinent to know that what should be the minimum level of stocks in a portfolio that produces maximum return and minimum risk. The theoretical framework of Markowitz MPT tested by computed 134 months expected the return of thirty two stocks, thirty-one variances and 465 co-variances, in order to evaluate efficient portfolio frontier.

- 19.2. **Waseem Ahmad**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Business Management Sciences.  
**Tanvir Ahmed**, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Forman Christian College, Lahore, Pakistan.  
**Bashir Ahmad**, Director, Center for Advanced Studies in Agriculture and Food Security, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.

#### HEDONIC PRICING OF MILK AT RETAIL LEVEL: A CASE OF FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN: 29.

The study investigates as to how different attributes influence the retail price using milk as a case study. The analysis of this study is based on the 'revealed preference theory' using 'hedonic price analysis'. For this purpose the data was collected by use of a questionnaire and by obtaining milk samples from the household consumers of Faisalabad city of Pakistan. Linear functional form was used to estimate influence of milk components and sensory variables as perceived by consumers on the price of milk. Findings of the study indicate that various attributes (i.e., fat,



solid-not-fat, total plate count, aroma, color, etc.,) has significant impact on the price of milk. The results suggest that the government should take appropriate measures to improve the quality of milk through check-points and installation of milk testing laboratories. Provision of cooling tanks/chilling units should be installed at producer-centres/associations. and refrigerated transportation would also help to improve the quality of milk and prevent milk spoilage.

**19.3. Ghulam Mohey-Ud-Din**, Urban Economist, The Urban Unit, Government of Punjab.

**Muhammad Wasif Siddiqi**, Senior Visiting Professor, Department of Economics, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### GOP FLUCTUATIONS AND LONG-RUN ECONOMIC GROWTH: A STUDY OF SELECTED SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES: 41.

This paper studies the relationship between GDP fluctuations and long-run economic growth by using macro-panel approach (with small N and large T) in a panel of five selected South Asian countries (SSAC) including Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, over a period of 1980-2010. For this purpose, modern non-stationary panel techniques such as the cross section dependence test, unit root test under cross sectional dependence, panel cointegration and Group Mean Fully Modified OLS (GM-FMOLS) estimation are applied. The study finds a significant long-run cointegrating relationship between GDP fluctuations and long-run growth in the SSAC and GM-FMOLS estimates and shows that this link is negative. It indicates that GDP fluctuations have a significant negative impact on long-run growth in the SSAC and these fluctuations of GDP may be detrimental for long-run growth in developing countries. Therefore, the governments of such countries shouldn't rely on growth-oriented policies only but should equally focus on managing these fluctuations in GDP to achieve sustained and stable growth rate.

**19.4. Ahmed Raza ul Mustafa**, Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Karachi.

**Mohammad Nishat**, Professor and Associate Dean, FBA., Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan.

ROLE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN POVERTY  
REDUCTION IN PAKISTAN: A QUANTITATIVE  
APPROACH: 67.

This paper examines the role of social protection through different channels (education, health, social transfers, subsidies, etc.) which are helpful in reducing poverty in Pakistan. Unlike the existing literature, the paper considers the quantitative model of social protection policies to reduce the poverty. To handle this issue, a time series data set containing thirty-one observations, is used for the period 1982-2012. An Autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) is used to identify the long-run, as well as the short-term relationship between the social protection indicators and the poverty. It is concluded that outreach of social protection via expenditures on education, foreign aid and zakat plays a significant role in poverty reduction. Moreover, the autocratic period has proved itself a mechanism to reduce poverty by social protection provisions as compared to the democratic period but remain insignificant.

**19.5. Ayaz Khan**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Economics, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, KPK.

**Samina Khalil**, Research Professor, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

THE REAL SIZE OF UNDERGROUND ECONOMY:  
A CASE OF PAKISTAN: 89.

Informal economy is an observable issue around the globe. Researchers of both the developed and developing countries are continuously investigating its different dimensions (size, determinants, etc). The current study is an attempt to estimate the real size of informality (underground economy) in Pakistan. For its estimation the real factors of economy like employment level, political stability, tax to GDP ratio and cost of working in informal economy are used, over a period (Time series) of 1972 to 2010. HP-Prescott filter method is utilized for obtaining the potential GDP and actual GDP series from the estimated GDP which is estimated through Feasible Generalized Least Square (FGLS) and then from these series informal GDP is estimated. About 71 per cent of the informality was found,

in the case of Pakistan economy. The finding suggests that combating informality, the factors taken must be targeted properly.

- 19.6. Munazah Nazeer**, Ph.D Scholar, **Uzma Tabassum**, Research Assistant and **Shaista Alam**, Senior Research Economist, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan.

#### BANKING AND TELECOMMUNICATION INFLUENCING MIGRATION IN MAJOR CITIES OF PAKISTAN: 101.

The paper is designed to present the descriptive as well as, the empirical analysis for investigating links between the growing investments and flow of migration towards major cities of Pakistan. Specifically, the study explores link of foreign investment in banking, telecommunication and migration. The descriptive analysis is confined to a single year (2013) while empirical analysis is spread over a time span from 2005 to 2013. The descriptive results show that more migration inflow is experienced by cities with greater Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) index values. The empirical results are in line with strands of theory and expectations of the study with all variables bearing correct signs. The core variables Foreign Banks' Branches (FB) and Foreign Telecommunication Franchises (FTF), proxies for FDI inflow are highly significant, strengthening the hypothesis that FDI and migration are complement to each other.

- 19.7. Nabeela Kousar**, M.Phil Scholar, **Muhammad Rizwan Yaseen**, Assistant Professor, **Imran Qaiser**, Lecturer, Department of Economics, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

#### THE S-CURVES DYNAMICS OF TRADE: THE CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN: 121.

The recent literature looks at correlation coefficients between the current exchange rate and the past and future values of trade balance. It is postulated that these coefficients are positive between the current exchange rate and the future trade balance values. but are negative between the current exchange rate and the past values of trade balance, resembling the S-curve pattern. For the first time this study, try to determine the existence of S-curve for aggregate trade and sixteen industries of Pakistan trading with the world. Industries representing the S-curve are less in number. hence, only the exchange rate depreciation is not a fruitful option to boost the trade balance.

- 20. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics*, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, Winter 2017, ISSN: 0254-9204, Editor: Samina Khalil, Organization: Applied Economics Research Centre, P.O. Box 8403, University of Karachi, Karachi.  
Website: [www.aerc.edu.pk](http://www.aerc.edu.pk), E-mail: [pjae@aerc.edu.pk](mailto:pjae@aerc.edu.pk)**

- 20.1. Saidou Baba Oumar**, School of Accounting, Economics and Finance, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

**THE ECONOMICS OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS  
IN CAMEROON: THE CASE OF ERU (GNETUM): 149.**

This paper seeks to understand the economics of non-timber forest products, especially Eru (Gnetum) in the Southwest Region of Cameroon. It uses descriptive and econometric approaches on a stratified random sample of 400 participants, complemented with information from literature to capture the objectives of investigation. Results of the study indicate that the demand for Eru is own-price, cross-price inelastic, income elastic, positively related to quality and highly consumed by male than female breadwinner of households in the study area. The study further recognizes the impediments such as shortage of infrastructures, lack of proper sanitation, frequent coercion on participants while conveying the product to the market, absence of government support to participants, and potentials for international trade gains for Cameroon. Thus, it is recommended that Cameroon formalize the Eru-trade with importing countries that export other goods whose demand in Cameroon is elastic to improve its balance of payments position and increase its volume of exports and imports.

- 20.2. Blessward Jenya and Maxwell Sandada**, Graduate School of Management, University of Zimbabwe.

**ENHANCING SUCCESS OF SMES THROUGH RISK  
ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A  
DEVELOPING COUNTRY: 173.**

Owing to the lack of literature on risk management practice in Zimbabwe, the study sought to close the gap by investigating the impact of main dimensions of the enterprise risk management on Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) performance. A quantitative research study was carried out by sending the structured questionnaire to (randomly selected) 150 SMEs located in Harare. The data was analysed by correlation and regression analyses. The study provides evidence of positive relationship

between risk management dimensions and the SME performance. The findings would provide invaluable insights into SME management on how to effectively manage the risk for their sustainability.

**20.3. Naeem Akram**, Assistant Chief, Economic Affairs Division, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad.

#### ROLE OF PUBLIC DEBT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SRI LANKA: AN ARDL APPROACH: 189.

Over the past few years most of the developing countries are facing hardship in collecting enough revenues to finance their budget. The situation of balance of payments is also not favouring the developing countries and the current account deficit is faced by them. Consequently, twin deficits have emerged and the reliance on public external and domestic debt to finance the developmental activities have increased. The present study examines the consequences of public debt for economic growth and investment in Sri Lanka, for the period 1975-2014 by using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) technique. The present study reveals that in Sri Lanka, public external debt has helped the process of economic growth. but debt servicing has a negative relationship to per capita GDP and investment. The external debt played a crucial role in development of this civil war which had hit the country. but however, debt servicing is a major concern in Sri Lanka. Domestic debt has positive and significant relationship with per capita GDP.

**20.4. Naveed Wahid Awan**, Ph.D Scholar, University of Karachi.  
**Samina Khalil**, Research Professor, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi.

#### DYNAMICS OF NET MIGRATION WITHIN FUNDAMENTAL AND CORPORATE FEATURES: PAKISTAN'S PROVINCIAL STUDY: 212.

This study is subject to analyze the dynamics of net-migration for four provinces of Pakistan and integrate an empirical model for net-migration in light of the environmental degradation (Carbon Dioxide is a proxy used for environmental degradation), fundamental features (gross domestic product, square of gross domestic product and percentage of urban population to total population), and corporate features (control of corruption, crime rate and total unemployment), at provincial level of the economy. A panel data approach is incorporated for the period 1976 to

2015. a rank analysis is customized under consideration of fundamental and corporate features for each province. It is found that Punjab and Baluchistan occupy the first and last place, respectively, in ranking with respect to fundamental and corporate features. Higher rank means that province holds a better position with respect to other provinces and vice versa (true for lower ranks). whereas, keeping in view the fundamental and corporate characteristics, Sindh and KPK maintain the second and third place in net-migration scenario. In the province of Sindh these features are in better position but it seems that the province is unable to control migration, which means that some other factors are stronger than the fundamental and corporate features. The empirical analysis have positive and significant influence of fundamental and corporate features to net-migration.

**20.5. Faisal Shahzad**, Ph.D Scholar, **Shahnaz A. Rauf**, Dean, School of Management Sciences, AIR University.

**Attiya Yasmin Javid**, Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan.

AN INVESTIGATION OF ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES  
OF FAMILY CONTROL AND AUDIT QUALITY OF FIRMS:  
A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN: 232.

The paper, empirically investigates the impact of family control and audit quality on firms' performance, over the period of 2007-2014 for the listed firms at the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSE), using the Pooled OLS, Fixed effect, and Random effect model. For robustness, the case of reverse causality and cross sectional dependency is taken, using GMM, FGLS and PCSE regression methods. The findings suggest that higher audit quality and the family control are associated with higher firms' performance and findings as these particular estimates are robust for alternative estimation techniques. Overall, the results support the argument presented by alignment hypothesis of agency theory, stewardship theory, resource based view of firms, and the socio-emotional wealth theory.

**20.6. Sohail Amjed**, Ph.D. Scholar, Faculty of Management Sciences, Capital University of Science and Technology.

**S.M. Amir Shah**, Department of Commerce, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

THE IMPACT OF LEVERAGE VARIANCES ON GROWTH:  
A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PAKISTAN'S  
CORPORATE SECTOR: 248.

This study is an empirical investigation into the impact of leverage deviations from the target on growth of companies listed on the Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE). It is posited that leverage variance impedes the growth of firms. The role of leverage deviations from the target on firms' growth is analyzed by applying dynamic panel methodology of firms' level annual accounting data. The results indicate that size of the firm, profitability, collateral values of assets, non-debt tax shield, firm-specific interest rate and spontaneous finance are significant determinants of the target leverage. It is found that firms, seldom have actual leverage equal to the target leverage, and more often the actual leverage deviate from the target level. This deviation, adversely affects the growth of firms. The empirical results indicate that upward deviation and downward deviation affect the company's growth, differently. It is concluded that over-levered firms' growth is more sensitive to leverage variance as compared to the under-levered firms.

**20.7. Muhammad Shahid**, Assistant Professor, Government Post Graduate College, Bhakkar.

**Mahmood Shah**, Associate Professor, Gomal University, D.I. Khan.

**Farhat Parveen**, Lecturer, Government College for Women, Darya Khan, Pakistan.

ROLE OF GOVERNANCE AND FOREIGN DIRECT  
INVESTMENT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY  
OF PAKISTAN: 267.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the macroeconomic factors empirically, which cause low level of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to Pakistan. This study aims to analyze the most effective role of governance and human capital along with other factors of FDI inflow. The Auto Regressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) econometric technique to co-integration has been applied on time series data for the period of 1984 to 2012. The study shows the statistical significant and positive effect of governance and human-capital on FDI in short-run as well as in the long-

run. It is the first study in research which has used 12 indicators of governance on FDI through composite index introduced by the International Country Risk Guide (ICRG), while none of the earlier studies have found such composite for Pakistan. This study would contribute a lot to economic literature, support planners, and the government to make policies which would raise the level of FDI inflow to Pakistan.

**20.8. Iqbal Mahmood**, Associate Professor, Punjab Higher Education Department, Lahore.

**Syed Zulfiqar Ali Shah**, Deputy Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

**Farah Naz**, Associate Professor, University of Sargodha Women Campus, Faisalabad, Pakistan.

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND PROSPECT THEORY:  
A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN: 279.**

Risk averse and risk seeking attitude of individuals is advocated by the Prospect Theory. Its application has also been examined at the organizational level. This study grants extension to the work already conducted by researchers in which application of prospect theory has been examined in the contextual framework of corporate sector of Pakistan, by evaluating whether irrational behavior of the prospect theory is applicable in capital investment decisions of companies in Pakistan. Previous results have been used in the present study in order to examine the implications of corporate governance for controlling these risk-averse and risk-seeking attitudes. Data set of this study, consist of 139 non-financial companies listed with the Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE), during the period of 2006 to 2011. It has been found that risk-averse attitude of companies is controlled by good corporate governance when Return on Assets (ROA) was used as a measure of companies' financial performance. whereas, it has helped in controlling such behavior partly when Return on Equity (ROE) was used as a measure of financial performance. However, it has all together no effect on risk seeking attitude of companies. Findings of this study are similar in both measures of financial performance, i.e., ROA and ROE. Thus, this study creates a nexus between behavioral finance and corporate governance.



- 20.9. Wasim-ul-Rehman**, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, GC Women University, Sialkot.  
**Nabila Asghar**, Assistant Professor, University of Education, Lahore.  
**Hafeez ur Rehman**, Professor and Chairman, Department of Economics, University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan.

KNOWLEDGE SHARING PRACTICES ON  
 PERFORMANCE: ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS ON  
 SOUTH ASIAN PERSPECTIVE: 297.

This study seeks to investigate empirically, the relationship of knowledge sharing (KS) practices, intellectual capital (IC) practices and performance within the banking organizations in Pakistan. It uses the amended instrument and attempts to collect data from 810 middle level managers through questionnaire of a sample of 42 banks. Structural equation model (SEM) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were applied to assess the nature of relationship and overall fitness of the measurement models among the constructs. The results of confirmatory factor model reveal that all indices satisfactorily meet the thresholds which indicate a well fit of the models. Although, the results of standardized path coefficient postulates that KS and IC practices significantly contribute to banks' performance. moreover results of standardized path coefficients reveals that human capital, structural capital, and relational capital practices, partially mediate the relationship between KS driven performance. Findings of the study support that all proposed hypotheses are statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ) which indicate that IC practices substantially mediate the relationship between KS driven performance. thus corroborating the argument that IC is a valuable strategic resource to leverage the performance based activities.

**21. *Pakistan Journal of Applied Social Sciences*, Vol. 6, Special edition, September 2017, ISSN: 2409-0077, Editor: Nasreen Aslam Shah, Organization: Department of Social Work, University of Karachi.  
Email: [aswp.aku.1@gmail.com](mailto:aswp.aku.1@gmail.com), [cewsku@yahoo.com](mailto:cewsku@yahoo.com)**

**21.1. Ahmad Ali**, Department of Sociology, Abdul Wali Khan University.  
**Mussawar Shah**, Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture.  
**Sameer UIKhalq Jan**, Department of Social Work, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University.

**AN ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE OF DIVORCED  
FEMALES RESIDING IN DARUL AMAN (ABODE) SWAT,  
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN: 1.**

The study "An Assessment of Quality of life of Divorced Females" was carried out in Darul Aman in Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. A sample size of 210 respondents was randomly selected and data were collected through interview schedule. The collected data was analysed for simple frequency and percentages. The study revealed that the 59 % respondents marriage type was arranged marriages, 48% had no children, 53% were illiterate, 17% income was between 1500-6000 PKR, 50% were married in non-relatives, 1 % were divorced thrice in life while 40% and 45% had ages 21-25 years at the time of divorce and marriage respectively. Furthermore, majority of them were suffered from physical, mental health as well as behavioural problem. Litigation, children adjustment, suicide attempt and death danger were the other challenges faced to those women after divorce. Divorce practice without any solid reason is a crime against females. The study recommends that, the Government may gave proper attention on early marriages practice, protection to woman after divorce from either Government and family side, proper documentation/registration for marriages, income source for woman and for their children, free health facilities, and employment opportunities for such women.

**21.2. Ayesha Gul**, Department of Social Work, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University.

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

PSYCHO SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF BROKEN  
HOMES ON CHILDREN: A STUDY OF DIVORCED,  
SEPARATED, DESERTED AND  
BLENDED FAMILIES: 17.

Home is the first and instantaneous unit for every child. He or she is born into and consider as a full member of the home. Home is a recognized group of people who are joined together by marriage. Children from broken families are about five times more likely to suffer damaging mental problems than those whose parents are together. I have selected this topic because it's a main social issue now days. Since the divorce rate is increasing rapidly, it affects the whole life of individual. The purpose of this research is to trace the effects of broken homes on the psycho, social and academic performances of a child. The researcher practiced snowball sampling in order to get through to their respondents. The total respondents on which this research is done are 170 children under the age group 10 to 18 year and selected through simple probability sampling with use of snowball sampling technique from four of the secondary schools with the help of Questionnaire and Interview Schedule. The study found the situation that the ratio avoid to go school and low grades of girls is higher than boys due to financial burdens as girls engage themselves in different income resources to overcome the financial crises. Study also found that due to aggressive nature, the boy often tend towards disobedience and suffers from anxiety after a series of hopeless thoughts towards tackling the different challenges. The study recommended it is possible to have healthy, adjusted kids after a divorce, and it is also possible to have a solid relationship with your children with lots of time together after divorce. And family researches should be conducted, so the psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists and economists can more work over divorce-and its consequences and for the betterment of the society.

- 21.3. Mamoon Khan Khattak & Ehtisham Ul Haq**, Department of Social Work & Sociology Kohat University of Science & Technology (KUST).

THIRD GENDER RECOGNITION: IDENTITY AND SOCIAL  
INTERACTION ISSUES OF KHAWAJA SARAS  
IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY: 37.

The core purpose of this study was to bring forth the gender identity and social interaction issues of Khawaja Saras in Pakistani society. For this purpose a number of 15 khwaja saras were interviewed within their social environment to understand phenomena contextually, as spirit of qualitative nature of study. An interview guide was prepared to assist primary data collection process. The research found that khawaja saras do face gender identity and social interaction issues in Pakistani society. They perceived that society do give them lesser respect and social acceptance, therefore they feel socially isolated to a significant extent. It is recommended that society shall be made aware and motivated at large to accept khawaja saras as respectable third gender. There is a greater need of inculcating confidence and motivation among khawaja saras to live within mainstream society while making their social conditions favourable and by creating a respectable space for themselves through refined habits, improved human conduct and developed personality.

- 21.4. Muhammad Israr**, Department of Sociology Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University.

**Arab Naz, Waqar Ahmad & Nasar Khan**, Department of Sociology University of Malakand

TOWARDS ASSESSING THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY  
PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT  
TEHSIL LAL QILLA, DIR LOWER, KHYBER  
PAKHTUNKHWA: 55.

This paper assesses the impact of community participation on community development programs, which is a precondition for successful and sustainable development in any community. However, majority of programs do not yield the desired results due to lack of community participation. This study has been carried out in Tehsil Lal Qilla, District Lower Dir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The data was collected from a purposively selected sample of 258 respondents through interview schedule (beneficiaries of different programs). Logistic regression model has been used to get the association between independent variables and dependent variable. On the basis of the statistical findings, the data

revealed that peoples' direct participation' got 'p' value (0.01), 'advancement of self-reliance' which got 'p' value (0.024) and 'bottom to top approach' got 'p' value (0.001) have strong relation with the dependent variable community development. The Exponent Beta (Odds Ratio) for the given independent variables showed 3.089, 0.320 and 4.685 respectively. which means, one-unit increase in the mentioned variable the corresponding dependent variable would increase by 3.089, 0.320 and 4.685 times, respectively.

**21.5. Rashida Naz & Sajida Naureen**, Institute of Education & Research University of Balochistan.

**Zeenat Sana**, Baloch Department of Balochi University of Balochistan.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGERIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY PRIMARY SCHOOL HEAD TEACHERS IN QUETTA: 77.

The primary schools year is an important phase of children education. The objective of this research was to identify the managerial problems faced by Primary Schools Head teachers. For primary data the sample was comprised 10 school heads 100 teachers from the primary schools, questionnaires were distributed among teachers and head teachers. The samples were randomly selected. Results showed that teachers were trying to achieve the students learning outcomes. A large number of head teachers agreed that they knew the process of school management and they were able to control the management of schools. They were trained by the education department regarding primary school management. But on the other hand less number of professional trainings were available for primary school teachers and head teachers. There were some evidences that most of the non-government organizations introduced some training programs for primary school teachers. Most of the head teachers of primary schools faces the shortage of physical and human resources in their schools. A number of head teachers had no qualification related to school management. It was concluded that almost all the in charge and teachers had no clear concept regarding curriculum 2006. Majority of the head teachers had no ability to manage the learning and teaching process. They were found incompetent for report writing and implement their decisions in jurisdiction of school. It was recommended that new posts should be created for head teachers in primary schools and their job description should be cleared. All the incharges or head teachers should be trained in school management and resource management.

**21.6. Shagufta Nasreen & Aliyah Ali**, Women's Studies Centre University of Karachi.

**Faraz Ahmed Wajidi**, National Bank of Pakistan.

STABILIZING BETWEEN WORK AND FAMILY:  
PROFESSIONAL MOTHERS' STRUGGLE  
TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS: 91.

Paid work and family life adjustment has attracted attention of researchers for quite a long time. The gender division of labour has been changed in many societies due to social, political and economic factors. The aim of this study was to explore the level of satisfaction and strategy patterns of professional mothers in socialization of their children. The study has used quantitative and qualitative data collection tools. Sixty professional mothers were interviewed from various professions using purposive sampling method. 78% of respondents said that they are satisfied with their children's education and personality development. It is recommended that government should provide day-care facilities at workplace for women workers so that they can focus on their work effectively.

**21.7. Shaista Majid & Samia Choudhary**, Department of Special Education, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MARITAL, SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC BARRIERS FACED BY THE MARRIED  
COUPLES WITH AND WITHOUT DISABILITIES: 105.

This research study was carried out to compare the marital, social and economic barriers faced by the married couples with and without disabilities. Women and men with disabilities have different life experiences due to biological, psychological, economic, social, political and cultural attributes. These gender differences are reflected in the life experiences of men and women with disabilities. Causal comparative method was used to explore and compare the marital problems of persons with and without disabilities. All the special need and normal parents of special students in special education centres in six districts in Gujranwala Division were the population for this study. Stratified sampling technique was used to select a sample of 252 persons, who were placed equally (126 persons) in two groups. persons with disabilities and persons without disabilities. A questionnaire containing 31 items into three sections (i) Marital Problem Questionnaire (MPQ), (ii) Social Problem Questionnaire (SPQ) & (iii) Economic Problem Questionnaire (EPQ) was developed to collect the data. The questionnaire yielded a reliability value of .80. T-test,

ANOVA and regression were applied to draw the results. The comparative analysis showed significant difference between social problems of disable and non-disable males but there is no distinction of ability and disability in social problems of women. The study concludes that couples with and without disabilities have great difference in their life style and disability creates hurdles in their way to live a better life. Social and economic barriers increase the problems of marital life of couples with special needs.

**21.8. Sidrah Shafeeq and Mamoonah Ismail Loona**, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

#### GENDER DIFFERENCE IN COGNITIVE STYLE AND CAREER DECISION MAKING DIFFICULTIES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: 119.

Career decision making difficulties are one of the pivotal concerns of the students as well as the educational counsellors. Decision making is effected by the cognitive styles. The present study aimed to investigate the gender difference in cognitive style and career decision making difficulties of college students. For this purpose, students (N=411) including both female (N=236) and male (N=175) from twelve different colleges of Rawalpindi and Islamabad were approached, and they filled the Cognitive Style Indicator (Cools & Van den Broeck, 2007) and Career Decision-making Difficulties Questionnaire (Gati & Saka, 2001). The results of present study revealed that male students scored significantly high as compared to female students on Planning, sub-scale of cognitive style. Moreover, female students scored significantly high as compared to male students on Readiness, sub-scale of career decision-making difficulties questionnaire and male students scored significantly high as compared to female students on Inconsistent information, sub-scale of career decision-making difficulties questionnaire. This indicates that female students have significantly less difficulties as compared to male students on inconsistent information, this finding is unique in Pakistani context, as previous researches conducted in Pakistan reports that male students have less career decision making difficulties as compared to female students.

**21.9. Siraj Bashir and Nasreen Aslam Shah**, Social Work & Women's Studies, University of Karachi.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN: 131.**

Community development program is defined as the set of programs and policies designed to improve the socio-economic condition and also use the existing resources in better way. It is an organized process where member's efforts of a community can be joined with the collaboration of government departments and non-governmental organizations to improve and evolve community socially, economically and culturally. In Pakistan, the first community development program was introduced in 1951 with the establishment of pilot project in Karachi, by the federal government. Since 1951 till today various community development programs have been implemented by government and non-government organizations (NGOs) to improve the living standard of people. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the impact and contribution of community development programs for socio-economic development in Pakistan. The research study endeavored to analyze the social and economical impacts of these programs on the communities where the programs were implemented. The study included interviews with government officials, NGOs staff and beneficiaries in the field. The findings of study shows that programs in general have positive impacts and appreciated but a lot of work are needed to be done for the welfare of whole society. The recommendations were made as to the best practices of community development programs for policy makers and NGOs to improve the living standard of people in the country.



**22. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 9, Issue 2, April 2017, ISSN: 2074-2738, Editor: Fasihuddin, Organization: Pakistan Society of Criminology, Farman Manzil, Opposite FATA Secretariat Warsak Road, Peshawar.  
Website: [www.pjcriminology.com](http://www.pjcriminology.com)  
[www.pakistansocietyofcriminology.com](http://www.pakistansocietyofcriminology.com)  
Email: [pscatcriminology@gmail.com](mailto:pscatcriminology@gmail.com)**

**22.1. Saira Mairaj**, M.Phil Social Work, **Rubina Munir**, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Jinnah College for Women, University of Peshawar.  
**Sajjad Hussain**, Lecturer and **Muhammad Ashfaq Khan**, Visiting Faculty, Department of Social Work, University of Malakand.

**FEMALE PROBATIONERS IN KHYBER  
PAKHTUNKHWA (KP), PAKISTAN: 1.**

Female criminality is not a new phenomenon. Today, women are involved in all types of crimes ranging from less serious to most serious. However, their contribution in crime is low. The study is based on the analysis of primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from the regional offices of Reclamation and Probation Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa while extensive literature review was carried out with the help of books and online sources. The selection of respondents was made on the basis of census method and a total of 49 respondents were interviewed. The paper attempts to identify the various causative factors, nature and extents of female criminality in KPK. In addition, the paper also aims to explore, the role of probation service in the reintegration of female criminals into their communities. The study concludes that involvement in drug trafficking was one of the main offence in which most female probationers were arrested by the police. The low socio-economic status and no proper earning opportunities compelled many women to indulge in crime. The female offender faced various problems in their reintegration back into the society like the negative attitude of their family members and of their neighborhood and community. The study recommends that appointment of more female probation officers, providing proper office space, other facilities and offering rehabilitation programs such as skills training can ensure the successful reintegration of female offenders into their community.

**22.2. Tahira Jabeen**, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of the Punjab.

**Zia Ullah Akhunzada**, Lecturer, Department of Social Work & Sociology, Kohat University of Science & Technology (KUST).

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE STAFFS CAPACITY TO  
IMPLEMENT THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA CHILD  
PROTECTION & WELFARE ACT 2010: 15.

Legislation being an integral part of the child protection system around the globe, Pakistan is increasingly incorporating child protection specific laws in its formal child protection system. So far, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Child Protection and Welfare Act 2010 is considered the most comprehensive child protection legislation in Pakistan. This article is based on research that was conducted to assess the capacity of the child protection practitioners to understand, interpret and implement this law in the province. The findings of the study reveal that the child protection staff report themselves as lacking the capacity in relation with the relevance of international legislation, i.e., the UNCRC provisions regarding protection rights and the scope of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act 2010 . legal interpretation and practical application of local legislation. linkages with pre-existing child-related legislation. and managing special child protection situations and following court proceedings. The staff also expressed frustration over absence of by-laws/rules and SOPs. administrative constraints regarding lack of departmental mandate on protection issues involving child labour. and the gap between the legislative and administrative provisions. It is recommended that a revision of the Act as well administrative changes be introduced to make the district level child protection system more effective.

**22.3. Ghazala Rafi**, Lecturer in Political Science, Islamia College, Peshawar.

THE FALL OF SWAT VALLEY TO THE TALIBAN:  
REFLECTING ON IMMEDIATE AND  
LONG TERM CAUSES: 29.

A religious movement initiated in mid-1990s by the Tehrik-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Moharnadi (TSNM) for bringing about Shariah in the valley of Swat gradually transformed into an armed insurgency by 2007. Initially, the government tried to quell the movement and the insurgency by small army operations and peace deals. However, when the insurgency strengthened in 2009, the government decided to carry out a large-scale army operation Rah-e-Rast. In this article, I critically reflect on the

immediate and deep-rooted causes of the fall of Swat Valley to the Taliban. The immediate causes include the flawed peace pacts between Pakistani State and the Taliban, and state's reconciliatory policy and the resulting complacency. The deep rooted causes include partial merger of the valley with Pakistan, exploitation of religious sentiments, weak legal and judicial system, economic deprivation, international politics, and lack of comprehensive counter insurgency and de-radicalization policy.

**22.4. Raazia Hassan Naqvi**, Ph.D, Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Punjab University.

**Muhammad Ibrar**, Ph.D, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Peshawar.

**Christine A. Walsh**, Professor and an Associate Dean (Research & Partnerships), Faculty of Social Work, University of Calgary, Canada.

**Ali Imran**, Country Representative, Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) UK, Islamabad.

#### HISTORY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND PRO-WOMEN LEGISLATION IN DIFFERENT RULING REGIMES OF PAKISTAN: 46.

This paper outlines the history relevant to the recognition of violence against women (VAW) in Pakistan. It details timelines, important milestones, and organizations involved in the women's rights movement in Pakistan. In this paper the major ruling regimes that impacted the women's rights movement before and after Pakistan Independence in 1947 are outlined.

**22.5. Syed Yasir Mahmood Gillani**, Director, Planning & Development, GC University, Lahore.

**Muhammad Wasif Siddqi**, Senior Visiting Faculty, Department of Economics, GC University Lahore.

#### SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF ROBBERY: EVIDENCE FROM PRISONERS IN THE PUNJAB, PAKISTAN: 60.

The present study explores the socio-economic determinants of robbery through conducting survey of prisoners arrested against robbery in 30 prisons of the Punjab, Pakistan. A sample of 198 prisoners was selected through stratified random sampling technique. Binary logistic regression is applied to find out the results. The main findings reveal that unemployment, age, residential background, and residential status have

significant association with robbery. However, no significant association is found between marital status and robbery.

**22.6. Hidayat Ur Rehman**, Assistant Professor of Law in Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan.

**Muhammad Arshad Iqbal**, Demonstrator in Law Department, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan.

AN APPRAISAL OF PAKISTAN'S LEGISLATIVE  
RESPONSE TO COUNTER TERRORISM AFTER 9/11  
FROM HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVES: 74.

Counter terrorism laws must respect fundamental human rights and freedoms because countering terrorism and respecting human rights are complementary to each other and not contradictory. However, like some other states, Pakistan's counter terrorism legislative response indicates an opposite phenomenon. After every major terrorist event Pakistan, disregarding the human rights values, made its laws more stringent and for this purpose it adopted a novel model than criminal justice system model to counter terrorism. However, the analysis of Pakistan's counter terrorism laws suggests this approach to be counterproductive.

**22.7. Syed Sami Raza**, Assistant Professor, University of Peshawar.

AN ARTIST'S MURDER: CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTEMPORARY ART  
AND MUSLIM POLITICAL SENSIBILITY: 81.

In 2004 a young Dutch Muslim murdered a famous Dutch artist and film director, Van Gogh, in Amsterdam, Netherlands. The murder provoked an intense wave of propaganda against Muslims and Islam in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands. The outburst of propaganda demonstrated how one single incidence of criminal act by a relatively unknown man of Islamic calling could put the peaceful identity of an entire community of Muslims under threat. This essay endeavors to place Van Gogh's murder in its temporal and historical context. I engage other similar incidents and the resulting propaganda, and argue that the polemic that these incidents provoke often is not politically disinterested. Moreover, I argue that there is need to understand the troubled relationship between art and religion, especially as the appeal of violence draws a large number of people to its call.

- 22.8. Hasan T. Arsalan**, Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice and Security  
Department of Pace University, Pleasantville, NY.  
**Alec Petrone**, MA in Homeland Security, Pace University, Pleasantville,  
NY 10570.

A PROPOSED STRATEGY TO FIGHT  
RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM: 102.

Religiously based terrorism has been at the center of the United States' counter-terrorism efforts for more than twenty years. What follows is an analysis of the role played by radical Islamist ideology in the perpetuation of jihadist violence and a discussion of what can be done to combat this ideology from a policy standpoint. In a strategy designed to prevent and mitigate the threat of jihadist violence, preempting the initial radicalization to jihadist ideology should be a primary focus. The goal of this strategy would be to deprive the militant jihadist movement of new recruits by attacking its sources of ideological proliferation while bolstering more desirable alternative perspectives.

**23. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 9, Issue 03, July 2017,  
ISSN: 2074-2738, Editor: Fasihuddin, Organization: Pakistan  
Society of Criminology, Farman Manzil, Opposite FATA  
Secretariat Warsak Road, Peshawar.  
Website: [www.pjcriminology.com](http://www.pjcriminology.com)  
[www.pakistansocietyofcriminology.com](http://www.pakistansocietyofcriminology.com)  
Email: [pscacriminology@gmail.com](mailto:pscacriminology@gmail.com)**

**23.1. James F. Albrecht**, Professor of Criminal Justice and Homeland Security, Pace University, New York City, USA.

ANALYZING THE APPLICATION OF COMPETING  
THEORIES OF JUSTICE INTO AMERICAN AND  
PAKISTANI POLICING STRATEGIES: 1.

Law enforcement agencies across the United States have implemented a number of enforcement philosophies since 1960 in an effort to counter rising crime rates, violence, and prolific victimization. The primarily reactive deployment of police resources in the 1960s and 1970s had proved to be ineffective. With drug related violence escalating, frustrated American police administrators opted to implement community policing with its proactive crime reduction and problem solving approaches. Crime control results were limited before showing signs of improved effectiveness in the mid-1990s. Many government and police leaders, as early as 1994, often instituted a 'zero tolerance' enforcement mandate, which directed that the police universally address both serious crime and quality of life infractions. Combined with timely crime analysis, the proactive arrest-oriented strategies quickly drew the attention of government and police leadership across the United States and internationally as crime rates in America continued to plummet. As a result, the 'get tough on crime' mindset rapidly replaced the neighborhood and public oriented approaches fostered by the traditional models of community policing. American state, regional, and local police agencies had thus shifted their enforcement strategy from one supporting the 'left realism' community focused theory of justice to one that has firmly grasped the 'right realism' crime and disorder control based ideology. However, with occasional allegations of racial profiling and police brutality following rare but dramatically sensationalized incidents, the reported successes of American crime control tactics may need to be re-evaluated. The potential impact of this transformation as it has affected the perceptions of the citizens of the United States will be comprehensively

analyzed. The experiences of the New York City Police Department will be specifically highlighted as an example of American policing practices at the municipal level. In addition, the relevance of this evaluation as it relates to criminal

**23.2. Dr. Prit Kaur**, Ph.D in Sociology of Law, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India.

#### CHANGING PATTERNS OF DISPUTE SETTLEMENT IN AN AMERICAN CITY: 24.

The objective of the sociology of law is to investigate the dialectical interaction between the formal state legal system and the social structure and culture. One specific area suited for this type of investigation is dispute settlement as undertaken by individuals in different socio-legal cultural contexts. Do people, for instance, prefer to settle disputes within or outside the state legal system, and why? The current study, based on data collected from 100 research participants, shows that 56% of disputes are settled through the state legal system, 20% of disputes are settled through socially recognized non-state methods and 24% of disputes are settled through 'extra-dispute settlement methods' recognized neither socially nor by the state. The investigation further reveals that disputants' preferences for resolution method are primarily determined by the nature and meaning of the disputes as embedded in their socio-cultural situational contexts and having established connection(s) within the formal legal system.

**23.3. Petter Gottschalk**, Department of Leadership and Organizational Behavior, BI Norwegian Business School, Nydalsveien 37, 0484 Oslo, Norway.

#### A GENDER PERSPECTIVE ON CORRUPTION: THE CASE OF BUILDING PERMITS: 40.

The dominance of males in virtually all forms of crime is one of the most well established empirical regularities in criminology. The gender gap in crime, however, is not uniform, that is, it varies over offense type. Men dominate in the commission of direct contact predatory street crime involving violence, such as murder and robbery, while women commit a somewhat larger share of minor property crime types such as shoplifting. The gender gap in crime extends to white-collar crime. Proposed reasons for gender differences in white-collar crime include lack of opportunity and risk aversion among women. As it does with street crime, the gender gap

in white collar crime varies over different types of It came as a surprise that a female officer in the building permits department in the city of Drammen in Norway was detected for corruption. She confessed having received bribes from a number of builders. When applying convenience theory, gender theory as well at the gender model, however, it comes as no surprise that also women are involved in corruption. The lack of detection is linked to the lack of suspicion against female managers.

**23.4. Muhammad Munir**, President Administration, Finance and Planning. Director General, Shariah Academy, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: FAULTY REGULATIONS,  
PERVASIVE CORRUPTION AND FLAWED  
PREVENTION IN PAKISTAN: 56.

Trafficking in persons is rampant in Pakistan. It results in many crimes such as prostitution, begging, forced labor, organ transplantation and bonded labor. The findings of this paper are that trafficking in persons is one of the most serious issues in Pakistan. that the current legal regime is not enough to combat this menace. that police and other officials are often themselves involved in this organized crime. that Pakistan could overcome this problem by strengthening legal regime and enhance punishments for offenders of this crime. that Pakistan must accede to the UN TIP Protocol and implement the same to overcome this problem.

**23.5. Maliha Gull Tarar**, Lecturer, Department of Social Work, University of Sargodha, Pakistan.

**Sarah Safdar**, Ex-Dean of Social Sciences, Professor, Department of Social Work, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.

**Syeda Mahnaz Hassan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN:  
PREVALENCE, LEGISLATION, INTERVENTIONS  
& REALITIES: 66.

Violence against women is a global human rights issue and irrespective of economic, social, religious or cultural groups. it is widespread in all countries. In Pakistan, high-profile cases and the staggering statistics of violence against women present a bleak picture for women. Like other developing and developed countries, in last few decades, Pakistan has adopted many legislative measures and intervention strategies to combat violence against women and to ensure women's rights. This paper is



based on a cross-sectional study conducted in the Punjab, Pakistan to explore the voices of women victims of violence. Semi-structured interview schedule was developed to conduct in-depth interviews of women victims of violence residing in Dar-ul-Aman, established by the Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of Punjab, Pakistan. The research concluded that Pakistani women are facing direct, indirect or structural and cultural violence, but violence against women is considered a private matter and tends to be underreported. Due to the religious and cultural notions of honour, fate and patience. violence against women is rationalized/normalized and women were often ignorant of the fact that such violence is a crime. To provide real intervention, it is direly needed to enact new laws and properly implement the existing laws. Moreover, strict measures should be taken against the informal criminal justice system like Jirga and Panchayat. involved in gender-biased practices in Pakistan.

**23.6. Muhammad Atique Khan**, Ph.D scholar International Islamic University, Islamabad.

**Babak Mahmood**, Associate Professor, Government College University, Faisalabad.

#### GLOBALIZATION AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES: 80.

The present study focuses on the question how globalization through mass media and provision of opportunities by the governments of Pakistan affects tax evasion frauds in Pakistan. The secondary data of tax evasion frauds has been analyzed with effect from 1992 to 2008. In Pakistan, the amount of tax as shown by secondary data is decreasing day by day due to the impacts of globalization. White collar crime is a very important element of the globalization because crime is a social phenomenon and affects the whole world. Globalization influences people to save money for the periods of economic recessions. Stimulation of savings increases the chances of tax evasion fraud among personnel. Tax evasion fraud is one of the important types of white collar crime which has been focused in the present research. Tax evasion fraud is the fraud committed by the officials, wealthy personnel and corporations by misrepresenting the amount of taxes. The objective of the study is to explore the role of mass media and the provision of opportunities by the governments of Pakistan to commit the acts of tax evasion frauds. Misuse of print and electronic media and inability of the state of Pakistan to legislate good laws are promoting the tax evasion frauds in Pakistan.

**23.7. Arshad Khan Bangash.  
Niaz Muhammad.**

**HONOUR KILLING IN FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED  
TRIBAL AREAS OF PAKISTAN: A PERCEPTIONAL  
STUDY IN KURRAM AGENCY: 94.**

This paper explores cultural and functional dynamics of honour killing in Kurram Agency. A sample size of 377 respondents, comprising 'Malik' was randomly selected to assess the cultural endorsement of honour killing. A conceptual frame work, based on cultural aspect of honour killing and honour killing (Dependent Variable) was developed and crossed tabulated to get inferences through the application of Chi-Square statistics at bi-variate and multi-variate levels (Controlling Marital Status). The study found that a strong belief pertaining to virginity of a woman has significant association with honour killing. Moreover, strict adherence to customary ways of life, restoration of honour with blood, rumours about dishonouring, presenting act of dishonour in media, and practices of honour killing by all tribes and sects residing in the study universe had significant association with honour killing. At multi-variate level, the study found that married people had no room of developing incest relationship and violation of their honour had to meet with ultimate end. The study concluded that honour killing had a strong cultural and social endorsement in the prevalent Pakhtun tribal social order as it was practiced in all tribes and sects in letter and spirit. Educating all stakeholders, pertaining to human loss through honour killing, interpretation of virginity on scientific grounds were presented some of the recommendation in light of the study findings.

**23.8. Iram Amjad, Ph.D Scholar and Muhammad Shaban Rafi, Assistant  
Professor & Chairman, Department of English Language and Literature,  
University of Management and Technology, Lahore.**

**A PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DEATH  
ROW INMATES' LAST WORDS: 107.**

The study examines the lived experiences of the death row inmates to trace their traumas, fears and pain of the inflicted punishment of execution. Husserl's (1970) notion of intentionality and Heidegger's (1975) concept of existentialism under the umbrella of phenomenological constructivism were used to explore the post-penalty feelings of the death row inmates. A sample of 20 letters written by the death row inmates was selected to address the research questions. It was found that the last words do not simply reflect expressions and feelings of remorse, guilt, fear

and repentance but also document that crime mainly belonged to the marginalized section of society. This study suggests preservation of the last words in the form of an official document for prisoner's education system that would eventually help reduce ideation of crimes.

**23.9. Farhat Ullah**, Lecturer in Social Work, Department of Social Work & Sociology, Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT: REFORMS AND  
SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTIVE POLICE TRAINING TO  
COUNTER TERRORISM IN KHYBER  
PAKHTUNKHWA PAKISTAN: 121.

Maintenance of peace in the society by improving law and order situation is the responsibility of police. Police training is one of the critical problems of the world including Pakistan. The routine application of police training is outdated now, as, in past the role of police was restricted to ordinary crime prevention only. Police responsibilities increased many fold in the shape of countering terrorism after the terrorist incident of 9/11. The rationale for this was that, in past police in Pakistan did not face such issue of terrorism. This situation significantly increases the need for new and modern training for law enforcement personnel at all levels. Every aspect of police training has a role in improving police efficiency. There is a need to reorganize the whole structure of police training. This paper serves as a focal point for law enforcement and policymakers at all levels of government to know about the constraints in police training and to see the benefits of regular training and the opening of new specialized police training schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan and the need of further advance training and education.

**23.10. Syed Mukarram Shah Gilani**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

COUNTERINSURGENCY IN BALOCHISTAN  
IN THE LONG VIEW: 133.

The security situation in Balochistan has been critical over the past two decades. The separatist movement (insurgency) initiated by Baloch tribal Sardars keeps the Pakistan Armed forces engaged in a prolonged operation. The Army and the para-military forces (FC, Levis) were originally deployed in Balochistan for the maintenance of law and order. The forces presence, however, in the due course of time, began to undermine the interests of local political leaders as well as of other state's

institutions. The pre-dominant role of the army along with intelligence agencies has restricted the role of the civil administration and human rights activists in the province. On the other hand, some external forces have been interfering to exploit the insurgency in Balochistan. The trust deficit between the state of Pakistan and the Baloch tribesmen has mostly resulted in creating tension on the power relations between the center and the province. The tensed relations between the province and the center are prone to conspiracy theories. Particularly the Baloch Nationalists are very much concerned about the alleged misuse of state authority by the para- military forces.

**23.11. Dr. Samreena Rose**, Lecturer in Department of Psychology and  
**Dr. Saima Ambreen**, Assistant Professor/ Chairperson, Department of Psychology, UOB, Quetta.  
**Dr. Waseem Fayyaz**, Assistant Professor (HOD) in Psychology, Department, Govt. Gordon Collage, Rawalpindi.

#### CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG YOUTH OF BALOCHISTAN: 145.

The main aim of the current research is to identify the causal factors of juvenile delinquency among youth of Balochistan, Pakistan. This study was conducted in Quetta, Balochistan and is based on qualitative research technique. The method of data collection was Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), which were conducted with six groups (N=45) including juvenile delinquents (n=6), Law enforcement personnel (n=6), NGO service providers (n=6), university teachers (n=5) and students (n=22). Causes of juvenile delinquency were identified from the gathered information by using thematic analysis. The analysis involved open, axial, and selective coding. The main causal factors of juvenile delinquency in Balochistan that emerged from this analysis were social influence, personality, school related factors, and financial factors. This identification of prevailing context bound causal factors of delinquency can help in devising indigenous strategies to prevent and in turn control rising delinquency rate in Balochistan.

**24. *Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies*, Vol. 15, September 2017,  
ISSN: 2072-0394, Editor: Nasreen Aslam Shah, Organization:  
Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies, University of  
Karachi, Karachi. Email: [cewsku@yahoo.com](mailto:cewsku@yahoo.com)**

**24.1. Amna Saeed and Noreen Zainab**, Department of Humanities,  
COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad.

**GENDER ROLE STEREOTYPING OF WOMEN  
AS HOUSEWIVES IN CONVENTIONAL  
PAKISTANI SOCIETY: 1.**

This study aims to analyze the short story, *The Spell and the Ever Changing Moon* (2014) by Rukhsana Ahmad, from the feminist perspective. A close reading of the text reveals that facing everyday challenges and juggling between multiple roles is a common practice for middle class house wives in Pakistani society. The economic instabilities added with emotional, psychological as well as physical abuse plays a vital role in their oppression and humiliation on regular basis. These roles as assigned to them define their social standing and suffering becomes their destiny. Multiple roles of such women and social expectations outside and inside the house define their way of living. Each and every movement and thought becomes codependent on their social familial roles. Being selfless becomes an obligation and 'sacrifice' becomes convention for middle class women who spend their whole lives living under the thumb of their men folk. Moreover, the movement and status of women inside and outside the home is also a major concern addressed in this paper including the concept of home, and its significance in lives of Pakistani women.

**24.2. Anmol Ahmad**, Department of Humanities, COMSATS Institute of  
Information Technology, Islamabad.

**Fizza Farrukh**, Department of Humanities Air University, Islamabad

**ANALYZING SPEECH ACTS IN THE PAKISTANI SOCIAL  
MEDIA SCENARIO: A GENDER-BASED  
COMPARISON: 17.**

Gender studies have been an invigorating field of study under numerous lenses. Such explorations explore the inimitable distinctiveness and resemblance between the two genders. Correspondingly, this study focuses particularly on written communication of Pakistanis. Utilizing Searle's Taxonomy for Speech Acts (1969) and Wulandari (2014)'s

Taxonomy for Speech Act Functions, this research investigates differences and similarities of language use among Males and Females on the online social platforms of Facebook and Twitter. Data comprises of a thousand utterances accounted from selected social mediums. Results reveal Pakistani Males tend to use Expressive Acts often within their language while updating their status messages on Facebook and Twitter. Contrastingly, Pakistani Females prefer to employ the Directive and Assertive Acts frequently in their language used in Facebook and Twitter status updates. Furthermore, Pakistani Males utilize the medium for informing their potential audience about various topics. While, Pakistani Females make use of the status messages to achieve multiple purposes, including: informing, suggesting and asserting. Through application of ANOVA, study's results validate linguistic differences in language use of Pakistani Males and Females. It corroborates the fact that gender-based differences are part of the identity of a person and these are reflected through the medium of language elaborately.

**24.3. Daniya Hasan, Umm E Rubab Kazmi and Kanzal Jawahir**, Department of Applied Psychology, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

#### GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ADJUSTMENT ISSUES, QUALITY OF LIFE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AMONG HOSTEL STUDENTS: 45.

The present study explores gender differences in adjustment issues, quality of life and psychological resilience among hostel students. Purposive sampling was used and 400 hostel students (female=183 and male=217) were taken from public and private sector colleges/universities. Students from 1st year, BS (year 1) and MS (year 1) with 18-25 years were taken. The College Adjustment Test CAT was translated in Urdu language and administered on the students along with PR, Short form survey (SF-36) and demographic form. Results show that reliability of the scales was found to be significant CAT  $\alpha=0.72$ , SF-36  $\alpha=0.80$  and PR  $\alpha=0.62$ . The first hypothesis showed significant result ( $p = 0.03$ ) that first-year students tend to face more adjustment issues rather than BS (year 1). The second hypothesis verified that female students encounter more adjustment problems as compared to male students. Male students show higher psychological resilience (PR) as compared to female students. While there are no gender differences found on the variable of QOL which was assessed through SF-36. PR showed negative correlation with adjustment issues  $r=-0.11$  and SF-36  $r=0.20$ . This research will help

university administrators, counsellors and student affair officers to design appropriate policy/ programs with varieties of support packages to address the needs of the students.

- 24.4. Muhammad Shaban Rafi**, Department of English Language & Literature, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

**SCREEN IMAGE OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN THE POPULAR  
POST-9/11 FILMS ON WAR ON TERROR: 61.**

The purpose of this study is to deconstruct the screen image of Muslim women in the post-9/11 films on American war on terror. The data was drawn from four popular films (i.e., American Sniper-2014, Jarhead 2: Field of Fire-2014, Zero Dark Thirty- 2012 and Body of Lies-2008) depicting the post 9/11 American war on terror in the Muslim countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Oman, and Syria (henceforth 'the Muslim society'). The study built its theoretical foundation by drawing from discourse analysis, critical theory and deconstruction. It is observed that social reality projected in the selected films hinges on different discursive practices manifested through linguistic styles, actions, objects, settings, graphic illustrations and sound tracks. In addition to the identification of the Muslim women in the oppressive discourses, the study unlocks some hidden meanings by acknowledging their professional contributions in the social institutions. The Western Caucasian women, usually empowered to exercise their rights, present a huge contrast to the Muslim women who are dangerously marginalized mostly if not always by the abrogation of rights. The study suggests that the representation of educated and professional women along with those who are oppressed can be a powerful strategy to resist misogynist discourse prevailing in the Muslim society.

- 24.5. Nagina Kanwal**, Department of English, University of the Punjab, Jhelum Campus.

**Qamar Khushi**, Department of English, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi.

**CONSTRUCTION OF SUBVERSIVE GENDER  
IDENTITIES: A FEMINIST POSTSTRUCTURALIST  
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF A TELEVISION PLAY,  
CHAL JHOOTI: 81.**

This article examines the women's construction of gender identities as a form of resistance in the presence of dominant discourses. Firstly, it aims

to analyze the construction of gender identities which are not approved by the societal norms and yet helps women gain a position of power needed to survive in a male dominated society. Secondly, it seeks to describe and interpret the socio-cultural discursive practices responsible for inequities and the strategies adopted by the women for resistance and change. The data for the present study consists of a single episode television play "Chal Jhooti". Feminist Poststructuralist Discourse Analysis (FPDA) and theory of performativity are employed to deconstruct the cross identities and to reveal the discourses underlying the mechanism of power in sustaining repressive social structures and hegemonic social relations. The findings reveal that women are multiply located in discourse as they adopt particular ways to resist certain dominant social practices. It also reveals that women's construction and performance of masculine gender identity is not merely construed as their power but at the same time it is a reinforcement of men's power as generally these gender crossings aggravate the essential dualism of the gender structure. The current study suggests that the presence of existing discourse of gender differentiation results in deviations from gender appropriate norms which are policed and intended as a mean to defy it.

**24.6. Naima Saeed**, Department of Criminology, University of Karachi.

**Tansif ur Rehman**, Area Study Centre for Europe, University of Karachi.

**Hina Shahzadi**, Department of Sociology, University of Karachi.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF HINDU WOMEN IN  
KARACHI WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO  
NARAINPURA KARACHI: 105.

The religious minority constitutes an anomaly within the discourse of national identity in Pakistan. They become an anomaly because their existence as citizens of Pakistan highlights the contradictions within the theory that, the State of Pakistan was created for the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent. Hindus are the largest religious minority in Sindh, but facing discrimination at all levels, i.e., economic, social, political, and legal. They are living as a second-class citizen of the country. While, the women who belong to these minority groups are facing double discrimination, firstly as a woman, and then as a Hindu. It is an exploratory research which was conducted in Narainpur (Karachi), which is one of the oldest residential areas of the city, and represents the largest population of Hindu minority, i.e., 60,000 to 70,000. The entire population of Narainpur comprises of poor and lower middle class, as most of the population works



as sweepers, housemaids, laborers in KMC, and sellers. Interview schedule was used to collect data from the respective respondents. Result show that health conditions of the women of this locality needs improvement.

**24.7. Nooreen Mujaheed & Azeema Begum**, Department of Economics, University of Karachi.

AN ASSESSMENT OF TRADE OPENNESS ON GENDER  
INEQUALITY: AN ARDL TO CO-INTEGRATION  
APPROACH (A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN): 123.

The impacts of trade policies are ambiguous for male and females due to difference in social status, economic opportunity and control over resources in developing countries. Unfortunately, trade policies are gender blind and overlook female's concern and objectives. It is fact that trade openness promotes economic development but it is still unclear its impact on females. The study investigates the impact of trade openness on gender inequality in case of Pakistan from the period of 1985 to 2015. We have taken gender inequality index generated by Ahmed and Bukhari (2007), foreign direct investment, trade openness, Female labour force participation, enrolment ratio of females, and government spending on health and education sector. After applying Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) to co-integration and Vector Error Correction Estimation (VECM) technique, the results demonstrate the sign of stationary of time series variables, and short run as well as oflong-run equilibrium relation among variables. However, trade liberalization polices will be beneficial if its help to increase the export sector. Export sectors of Pakistan are on textile, clothing and mostly on agriculture products where mostly female are employed. Increasing share of government spending in health and education will indirectly affect the women health ability in order to enhance their social status and access over the economic recourses which can reduce the gender inequality in Pakistan.

**24.8. Rubeena Batool**, Department of Gender and Development Studies, University of Balochistan.

**Musarrat Jabeen**, Department of International Relations, National Defense University.

ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL LITERACY AMONG  
FEMALE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY  
OF BALOCHISTAN: 139.

Political literacy is sited at the periphery of political empowerment designs the real driver for good governance. This paper assesses the prevalence

of political literacy based on political knowledge-attitude-practice among the female students in the University of Balochistan. We used KAP (knowledge-attitude-practice) analysis method to create the primary data. The qualitative factors analysis allow us to deduct the decline in the strength of political literacy when it moves from thought to action. sequenced as political knowledge factor found 79%, political attitude factor found 58%, and political practice factor found 34%. The paper suggests that political literacy higher in knowledge and least in practices warrants the ineffectiveness of legally granted political empowerment to women in Balochistan. The policy makers may utilize this study for the effective women's political empowerment to achieve good governance vis-a-vis incurring economic development in and around Balochistan.

**24.9. Rukhsana**, Women's Studies, University of Karachi.

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

#### THE ROLE OF WOMEN LABOURER IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF KARACHI, SINDH: 157.

Agriculture plays a very important role in providing food and raw material for industries that is why it is acknowledged as the back bone of agrarian societies. Globally, women contributed remarkably in the agriculture sector. Pakistani women are also playing an important role in the agricultural and economic development of the country. Although Karachi is famous around the world as a large metropolis and industrial sector, but the surrounding sub-rural areas also play a big role in the agriculture sector and women are also equal contributor of this sector. The objectives of this study to highlighted the role of women labourer in agricultural development of Karachi. The researcher used purposive sampling method to collect data through interview schedule from 200 women agricultural labourer of sub-urban Karachi. The findings of the study highlights that these women work equal as men but earn less. They work eight to nine hours daily in the farm but get only 100-120 rupees per day. They do not spend their income as their own choice. In addition, they work to increase their daily livelihood along farm work. The study concludes that introduction of new technical courses and training for agriculture and market requirements would help women farmers to improve their income and financial status.

- 24.10. Shazia Sharafat**, Women's Studies, University of Karachi.  
**Nasreen Aslam Shah**, Social Work & Women's Studies, University of Karachi.

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON ROLE OF TRADE  
 ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND  
 THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING: 175.

The chambers and associations in Pakistan are mainly represented by men. Meantime the representation of women entrepreneurs is also gaining momentum. Women entrepreneurs have formed chambers in the country to explore potentials and create platform for resolving issues arising during undertaking businesses. The study identified that women have potential and are working hard. Yet they are at take off position to get success in expanding the business set-up and getting recognition. The government has brought some changes in the rules for establishing trade organization and allowed formation of separate chambers for women considering their participation in different businesses. It is observed that some efforts have been made by women members under the umbrella of Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) to organize conferences and roundtables to promote and explore business skill of women. The FPCCI, as the apex trade body of the country, organized national and international exhibitions in which they have given equal opportunities to women as men. However, women entrepreneurs are still facing problems due to lack of business knowledge while operating business.

- 24.11. Sumera Batool**, Department of Mass Communication, Lahore College for Women University.

**Maria Naeem**, Department of Media & Communication Studies, School of Social Sciences & Humanities University of Management and Technology.

**Feroza Batool**, Department of Gender Studies, University of the Punjab.

GENDER CONSTRUCTION AND MEDIA NARRATIVES:  
 REPRESENTATIONS OF GENDER IN  
 ANIMATED MOVIES: 199.

Media, as an important and powerful social institution, contributes in the construction and reinforcement of perceptions and beliefs about gender. The media images of gender have been found stereotypical and discriminated while there have been many debates on the under representation and biased treatment of gender related issues. This

research study particularly analyzed how media narratives play a part in the construction of gender identities in animated movies. The study focused to investigate how femininity and masculinity have been build up in movies, which sort of roles have been assigned to both genders and which identities have been emphasized in the animated movies of Time Warner and Walt Disney during the time period of 2008 to 2013. Gender schema and social learning theories gave implications to the research findings. Both quantitative and qualitative content analysis of fourteen animated movies was conducted. The study concluded that there is stereotypical representations of gender in movies. The women are under-represented and usually negatively portrayed while the men have shown with more societal powers.

**24.12. Sundus Yousuf**, Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Karachi.

**Bushra Khan**, Department of Psychology, University of Karachi.

#### CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN ORPHANS' CAREGIVERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY: 213.

Wellbeing of an orphan caregiver affects the child-rearing practice, which in turn could affect the growth and development of the orphaned child. Challenges faced by women orphan caregivers make caring a more extraneous task. A qualitative study was designed, to investigate the challenges faced by women orphan caregivers. Data was collected from SOS children village, an internationally recognized orphanage located in Karachi, Pakistan. An open ended interview was conducted with 17 women orphan caregivers employed at the organization through interview schedule. Various themes were identified. Two major themes indicating challenges were identified. professional or organizational level and personal level that were further divided in sub themes and analyzed. Results indicated that caregivers themselves were abandoned and suffered from psychological disturbances and lacked in awareness of effective coping skills. Orphan caregivers faced distress due to inability to effectively handle hectic routine at the orphanage, low salary, and lack of knowledge and skill to address diverse needs of all children. Overall, caring for orphans is a challenging job and it is recommended that orphan caregivers are provided with professional support to cope with psychological issues. and training on caregiving knowledge and skills to effectively handle children with diverse needs. This could eventually help in improving wellbeing of the caregivers and enhancing overall development of the orphans.

**25. *Pakistan Journal of History & Culture*, Vol. XXXVIII, No.1, Jan-June 2017, ISSN: 1012-7682, Editor: Sajid Mahmood Awan, Organization: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.**

**Website: [www.nihcr.edu.pk](http://www.nihcr.edu.pk), Email: [nihcr@yahoo.com](mailto:nihcr@yahoo.com)**

**25.1. Busharat Elahi Jamil**, Ph.D Research Scholar, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

**MASTER IN PARTITION: MASTER TARA SINGH AND THE  
PARTITION OF PUNJAB 1947: 1.**

Master Tara Singh—an Akali leader—was disappointed with the role played by the Congress, the Muslim League and the administration of British India during the partition. Subsequently, he decided to counter them through violence and agitation in Punjab, and he led an anti-Muslim movement which resulted in the creation of anger and violence against the Muslim minority of the East Punjab. This movement aimed at securing the Sikh community, their holy shrines and exerting political pressure on the British administration to save their interests in Punjab. Master Tara Singh played a pivotal for the cause of Sikhs in Punjab. His activities regarding violence and instigating his community provided with new lines to the Sikhs. He used their potentials against the Muslims and the Muslim League in Punjab. This role of Master Tara Singh created the breaches and gaps between the Sikh and Muslim communities.

**25.2. Yasira Waqar**, Assistant Professor, Department of Education, University of Management and Technology, Lahore.

**Tahira Batool Bokhari**, Government College for Women, Jhang.

**TECHNOLOGY ENTERS THE CLASSROOM: AN  
EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY  
INITIATIVES IN PUNJAB: 23.**

This article provides a critical review of educational technology initiatives of the Punjab government. The attributes of meaningful learning with technology are used as a criterion to evaluate the benefits of technology initiatives in the education sector. An historical perspective of the integration of technology in Pakistan is given in the beginning to have a clear idea as how technology was introduced in the private schools in 1990s and what are the latest trends in these schools? The initiatives of Punjab government are then elaborated by discussing the following

projects: Daanish Schools, School Reform Roadmap, Technology to Improve School Processes and Digitized Textbooks and Intelligent Tutoring System. After an analysis of these initiatives, a review of educational technology initiatives in developing countries is done to compare the successful and not so successful projects of educational technology. The article concludes with suggestions for educationists and policy-makers in Pakistan.

**25.3. Saeed Ahmed Rid**, Assistant Professor, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### RISE OF SINDHI DIASPORA IN USA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SANA, WSC AND WSI: 43.

Scholarly research on Sindhi diaspora has mushroomed in last decade or so but most of this research is about the Hindu (Indian) Sindhi emigrants from Sindh. It covers different streams of Hindu Sindhi migrations from Sindh to all across the world in pre and post-partition phases (in postpartition phase from India to other parts of the world). However, very little research is done about the Sindhi Muslims or Pakistani Sindhi diaspora who migrated in last three to four decades from Sindh to different parts of the world. This study tries to fill that gap in literature on Pakistani Sindhi diaspora. Like Indian Sindhis, during the last three decades, Pakistani Sindhis have also become a global community and they have formed their advocacy groups or diaspora organizations across the world. However, the focus of this research will be on Pakistani Sindhi diaspora organizations in USA only. According to one estimate, around thirty to forty Sindhi diaspora organizations were working in USA by the first decade of the 21st Century. Among those the Sindhi Association of North America (SANA), the World Sindhi Congress (WSC) and the World Sindhi Institute (WSI) were the most prominent ones. Instead of picking one case study, all three are studied here to get an insight into the type of work Sindhi diaspora organizations have been doing as a whole, the political and social interests of the community they serve and the dynamics of internal politics between them. This paper provides a brief history of each group along with its introduction, organizational structure, political affiliation if any, decision-making process and their activities.

**25.4. Muhammad Waris**, Assistant Professor, Government College, Bhalwal, Sargodha.

**Rizwan Ullah Kokab**, Assistant Professor, Department of History and Pakistan Studies, G.C. University, Faisalabad.

#### BARADARISM AND POLITICS OF SARGODHA DISTRICT: 59.

Democracy, with modifications, was adopted in the Subcontinent as the system of government during the British rule. Although during the British era, universal franchise was not introduced still the baradari system grasped a major role in the politics of the Punjab. Politics in the area that constitutes the Punjab in Pakistan particularly revolved around the baradari system of the region. The present paper is focused on the politics of Sargodha, one of the prominent districts of the Punjab. In the politics of district Sargodha, about five or six families have been enjoying power. The families who played a vital role in local, provincial and national politics are Tiwana, Noon, Syed, Qureshi, Awan, Kalyar, Piracha, Mela, Lak, Ranjha, Nangyana and Baloch. They make the ruling elite of the Punjab since the pre-partition era. This article aims at exploring different dimensions of politics centred to the Baradarism and its impact on the development of democracy in the province in general and on the district Sargodha in particular.

**25.5. Mansoor Ahmad**, Ph.D. Scholar, School of Political Science and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### NEW GREAT GAME AND THE CPEC IN BALOCHISTAN: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES: 83.

The New Great Game was initially linked with the resource rich Central Asia but it has now been expanded throughout Asia. the oil-rich Middle East, Southeast Asia and strategically important South Asia. Owing to which it is also known as the Asian Great Game where the South Asian region is considered to be the chessboard for the strategic competition between USA and China. The Chinese establishment has realized the significance of three necessities (strong economy, maritime space and unrestrained energy supply) to be an extra-regional great power. To sustain its fast-growing economy, China has successfully gained access to the abundant hydrocarbon and mineral resources of Central Asia but it needs more energy resources to feed its massive population besides satisfying its geopolitical aspirations. Thus, the CPEC passing through the heartland of Balochistan serves as an alternate route for the Chinese

energy. However, with the Chinese strategic manoeuvrings towards the Indian Ocean and the US strategic shift from North Atlantic to Asia Pacific region the sub-nationalism in Balochistan has emerged to be relevant in the study of the simmering New Great Game that has been experiencing on-again-off-again low-level insurgencies since it joined Pakistan as princely state in 1948. This paper analyses the above arguments empirically and meticulously concludes that the policy makers in Pakistan have to accelerate an already-initiated process of national integration of the alienated province owing to the decades-old manipulative policies of the federal government. The basic objective of this research article is to explore the opportunities and challenges radiating from the geopolitics of Pakistan's largest province vis-à-vis the New Great Game amid South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia.

**25.6. Farhat Jabeen**, Assistant Professor, Fauji Foundation College, Rawalpindi.

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT:  
IN SOUTH ASIAN CONTEXT: 109.

In the wake of contemporary epoch, the basic purpose of the research is to explore the possibility reforms in Pakistan for gender stability in terms of population as it has been an idiosyncratic of human society. Cultural constraints and role of social norms to involve in any development of society. The current study is conducted in South Asian perspective and it attempts to probe the phenomenon of sex differences. Being an exploratory study, grounded theory was applied under the feminist theoretical frame work in the contexts of gender development. The paper is specially focused on understanding the existing discrimination of gender in South Asian perspective particularly in Pakistan and brings recommendations for policy-makers. so there are a number of apparatus being implemented and amendments are being occurred in gender development.

**25.7. Farooq Arshad**, Ph.D Scholar and **Lubna Abid Ali**, Professor, School of Politics & International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

REGIONALISM IN SOUTH ASIA AND  
ROLE OF SAARC: 123.

Regionalism has become an imperative phenomenon in international relations in post Second World War. The era of 1950s and 1960s observed the intensification of several regional grouping in diverse regions



of the world. After the cold war, regionalism received a transformed motivation with the push of globalization. It enhanced the development of interdependence and provided more incentive to the process of globalization. Subsequently, late 1980s the process of regionalization began to re-emerge in different regions of the world and this process was coincided with the rise of globalization. Regionalization and globalizations both lead to integration but these are not essentially supplement nor contradict with each other and both are operated at different levels. The present study is an attempt to highlight the politics of regionalism in South Asia and to focus on the role of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) in the region. The hostility between Pakistan and India has been the main obstacle in the progress of this organization. Despite having several problems, SAARC provides regional identity and discourse to small countries of South Asia. This paper explains all the factors contributing to the regionalism in South Asia.

**25.8. Muhammad Sajid Khan**, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad and Lecturer in Department of History, Govt. Postgraduate College Asghar Mall, Rawalpindi.

#### NATIONALIST PARTIES IN ELECTORAL POLITICS OF SINDH: 143.

Sindhi nationalism emerged with narrative of marginalization, exploitation and threat of domination. The continuous waves of migration since 1947 further sharpened this consciousness, created polarization in Sindh and curtailed the process of assimilation. The ethno-linguistic and cultural identity markers surfaced as an agent in shaping the political landscape. The political actors were forced to use nationalist symbols and idioms to lure masses. The Pakistan Peoples' Party, despite its predominantly centralist character, responded to popular aspirations of Sindhi nationalism and maintained its dual and sometimes conflicting or divergent image of centralist and regional political force to consolidate its popular support base and effectively applied its Sindh card for mass political mobilization. Despite their radical popular appeal and agenda and presence of prominent figures like G.M. Syed, Ayub Khuro and Rasool Bakhsh Palijo, The Sindhi nationalist political forces failed to translate their electoral support to defeat the MQM in urban Sindh, and its counterparts. the ANP in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the nationalist parties of Balochistan. They did not succeed in evolving an umbrella organization and it remained personal network of loyalist without elaborate party

structure. The parties were unable to perform in electoral sphere. They, however, sometimes opted to abstain from electoral process and at times joined electoral alliances with ideological rival centralist or Punjab dominated political forces to counter the PPP. They faced massive electoral defeats in constituency politics by powerful local and tribal influential supported by the PPP. Their all endeavours discredited them and further restricted their popular appeal in electoral politics. Their failure also undermined their representative character and their claim to leadership and legitimacy of articulation of Sindhi nationalist interest. It also restricted them as an agitation force or a pressure group. Despite all their shortcomings, Sindhi nationalist political forces still remain a powerful political agent in shaping and determining the political discourse in Sindh and a potent threat for its rivals.

**26. *Pakistan Journal of History & Culture*, Vol. XXXVIII, No.2, July-December 2017, ISSN: 1012-7682, Editor: Sajid Mahmood Awan, Organization: National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.**

**Website: [www.nihcr.edu.pk](http://www.nihcr.edu.pk), Email: [nihcr@yahoo.com](mailto:nihcr@yahoo.com)**

**26.1. Fasih Ahmed**, Assistant Professor, Department of Humanities, COMSATS, Islamabad.

#### A SOCIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL LANGUAGE LEARNING IN PAKISTAN: 1.

The study aims at investigating the role of culture in formal and informal language learning in the perspective of Sociocultural Theory (SCT) of learning. More precisely, the study has analyzed the two main aspects of sociocultural theory of learning i.e. mediation and zone of proximal development in the light of formal and informal language learning. The study has been conducted through a questionnaire based on a five-point frequency scale in order to know how often the learners make use of resources concerning formal and informal language learning. A total number of 275 second language learners from three main universities of Pakistan (National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, International Islamic University, Islamabad, National University of Modern Languages (Peshawar Branch)) participated in the study. The results lead to the conclusion that the aspect of mediation is limited in formal language learning as compared to informal language learning. Moreover, there is also a variation in zone of proximal development.

**26.2. Naila Pervaiz**, Lecturer, Department of History, Government College University, Lahore.

#### THE SUBALTERN SCHOOL OF HISTORIOGRAPHY: 21.

The Subaltern School of Historiography is an extension of Marxism. With its emergence began the written history of the people who were suppressed and ignored by the statist discourse. The Subaltern historians mainly criticized the Indian Nationalist and Orientalist Schools of history writing as these groups were representing the elitist history alone by ignoring the oppressed and the 'small voices' in India. They focused on the power-knowledge relationship and the marginalized sections of the society which had been ignored throughout the course of history writing. Most of the scholars of this school have their origin in Marxism. The

school took its roots from two main names. Antonio Gramsci and Michel Foucault. Gramsci was the founder of Communist Party of Italy. He was of the view that working class should be given importance as revolutionary intellectuals originate from within rather than from above or outside it. Foucault gave importance to power and highlighted that power works through institutions which demand subjugation and obedience. This school was emerged in the late 20th Century with the efforts of Ranajit Guha. On the one hand, there are various critiques on this school as well. It gained popularity as it emerged as 'historiography of the protest' but it failed to play its due share in the writing of effective history of all the suppressed groups of the society. On the other, subaltern studies highlighted a range of themes like the role of indigenous resistance, etc. which had never been discussed earlier. Its significance cannot be denied as it has focused primarily on those who were never given any social status.

**26.3. Muhammad Nasrullah Mirza**, Assistant Professor, Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

WULLAR AND KISHENGANGA PROJECTS: PLOY TO  
QUELL KASHMIRI UPRISING IN THE GARB OF  
DEVELOPMENT: 39.

The Indus waters dispute is central to Pakistan-India conflict since their inception as sovereign states in 1947. A treaty — Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) — signed in 1960, under the auspices of the World Bank, is governing the flow of the Indus river system comprising six rivers: the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Numerous issues have surfaced since the signing of the IWT including the four major disputes, namely the Salal Dam, Wullar Barrage, Baglihar and Kishenganga dams. The former was resolved bilaterally in 1978 but the latter three are not only enduring but are responsible for diplomatic deadlock in Pakistan-India relations. Throughout the 1980s and 90s the Wullar Barrage issue was limited only to the development of the Wullar Lake in the run of the river Jhelum Main but later India created Kishenganga Dam having linkage with it. India intends to construct a dam on another tributary of the river Jhelum— called Kishenganga in Indian-held Kashmir and Neelum river in Azad Kashmir—and plans to divert it through a 22 kilometres long tunnel into Wullar Lake near Baramulla. The Indian plans are contested by Pakistan being a violation of the IWT and also detrimental to its uses of the river Jhelum and the 969-MW Neelum-Jhelum power plant project under-construction across the Line of Control, downstream to the

Kinshenganga site. This paper focuses on technical aspects of the Wullar Barrage issue [that India calls the Tulbul Navigation Project] in the light of the Indus Waters Treaty and highlights the geo-strategic importance of the Wullar and Kishenganga sites, describes the nature of the disputes, outlines Pakistani objections to the Indian plans, states the Indian justifications and highlights likely Indian intentions.

- 26.4. Gulawar Khan**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Management, and Information Technology, Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences, Lasbela, Balochistan.  
**Manzoor Ahmed**, Associate Professor of Economics, Department of Economics, Lasbela University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences, Lasbela, Balochistan.

SOCIOECONOMIC DEPRIVATION, FANATICISM AND  
TERRORISM: A CASE OF WAZIRISTAN, PAKISTAN: 65.

This paper investigates the relationship between socioeconomic deprivation fanaticism and terrorism in Pakistan using Waziristan as a case study. It claims that major cause of radicalization was the weak and meagre socio-economic conditions including the negligence of the region by the successive governments since the creation of Pakistan. The research concludes that poverty and socioeconomic backwardness has serious implications in causing radicalism and resultantly it fomented terrorism in the region.

- 26.5. Safi Ullah Khan Marwat**, Assistant Professor, Department of History & Pakistan Studies, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

FROM PAKHTŪNISTĀN TO KHYBER PAKHTŪNKHWĀ: A  
JOURNEY OF PAKHTŪN NATIONALISTS FROM  
SEPARATION TO INTEGRATION: 85.

In British India, after the 3rd June Plan, Pakhtūn nationalists of the North West Frontier Province demanded Pakhtūnistān (an independent nation state comprising of Pakhtūn dominant areas of British India). Their demand was accepted neither by the British nor the All India Muslim League or even their ally, the Indian National Congress. In protest, they boycotted the Referendum of July 1947 paving the way for the North West Frontier Province to become an integral part of Pakistan. Their demand for an independent Pakhtūnistān became a liability for them in Pakistan. By then, they had to prove their allegiance to Pakistan. In this connection, they modified their politics and passed through an evolutionary process. They struggled for renaming the North West Frontier Province, first, as

Pakhtūnistān and, later on, as Pakhtūnkhwā with maximum provincial autonomy within the federation of Pakistan. Their political opponents were of the view that they were still struggling for their earlier stand for an independent Pakhtūnistān in the guise of their demand for renaming the province with maximum provincial autonomy. But, their political profile in Pakistan shows that they have been passed through a long journey from separation to integration. They got neither independent Pakhtūnistān nor renaming the North West Frontier Province as Pakhtūnistān or Pakhtūnkhwā within Pakistan. However, they remained content with the renaming of the North West Frontier Province as Khyber Pakhtūnkhwā with some autonomy under the 18th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan in April 2010. Hence, this paper focuses on Pakhtūn nationalists' journey from separation to integration.

**26.6. Hamida Bibi**, Ph.D. Scholar, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

**Hanif Khalil**, Associate Professor, NIPS, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### KHUSHAL KHAN KHATTAK AND HIS POLITICAL THOUGHTS: 117.

Khushal Khan Khattak is a stalwart celebrity of the Pushtoons. He was a poet, thinker, philosopher, expert of medicine, hunter, politician and a fighter as well. Apart, he is the author of more than 300 books in prose and verse, in which approximately 20 books are available. His book *Dastarnama* deals with his political struggle, other relevant political ideas and discussions. His writings reveal that he lived by sword and pen together encircling each and every field of life. This paper is an attempt to explore his political activities, resisting the Mughal Empire. His imprisonment by the Mughals resulted in a new era in his approach towards the Mughal rule. He gave the Pashtoons the lesson of freedom of thought and success to make them the bright nation of the world through his experiences.

- 26.7. Akhtar Rasool Bodla**, Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Centre of Excellence, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### GENESIS OF BLASPHEMY LAWS IN COLONIAL INDIA: 139.

Blasphemy has been a sensitive issue throughout Indian Muslim history. Various Muslim rulers of India tackled it in a sheer delicate way. The modern blasphemy laws of Colonial India were born out of Indian Penal Code enacted by Legislative Council and applied in India in 1860. The Code undertakes the laws that define rights, impose duties and ensure protection. The aim of the Code was to create communal harmony among the diverse population of Indian Subcontinent by applying a uniform law on everyone. The 1920s witnessed a rise of communal tensions in India due to various Hindu and Muslim revivalist movements. The new realities compelled the British authorities to amend the laws relating to religious offences. These laws were partly successful in maintaining a delicate communal harmony with some exceptions in colonial India.

- 26.8. Fazal Rabbi**, Head, Department of Pakistan Studies/History, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

#### PAKISTAN'S SECURITY CONCERNS OVER INDO-US POST 9/11 STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENTS: 155.

The end of cold war brought drastic changes in the US policies towards India. Within a short time, the estrangement between US and India was vanished and their relations concluded into strategic engagement in the post 9/11. This strategic cooperation comprised a broader range of areas inducing defense and trade, nuclear, missiles and space technology cooperation. The Indian desire to rise as a regional power and the US cooperation with huge supply of arm sales and advance defense technology to India, has disturbed the security environment of South Asia as well as the balance of power between Pakistan and India. Despite the fact that, Pakistan is a key partner of the United States in the war against terrorism and a major non-NATO ally, but US policy tilt towards India has kept Pakistan's security interests at stake. The article will examine the Indo-US strategic engagement in the post 9/11, and Pakistan's security concern.

**26.9. Shahid Ali**, Ph.D Fellow, International Relations, School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), Jilin, P.R. China.

**Amjad Abbas Khan**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Study Centre, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

DRONE STRIKES, LOGIC OF SELF-DEFENSE AND  
VIOLATION OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY: 187.

The use of drones or Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) technology in modern warfare presents a challenge to the traditional concepts of war and peace and International Law. The US. justifications for the legality of drone strikes in Pakistan have posed serious challenges to the foundations set by the United Nations Charter for maintaining the international rule of law. This research provides an in-depth and objective analysis of the problem of legality of US drone attacks against Pakistan. This paper argues that the US rationale of self-defense and armed-conflict for justifying the legality of drone strikes in Pakistan does not fulfil the criteria set by the provisions of Article 2 (3), Article 2 (4) and Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and thus, cannot be termed as legal. This research argues that some provisions of UN Charter about the use of force are vague or not well defined and therefore, states can interpret these provisions according to their own logic and needs. The study is based on table research and most of data was collected through secondary sources such as different books, journal papers, research reports, blogs, and newspapers.



**27. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 32, No. 1, Summer 2017, ISSN: 1016-0664, Editor: Anila Kamal, Organization: National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.**

**Website: [www.pjprnip.edu.pk](http://www.pjprnip.edu.pk), E-mail: [pjprnip@pjprnip.edu.pk](mailto:pjprnip@pjprnip.edu.pk)**

**27.1. Nazia Wahid**, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.  
**Haroon Idrees**, Department of Library and Information Science, University of Sargodha, Pakistan.

APPLICATION OF BRADFORD'S LAW ON PAKISTAN  
JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH: 01.

Bradford's Law states that articles on a given subject are distributed over journals according to specific mathematical function, where a large number of articles are scattered in fewer highly productive journals. The purpose of this study was to apply the accepted formulations of Bradford's Law to citations used by the authors of the Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research to find out the list of core journals cited. Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research has been published since 1986 by National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan. This study examined 251 articles published in the Journal from 1986 to 2012. The data consisted of 6890 citations used by the authors. A ranked list of the cited journals was formed for the application of Egghe's formulation of Bradford's Law of scattering. Findings showed that journals were the most preferred source for citations in this study. Most of the cited journals were published in the United States. The rate of authors' and journals' self-citations was very low. A ranked list of the journals was prepared and Journal of Applied Psychology was found to be the most cited journal. The study identified 24 core journals after the application of Bradford's Law. Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research is the only journal of Pakistan found in the list of core journals. This law was found fit to the citations of the Journal.

**27.2. Aysha Sheraz and Najma Najam**, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF CHILD AND  
ADOLESCENT DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR INVENTORY  
INTO URDU LANGUAGE: 19.

The present study was carried out to translate and validate the Child and Adolescent Disruptive Behaviour Inventory (CADBI) V. 5.0 developed by

Burns (2010) from English into Urdu language. The inventory had two forms CADBI - Parent (41 items) and CADBI - Teacher (42 items), each comprised of five subscales including Oppositional Defiant Disorder toward Adults, Oppositional Defiant Disorder toward Peers/Siblings, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder — Hyperactivity/Impulsivity, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder-Inattention, and Academic and Social Competence. The study was completed in two phases, in the first phase researcher translated the scale by following the standard procedure of back translation. In the 2nd phase, reliability and validity was determined. The internal consistency reliability of the Urdu version found to be satisfactory ranging from .86 to .92 for the subscales. Further, the cross-language validation of Urdu version with English original version also came out to be a highly significant correlation among subscales. The study has implication in the field of child and developmental psychology.

**27.3. Aisha Zubair** and **Anila Kamal**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

PERCEIVED AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP,  
PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL, AND CREATIVE WORK  
BEHAVIOR IN BANK EMPLOYEES: 35.

The present study was attempted to explore the relationship among perceived authentic leadership, psychological capital, and creative work behavior among bank employees. It was also intended to determine the mediating role of psychological capital in the relationship between perceived authentic leadership and creative work behavior. Moreover, moderated mediating role of job experience was also determined. A convenient sample (N = 600) of employees from marketing departments of banks including both men and women (age range of 25-52 years. M = 32.53, SD = 4.73) was acquired. English versions of Authentic Leadership Questionnaire (Avolio, Gardner, and Walumbwa, 2007), Psychological Capital Questionnaire (Luthans, Avolio, and Avey, 2007), and Creativity Scale (Zhou and George, 2001) were used to assess the study variables. Step-wise regression showed that psychological capital and perceived authentic leadership were strong predictors of creative work behavior. while mediation analysis indicated that psychological capital mediated the relationship between perceived authentic leadership and creative work behavior. Findings also indicated that job experience moderated the relationship between perceived authentic leadership and creative work

behavior among bank employees. Future implications of the study were also discussed.

- 27.4. Saira Batool, Rukhsana Kausar, Ghuncha Naqvi, Anum Javed and Hafsa Tufail**, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### MENOPAUSAL ATTITUDE AND SYMPTOMS IN PERI AND POST-MENOPAUSAL WORKING WOMEN: 55.

The present study was aimed to examine working women's attitude towards menopause and menopausal symptoms. It was hypothesized that: a) Post-menopausal women are likely to show more positive attitude towards menopause as compared to peri-menopausal women. b) there is likely to be a negative relationship between attitude towards menopause and menopausal symptoms. Eighty women with equal number of nurses and teachers were recruited from public sector colleges and hospitals of Lahore, Pakistan. The sample ranged in ages between 45 - 60 years (Teachers  $M = 50.92$ ,  $SD = 3.87$ . Nurses  $M = 49.55$ ,  $SD = 3.93$ ). Attitudes toward Menopause Scale (Shahwar and Khalid, 2003) and Greene Climacteric Survey (Greene, 1998) were used for assessment. Results revealed that nurses and post-menopausal women showed positive attitude towards menopause as compared to teachers and peri-menopausal women, respectively. Peri-menopausal women showed more severity of menopausal symptoms as compared to post-menopausal women. Positive attitude towards menopause negatively predicted menopausal symptoms. Findings highlighted the importance of psychological help for working women and that attention should be paid to change working women's attitude towards menopause, particularly, teachers in order to reduce symptoms in them.

- 27.5. Fatima Kamran**, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Chris F. Schaw**, University of Surrey, England.

#### PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND LIFE ORIENTATION (OPTIMISM) AFTER RENAL TRANSPLANTATION: 77.

A longitudinal study was carried out on renal transplant recipients with a healthy kidney functioning in Lahore, Pakistan, to find out how recipients' life orientation influences their perceptions of physical health status. Perceived Health Status (PHS) was measured by a self-developed questionnaire that reflected the symptom severity and frequency

measured by the common immune-suppressant side effects. Life Orientation Test-Revised (LOT-R. Scheier, Carver, and Bridges, 1994) was used to measure optimism. Statistical analysis involved linear regression and cross lagged correlation analysis (CLC). It was found that most recipients tend to have an optimistic attitude and a positive perception of their health status. Although both PHS and optimism were found to be significant predictors of each other, however, it was clarified that recipients' with a better PHS, that is, healthy graft functioning tend to be more optimistic because of their improved health status. Socio-demographic factors including age, education level, time since transplant, and financial condition reflected by monthly family income were also analysed for their effect. Age was found to be the only factor affecting PHS and optimism across three times. Younger recipients reported better PHS and tend to be more optimistic. Work status (working vs. nonworking recipients) was found to be significant predictor of optimism at Time 1 and of PHS at Time2 and 3 only, not showing a consistent pattern across 15 months.

**27.6. Sehrish Shahnawaz and Jamil A. Malik**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

**ASSESSING SHAME AND GUILT IN ADOLESCENTS:  
TRANSLATION AND ADAPTATION OF TEST OF SELF-  
CONSCIOUS AFFECT FOR ADOLESCENTS  
(TOSCA-A): 97.**

The study was aimed to translate, adapt, and validate a universally recognized measure of shame and guilt that is Test of Self-conscious Affect for Adolescents (TOSCA-A) and to test generalization across gender. Sample of the study comprised of 459 adolescents from public and private educational institutions of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Confirmatory factor analysis was carried out to estimate the factor structure of TOSCA-A. Model fit indices confirmed the factor structure of TOSCA-A. Multi-group invariance test was conducted to estimate the gender sensitivity of the scale. Results revealed that Scale is a valid measure of shame and guilt for boys and girls. The range of factor loadings on shame was .36 to .55 (except for item 9a and 5b) and factor loadings on guilt were ranging from .31 to .56 (except for item 6b). The three items were retained as they appeared to show good loadings in multi-group analysis across gender. Reliabilities (Cronbach's alpha .80 and .81 for shame and guilt, respectively) showed that the scale is a

reliable measure of shame and guilt. Structural models showed non-significant gender differences suggesting generalization of the factor structure for both boys and girls. Translated version of TOSCA-A appeared to be a reliable and valid measure of shame and guilt. It was also found to be equally generalizable and valid measure for both boys and girls as a measure of shame and guilt.

**27.7. Fatima Sana and Iffat Batool**, Department of Psychology, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN INDIGENOUS CRIMINAL THINKING SCALE: 117.

The current research was aimed at the development and validation of an indigenous scale for assessment of criminal thinking among offenders in Pakistani cultural context. The research has been carried out in two studies. Study I dealt with the development of an Indigenous Criminal Thinking Scale. The items of the scale were empirically validated through content validation and factor analysis on offenders (N = 230). The results indicated that Indigenous Criminal Thinking Scale as an internally consistent five factor scale (Criminal Rationalization, Power Orientation and Justification, Personal Irresponsibility, Vindication, and Entitlement). Study II of the current research was conducted to determine the gender differences on Indigenous Criminal Thinking Scale. The convergent validity was established with the help of Brief Criminal Attitude Scale (Taylor, 1968) and both scales showed Indigenous Criminal Thinking Scale as valid and reliable instrument for measuring criminal thinking. Results concluded that the Indigenous Criminal Thinking Scale is a promising measurement tool in indigenous setting.

**27.8. Yousaf Jamal, Sayyeda T. Zahra, Faiqa Yaseen and Mehwish Nasreen**, Department of Psychology, University of Gujrat, Pakistan.

#### COPING STRATEGIES AND HARDINESS AS PREDICTORS OF STRESS AMONG RESCUE WORKERS: 141.

The present study investigated the relationship of hardiness and coping strategies as predictors of stress. A sample of 100 rescue workers, aged 20-40 years, of Gujrat, Pakistan was recruited by convenient sampling technique. Cross-sectional survey research design was used in this study. Personal Views Survey III-R (Maddi, 2001), Perceived Stress Scale

(Cohen, 1994), and Brief Cope Inventory (Carver, 1997) were used to measure the hardiness, stress, and coping strategies. respectively. Findings of Pearson Product Moment Correlation indicated significant negative association between stress and hardiness, stress and problem focused coping, and significant positive association between stress and avoidant coping, hardiness and problem-focused coping. Hierarchal Multiple Regression Analysis revealed that hardiness significantly predicted perceived stress. Findings of the study raised important consequences for rescue education, practice, research and health policy. Addressing both individual and organizational structures and processes would be crucial toward producing a more manageable and long-term solution to stress in the workplace.

**27.9. Zainab Bibi and Jahanvash Karim**, Institute of Management Sciences, University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan.

**Shafiq-ur-Rehman**, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SELF-ESTEEM, RESILIENCE, AND SOCIAL TRUST AS  
MEDIATORS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
OPTIMISM AND JOB SATISFACTION: A PRELIMINARY  
ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM EUROPEAN  
SOCIAL SURVEY: 155.

This study examined the mediation effects of social trust, self-esteem, and resilience in the relationship between optimism and job satisfaction. Data of appropriate items from the European Social Survey (Round 6) were picked that measured optimism, job satisfaction, self-esteem, resilience, and social trust that were the relevant constructs to this research. The sample for this study comprised of 26716 respondents. Results indicated that optimism, social trust, self-esteem, resilience, and job satisfaction were significantly and positively associated with each other. Results further showed that social trust, self-esteem, and resilience significantly mediated the relationship between optimism and job satisfaction. Implications of research and limitations of the current study were also discussed.

- 27.10. Shawana Fazal, Muhammad Iqbal Majoka and Muhammad Ilyas Khan**, Department of Education, Hazara University, Mansehra, Pakistan.  
**Sobia Masood**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

TECHNOLOGIES SUPPORTED COMMUNICATIVE  
 GRAMMAR TRANSLATION MODEL: A MOTIVATIONAL  
 AGENT FOR ENGLISH LEARNING: 175.

This paper reports on the qualitative part of a larger experimental study in which three groups that is, Control Group (taught through traditional method), Experimental Group I (taught through communicative grammar translation model), and, Experimental Group II (taught through information and communication technologies supported communicative grammar translation model) were compared to examine the effect of technologies supported communicative grammar translation model on students' motivation for learning English language. A total of 15 students from a public sector university were interviewed. The data were analyzed using inductive thematic analysis. The findings revealed awareness among students from all groups about the importance of English as an international language and the use of translation method with focus on grammar before the intervention. However, after the intervention, the three groups showed commonalities and differences in themes contributing towards motivation of language learning. The Experimental Group II showed increased motivation for language learning due to use of technology oriented methodology that enhanced learning all language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing). The findings also indicated that Experimental Group I was greatly motivated through the use of communicative skills that enhanced speaking and writing skills compared to other two groups. The results have important implications for increasing motivation in English language learning through technology in Pakistan and other countries with similar contexts.

- 27.11. Syeda Shahida Batool, Sumaira Khursheed and Hira Jahangir**, Department of Psychology, Govt. College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AS A PRODUCT OF  
 LOW SELF-ESTEEM: A MEDIATIONAL ROLE OF  
 ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY: 195.

Academic procrastination is a common behavior among university students. The study was designed to assess the direct and indirect role of self-esteem in academic procrastination through academic self-efficacy

among university undergraduate students. The sample comprised of 502 students (210 male and 292 female). The age range of the participants was between 22 to 24 year ( $M = 22.64$ ,  $SD = .77$ ). The Self-efficacy Scale (Pintrich and De Groot, 1990), Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965), and Procrastination Assessment Scale for Students (Solomon and Rothblum, 1984) were used to collect the data. Path analysis through structural equation modelling revealed that academic self-efficacy fully mediated the relationship between self-esteem and academic procrastination, and 18 percent of variance in academic procrastination was accounted for by the indirect effect of self-esteem via academic self-efficacy. The independent sample t-test further revealed that male students scored significantly higher as compared to female students on academic procrastination.

**27.12. Mishal Niazi and Rafia Rafique**, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

PATIENT-PHYSICIAN TRUST, EMOTIONAL DISTRESS,  
AND SELF-CARE ACTIVITIES OF ADULTS WITH TYPE II  
DIABETES MELLITUS: 213.

The present research was set out to examine the relationship between patient-physician trust, diabetes related emotional distress, and self-care activities of adults with Type II Diabetes Mellitus. Moreover, the aim was to identify the mediating role of diabetes related emotional distress on the relationship between patient-physician trust and self-care activities. Correlational research design was used in the current research. The sample consisted of 180 adults diagnosed with Type II Diabetes Mellitus, recruited through purposive sampling technique. Interpersonal Physician Trust Scale (Hall et al., 2002), Problem Areas in Diabetes Questionnaire (Polonsky et al., 2005), and Self-care Inventory (La Greca, 1992) was used to assess patient-physician trust, diabetes related emotional distress and self-care activities, respectively. Pearson Product Moment Correlation and multiple hierarchical regression analyses were used to infer the proposed hypotheses. The results revealed a positive relationship between patient-physician trust and self-care activities, while, diabetes related emotional distress, was negatively related to self-care activities. There was a negative relationship between patient-physician trust and diabetes related emotional distress. Diabetes related emotional distress mediated the relationship between patient-physician trust and self-care activities of adults with Type II Diabetes Mellitus after controlling for



gender, age, age at onset, and treatment modality. The findings have important implication in the field of health and counselling psychology, as physician and counsellors can assist patients through their diabetes' self-care practices by developing trust, which is likely to reduce emotional distress.

**27.13. Aisha Perveen, Babak Mehmood and Mian Ghulam Yasin**, Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha, Pakistan.

**MATERIALISM AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN MUSLIM YOUTH: ROLE OF GRATITUDE AND RELIGIOSITY: 231.**

The present study aimed at investigating the role of gratitude and religiosity in relation with materialism and life satisfaction. A convenient sample was comprised of 230 Muslim students (95 boys and 135 girls) from different departments of University of Sargodha. Variables of the study were measured through the Gratitude Questionnaire-6 (McCullough et al. 2002), Materialism Value Scale (Richins and Dawson, 1992), Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin, 1985), and Centrality of Religiosity Scale (Huber and Huber, 2012). Correlational analysis indicated positive relation of materialism with life satisfaction and gratitude while negative but non-significant relation with religiosity. Linear regression analysis revealed materialism and gratitude as significant predictors of life satisfaction. Mediating analysis showed gratitude as mediating factor between materialism and life satisfaction. Furthermore, interactive effect showed moderating effect of religiosity between materialism and life satisfaction. Results revealed that individuals showed more life satisfaction who had higher level of religiosity and low level of materialism. Significant gender differences were found in terms of materialism, gratitude, and religiosity, while non-significant differences were found in terms of life satisfaction. Results revealed meaningful information to the top management of the university, researchers and teachers to design intervention programs to reduce materialistic values and improve life satisfaction by enhancing gratitude approach and religious values in youth. Implications of the study and suggestions for future research have also been discussed.

**27.14. Saman Attiq**, Department of Management Science, University of Wah, Pakistan.

**Sidra Wahid, Nimra Javaid, Maria Kanwal and Hassan J. Shah**, National Defence University Islamabad, Pakistan.

THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEES' CORE SELF-EVALUATION PERSONALITY TRAIT, MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, CO-WORKER SUPPORT ON JOB SATISFACTION, AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOUR: 247.

The study was aimed to investigate the effect of personality trait and supportive work environment on employee's job satisfaction as well as his/her innovative work behaviour. The current work supports previous prerogatives regarding the importance of supportive work environment for the formation of satisfaction that enhances innovation and change. A sample size of 251 respondents (N = 251) comprised of 133 male and 118 female employees selected from NGOs, banking, and telecom sector from twin cities (i.e., Islamabad and Rawalpindi). Data were gathered through structured questionnaire based on convenient sampling technique. Data was analysed through structural equation modelling (SEM) with AMOS 22.0. Findings indicated that positive and direct relationship among core self-evaluation (as personality trait), supportive work environment (management and co-worker support), and job satisfaction. Similarly, employees' job satisfaction had positive and direct impact on innovative work behaviour. Furthermore, findings of the study proposed that managers and HRM professionals could play a pivotal role in exploiting and guaranteeing every employee trait that they possessed and for development of work environment that motivated employees to perceive things with innovation.

**27.15. Rabia Zonash and Kehkashan Arouj**, Foundation University, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

SOCIAL INTOLERANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG CARDIAC PATIENTS: MODERATING ROLE OF EMOTIONAL REGULATION: 273.

Difficulties in emotional regulation strategies increase feelings of intolerance toward dissimilar ideas and increase vulnerability toward distress feelings. The present study intended to highlight the moderating role of emotional regulation on the relationship between social intolerance and psychological distress among cardiac patients. Whereas, the main

study was aimed to examine the predictive effect of research hypotheses ( $N = 150$ ) among cardiac patients between the age of 20-60 years ( $M = 3.14$ ,  $SD = 0.99$ ). Results of the main study showed positive relationship between discomfort intolerance, entitlement, emotional intolerance, achievement frustration, depression, anxiety, and stress. Moderation results showed that emotional reappraisal moderated the relationship between achievement frustration and anxiety. Emotional reappraisal also moderated between entitlement and stress. From the results, it is concluded that that practice of emotional reappraisal as emotional regulation and reduced expressive suppression leads to lower level of social intolerance and psychological distress.

**27.16. Sultan Shujja, Farah Malik and Nashi Khan**, Centre for Clinical Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

TRANSLATION AND CROSS-CULTURAL VALIDATION OF  
CHILDREN REJECTION SENSITIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE  
(CRSQ) FOR PAKISTANI ADOLESCENTS: 297.

Within cultural perspective, it was aimed to translate Children Rejection Sensitivity Questionnaire (CRSQ. Downey, Lebolt, Rincón, and Freitas., 1998) into native language (Urdu) in order to assess the sensitivity level of children and adolescents pertaining to peer and teacher rejection. This questionnaire has strong theoretical grounds and sound psychometric properties. The standardized back translation procedure was followed to make the translation authentic and final translated version was administered on conveniently drawn sample ( $N = 313$ ) with age range 14-18 years ( $M = 16.46$ ,  $SD = 1.24$ ) from four cities of Punjab. In order to evaluate psychometric properties of CRSQ (Urdu translation), exploratory factor analysis was conducted to explore factor structure within cultural perspective. A large number of items were exclusively loaded in single factor except few items that have been discussed with reference to cultural and situational context. Besides, three subscales were significantly correlated and alpha reliability coefficients reflected significant internal consistency ranging from .74-.85. Convergent and discriminant validity were also computed along with gender differences on three scales of CRSQ (Urdu). Findings have been discussed within cultural context.

**27.17. Ivan Suneel, Zahid Mahmood and Sadia Saleem**, Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Management and Technology, C-II, Johar Town, Lahore.

**ROLES AND MENTAL HEALTH FUNCTIONING OF ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLIC FATHERS IN PAKISTAN: 317.**

It has been amply demonstrated through clinical practice and research that alcoholism not only affects the individual, but the family as well (Olmsted, Crowell, and Waters, 2003). The affects are numerous ranging from nonclinical to clinical problems (Barnard and McKeganey, 2004). Moreover, one of the salient features is that the family members of the alcoholics, especially, the children regardless of age develop certain psychosocial roles in order to deal with the chaos in the family caused by the parent's alcoholism (Daylon, 2012). The present study was aimed to study the mental health functioning, the roles assumed by the adult children of alcoholics, and also the relationship between the two variables. In order to achieve the aim, data were collected from private rehabilitation centers where the fathers were admitted for treatment of alcoholism and the family were counselled on out-patient basis. To determine the mental health functioning General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg and Williams, 1988) was used and for the roles Role Identification Scale (Samuel, Mahmood, and Saleem, 2014) was administered on 400 participants with age range 18-25 years with equal gender distribution. The results showed two sets of complimentary roles in the family and their significant relationship with mental health functioning. The relationship between the variables was discussed in context of indigenous family structure and cultural practices along with implications of the study.

**28. *Pakistan Journal of Psychological Research*, Vol. 32, No: 2, Winter, 2017, ISSN: 1016-0664, Editor: Anila Kamal, Organization: National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.**

**Website: [www.pjprnip.edu.pk](http://www.pjprnip.edu.pk), E-mail: [pjprnip@pjprnip.edu.pk](mailto:pjprnip@pjprnip.edu.pk)**

**28.1. Humaira Latif**, School of Medicine, University of Nottingham, UK.  
**Muhammad Iqbal Majoka** and **Muhammad Ilyas Khan**, Department of Education, Hazara University, Mansehra, Pakistan.

**EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND JOB PERFORMANCE  
OF HIGH SCHOOL FEMALE TEACHERS: 333.**

Emotional intelligence (EI) has become a well-known concept in the field of work psychology. There has been an increasing realization that, beside other skills and attributes, EI is an important predictor of potential job performance. This present study aimed to explore EI as predictor of job performance among high school female teachers. The impact of work related attitudes, job satisfaction, turnover intention, and organizational commitment was also located on the relationship of EI and job performance. Female teachers (210), who had been teaching grade 10 students for 2-10 years in 35 randomly selected government high schools comprised the sample. Emotional Intelligence Test (Schutte et al., 1998), Job Satisfaction Scale (Warr, Cook, and Wall, 1979), Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (Mowday, Steers, and Porter, 1979), and Continuance Commitment Subscale (Allen and Meyer, 1990) were used to measure the study variables. Marks of students and self-evaluation forms were employed to measure the job performance of the teachers. A theoretical model was developed, positing EI predicting job performance via job attitudes. that is job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and turnover intentions. EI came out as a poor job performance predictor as was indicated by path analysis and regression analysis. However, teachers with high EI indicated more job satisfaction than teachers with low EI. and their students secured better grades. This has important implications for educational authorities, school administrators, and teachers in terms of teacher recruitment, training, performance and professional development.

- 28.2. Aliza Muzaffar**, Department of Psychology, University of Management and Technology, C-II, Johar Town, Lahore, Pakistan.  
**Sultan Shujja, Adnan Adil and Mohsin Atta**, Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan.

IMPACT OF REAL VERSUS STEP-PARENTAL  
REJECTION AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE ON  
PSYCHOLOGICAL MALADJUSTMENT  
OF PAKISTANI GIRLS: 353.

The current study dealt with girls' perception about step and real parental rejection and social competence in determining their psychological maladjustment. The sample comprised of 100 girls living with at least one step-parent (mother or father) within two parent families. Urdu translated versions of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Child Version (Malik, 2012), Social Competence Scale for Children (Shujja and Malik, 2011), and Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Naz and Kausar, 2011) were used to assess study variables. Findings revealed that girls' perception about step and real parental rejection was significantly correlated with their psychological maladjustment. Social competence was associated with perceived parental rejection among girls in stepmother–real father families only. It was also observed that girls living in stepmother–real father families were more socially competent than their counterparts living in stepfather–real mother families were. Findings further revealed that for girls belonging to stepfather–real mother families, perceived maternal as well as stepfather rejection predicted their psychological maladjustment. However, in stepmother–real father families, perceived stepmother rejection was the only significant predictor of girls' psychological maladjustment. Findings have been discussed within indigenous cultural context.

- 28.3. Zubia Bano**, Department of Psychology, Govt. College for Women, Karkhana Bazar, Faisalabad, Pakistan.  
**Aisha Sitwat**, Centre for Clinical Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING, SOCIAL SUPPORT,  
AND SELF-EFFICACY: A COMPARISON OF  
NONRESIDENT ADOLESCENTS OF RELIGIOUS AND  
NONRELIGIOUS SCHOOLS: 371.

This study was aimed to compare nonresident male adolescents from the religious and nonreligious schools on psychological well-being, social

support, and self-efficacy. Sixty students from religious schools and 65 students from nonreligious schools with age range 16-19 years were selected through purposive sampling. Social Support Questionnaire (Sarason, Sarason, Sheerin, and Pierce, 1987), Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (Schwarzer and Jerusalem, 1995), Subjective Happiness Scale (Lyubomirsky and Lepper, 1999), Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin, 1985), and Well-being Affectometer-2 Scale (Kammann and Flett, 1983) to assess study variables. Results indicated that the group from religious schools scored higher on satisfaction in life and on number of people providing support, but lower on self-efficacy as compared to group from nonreligious schools. Results further showed that social support had a significant main effect on all aspects of psychological well-being and self-efficacy, while, types of schools significantly affected only satisfaction with life and self-efficacy where religious schools were positive predictors of satisfaction with life, while, nonreligious schools were positive predictors of self-efficacy. Moreover, social support also had significant predictive association with life satisfaction. However, there was nonsignificant moderating impact of type of schools on relationship of social support with psychological well-being and self-efficacy.

**28.4. Amina Muazzam and Amna Ahmad**, Department of Applied Psychology, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### PREDICTORS OF SLEEP DISTURBANCES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: INTERPLAY OF MEDIA EXPOSURE AND HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE: 393.

This study ascertains the association between media exposure, health related quality of life, and sleep disturbance among college students. The sample consisted of 300 private and public college students with equal number of men and women. The age range of participants was between 18 to 22 years. The cross-sectional research strategy following purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection. The Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, (Buysse, Reynolds, Monk, Berman, and Kupfer, 1989) and SF-36v2 Health Survey (Ware, Snow, Kosinski, and Gandek, 1993) along with self-constructed demographic sheet including questions about media exposure was used to gather the data. Findings indicated that media exposure was positively associated with sleep disturbance. whereas, health related quality of life (physical health and mental health) were negatively associated with sleep disturbance. Furthermore, the outcomes

showed that aging, increased sleep hours during afternoon, sleep hours during night, media exposure, and declined health related quality of life were found to be significant predictors of sleep disturbance. Gender differences towards sleep disturbances were nonsignificant. This study would be the stepping stone for the future researches to identify sleep related complications experienced by the students.

- 28.5. Kassim Kimo**, Academic Standard, Relevance and Quality Assurance Directorate, Arsi University, Ethiopia, East Africa.  
**Kibrie Makuria**, Health Profession, Family Guidance Association of Ethiopia.

ADOLESCENTS' REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS,  
SERVICE PREFERENCES, AND ACCESSIBILITY: 407.

In Ethiopia, the sexual and reproductive health of young people has become a major public concern, particularly with the advent of HIV/AIDS. The objective of this study was to assess adolescents' reproductive health problems, service preference, and accessibility in Adama city. The study used both quantitative and qualitative research designs. Structured questionnaire and focus group discussions were employed for data collections. A total of 252 adolescents filled the questionnaire and three focus groups discussion with selected key informants were conducted. The quantitative data obtained from participants were analyzed using descriptive statistics. From the findings of the study, it was observed that, despite having sufficient information on reproductive health issues, the adolescents were facing different reproductive health problems. Besides, regarding the accessibility, the study found that many adolescents were not served in the existing health institutions for their reproductive health needs. Those who got access to it claimed that the existing health institutions were inconvenient and unattractive. Finally, based on the findings of the study, some recommendations were also forwarded.

- 28.6. Maryam Haleem, Sobia Masood, Mudassar Aziz and Humaira Jami**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND MENTAL HEALTH  
OF RESCUE WORKERS: 429.

The current study was conducted to explore the relationship between psychological capital and mental health of rescue workers. A cross-sectional survey research design was employed to collect data from 502



male rescue workers with their age ranging from 22 to 44 years by using purposive-convenience sampling. Urdu versions of Mental Health Inventory (Khan, Hanif, and Tariq, 2015) and Psychological Capital Questionnaire (Self-Rater Short Form. Abbasi, 2015) were administered on the sample. Stress appraisal of the critical incidence was used as a control variable and measured through a single item. Findings revealed that among all dimensions of psychological capital that is, efficacy, resilience, hope, and optimism significantly positively predicted psychological well-being, a sub-dimension of mental health. For the psychological distress dimension of mental health, efficacy, resilience, and optimism appeared to be significant and negative predictors. Thus, results suggested that rescue workers high on personal resources are also having better mental health.

**28.7. Iffat Batool**, Department of Psychology, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

#### GENDER DIFFERENCES IN VERBALIZING-VISUALIZING AND WHOLISTIC-ANALYTIC COGNITIVE STYLES: 449.

The present research investigated the gender differences in verbalizing-visualizing and wholistic-analytic cognitive styles of university students in Pakistan. The sample comprised of 427 university students (male students = 160, female students = 267) with age ranging from 18 to 40 years. Verbal-Imagery Cognitive Style Analysis Test and Extended Cognitive Style Analysis-Wholistic-Analytic developed by Peterson (2005) were used. Styles were designated through verbal-imagery ratios and wholistic-analytic ratios calculated on median response times. Crosstab proportions test indicated that male students (53.1%) were more visualizer as compared to female students (32.6%), while, female students (18.4%) were more verbalizer as compared to their counterparts (8.8%). In addition, it was found that male students perform faster on visual tasks as compared to female students. Analysis of variance suggested that on mean verbal task, verbalizer were better than imager and little styles, while on mean imagery reaction time, visualizer style was better as compared to verbalizer and little styles.

- 28.8. Irum Naqvi and Anila Kamal**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF  
MULTIDIMENSIONAL BODY SELF-RELATION  
QUESTIONNAIRE-APPEARANCE SCALE FOR  
YOUNG ADULTS: 465.

Multidimensional Body Self-Relation Questionnaire-Appearance Scale (MBSRQ-AS. Cash, 2000) has been extensively used to study body image among adolescents and adults. Phase 1 of the present study aimed to translate and validate English version of MBSRQ-AS into Urdu language. Forward-backward translation method was used for this purpose. To establish the cross language validity, Urdu version and the original MBSRQ-AS English version were administered on bilinguals (N = 200) including an equal number of men and women with mean age of 22 years. Reliability of both versions was determined by computing test-retest techniques. Phase-II was aimed to establish the construct validity by applying Exploratory Factor Analysis on a sample of 350 college and university students including both men and women with age range of 17 to 21 years. Results showed the following four factors, that is, appearance evaluation, appearance orientation, body area satisfaction, and overweight preoccupation as reflection of body image, indigenously. Phase-III of the research was aimed to confirm the factorial validity. The sample comprised of 500 adolescents including men and women with age range from 16 to 22 years from colleges and universities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Findings confirmed the four factor solution and suggested that MBSRQ-AS Urdu version can be used as a valid and reliable measure for the assessment of body image of young adults.

- 28.9. Sadia Saleem, Zahid Mahmood and Sana Daud**, Institute of Clinical Psychology, University of Management and Technology, C-II, Johar Town, Lahore.

PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES IN PAKISTANI  
ADOLESCENTS: A VALIDATION STUDY: 487.

Parenting styles are said to have profound impact on child's development. However, these are largely influenced by culture and its philosophy. The present study aimed to develop a valid and reliable scale for measuring perceived parenting styles for Pakistani culture. In Phase-I of the study, phenomenological approach was used to explore parenting styles from 60 adolescents. The recorded verbatim of participants resulted into a list of

66 items which were further validated in Phase-II by 8 school psychologists. The final list of 60 items was converted into a self-report measure (i.e., Parenting Styles Scale for Adolescents) and in Phase-III, a try out study was conducted to determine user friendliness and comprehension of items on a sample of 30 students. Lastly, in Phase-IV, 473 students (49% boys and 51% girls) selected through multistage sampling were given the newly developed measure along with the Attachment Questionnaire for Children (Muris, Mesesters, van Melick, and Zwambag, 2001) to measure construct and concurrent validity. Exploratory Factor Analysis resulted into four factors namely Caring, Affectionate, Controlling, and Punitive Parenting Styles. The scale showed high internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and concurrent validity. Results are discussed in terms of cultural implications and gender differences.

**28.10. Nighat Shaheen**, Jinnah College for Women, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.

**Salma Andleeb** and **Farhana Jahangir**, Department of Psychology, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.

#### STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS AS RISK FACTOR OF BREAST CANCER IN WOMEN: 511.

The present study examined the role of stressful life events as risk factor in the etiology of breast cancer in women. The sample consisted of 100 married women having different symptoms of breast cancer referred by physicians to Institute of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The age range of the sample was 45 to 68 years and belonged to upper middle, middle, and lower middle socioeconomic class. Convenience sampling technique was used to select the sample. The Social Readjustment Rating Scale (Holmes and Rahe, 1967) was used to assess the number of stressful life events that had occurred before diagnosis in the past 12 years. As being informed about the final breast cancer diagnosis, patients might be more prone to report their prior stress in an effort to explain their disease. To avoid this recall bias, all the women were interviewed before the final diagnosis (clinical examination, biopsy, and mammography). The chi-square analyses were computed to test the significance of difference between the two groups, that is breast cancer and healthy participants after the final diagnosis. Results showed that breast cancer women reported significantly higher number of stressful life events than the healthy participants. Results

further demonstrated that breast cancer women perceived higher levels of stress due to these events than the healthy participants. The findings conclude that adverse life events and the resulting stress on account of these events may represent a risk factor for breast cancer in women.

**28.11. Syeda Fariha Iram Rizvi**, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**Najma Najam**, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

UNSEEN WOUNDS: UNDERSTANDING THE EMOTIONAL  
AND BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL  
ABUSE IN ADOLESCENTS: 525.

Psychological abuse is an under-recognized but common form of child abuse. Most previous studies concerning emotional and behavioral problems in abused adolescents are about reported cases. Little is known about the relationship between psychological abuse by parents in childhoods and behavioral, emotional problems in adolescence that had never been reported or even recognized. Therefore, aim of this research was to analyze the relationship of psychological abuse with emotional and behavioral problems of adolescents. Sample consisted of 300 adolescents with age range 13 to 17 years from both private and public schools. Psychological Maltreatment Experience Scale (Petretic-Jackson, Betz, and Pitman, 1995) and Youth Self- Report Form (Achenbach and Rescorla, 2001) were used to assess study variables. It was hypothesized that psychologically abusive parenting will have significant positive relation with behavioral problems in adolescents. Findings indicated a significant positive correlation between adolescents' perception of psychological abuse (verbal abuse, withholding, terrorizing acts, neglectful, and exploitative acts) by both parents and their emotional behavioral problems. Regression analyses revealed that psychological abuse by both parents was found as significant predictors of internalizing, externalizing, and total problem behaviors. Present research may be a contribution in creating awareness among parents about the problem and may increase and complement the existing knowledge of professionals about damaging effect of parental abuse.

- 28.12. Nadia Shafique and Muhammad Tahir Khalily**, Department of Psychology, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.  
**Louise Mchugh**, School of Psychology, University College Dublin, Ireland.

TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF  
 SYMPTOM CHECKLIST-90: 545.

The Symptom Checklist-90 (SCL-90. Derogatis, Lipman, and Covi, 1973) is a widely used multidimensional measure for psychiatric morbidity. The present study translated and validated the SCL-90 in Urdu in two phases. Phase I included the translation of the scale by using the forward and back translation method, while Phase II dealt with the establishment of psychometric properties for SCL-90. A total sample of 367 adults with mean age of 21.46 years was drawn from different universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The Cronbach alpha coefficients of all the subscales ranged from .71 to .87. Moreover, Confirmatory Factor Analysis showed an acceptable goodness of fit indices ranging from .96 to .99 on each subscale of the SCL-90. The convergent validity indicated a significant correlation between subscales of SCL-90 and clinical scales of Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory (Mirza, 1977). In addition, the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (Zafar, 2014) highly correlated with the overall subscales of the SCL-90. Furthermore, the independent sample t-test demonstrated that the individuals with psychiatric disorders significantly scored high on all the nine dimensions of the SCL-90 as compared to the healthy individuals.

- 28.13. Aalia Nosheen, Muhammad N. Riaz, Najma I. Malik, Humaira Yasmin, and Sadia Malik**, Department of Psychology, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan.

MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES OF SENSE OF  
 COHERENCE IN INDIVIDUALISTIC AND COLLECTIVISTIC  
 CULTURE: MODERATING ROLE OF  
 SOCIAL SUPPORT: 563.

The present cross-cultural study aimed to examine the moderating role of social support between sense of coherence and mental health outcomes among university students of individualistic culture and collectivistic culture. Sense of Coherence Scale (Antonovsky, 1987), Perceived Social Support Scale (Zimet, Dahlem, and Farley, 1988), Short Warwick Edinburg Scale (Tennant et al., 2006), and Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (Lovibond and Lovibond, 1995) were used for data collection.

Sample of the study comprised of university students (N = 200) further equally divided in individualistic culture that is, Germany and collectivistic culture, that is, Pakistan. Few hypotheses were fully supported. while some were partially accepted in the study. Senses of coherence positively predicted well-being in individualistic culture as well as collectivistic culture. Social support positively predicted well-being and negatively predicts stress in both cultures. Social support as a moderator of well-being is partially accepted in individualistic culture.

**28.14. Imran Bukhari and Anila Kamal**, National Institute of Psychology, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT, ITS  
BEHAVIORAL AND ATTITUDINAL WORK OUTCOMES:  
MODERATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED  
ORGANIZATIONAL POLITICS: 581.

This study aimed at exploring the moderating role of perceived organizational politics in the relationship of perceived organizational support with affective organizational commitment, normative organizational commitment, in-role job performance, organizational citizenship behavior, job satisfaction, turnover intention, and job stress among university teachers of Pakistan. Sample of the study included 450 university teachers (278 males and 172 females) from four different geographic locations of Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Federal Capital). To assess the correlation between the study variables, Pearson Product Moment correlation was computed. Co-relational analysis showed that perceived organizational support was positively related to affective organizational commitment, normative organizational commitment, in-role job performance, organizational citizenship behavior, and job satisfaction while, it was found to have negative relationship with perceived organizational politics, turnover intention, and job stress. Perceived organizational politics was found to have a positive relationship with turnover intention and job stress and negatively related to perceived organizational support, affective organizational commitment, and job satisfaction. Results of the hierarchical multiple regression showed that perceived organizational politics moderated the relationship of perceived organizational support with in-role job performance, organizational citizenship behavior, and job stress. Limitations of the study are also discussed

- 28.15. Shahab Alam Malik, Emmala Shamin and Mansoor Ahmad,**  
Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS, Institute of  
Information Technology (CIIT), Islamabad, Pakistan.

MEASURING WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY AND  
EMPLOYEE WORK ATTITUDES IN PROFITABLE VERSUS  
NON-PROFITABLE ORGANIZATIONS OF PAKISTAN: 603.

The focus of this study was to examine the existence of workplace spirituality in the organizations of Pakistan and its association to the employee's attitudes which were most likely to be observed on the workplace including organizational commitment, intrinsic job satisfaction, organizational based self-esteem, and job involvement. Incorporating a comparative study design, the research investigates three dimensions of workplace spirituality namely, meaningful work, sense of community, and alignment with organizational values and their association with organizational commitment, intrinsic job satisfaction, organizational based self-esteem, and job involvement. The sample reflects the opinion of 400 employees working in profitable and non-profitable organizations in Pakistan. Findings indicated that employees of profitable organizations report higher levels of workplace spirituality as compared to non-profitable organizations. According to t-test, a significant mean difference between these two groups was also observed.

**29. *Pakistan Perspective*, Vol. 22, No. 1, January-June 2017, ISSN: 1810-5858, Editor: Sabiha Hasan, Organization: The Administrative Officer, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi.**  
**Email: [pscuk@yahoo.com](mailto:pscuk@yahoo.com), [pakistanperspectivesjr@gmail.com](mailto:pakistanperspectivesjr@gmail.com)**

**29.1. Syed Jaffar Ahmed**, Adjunct Professor and former Director, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi.

#### ON CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONALISM IN PAKISTAN: 9.

After differentiating between a constitution and the concept of constitutionalism, and their respective spheres, the paper seeks to look into these spheres with respect to the experience of Pakistan. As the three constitutions that Pakistan has worked with, had been subjected to violation to the extent of abrogation or suspension or having been put in abeyance, the article argues that a constitution no matter how carefully it is made, cannot by itself ensure its survival. The causes behind a constitution's failure in ensuring its sustainability lie in the society and the state that manages it. Here, the notion of constitutionalism comes into ones purview. The article seeks to see to what extent the spirit of, and adherence to, constitutionalism exists in the country, in its society and in its Society and in its state.

**29.2. Abdul Qayum Khan**, Doctoral Student, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad & Visiting Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Lakki Marwat, Lakki Marwat.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND JUDICIARY IN PAKISTAN AFTER 2010: 27.

This paper discusses the role that the higher judiciary played in ensuring and holding of elections to local government in Pakistan. This role of judiciary has been studied in the specified period of about five years - 2010 to 2015. Characterized by the process of democratization and judicialization of politics, Pakistan's decade of 2000 terminated by the introduction of 18th Amendment to the 1973 constitution in 2010, whereby under Article 140(A) establishment of local government was made a constitutional duty of the provinces. Averse to this constitutional duty, the executive in the four provinces first came up to the court with number of excuses to delay local bodies' elections. However, judiciary did not let



them off the hook over this issue. Taking this constitutional bait, the executives and Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) held local bodies' election across provinces and the federal areas. The last election in the series was that of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) held on 30 November 2015. This study aims to see whether such a role of judiciary helped in the democratization of polity or was the process constrained, in any way.

**29.3. Muhammad Salman Khan**, Doctoral Researcher, Centre for Enterprise and Economic Development Research, Middlesex Business School, Middlesex University, London.

#### INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN VARIANCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ACROSS PAKISTAN: WHAT HAS SOCIAL CAPITAL GOT TO DO WITH IT?: 43.

institutional design is a fairly recent concept in the literature on social capital and local governance. In the governance literature on the less developed states, and particularly in Pakistan, it has not acquired sufficient scholarly attention. Against this backdrop, this paper argues that the weakness of local government systems in Pakistan results in the emergence of social capital that has significant implications for service delivery. For this purpose, institutional design is defined as a deliberate act of creation of institutions, and the role of informal institutions is cited as the consequence of weakness in the institutional design of local governments. In Pakistan, local governments have always been a top-down initiative of the central governments. However, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution in 2010, and the passage of local government acts in 2012-13 across the provinces have decentralized the local governments. This marks a significant shift in the local government system in Pakistan. It is hoped that this decentralization of designing local governments will allow a faultless corporation of social capital into the institutional design of local governments. Contrary to the neoliberal perspective, it is argued that local governments cannot create social capital, but it is an unintended outcome of the formal institutional capacity. Thus governments can at least do certain things that are helpful, and avoid certain others that are detrimental for the role of social capital in the local governance. The key concerns of this paper are: What is the role of social capital in the context of weak formal institutions of local governance in Pakistan? And 'hat is the role of the institutional design of local governments in highlighting significance for local governance? To answer this question, this paper draws a wide literature on institutional design, formal-informal institutional

interaction, social capital and local governments in Pakistan. A brief analysis of provincial local government acts is also presented to explicate how provincialized local government systems offer a hope for a more contextual institutional design that is sensitive to the role of informal institutions. This study concludes that social capital plays a substantial role in local governance processes not because it is promoted by local governments. Instead it is an expression of informal privatization that is largely the outcome of deficiencies in governing by government. This research contributes to the literature on the local governments in Pakistan. especially in the aftermath of the 18th Amendment and new developments related to local governments across the four provinces of Pakistan. An extent literature exists on the historical analysis of 10ca.1 governments, their functions in specific regions and weakness of local governments. This research is the first attempt to look at the local governments through an institutional design perspective in the context of Pakistan.

**29.4. Amna Mahmood**, Professor & Chairperson, Department of Politics & International Relations, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY UNDER SIEGE:  
A STUDY OF JUNEJO GOVERNMENT IN  
PAKISTAN 1985-1988: 73.

This study poses following theoretical questions: What methods and procedures do the military rulers adopt for transition? How far the civilian regimes established by military rulers are genuinely civilian and powerful? How do the top commanders attempt to protect and promote their interests in the political system once they disengage from direct military rule? The study focuses on the Junejo government (1985-1988) which presents the first phase of transition from military to civilian rule after the lifting of martial law in 1985, following constitutional amendment and holding party-less elections. It concludes that the relinquishing of power by the military is not a real transition to democracy. Military institutes its permanent role in the political system to protect its corporate and organizational interests. The complete disengagement of military from decision making and governance is not seen in any of the post-military states in the recent past. General Zia did the same through the Eighth Amendment to the 1973 Constitution in 1985. This amendment was used to dismiss elected governments throughout the period of 1985-1999.

**29.5. Mehran Ali Khan**, Ph.D Scholar, Department of History, University of Peshawar.

**Fazal Saeed**, M. Phil Student, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Qurtuba University of Science and Technology, Peshawar.

CONSTITUTIONAL SPACES FOR LEADERSHIP IN FATA:  
ANALYSIS OF LEADERSHIP CRISIS AND  
CONFLICT MANAGEMENT: 97.

The prevailing conflict in FATA requires sophisticated mechanism of conflict management provided by the socially established local leadership. But unfortunately many of the social and traditional leaders [masharaan or elders] have become victims of target killing since the advent of militancy in FATA. The killing of masharaan has created a leadership crisis that has negatively impacted conflict management process in the region. Reviving and re- establishing the institute of masharaan in a tribal society is a lengthy process where the nominated elder has to prove his wisdom over many years. Therefore, the prevailing violent conflict requires as an immediate response a leadership institution to provide an indigenous pattern of conflict management to end the crisis. The electoral politics has provided opinion makers and leaders who articulate people's interests. The constitution of the country gives the role of creating leadership on electioneering process. Though Article 247 (3) of the constitution restricts the national parliament from legislating directly for FATA, ut the society in FATA has evolved through election process over the years.

This study bring forth all the aspects of local leadership in the current discourse of violence in FATA. It strives to find answers to questions like: can the new institution of electioneering bring forth genuine leadership in FATA? or while searching for solutions what possible role can the state play in the process? This research will analyze the capability of new leadership that has evolved through electoral politics to manage conflict in the northwestern region of Pakistan. It opts a conflict management approach to provide sociological perspective on the war on terror affected areas of FATA.

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

CONSTITUTIONALISM: THEORY AND ISSUES FROM  
PAKISTAN'S PERSPECTIVE: 110.

In a recent publication South Asian constitutionalism has been aptly described as 'unstable constitutionalism' wherein wide disagreements on a single institutional design often lead to 'recurring tensions that lie at the intersection of law and politics'. These disagreements seem to be more conspicuous in Pakistan with a wide variety of opinions but little interest regarding constitutional matters. While Article 5(2) of the constitution clearly establishes compulsory obedience to the constitution and law as 'inviolable obligation of every citizen', instances of indifference towards the sanctity of the constitution abound. Hence constitutionalism in its own right has been reduced to a subject of occasional judicial reviews. A large part of the recent South Asian literature seems to be focused on comparative constitutional studies which seldom tend to imply theoretical issues pertinent to the developing world whereas our legislators often seem to be preoccupied with day-to-day matters rather than theoretical underpinnings of the constitutional issues. Hence solemn parliamentary debates that shaped democratic discourse in the West are almost absent in our legislatures. In this context this paper aims at a theoretical overview of the major tenets of classical constitutionalism with an attempt to finding their implementation in Pakistan's constitutional issues. It also seeks to trace the extent and consequences of 'instability' in Pakistani constitutionalism.

The paper is divided into two main sections: the first overviews the theoretical aspects of the idea of constitutionalism and its major tenets as developed over the last few centuries. The second explores the relevance of those classical concepts of constitutionalism in the political setup of Pakistan, highlighting the issues and hurdles in the way. The paper depends on the existing literature on constitutionalism with particular reference to Pakistan along with interviews and discussions with relevant persons in Pakistan.

What is the Constitution? It is a booklet with ten or twelve pages. I can learn them up and say that from tomorrow, we shall live under a different system. Is there anybody to stop me? (General Zia-ul-Haq)'.

- 29.7. Kishwer Khan**, Assistant Professor, Department of General History, University of Karachi, Karachi.

**BICAMERALISM IN A FEDERATION: AN HISTORICAL  
ANALYSIS OF ROLE OF SENATE IN PROMOTING  
FEDERALISM IN PAKISTAN: 135.**

Bicameralism is an essential feature of federalism. It is indispensable for a federation to safeguard the rights of smaller units and to accommodate the diversity in the legislature. For this purpose, the upper house of the bicameral legislature, known variously including the Senate, provides a feasible platform to the units for representation on the principle of equality. Therefore, it is almost evitable for all federations, to have the upper house. Pakistan adopted bicameralism in 1973, though it became a federation in 1947 but remained under a unicameral legislature according to early two constitutions (of 1956 and 1962) which severely compromised the basic essentials of federalism. However, the Constitution of 1973 finally provided a bicameral legislature for the development of federalism. Even then the country could not flourish as a true federation and the Senate could not perform its basic functions well. What actually have been the lacunas in the working of the Senate and what can be the possible remedies for them, this study aims to investigate the answers to such questions.

- 29.8. Rahat Zubair Malik**, Research Fellow, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

**DICTION OF MAJORITY AND PERFORMANCE OF  
LEGISLATURE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PPP (1988-  
90) AND PML-N (1997-99): 159.**

Pakistan inherited Westminster system of government from its colonial rulers. At the time of inception, the foremost challenge for the nascent state was to draft a workable constitution that may fulfil the aspirations of the center as well as the federating units. This challenging task was assigned to the legislature of the state which it failed to fulfil. It was dissolved by the head of the state, followed by a martial law and a subsequent constitution by the dictator. Most of the regions of the state had reservations against that constitution which was replaced by the Constitution of 1973 by an elected government. This constitution was a unanimous document but multiple amendments introduced by the governments of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Zia-ul-Haq changed its essence.

When Zia's dictatorial regime came to an end, the common man and intelligentsia were hopeful for a positive change in the form of democratic government. It was expected that a party based democratic government will be able to amend the constitution and make it according to the aspirations of heterogeneous political stakeholders and groups in the state. The task that was assigned to the elected governments could not be achieved during the decade of democracy.

Different reasons are ascribed by various analysts for the failure of democratic developments in Pakistan among which the change of governments without completing their tenures is the most prominent. There can be traced other reasons as well like lack of commitment on part of politicians, their non-serious attitude towards democracy and institutional development, and absence of democratic traditions and attitude in general. The dictum of majority inside the parliament was another factor that over shadowed working of the governments during the whole decade' (1988-99). The present study is planned to focus on this particular issue while comparing the two governments i.e, that of Benazir's first tenure (1988-90) and Nawaz Sharif's second term as prime minister (1997-99). These eras are selected for a comparison: Benazir's first term suffered lack of majority support inside the parliament because of which it was unable to achieve any milestone in legislation. on the contrary, second tenure of Nawaz Sharif was marked with absolute majority. There was hardly any considerable number of opposition members inside the National Assembly which allowed the ruling party to amend the constitution without any considerable debate on the 'Floor of the House'. The present study aims at analyzing the dictum of numbers and its significance in the working of legislature in Pakistan.

30. ***Pakistan Perspective*, Vol. 22, No. 2, July-December 2017, ISSN: 1810-5858, Editor: Sabiha Hasan, Organization: The Administrative Officer, Pakistan Study Centre, University of Karachi, Karachi.**  
**Email: [pscuok@yahoo.com](mailto:pscuok@yahoo.com), [pakistanperspectivesjr@gmail.com](mailto:pakistanperspectivesjr@gmail.com)**
- 30.1. **Dr. Faisal Nasir**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### QUESTIONING 'MUSLIM FICTIONS': 5.

This article evaluates the concept of Muslim fictions and Muslim writing that has emerged recently in literary and cultural criticism and is already being widely used to identify and analyze the (mainly literary) texts written by authors from a Muslim/Islamic background. This concept has been developed in response to the need of differentiating authentic, 'insider' representations of Muslim life from the ones produced by 'outsiders'. Though this need had been felt since Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978) and *Covering Islam* (1981), works in which Said had identified and criticized the biased nature of western (and, therefore, 'outsider') representations of Islam and the Muslims, scholars in the disciplines of humanities and the social sciences have become more acutely aware of this need since the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the subsequent 'War on Terror'. In particular, the discipline of postcolonial studies has taken up this task of defining and appreciating representations of Islam and the Muslims produced by writers from an Islamic background, in order to challenge and decentre western representations which have been seen as supportive of the 'clash of civilization' framework deployed in the discourse of the 'War on Terror'. This paper will discuss the post-9/11 context of the emergence of the concept of Muslim fictions/writing, discuss the definitions of the concept as given by Amin Malik (Muslim Narratives and the Discourse of English), Claire Chambers (British Muslim Fictions), and collectively by Rehana Ahmed, Peter Morey and Amina Yaqin in their introduction to *Culture, Diaspora and Modernity in Muslim Writing*, and, through the case of Pakistani Anglophone writers, will identify some areas in the conceptualization of Muslim fictions/writing which need reconsideration and suggest ways of revising the concept and its applications in order to be a more appropriate reflection of Muslim identity. The concept of Muslim fictions and Muslim writing has emerged recently in literary and cultural criticism and is already being widely used to identify

and analyze the (mainly literary) texts written by authors from a Muslim/Islamic background. This concept has been developed in response to the need of differentiating authentic, 'insider' representations of Muslim life from the ones produced by 'outsiders'. Though this need had been felt since Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978) and *Covering Islam* (1981), works in which Said had identified and criticized the biased nature of western (and, therefore, 'outsider') representations of Islam and the Muslims, scholars in the disciplines of humanities and the social sciences have become more acutely aware of this need since the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the subsequent 'War on Terror'. In particular, the discipline of postcolonial studies has taken up this task of defining and appreciating representations of Islam and the Muslims produced by writers from an Islamic background, in order to challenge and decentre western representations which have been seen as supportive of the 'clash of civilization' framework deployed in the discourse of the 'War on Terror'. This paper will discuss the post-9/11 context of the emergence of the concept of Muslim fictions/writing, discuss the definitions of the concept as given by Amin Malik (Muslim Narratives and the Discourse of English), Claire Chambers (British Muslim Fictions), and collectively by Rehana Ahmed, Peter Morey and Amina Yaqin in their introduction to *Culture, Diaspora and Modernity in Muslim Writing*, identify some problems in the theorization of 'Muslim fiction/writing' with reference to the work of Franz Fanon, Gayatri Spivak, and more recently of Hamid Dabashi, and Lau and Mendez. Finally, through the case of Pakistani Anglophone writers, the paper will identify some areas in the conceptualization of Muslim fictions/writing which need reconsideration and suggest ways of revising the concept and its applications in order to make it a more exact reflection of Muslim identity.

**30.2. Dr. Taimur-ul-Hassan**, Dean, School of Media and Mass Communication and **Waqar Ahmed Seyal**, Research Associate, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore.

#### REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN PAKISTAN: 41.

Indigenous people are also referred as tribal. Pakistan's census (1998) does not take into account the tribal population of the country. There is a perception of absence of liaison between indigenous populace and mainstream society. How media depicts indigenous individuals and issues is an important variable affecting the link of indigenous people with



mainstream society. This research is based on both qualitative and quantitative methods. Using quantitative content analysis, this study analyzes the representation of indigenous people and issues through news stories in three mainstream Pakistani English newspapers: The News International, Dawn and The Nation for a period of three months (1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016). Lack of representation along with negativity associated in news stories reflect that Pakistani press discriminate and marginalize indigenous people. Further, telephone interviews from 24 journalists of these three newspapers revealed valuable information regarding the news value and barriers in covering issues related to indigenous people. Finally, open ended inquiry from these journalists gave important suggestions on how reporting on issues concerning indigenous people in Pakistan can be improved.

**30.3. Dr. Razzaq Ahmed**, Post-Doc Research Fellow, Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK.

**Dr. Khalida Mahmood**, Professor, Department of Geography, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### TOURISM POTENTIAL AND CONSTRAINTS: AN ANALYSIS OF TOURIST SPATIAL ATTRIBUTES IN PAKISTAN: 61.

This study seeks to examine the tremendous tourism potential in Pakistan and the constraints that are hampering its growth and economic development. Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world. As one of the world's largest industries, tourism is associated with many prime sectors of the world economy. The potential impact of tourism is considerable in Pakistan. The major economic activity of northern and western areas of the country is directly or indirectly related to tourism. Since the country possesses a diverse physical and cultural landscape, it offers a variety of tourism opportunities to boost local economy in these areas. Despite the importance of tourism for the economy, it is relatively low among national priorities. The study also focuses on the social development level of these tourism potential areas using multivariate data base.

**30.4. Iram Zia Raja**, Associate Professor, National College of Arts, Lahore.

**'SHAKIR ALI, AN ENIGMA WITHIN  
A LAYERED REALITY': 73.**

Shakir Ali was a man of multiple identities. As a teacher, the administrator of an art college and a prolific artist, in the beginning years of the newly founded post-colonial state of Pakistan, he enjoyed an almost mythical reputation among the many subsequent generations of art students and artists. This research paper delineates his path as an administrator/educator at the new art college, National College of Arts (NCA), while contextualizing it with his other identities. He was an artist, an occasional writer and had earlier taught at the Mayo School of Arts (MSA). A probe into the realm of art instruction in the early days of a post colony provides valuable insights into the socio-political and cultural contexts thereby facilitating the analysis of administrative constraints as well as instructional methodologies. The methodology adopted is that of qualitative research, structured and un-structured interviews with the first and second batch of students of newly founded NCA, triangulation being done through archival sources and published literary accounts.

**30.5. Abdul Rahim Changezi**, Assistant Professor and  
**Mohammad Alam Tareen**, Assistant Professor, Sociology Department,  
University of Balochistan, Quetta.

**STATE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS  
IN BALOCHISTAN (2016-17): 87.**

Civil society, besides being an avenue of volunteer association for pragmatic efforts, is a public sphere for deliberation over issues and concerns of the citizens with the aim to safeguard against policies and decisions that are harmful to their rights and interests. Globally, civil society has now become a powerful force to influence mechanisms of decision making at various levels, ranging from UN General Assembly to a village council of elders. In Pakistan, civil society activism has been gaining momentum with every passing year. However, the existing socio-economic situation, political environment and legal framework are not as friendly to their efforts as desirous.

In under developed semi-tribal Balochistan, civil society is in its infancy. Civil society exists with formal and informal features throughout the province but it is widely fragmented. Faced with dearth of vision, scarcity of leadership, resources and capacities. Consequently, civil society is weak

and ineffective in its efforts. This research paper is a preliminary effort to find out the root causes of its weakness with the involvement of active civil society organisations, intellectuals, politicians, media persons and sensitized educated individuals. Besides exploring the presently available relevant literature, this paper is based on a series of focus group discussions and key informant interviews. In the conclusion pragmatic efforts to be undertaken by relevant stakeholders are suggested for the effectiveness of civil society. This would hopefully help further research on this topic.

**30.6. Dr. Naeem Ahmed**, Associate Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Karachi, Karachi.

#### UNDERSTANDING KARACHI: PATTERNS OF CONFLICT AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS: 99.

The paper critically examines the patterns of conflict in Karachi and their socio-economic, political and security implications by arguing that many of the conflicts flourish under the political umbrellas, and the city has become the victim to the power temptations and control on part of political actors. In order to understand the patterns of conflict in today's Karachi, there are four different, but inter-related and in some cases overlapping, aspects - ethno-political. sectarian. terrorism. and crime-related conflicts - which not only have made the situation more complex, but also led to a perpetual wave of violence in the city. The paper further argues that many of Karachi's conflicts have emanated from two inter-connected processes: unchecked influx of migrants in various phases, and as a result the formation of informal squatter settlements. In order to resolve Karachi's conflicts, the paper, therefore, suggests both short-term and long-term strategies, which focus on the issues of governance which would help separate the nexus between politics, criminality and militancy. and the need for changing Pakistan's security narrative vis-a-vis its eastern and western neighbors respectively.

**30.7. Dr. Huma Baqai**, Director Communication & Public Affairs, Associate Professor, and.

**Ms. Maria Hassan**, Director Centre for Writing, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Institute of Business Administration (IBA), Karachi.

#### PARADIGM SHIFT IN KARACHI'S CONFLICT MATRIX: A CASE STUDY: 117.

Karachi is the only true megalopolis in Pakistan. It is also a textbook case of urban challenges and political vicissitudes. The qualitative study provides an insight into the long standing generic ethno-political realities of the city and the emergence of a new non-state actor, the Taliban, on the

scene. This new actor at one time controlled Karachi and was responsible for 90 per cent spike in terrorist attacks in the city. The paper attempts to explain that the violent matrix of Karachi is not about law and order. The law and order break down Karachi experiences, is the by-product of unprecedented demographic convulsions that the city continues to experience, the conflict under development trap, and the governance break down leading to the phenomenon of mafias and militancy. The ongoing Karachi operation, initiated in September 2013, was the state response to address the deteriorating situation on the ground. Karachi is a resilient city, it has responded positively to the initiative with 360 degree tangible improvement, acknowledged both nationally and internationally. The sustainability of the normalcy restored remains a challenge.

**30.8. Muhammad Abid**, Lecturer, Liaquat Government College, Malir, Karachi.

#### MUTTAHIDA QAUMI MOVEMENT: MODE OF POLITICS AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES: 137.

The emergence of Muttahida Qaumi Movement, popularly known as MQM, as a political party has created turbulence on the political scene of Pakistan, especially that of urban Sindh, for over three decades. It introduced a different style of political culture and apparently due to the same innovation, it has been facing a host of problems. Once a party, which stood intact in the face of military operation and deliberate onslaught from the state institutions, it is, nowadays, fragmented in three distinct sections. Issuing any statement of its founder and central figure, Altaf Hussain, or displaying his picture on Pakistani media, is banned. Moreover, even his name has been excluded from his own party's manifesto. Seemingly, the political career of Altaf Hussain has been closed, and the state would not allow him to resume his previous standing.

How the events led to such an impasse? What factors led MQM to this course of action? To answer these and similar questions about MQM, one needs to study the MQM style of politics and political attitudes critically in the context of urban Sindh, particularly in the historical backdrop of socio-economic and political conditions of Karachi. One also needs to take into account those factors that were instrumental in the formation of such characteristic style and culture of politics, which had become a hallmark of MQM. This analysis helps in identifying and comprehending those factors which, though, not known in the political literature of the world, are operative on the ground in urban Sindh.

This article comprises three sections: the first explains the historical background of the formation of MQM. the second takes an account of MQM as a political party, its organisational structure and mode of operation. The last section includes the analysis of the subject.

31. ***Pakistan Vision***, Vol. 18, No. 1, June 2017, ISSN: 1681-5742,  
Editor: Prof. Dr. Massarrat Abid, Organization: Pakistan Study  
Centre, University of the Punjab, Quaid-i-Azam Campus, Lahore.  
Website: [www.pu.edu.pk/psc/journal](http://www.pu.edu.pk/psc/journal).  
Email: [director.psc@pu.edu.pk](mailto:director.psc@pu.edu.pk), [editor.pakistan-vision@pu.edu.pk](mailto:editor.pakistan-vision@pu.edu.pk)
- 31.1. **Dr. Moonis Ahmar**, Meritorious Professor, Department of International  
Relations & Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Karachi,  
Karachi.

#### INDIAN SECULARISM AND THE EROSION OF ARTICLE 370: 1.

The erosion of article 370 since mid-1950s by diminishing the special status of J&K questioned the claim of New Delhi that secularism remained a cardinal principle of the Indian state. According to 42nd amendment of the Indian constitution enacted in 1976, India was declared as a secular state. The Indian state has no official religion and recognizes all religions. Yet, the phenomenon of Indian secularism is often contested and tested either when there are communal riots or when the Indian state is held responsible for promoting Hindu nationalism particularly during the BJP regimes. This paper will examine in detail the nature of article 370 of the Indian constitution. its gradual erosion and its implications on Jammu & Kashmir. That how a sense of alienation and deprivation deepened and the sustained use of force by the Indian state to quell popular surge against the excesses of security forces transformed the Valley of Kashmir from a heaven on earth to a large-scale prison camp manned by hundreds of thousands of Indian military and border security forces. Furthermore, the paper will also analyze consistent assertion by the Modi regime that article, 370 needs to be undone and the special status given to J&K be abolished so as to fully integrate that disputed territory under the Indian Union.

- 31.2. **Col. Zafar Iqbal**, Research Scholar in the Department of Peace &  
Conflict Studies, National Defence University Islamabad.  
**Prof. Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad Chaudhry**, Professor and HoD of the  
Department of Peace & Conflict Studies, National Defence University,  
Islamabad.

#### SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND PAKISTAN ARMY (AMENDED) ACT 2015 CASE - IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY OF PAKISTAN: 13.

There is no exception to the proposition that both national security and enforcement of fundamental rights carry prime significance to ensure sovereignty of any nation. However, conduct and responsibilities of the

security and judicial organs of the states have not been observed in sink with each other. Instead of complementing each other, they have been found confronting each other. They have been observed egoistic and considering the other as less loyal to the state or violator of the constitution. This is an unpleasant trend, which is required to be controlled by confidence building measures and augmenting each other in the larger national interests. The delicate balance between the national security and enforcement of fundamental rights, more specifically safeguards as to arrest and detention, right to fair trial and due process, protection against double jeopardy and dignity of man, cannot be made except with the mutual understanding and respect for each others domain as well as realization of collective responsibility towards national security and inalienable rights of the people to be treated in accordance with law and enjoy the protection of law. This balanced approach has been observed to a certain extent in the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on August 5, 2015 in the cases against "21st Constitutional Amendment" and "Pakistan Army (Amendment) Act 2015". The Supreme Court neither declared the said amendments ultra vires the constitution nor did it forego its right of judicial review in a fit case. and thereby recognized Parliamentary supremacy and role of the Armed Forces in the national security and to exercise judicial powers within the limited scope while acting in aid of civil power and the judiciary, without supplanting it. It is now imperative for all the state organs and their subordinate functionaries to act justly, fairly and in accordance with the space created in law to ensure peace, stability, integrity, unity, respect, tolerance, fraternity and order in the society. It is only enforcement of the law and not merely the legislation which may pave the path for restoration of peace and meet the challenges of faced by the national security of Pakistan.

**31.3. Iftikhar Ahmad Yusufzai**, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

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

#### THE PIR OF MANKI SHARIF: HIS ROLE IN THE PAKISTAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT: 31.

The battle for Pakistan was fought in the whole of India but in the North West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) it acquired a unique character in the sense that here the proponents of the Muslim Nationalism and Pakistan were confronted not with a hostile Hindu majority, as was the

case in the rest of India. Rather they had to deal with their fellow Muslim Pukhtuns under the banner of Khudai Khidmatgar Movement. The main political philosophy of the movement and its leader Abdul Ghaffar Khan, since their merger in the congress in 1930, was based on the concept of Indian Nationalism instead of Muslim Nationalism and were struggling for their goal of the United India. This article aims at highlighting the role of the Pir of Manki Sharif in the freedom movement and the creation of Pakistan. In the line of this argument, his crucial struggle that he led during the final phase of the partition drama would be explored. In the larger context it would be discovered to locate and critically evaluate the role he played in popularizing the Pakistan Movement among the Pukhtuns of the settled and tribal areas.

**31.4. Dr. Lubna Zaheer**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Communication Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

#### EDITORIAL COVERAGE OF KASHMIR CONFLICT IN PAKISTANI MEDIA: 47.

The study aims at analyzing the editorial coverage of Pakistani newspapers on the issue of Kashmir. For this purpose, four mainstream national newspapers – two each of English and Urdu language - were selected and their editorial contents were analyzed. Theoretical approaches of Framing (Goffman, 1974) and Peace journalism (Galtung, 2003) were employed for their content examination. The findings of the study revealed that Urdu language newspapers comparatively gave larger space to the Kashmir conflict. All newspapers had similar framing pattern and visible inclination towards the war-oriented journalism. However, the editorial contents of Urdu newspapers carried higher degree of war journalism indicators as compared to their English language contemporaries.

**31.5. Dr. Farzana Rizvi**, Ph.D., Pakistan Studies.

#### UN PEACEKEEPING MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE: PAKISTAN'S ROLE: 57.

The objective of this research is to study the UN efforts and Pakistan's role to create peace in Sierra Leone during the early years of 21st C. It examines how the civil war began in Sierra Leone when the Revolutionary United Front led by Foday Sankoh invaded the diamond rich, which was considered the primary cause of war. Sierra Leone is a state of rich natural resources but the people are the poorest of the world. The UN

intervened in the conflict and successfully resolved it. Pakistan's Military helped to disburse humanitarian aid and build infrastructure in the country. The study employed mixed methods of qualitative research. descriptive, explorative and narrative. Data was collected from the primary and secondary source. UN Reports, articles, books and interviews were conducted. The research suggests that UN efforts should be acknowledged, that the UN should continue to perform positive role for global peace.

**31.6. Ms. Mavra Farooq**, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of History, Government College University, Lahore.

**CORDIAL RELATIONS OF PAKISTAN WITH CHINA AND  
THE MUSLIM WORLD IN Z. A. BHUTTO ERA: 76.**

This research paper deals with the détente policy of Pakistan-China and the Muslim World relations during Zulfikar Ali Bhutto regime. Pakistan and China are neighboring countries having different ideologies and religions but interests are common between them. Pakistan was in list of first countries who recognized China. When Bhutto came into power, he especially engrossed on the Islamic Bloc. He was against to turn foreign policy towards any bloc. specifically West. The question arises why Pakistan-China friendship is considered deep-rooted and as strong as Karakoram? Both Countries stood for each other especially China stood on Kashmir issue, whatever the circumstances have been existed between them but China always supported Kashmir as Pakistan desired. During 1965 Indo-Pakistan war, China interfered and stopped war between Pakistan and India. In spite of this fact that Pakistan at that time Pakistan was ally of US. After the war of 1971, Pakistan left no stone unturned to maintain relations with Muslim World.

**31.7. Dr. Maqbool Ahmad Awan**, Assistant Professor, Department of History & Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**THE SIKH COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED PUNJAB:  
SIKANDAR'S PREMIERSHIP AND HIS  
RECONCILIATORY POLICY: 92.**

The Sikh community and their demands under the premiership of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan lie at the heart of this research article. Sikandar Hayat Khan struggled to gain a dominion status for India where the major communities of the United Punjab. the Muslims, the Hindus and the Sikhs could live in a complete communal harmony. Throughout his political



career, he kept working indiscriminately for the welfare of all the communities in the Punjab. Further, this research paper analyzes the reconciliatory policy of Sir Skandar Hayat Khan. from the platform of the Unionist Party towards the various communities of the Punjab. Sikandar never let the communal conflicts happen in the United Punjab and to gain this end, he never preferred the Muslims to any other community i.e., the Sikhs. The Sikandar-Baldev Pact of 1942, in which Sikandar tried to create harmony between both the Muslim and the Sikh communities has also been discussed and analyzed in detail. This study also focuses to prove that the fundamental purpose of the Sikandar-Baldev Pact was to meet all the demands of the Sikh community and to bring them into the mainstream politics of India before the partition of the sub-continent. It will also deal with the claims, demands and the resentment of the Sikhs during the Premiership of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan. This article portrays a picture of political attitude and accommodative behaviour of Sikandar with the Sikh community and also helps to explore, whether the Sikh community was fully satisfied with the performance of Sikandar Hayat Khan or was it just a temporary compromise or the need of the time. and to what extent both the communities were the supporters of each other.

**31.8. Syed Karim Haider**, Senior Research Fellow, Pakistan Study Centre, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

#### PUNJAB CASTE-SYSTEM AND VOTING BEHAVIOR: 119.

This article examines the impact of Punjab's caste-system on voting behavior emerging from 2013 Pakistan's general elections. Historically, the caste and Biradari system have been playing a significant role in the region of the Punjab since the arrival of Aryans. The historical evolution and modernization of the British Raj never fully changed the traditional value-system of the Punjabi society which is based on caste and biradari. With particular reference to caste and Biradari system, an analytical study has been made to understand deep roots of Caste-System and its impact on the voting behavior of four selected districts of the province of Punjab in 2013 general elections of Pakistan. Further, this research shows that the Punjabi society is based on multiculturalism and social diversification with parochial political culture. therefore, the Punjabi society accepts authoritarian rule which begins from family and ends at national politics.

**31.9. Dr. Muhammad Ikramullah Khan**, Department of Political Science, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

**Prof. Dr. Ayaz Muhammad**, Dean Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Chairman Political Science, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.

IMAGE OF PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT IN PAKISTAN:  
A SURVEY BASED PUBLIC OPINION, 2007-2013: 155.

The modern welfare state aims to provide maximum benefits to its citizens. It has to articulate the interests and fundamental rights of the citizens. Liberalism (government of laws rather than of men) is to protect the citizens from the abuse of power. In Pakistan the People's Empowerment is problematic. Changes at governmental level categorically influence the life of the common people. In 2007, there occurred some positive developments in the form of judicial independence. The dormant and submissive institution of judiciary asserted its role as an independent institution. With the judicial independence, the other two branches of government set new trends within their constitutional jurisdiction. For the first time in the political history of Pakistan, democratic government completed its term. This paper attempts to assess the empowerment of the people within the parameter of the political changes took place in Pakistan during 2007 to 2013. This descriptive analysis of study provides concise results to understand the real empowerment of the people.

**31.10. Ms. Fakhra Aziz**, Assistant Professor, and

**Prof. Dr. Uzma Quraishi**, Professor, Lahore College for Women University, Lahore.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY ON TEACHERS  
WORK DECORUM IN PAKISTANI UNIVERSITIES:  
A TEACHERS PERSPECTIVE: 181.

The present study has been designed to find out the effects of political instability on teachers' work decorum during the year 2014. The said period was marked with several political movements and terrorist attack on APS, Peshawar. A mix method research design has been adopted to get in-depth knowledge from teachers about the effects of the existing political instability on their work behaviour. Five public universities of Lahore were selected for this purpose. A total of 100 teachers, twenty from each university, were selected for the study by using the convenient sample selection technique. Perceptions regarding the effects of political instability on work behavior scale (PREPIWBS) were developed and

administered to sample teachers. Twenty statements were grouped into four categories, namely, instructional strategies, motivation, stress and building rapport with peers and students. Along with quantitative data, teachers were asked a few open-ended questions related to the causes and effects of PI. Data were analyzed by simple descriptive statistics and qualitatively as well.

**31.11. Ms. Asia Saif Alvi**, Ph.D. Scholar, Pakistan Study Centre, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**ISSUES OF ETHNIC FEDERALISM IN PAKISTAN:  
A CASE STUDY OF SARAIKI BELT: 195.**

The Saraiki, one of the significant ethnic groups in Pakistan is identified on the language basis. In Pakistan, the vast majority of the ethnic groups find its original base in lingual identity. The Saraiki nationalists have developed a remarkable narrative solid account supporting a different identity for Saraiki language and culture, backed by social and economic entrepreneurship on the one side and endeavors in institutionalization of Saraiki language on the other side. The current study will highlight the growth of Saraiki political awareness, the nature of the internal problems, and the origin of disputes with the state.

**31.12. Prof. Dr. Umbreen Javaid**, Director, and **Amir Latif**, Ph.D. Scholar, Centre for South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

**HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF SUCCESSIVE  
GOVERNMENTS IN PAKISTAN: A HISTORY OF FIRST  
SIX DECADES, 1947-2007: 214.**

Pakistan is widely being portrayed a weak democratic state as elected governments were unnecessarily broken frequently. Violence in the recent years has given more strength to the negative perception of Pakistan as a polity not conducive for democratic institutions, this was doubled with the risk of military coup, which overshadowed the encouraging trends, like the maturing of Pakistani democracy, as demonstrated in parliament's adoption of far-reaching constitutional reforms. It is also evident that international community, at least indirectly if not directly, is the responsible for the lack of democracy and peace in Pakistan. Western powers, particularly, supported military government to promote their ideal of stability under misperceptions or for safeguarding of their own interests.

**31.13. Zahid Yaseen**, Lecturer Political Science, Government Post Graduate College Satellite Town, Gujranwala.

**ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS IN THE FOREIGN POLICY  
OF PAKISTAN, 1947-2009: 229.**

This article investigates the economic constraints in the foreign policy of Pakistan in general and during 1947-2009 in particular. Poor economy always forces the states to come under the influence of big powers. The economy of Pakistan is a case of research in this perspective. Pakistan was the first state in the world that was established on an ideological basis with the provision of having its foreign policy on the same lines. But at the time of separation, the Hindus were against its independence and they tried to deprive it of all the due rights with a view to bringing it back into India. Anyhow, at that time, the issues were managed through foreign aid as our sovereignty continued to be at stake by tilting towards the big powers for gaining economic assistance. We went towards big states but when we were deprived from this aid we went towards others, this cycle continued throughout the history of Pakistan. This research is based on authentic material in the form of literature in comparative politics, aid agreements and the pacts of Pakistan's civil and military governments with big powers. It is hypothesized that our economy flourishes whenever military rules the country but with the hidden threats to our independence and sovereignty, being a pawn on the chessboard to be manipulated by the donor states.

**32. *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, Vol. 22, No. 1, Jan-June 2017, ISSN: 1811-5438, Editor: Dr. Azam Chaudhry, Dr. Theresa Thompson Chaudhry, Organization: The Lahore Journal of Economics, 104-C-2, Gulberg-III, Lahore.  
Website: [www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk](http://www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk),  
E-mail: [nina@lahoreschool.edu.pk](mailto:nina@lahoreschool.edu.pk), [nina\\_1se@yahoo.com](mailto:nina_1se@yahoo.com)**

**32.1. Ahmad Mujtaba Khan**, Research Officer, Value Resources Private Limited, Islamabad, Pakistan.  
**Asma Hyder**, Associate Professor, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Pakistan.

THE STATISTICAL VALUE OF INJURY RISK IN  
PAKISTAN'S CONSTRUCTION AND  
MANUFACTURING SECTORS: 1.

Although health and safety regulations are a key aspect of labor market policymaking, very few studies have examined compensating wage differentials and the statistical value of injury in Pakistan's context. This study looks at injury risk against occupation and industry, using data from the Labor Force Survey for 2013/14. We target five blue-collar occupations in two industries (construction and manufacturing), which tend to account for the highest number of injuries. However, we find that the statistical value of injury in these occupations is too small to reflect the wage premium that workers should be paid for risky jobs.

**32.2. Marjan Nasir**, Teaching Fellow, Department of Economics, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan.

AGGLOMERATION AND FIRM  
TURNOVER IN PUNJAB: 19.

The literature on industrial organization shows that geographic and industrial concentration affects firm turnover. This study conducts a firm-level analysis to gauge the impact of agglomeration on firm entry and exit in domestic industries in Punjab, Pakistan. It also illustrates how certain industries exist in clusters while others are highly dispersed. The results suggest that higher rates of firm entry and exit are associated with highly agglomerated industries.

- 32.3. Ijaz Hussain**, Assistant Professor, School of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences, Beaconhouse National University, Lahore, Pakistan.

**CORPORATE FINANCIAL LEVERAGE, ASSET  
UTILIZATION AND NON PERFORMING LOANS  
IN PAKISTAN: 37.**

This study applies panel least squares and fixed effects to a sample of 40 banks for the period 2006-14 to identify the key determinants of nonperforming loans (NPLs) in Pakistan. The findings suggest that, in addition to some macroeconomic and bank-specific variables, the corporate debt-equity ratio and financial burden have a positive, significant impact on NPLs, while corporate asset utilization and the diversification of bank activities significantly reduce the volume of NPLs. This has policy implications not only for the federal government, but also for bank managers, regulators and policy advisors.

- 32.4. Amalendu Bhunia**, Professor, Department of Commerce, University of Kalyani, West Bengal, India.

**Devrim Yaman**, Associate Dean and Robert J. Bobb Professor of Finance, Haworth College of Business, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, USA.

**IS THERE A CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN  
FINANCIAL MARKETS IN ASIA AND THE US?: 71.**

This study examines whether there is a causal relationship between selected stock markets in Asia and the US. Based on stock values from a sample of nine Asian stock markets, we find a positive correlation with US stock market prices in most cases, the exception being Vietnam. Our results indicate significant long-run and short-run causality in both directions between the Asian and US stock markets. These findings show that, while both sets of markets are integrated, there are still valuable opportunities for international investors to diversify their portfolios in the US and Asia.

- 32.5. Julio Aguirre**, Research Center, Universidad del Pacifico, Lima, Peru.

**THE IMPACT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ON  
EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY FROM PERU: 91.**

This study examines the indirect impact of rural electrification on education. It finds that the greater the likelihood of a household being connected to the electricity grid, the more time the household's children are likely to spend studying at home. This finding is interpreted as indirect

evidence of an improvement in levels of schooling. Using instrumental variables to overcome endogeneity problems, the study's LATE estimates reveal that providing households with access to electricity leads to children studying an extra 94 - 137 minutes at home per day, on average.

**32.6. Rafat Mahmood**, Staff Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan.

**Anwar Shah**, Assistant Professor, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### DEPRIVATION COUNTS: AN ASSESSMENT OF ENERGY POVERTY IN PAKISTAN: 109.

This paper examines the energy-poverty nexus in Pakistan at the national and provincial level, using the multidimensional energy poverty index. Based on data from the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey for 2010/11, we find that the average household in Pakistan is 26.4 percent energy-poor. The study shows that the incidence of energy poverty is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with a similar trend at the provincial level. A comparison with findings based on data from 2008/09 shows a slight decrease in energy poverty at the national level.

- 33. *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, Vol. 22, No. 2, July-December 2017, ISSN: 1811-5438, Editor: Dr. Azam Chaudhry, Dr. Theresa Thompson Chaudhry, Organization: The Lahore Journal of Economics, 104-C2, Gulberg-III, Lahore.  
Website: [www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk](http://www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk).  
Email: [nina@lahoreschool.edu.pk](mailto:nina@lahoreschool.edu.pk), [nina\\_1se@yahoo.com](mailto:nina_1se@yahoo.com)**

- 33.1. Nida Jamil**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Lahore School of Economics.

THE IMPACT OF REMITTANCES VERSUS PARENTAL  
ABSENCE ON CHILDREN'S WELLBEING: EVIDENCE  
FROM RURAL PUNJAB: 1.

This study examines the impact of migration on children left behind in terms at schooling and child labor by quantifying two aspects of migration: remittances to parental absence, in cases where the father is the migrant. The study is based on panel analysis of data drawn from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey for 2007 and the Privatization in Education Research Initiative survey for 2011. The sample comprises 820 households with children aged 5-14 years. The study uses the instrumental variable (IV) approach due to endogeneity. Exogenous variation in parental absence and remittances sent by migrants from a given kinship network are employed as IVs. This, combined with household fixed effects and random effects, increases the reliability of the results. While remittances benefit the children, father's absence has adverse consequences for them. However, mother's 'presence in the house appears to compensate for the father's absence, making the migration beneficial on net for the child. The father's absence has worse consequences for girls in terms of increased child labor, where the money coming in through remittances has a larger impact on boys' schooling.

- 33.2. Gulzar Khan**, Ph.D Scholar, **Adiqa Kiani**, and **Ather Maqsood Ahmed**, Professor, Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad.

GLOBALIZATION, ENDOGENOUS OIL PRICE SHOCKS  
AND CHINESE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: 39.

Using a structural vector autoregressive model, this study investigates the extent to which international oil price shocks have influenced the Chinese economy over the period 1991-2014. Given China's intensified macroeconomic activity and its increasing demand for energy resources,



we also examine the endogenous response of international oil prices to economic conditions in the country. To that end, we derive and empirically estimate a small open-economy New Keynesian model for China and the rest of the world. Our results show that the Chinese economy is relatively more sensitive to global economic conditions than to domestic policy actions. Global productivity shocks appear to be the most important variable causing Chinese macroeconomic activity through trade, where oil prices impact aggregate demand negatively.

**33.3. Maryiam Haroon**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Lahore School of Economics.

#### FREE TRADE: DOES MYOPIC POLICY OVERLOOK LONG-TERM GAINS?: 65.

This article analyzes the correlation between trade liberalization and welfare in Pakistan from 1986 to 2015. Using consumption expenditure as a measure of welfare, we estimate the relationship using a vector error correction model. The empirical results show that trade liberalization does not have an immediate correlation with welfare: it takes some time for liberalization policies to enhance welfare. The findings also suggest that trade liberalization can help reduce poverty, decrease inequality and increase enrollment levels in the long run. But in the short run, trade liberalization has led to higher income inequality.

**33.4. Zohaib Aziz**, Department of Statistics, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology.

**Javed Iqbal**, University of Karachi and Institute of Business Administration, Karachi.

#### TESTING THE DYNAMIC LINKAGES OF THE PAKISTANI STOCK MARKET WITH REGIONAL AND GLOBAL MARKETS: 89.

This article examines the dynamic linkages between Pakistan's emerging stock market and (i) the US market and (ii) the regional markets of India and Japan. Using data for the daily returns and volatility spillovers of three market pairs (Pakistan-US, Pakistan-Japan and Pakistan-India), the study estimates a series of bivariate asymmetric VARMA (1,1) -GARCH (1,1) models. It also fits multivariate asymmetric VARMA (1,1) -GARCH (1,1) models for two groups of markets: Pakistan-India-US and Pakistan-India-Japan. Based on the mean spillovers, the results suggest that the global and regional equity markets (Granger) cause the Pakistani market. There

are unidirectional volatility spillovers to Pakistan from the US and Japan, while India is the only regional market with a significant cross- asymmetric effect on Pakistan. In the multivariate case, the regional and global markets have significant joint mean and variance spillovers and asymmetric effects on the Pakistani market. This indicates a weak degree of integration between the Pakistani market and the global and regional markets, implying that local risk factors - either firm-specific or country-specific - explain the expected returns on investment in the Pakistani stock market.

**33.5. Humaira Asad**, Assistant Professor and Faraz Khalid Cheema, Research Scholar, Institute of Business Administration, University of the Punjab, Lahore.

AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE Q-FACTOR  
MODEL: EVIDENCE FROM THE KARACHI  
STOCK EXCHANGE: 117.

This paper tests the validity of the a-factor model on stocks listed on the Karachi Stock Exchange in Pakistan. The q-factor model is an investment-based factor model that explains stock returns based on market, profitability, investment and size factors and it tends to outperform the traditional CAPM, the Fama and French (1993) three-factor model and Carhart (1997) four-factor model, with some exceptions. While the model has been tested using data from stock markets in developed countries, the dynamics of emerging stock markets are significantly different, warranting a reapplication of the model to average stock returns in a developing market. We use data from the Karachi Stock Exchange to test the model in an emerging market context. The results show that, as firms increase their investment, their stock returns decline. Hence, a firm's investment is conditional on a given level of profitability. The size effect is strongly significant for small firms, but absent for large firms. Finally, the study identifies new factors that give a better understanding of returns in the context of an emerging economy such as Pakistan.

**33.6. Muhammad Idrees**, Director, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

POVERTY IN PAKISTAN: A REGION  
SPECIFIC ANALYSIS: 139.

Most of the earlier literature on poverty in Pakistan uses a single poverty line for the whole country or, at most, relies on a rural-urban divide. This

segmentation fails to incorporate differences across provinces. This study estimates different poverty lines for the rural and urban segments of each province and region. Its estimated food, nonfood and overall poverty lines show that, with the exception of the capital territory of Islamabad, the urban poverty line is higher in all regions. The estimates of poverty show that, with the exception of Islamabad Capital Territory, rural poverty is much higher than urban poverty in all regions. We find that 25 percent of urban households and nearly 37 percent of rural households fall below the poverty lines we have defined. The study also finds that poverty measured in terms of households ignores household size and thus suppresses poverty figures.

- 34. *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, Vol. 22, Special Edition 2017, ISSN: 1811-5438, Editor: Dr. Azam Chaudhry, Dr. Thompson Chaudhry, Organization: Lahore School of Economics, 104-C-2, Gulberg-III, Lahore.**

**Website:** [www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk](http://www.lahoreschoolofeconomics.edu.pk).

**E-mail:** [nina@lahoreschool.edu.pk](mailto:nina@lahoreschool.edu.pk), [nina-1se@yahoo.com](mailto:nina-1se@yahoo.com)

- 34.1. Theresa Chaudhry**, Professor of Economics, **Nida Jamil**, Ph.D Candidate, and **Azam Chaudhry**, Professor and Dean of Faculty of Economics, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan.

PAKISTAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE PAKISTAN-  
CHINA FTA: LESSONS FOR CPEC: 1.

As Pakistan enters the CPEC era, there is a sense of optimism as well as concern in the country, given the uncertain economic impact of this major collaboration between China and Pakistan. Using firm-level and trade data, we empirically test the impact of the 2006 free trade agreement (FTA) between the two countries on the productivity, size and value added of potentially affected Pakistani firms. These results have important policy implications for CPEC initiatives. We start with a difference-in-difference analysis, comparing trends in those sectors in Pakistan made more vulnerable by tariff reductions on Chinese goods relative to sectors for which the tariff did not change significantly. Next, we examine those sectors in Pakistan that were given greater access to Chinese markets through reductions in the Chinese tariff on Pakistani goods relative to sectors for which market access remained roughly the same. In the sectors made more vulnerable by reductions in Pakistani tariffs on Chinese goods, imports to Pakistan have risen, while productivity, value added and value added per worker have fallen relative to other sectors since the FTA. In the sectors for which Pakistan gained access to Chinese markets, exports and employment have risen, but productivity and value added have fallen relative to other sectors since the FTA.

- 34.2. Jamshed Y. Uppal**, Associate Professor of Finance, Busch School of Business and Economics, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC, USA.

EXTERNAL DEBT MANAGEMENT IN PAKISTAN:  
A MARKET-BASED ASSESSMENT: 25.

Economists typically use multiple indicators to assess the burden of external debt, such as the ratios of the stock of debt to exports and to

gross national product, and the ratios of debt service to exports and to government revenue. As opposed to those methodologies, this article examines the Pakistan's external debt position using a market based approach which analyzes the marginal costs of external debt as indicated by the yields on the country's Eurobonds and the spreads on the Credit Default Swaps (CDS) traded in the international markets. The results show a sharp decline in the yields on the Pakistani Eurobonds from their peak reached during the global financial crisis (GFC) period and this decline was largely driven by quantitative easing and the resultant low interest rates in the international debt markets. Also, the continued decline in the yields in the more recent period, 2013-2017, was due to strengthening of the country's borrowing capacity over the period. The analysis also shows that Pakistani yields seem to be converging to yields for other Asian countries, even though that the yield-spreads between Pakistan and others countries are still substantial. In conclusion the decrease in bond yields and CDS spreads may signal that the country's external debt is currently at sustainable levels.

**34.3. Nasir Iqbal**, Director Research, Benazir Income Support Program, Islamabad, Pakistan.

**Musleh ud Din**, Professor, and **Ejaz Ghani**, Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan.

#### THE FISCAL DEFICIT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN: NEW EVIDENCE: 53.

This study revisits the relationship between the fiscal deficit and economic growth in Pakistan to determine whether there exists a threshold fiscal deficit that might serve as a benchmark for policymakers aiming to promote growth through fiscal expansion. We apply the smooth transition autoregressive model to time-series data for the period 1972-2014. The empirical analysis shows that the threshold level of fiscal deficit is 5.57 percent of GDP, above which the deficit has a negative impact on growth. Overall, the fiscal deficit has a negative impact on economic growth, mainly because it has tended to remain above the threshold level. However, there is room for fiscal policy to promote growth, provided the fiscal deficit is kept below the threshold level and public spending is channelled into productive investments that raise the country's long-term growth potential.

- 34.4. Naved Hamid**, Director, **Azka Sarosh Mir**, Research and Teaching Fellow, Centre for Research in Economics and Business, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan.

EXCHANGE RATE MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMIC  
GROWTH: A BREWING CRISIS IN PAKISTAN: 73.

In this article it is argued that Pakistan has had a consistently overvalued exchange rate and the policy with regards to management of the exchange rate has undergone a significant change in recent years. We show that prior to March 2013, the policy target of the exchange management was stability of the real effective exchange rate. However, during the tenure of the current government, the policy target for exchange rate management seems to have been stability of the nominal exchange rate against the US dollar. As the currencies of Pakistan's major trading partners (UK, Europe and China) have depreciated against the dollar during this period, the real effective exchange rate has appreciated by over 20 percent since the time that the current policy makers took office. Overvaluation in general and the recent reversal in the exchange rate management policy in particular have had an adverse impact on exports and the manufacturing sector. This not only has serious negative consequences for the long term, growth of the economy, but has greatly increased the short-term risk of a balance of payments crisis.

- 34.5. Inayat U. Mangla**, Professor of Finance, Lahore School of Economics. Professor of Finance Emeritus, Department of Finance and Commercial Law, Haworth College of Business, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI, USA.  
**Kalim Hyder**, Monetary Policy Department, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi, Pakistan.

GLOBAL UNCERTAINTY AND MONETARY POLICY  
EFFECTIVENESS IN PAKISTAN: 111.

This article investigates monetary policy effectiveness in Pakistan in the presence of external uncertainties stemming from the economic growth of developed economies and international oil price movements. We estimate a structural VAR model to gauge the impact of international oil prices and global demand on key macroeconomic variables in Pakistan. Our findings suggest that monetary policy remains an effective tool for controlling inflation. An increase in oil prices (supply shock) leads to higher real policy rates, real exchange rate depreciation, an economic growth slowdown and rising inflation. A global demand surge leads to higher real policy rates,

real exchange rate appreciation, economic growth and rising inflation. Real policy rates adjust upward in response to inflation and real exchange rate shocks. The real exchange rate depreciates if inflation increases. This indicates that the monetary authorities in Pakistan are generally able to stabilize consumer prices and real exchange rates in the economy.

**34.6. Ahmed M. Khalid**, Professor, Universiti Brunei Darussalam and Bond University, Australia.

COMBINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY AND MICRO-  
BASED GROWTH: THE SOUTH EAST ASIA, ASIA  
PACIFIC EXPERIENCE: 135.

Macroeconomic growth and stability are two of the major benefits of financial development, though there are differences in the literature on the channels through which this growth and stability can be achieved. In recent years, a number of emerging economies experienced phenomenal growth. At a micro level, one needs to understand why and how financial deepening could bring changes in economic agents' behavior leading to an impact on the saving- investment relationship. At the macro level, financial development, integration and globalization could be possible channels to growth. The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, we provide a comprehensive discussion of the theoretical and empirical literature on the role of important micro- and macro-policy variables in achieving macroeconomic stability with reference to Southeast Asia. Second, we present new empirical evidence using data from a selected sample of countries from the Asia Pacific region on the links between financial integration, trade integration and growth.

**34.7. Rajah Rasiah**, Department of Development Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

**Shujaat Mubarik**, Faculty of Business, Mohammad Ali Jinnah University, Karachi, Pakistan.

**Xiao-Shan Yap**, Eawag, Uberlandstrasse, Switzerland.

FINANCING TECHNOLOGICAL UPGRADING  
IN EAST ASIA: 153.

There has been considerable discussion on the drivers of economic growth in East Asia. While most studies recognize that capital accumulation and macroeconomic management were critical in hastening growth, few have examined systematically and comparatively how policy frameworks - spearheaded through selective interventions - stimulated

technical progress and the different performance outcomes achieved by these countries. This article attempts to address the gap by systematically analyzing the investment regimes, sources of finance, technological upgrading and policy frameworks of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand with a view to explaining their economic growth performance

**34.8. Matthew McCartney**, Professor, School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, Oxford University.

BANGLADESH 2000-2017: SUSTAINABLE GROWTH,  
TECHNOLOGY AND THE IRRELEVANCE  
OF PRODUCTIVITY: 183.

This paper focuses on the case of Bangladesh as an example of a country that is at risk of falling into the 'middle income trap', in other words the risk that a country that has attained middle income levels will then be unable to join the club of developed countries. This paper uses the theory of Unequal Exchange from the Dependency School to understand the middle income trap in Bangladesh and further argues that the ideas of productivity, competitiveness and technological change derived from orthodox economic thinking are not useful in understanding growth prospects and policy responses in contemporary middle income countries. Alternately, the paper explains the role of structural change as a means of sustaining growth in middle income countries.

**34.9. Mehak Ejaz**, Department of Economics, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology, Karachi, Pakistan.

**Kalim Hyder**, Monetary Policy Department, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi, Pakistan.

ARE SOME GROUPS MORE VULNERABLE TO  
BUSINESS CYCLE SHOCKS THAN OTHERS? A  
REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S  
LABOR MARKET: 199.

This study identifies the extent to which various socioeconomic groups are vulnerable to aggregate business cycle fluctuations. Socioeconomic groups are classified by gender, location, employment status, education, income and age cohort. The asymmetric behavior of aggregate economic growth indicates that some groups gain less during recovery and boom phases and are thus most vulnerable to recessions. A vulnerability index



in calculated for different socioeconomic groups and the empirical results show that employers with a graduate degree in Balochistan are the most vulnerable group and that female workers are more vulnerable than male workers. Additionally, the study employs panel data on inflation and employment to investigate the implications of macroeconomic fluctuations on vulnerable groups. The results indicate that food inflation has a strong negative impact on real earnings, while nonfood inflation increases real earnings. The panel data and vulnerability index findings are consistent with each other. The study also presents policy implications for existing public social safety net programs and prospective private social innovation programs targeting vulnerable households.

**34.10. Sadia Hussain**, Teaching and Research Fellow, and **Farah Said**, Assistant Professor and Research Fellow, Centre for Research in Economics and Business (CREB), Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan.

#### DIVERSIFICATION ON SMALL FARMS: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF PANEL DATA FOR 2001-10: 233.

Pakistan's agricultural sector has experienced restructuring over the last decade, from changes in land markets to the move toward nonagricultural labor markets. However, agriculture remains one of the most important sources livelihood, accounting for 45 percent o/the country's workforce. It is also a key policymaking area, but the role of small farmers in poverty reduction is still being examined. The future of small farms cannot be viewed in isolation, that is, without taking into account their synergies with nonfarm rural activities. We measure the impact of diversifying sources of livelihood on household income and consumption among small farms in rural Pakistan. Using a balanced panel of 2,058 households from the Pakistan Panel Household Survey (2001-10), we find that both consumption and income are (i) significantly higher for households that have diversified their sources of income and (ii) diversified households also plant greater varieties of crops. These results suggest that nonagricultural activities tend to complement agricultural activities with a view to improving welfare in a rural economy.

**34.11. Syed Kumail Abbas Rizvi**, Associate Professor, Lahore School of Economics, Pakistan.

**Bushra Naqvir**, 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.

**MOBILE BANKING: A POTENTIAL CATALYST FOR  
FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND GROWTH  
IN PAKISTAN: 251.**

Almost half the world's adult population lacks access to a formal bank account and other financial services. Pakistan is no exception and it is also among those countries at the lower end of the spectrum of financial inclusion. However, steps are being taken by government regulators and the private sector to improve access to financial services such as credit, savings, remittances and insurance. The introduction of mobile banking is a notable step in this context. Mobile banking, which comprises mobile wallets and over-the-counter transactions, is rapidly growing around the world and has the potential to reduce barriers to financial inclusion and thus transform economies. The benefits of this platform are even more pronounced for economies with a weak financial architecture and where formal banking entails considerable costs in terms of time and distance. This paper traces the history of mobile banking in Pakistan, studies various models of mobile banking and assesses its current state using the available data to understand how this segment has evolved and transformed conventional banking structures in the country. It also touches on the ecosystem that needs to be built in Pakistan to utilize the full potential of mobile technology.

**35. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 56, No. 1, Spring 2017, ISSN: 0030-9729, Editor: Asad Zaman, Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad.**

**Website: [www.pide.edu.pk](http://www.pide.edu.pk), Email: [pide@pide.org.pk](mailto:pide@pide.org.pk)**

**35.1. Shujaat Farooq**, Assistant Professor at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad.

**THE UTILISATION OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS: NON-PECUNIARY CONSEQUENCES AMONG GRADUATES: 1.**

In this study, an attempt has been made to estimate the incidences of the job mismatch and its determinants in Pakistan. This study has divided the job mismatch into three categories: qualification-job mismatch, skill mismatch and field of study mismatch. The primary dataset has been used in which employed graduates of the formal sector have been targeted. The paper has also measured the qualification-job mismatch by three approaches, and found that about one-third of the graduates have been facing qualification-job mismatch. Similarly, more than one-fourth of the graduates are mismatched in skills, about half of them are over-skilled and the rest are under-skilled. The analysis also shows that 11.3 percent of the graduates have irrelevant, and 13.8 percent have slightly relevant jobs to their field of study. The analysis reveals that over-qualified and over-skilled graduates are less satisfied, while under-qualified and under-skilled graduates are more satisfied with their current jobs. A similar situation has been observed in case of the field of study mismatch, where both the moderate and complete fields of study matched graduates are more satisfied than the mismatched ones. The job search behaviour is positively associated with the level of education. Over-qualification has a positive impact, while under-qualification has a negative effect to search for another job. A good match between field of study and current job reduces the likelihood of intention to quit the job. JEL Classification: I23, I24, J21, J24 Keywords: Education and Inequality, Higher Education, Human Capital, Labour Market.

- 35.2. Habibullah Magsi**, Assistant Professor, Agriculture Economics, Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agricultural Social Sciences, Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, Pakistan.  
**Andre Torre**, Professor, UMR SAD-APT, University Paris Saclay, INRA Agro Paris Tech, France.  
**Yansui Liu**, Professor, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research (CAS), Beijing, China.  
**M. Javed Sheikh**, Assistant Professor, Department of Rural Sociology, faculty of Agricultural Social Sciences, Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam, Pakistan.

LAND USE CONFLICTS IN THE DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES: PROXIMATE DRIVING FORCES AND  
PREVENTIVE MEASURES: 19.

This research aims to analyse land use conflicts mainly caused by infrastructural development projects in the developing countries. For this purpose, qualitative data is gathered which is frequently published on land use conflicts against the development related infrastructure projects in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and Pakistan. It identifies and defines land use conflicts, their dynamic features and contestations. The results reveal as to how the conflicts have been germinated by the property and human right violators? Further, it also focuses on the governance roles and responsibilities, the institutional inconsistency towards justice, and the local population's mistrust in the respective case study areas. The analysis concludes with an overview of the root causes and consequences of land use conflicts, by indicating as to how land use decisions for infrastructural settings have changed rural economy, and induced local population to displace and oppose the projects. Finally, the study proposes some preventive measures to manage such conflicts. JEL Classification: D74, O16, H54 Keywords: Conflict, Proximity Relations, Infrastructure, Developing Countries.

- 35.3. Zafar Hayat**, Ph.D in Economics from School of Economics and Finance, Massey University, New Zealand.

PAKISTAN'S MONETARY POLICY:  
SOME FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES: 31.

Over the last three decades, the landmark transformation of central banks from secrecy to openness and transparency has significantly enhanced their performance to successfully anchor inflation expectations and achieve price stability. The extent of such a transformation of the State

Bank of Pakistan (SBP), especially in terms of statutory objectives, monetary policy mandate, conflicts of interest, disclosures, and dissemination of effective public economic information is assessed vis-à-vis the current popular central banking practices. The assessment indicates that the SBP is yet to be transformed to be able to achieve price stability which is a cornerstone for the achievement of sustainable economic growth. On the statutory front, such a transformation requires amending the SBP Act 1956, in line with the statutes for the best monetary policy frameworks by. (1) making price stability as the overriding objective of the SBP. (2) putting in place a clear mechanism for its accountability against price stability, consistent inflation targets, and. (3) elimination of the cushion for government's involvement with the monetary policy decision making processes. Some of the other areas like, institutional capacity building of the SBP, in terms of the relevance and level of the academic qualification, research profiles, and experiences of the Board, higher as well as lower tier management need special attention. Such transformations may not only enhance assimilation, creation, sharing, and funnelling of existing as well as new knowledge into monetary policy formulation, but may help change the static mindset at the SBP, hence allowing the institution to flourish. JEL Classification: E5, E52, E58  
Keywords: Statutory Objectives, Conflicts of Interest, Disclosures, SBP

**35.4. Nasir Iqbal**, Director Research, Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Islamabad.

**Saima Nawaz**, Assistant Professor, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad.

#### PAKISTAN'S BILATERAL TRADE UNDER MFN AND SAFTA: DO INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS MATTER? 59.

The purpose of this study is two fold. First, to estimate the impact of institutional and non-institutional arrangements on bilateral trade, and second to analyse the impact of SAFTA on bilateral trade in the short as well as in the long run. The empirical analysis which is based on the panel of eight South Asian countries, comprising data over the period i.e. 1975–2013 is conducted using fixed effects model along with Pooled Mean-Group (PMG) estimator for estimating the short and long-run relationships. The analysis has shown that trade agreements including South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) and the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) are not effective in promoting trade, due to low institutional quality and stringent

non-institutional arrangements, including high tariff along with low physical infrastructure. Further empirical analysis has shown that both SAFTA and MFN can only contribute to bilateral trade significantly, if complemented by institutional framework. As a policy lesson, to improve the trade ties between India and Pakistan, improvement in physical as well as soft infrastructure is required. Any trade agreements between the two, including MFN can only be effective, when it is supported by a well-defined and enforced institutional framework that ensure the implementation of policy reforms needed to reduce tariff rate and remove non-tariff barriers.

**36. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 56, No. 2, Summer 2017, ISSN: 0030-9729, Editor: Asad Zaman, Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad.**

**Website: [www.pide.edu.pk](http://www.pide.edu.pk), Email: [pide@pide.org.pk](mailto:pide@pide.org.pk)**

**36.1. Shumaila Zeb**, Assistant Professor, Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology, Islamabad campus, Islamabad.

**Abdul Sattar**, Assistant Professor, Bahria University, Islamabad.

**FINANCIAL REGULATIONS, PROFIT EFFICIENCY, AND  
FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM  
COMMERCIAL BANKS OF PAKISTAN: 85.**

The purpose of this paper is threefold. First, it measures profit efficiency and financial stability of commercial banks of Pakistan. Second, it empirically estimates the effect of the already implemented financial regulations on the profit efficiency and financial stability of banks. Third, it examines the differential effect of financial regulations on profitability and financial soundness across bank size. To carry out the empirical analysis, a balanced bank-level panel data covering the period 2008-2014 is used. To gauge the profit efficiency of commercial banks, Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is utilised, while, to proxy the financial soundness, the Z-score is calculated for each bank. The panel regression approach is used to examine the effects of financial regulations on the profit efficiency and financial soundness of banks. We find that the financial regulations enforced by State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) have significant impacts on the profit efficiency and financial stability of banks. The results indicate that the non-performance loans to assets ratio (NPLL) and the reserve ratio (RR) impact positively, whereas, the liquidity ratio (LIQR) and the loans to deposits ratio (LODEPOSIT), significantly and negatively affect the profit efficiency of banks. However, only LR and RR are positively and significant related to the financial stability. The results also suggest that the financial regulations have significant differential effects on the profit efficiency and financial soundness of banks across bank size.

**36.2. Abdul Waheed**, Assistant Professor, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.

**THE EMPLOYMENT EFFECT OF INNOVATION:  
EVIDENCE FROM BANGLADESH AND PAKISTAN: 105.**

The analysis of the impact of innovation on employment growth is an important topic for policy-makers. Unemployment is an important social topic, and the effects of innovation on employment are often poorly

understood. Despite the significance of this relationship, very few studies on this topic are yet available for developing countries compared with the developed ones. This paper contributes to this scant literature by investigating the employment effects of innovation for two South Asian developing countries: Bangladesh and Pakistan. We further analyse whether this relationship shows country-specific and industry-specific differences. Our analysis shows that both product and process innovation spur employment in this region as a whole, in both low-tech and high-tech industries, even after controlling for a number of firm-specific characteristics. Moreover, although both innovation types also have significant, positive impacts on employment growth of all Bangladeshi and of all Pakistani firms separately, they are important factors for employment growth of only high-tech Bangladeshi firms and of only low-tech Pakistani firms. Contrary to most previous studies, we witness an insignificant effect of growth of labour cost on employment growth, perhaps due to the availability of cheaper labour force compared with the developed countries. We notice that some of the innovation determinants exert different influences across industries and across both countries. The same holds true for the determinants of employment growth.

**36.3. Muhammad Ashfaq Ahmed**, Member of Pakistan Inland Revenue Service, and is currently posted as Commissioner IRS, Regional Tax Office, Rawalpindi.

PAKISTAN: STATE AUTONOMY, EXTRACTION, AND  
ELITE CAPTURE — A THEORETICAL  
CONFIGURATION: 127.

“When groups are adequately stated, everything is stated!”

Management of actions and interest groups has historically been sovereign’s existentialist imperative. The paper revitalizes philosophical state autonomy debate and then narrows down its focus to capture extractive antics of as erratic a state as Pakistan. A typology of factions – captioned as Elites – operative in extractive realm of Pakistan is developed to round them in theory, identify their properties, and lay bare mechanics of intra-elite and elite-non-elite transactions. The paper seminally develops the rational actor dilemma confronting Pakistani elites and identifies the modes through which the dilemma plausibly resolves itself. The transactional engagement between Pakistan’s internal and external rational actors is dissected to theorize that Pakistan essentially is an equilibrium consensus subsistence state thereby opening up vast



vistas for future research. The paper concludes with the glum finding that Pakistan in its current essence and manifestation is fundamentally a captive state – beholden to elites of Pakistan.

**36.4. Anwar Hussain**, Assistant Professor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad.

**Rabia Bangash**, M.Phil in Environmental Economics, PIDE, Islamabad.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CROPS'  
PRODUCTIVITY ACROSS SELECTED AGRO-  
ECOLOGICAL ZONES IN PAKISTAN: 163.

This study estimates the impact of major climate variables (temperature and rainfall) on crops' productivity across four agro-ecological zones of Pakistan. The crops selected were rice, wheat, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The study used panel data from 1991 to 2010 and applied panel least square techniques. The results revealed that the effect of climatic variables on crops yield varied across agro climatic zone due to differences in their climate conditions. Temperature and rainfall were the important determinants affecting crops productivity across agro climatic zones of Pakistan. Wheat productivity has been impacted more in Northern Irrigated Plain-a by average temperature and in Northern Dry Mountains by rainfall than the other zones. Rice productivity has been impacted more in Dry Mountains by average temperature and in the Indus Delta by rainfall than other zones. Sugarcane productivity has been impacted more by average temperature and rainfall in Indus Delta than zone IV. Maize productivity has been impacted more by average temperature and rainfall in Northern Dry Mountains than other zones. Finally the study recommends proper mitigative and adaptative strategies to enhance the positive and lessen the adverse impact of climate change on crops productivity across agro climatic zones of Pakistan.

**37. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 56, No. 3, Autumn 2017, ISSN: 0030-9729, Editor: Asad Zaman, Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad.**

**Website: [www.pide.edu.pk](http://www.pide.edu.pk), Email: [pide@pide.org.pk](mailto:pide@pide.org.pk)**

**37.1. Ahsan ul Haq Satti**, Assistant Professor at Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad.

**Wasim Shahid Malik**, Assistant Professor at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.

#### THE UNRELIABILITY OF OUTPUT-GAP ESTIMATES IN REAL TIME: 193.

Most research on monetary policy assumes availability of information regarding the current state of economy, at the time of the policy decision. A key challenge for policy-makers is to find indicators that give a clear and precise signal of the state of the economy in real time—that is, when policy decisions are actually taken. One of the indicators used to assess the economic condition is the output gap, and the estimates of output gap from real time data misrepresents the true state of economy. So the policy decisions taken on the basis of real time noisy data are proved wrong when true data become available. Within this context we find evidence of wrong estimates of output gap in real time data. This is done by comparing estimates of output gap based on real time data with that in the revised data. The quasi real time data are also constructed such that the difference between estimates of output gap from real time data and that from quasi real time data reflects data revision and the difference between estimates of output gap from final data and that from quasi real time data portray other revisions including end sample bias. Moreover, output gap is estimated with the help of five methods namely the linear trend method, quadratic trend method, Hordrick-Prescott (HP) filter, production function method, and structural vector autoregressive method. Results indicate that the estimates of output gap in real time data are different from what have been found in final data but other revisions, compared to data revisions, are found more significant. Moreover, the output gap measured using all the methods, except the linear trend method, appropriately portray the state of economy in the historical context. It is also found that recessions can be better predicted by real time data instead of revised data, and final data show more intensity of recession compared with what has been shown in real time data.

**37.2. Nasir Iqbal**, Director Research at Benazir Income Support Programme, Islamabad.

**Saima Nawaz**, Assistant Professor at COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan, respectively.

#### SPATIAL DIFFERENCES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH POVERTY: 221.

The study aims to develop health poverty index (HPI) using the Alkire Foster (AF) Method for Pakistan based on district representative data obtained from Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) 2012-13. Using HPI, this study investigates the spatial differences of health poverty at sub-national level and explores the socioeconomic determinants. The analysis reveals that the headcount health poverty is 41 percent in Pakistan. Further, the ratio is very high in rural areas (50 percent) as compared to urban areas (22 percent). Provincial analysis shows that Punjab is the least poor province (36 percent) while Balochistan is the poorest province (62 percent). The majority of the households are deprived in term of cost of health services, post-natal care and child immunisation. Empirical analysis shows that income, regional variation, education and awareness play very important role in explaining health poverty. To eradicate health deprivation, area and dimension specific policies are required to make efficient use of scarce resources.

**37.3. Tariq Mahmood**, Senior Research Economist, and

**Najam us Saqib**, Senior Research Economist,

**Muhammad Ali Qasim**, Research Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan, respectively.

#### PARENTAL EFFECTS ON PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT UNDER DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN: 249.

Previous studies in Pakistan have established the number of pupil, parents, household, and community characteristics as determinants of primary school enrolment. However, treatment of the role of the household power structure in these studies is limited to the inclusion of a single dummy variable for female headship. Present study estimates separate probit regressions for different types of headships, hence allowing for an analysis of the power structure of the household and its impact on other explanatory variables. In addition to confirming the findings of previous studies, this study concludes that mother's headship results in greater

positive influence of her own education and the economic status of the household on child's primary school enrolment. Father's headship in this regard has only limited influence.

**37.4. Burhan Ahmad**, Assistant Professor, and  
**Mubashir Mehdi**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Business Management Sciences (IBMS), University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Faisalabad.  
**Ole Gjolberg**, Professor, NMBU School of Economics and Business, Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU), Norway.

SPATIAL DIFFERENCES IN RICE PRICE VOLATILITY:  
A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN 1994–2011: 265.

Prices of agricultural commodities tend to be more volatile in comparison to other commodities. Volatility can result in inefficient allocation of the resources by the farmers, traders and consumers. Rice is the second major staple and export item of Pakistan. This study presents the trends in volatility of regional rice markets of Pakistan and analyses spatial differences in volatility across regional rice markets in Pakistan from 1994 to 2011, and also draws comparison of volatility with the international market. ARCH-LM tests are applied to check the presence of volatility and volatility clustering is found in all the markets. Tests for equality of variance and dynamic conditional correlations (DCC) GARCH model are employed to analyse the spatial differences across the regional rice markets of Pakistan. The results indicate the presence of spatial differences in volatility. Positive conditional correlations in the dynamic conditional correlations (DCC) GARCH model are found which indicate positive association of volatility across markets. Spatial differences in volatility and its persistence reflect the differences in market forces, infrastructure and information flow which leads to varying degree of risk across markets and some regions are exposed to higher risk. The study found out that Hyderabad and Sukkur are the most volatile markets and their volatility levels are highly persistent and require highest time to return to its long-term mean which makes them the riskiest rice markets. Investments in infrastructure, particularly in transportation and controlling the market power of middlemen may reduce price risk across markets particularly in the most risky markets.

**38. *The Pakistan Development Review*, Vol. 56, No. 4, Winter 2017, ISSN: 0030-9729, Editor: Asad Zaman, Organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University Campus, Islamabad.**

**Website: [www.pide.edu.pk](http://www.pide.edu.pk), Email: [pide@pide.org.pk](mailto:pide@pide.org.pk)**

**38.1. Zafir Ullah Khan**, Ph.D Student, **Anwar Hussain**, Assistant Professor and **Nasir Iqbal**, Assistant Professor at Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad.

INSTITUTIONS AND INNOVATION: EVIDENCE FROM  
COUNTRIES AT DIFFERENT STAGES  
OF DEVELOPMENT: 297.

This paper empirically analyses the impact of institutions, both formal and informal, on innovation performance of sampled countries at different stages of development. Data of 72 sampled countries on Research and Development Expenditures, numbers of article published, human capital, trade openness, internet users are collected from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) and World Bank database. Formal and informal institutions indexes are constructed using data from Country Risk Guide and The World Value Survey (WVS). Fixed effect and System GMM technique are used to estimate the dynamic relationship between innovation performance and institutional indexes. The study finds positive significant effect of institutions on innovation in case of aggregate sample of developed and developing countries. However, the effects of formal institutions are more significant in case of sample of developed countries, while in developing countries informal institutions are found more effective than formal institutions in affecting innovation performance. The results also show that both formal and informal institutions are supplementary to each other in case of developing countries. Therefore, it is suggested that focus should be given to informal institutions. Moreover, collective initiatives be encourage in developing countries to have diverse ideas from different sectors of the countries. In addition, developing countries should initiate collaborative research projects with technologically advanced countries research and education institutions so as to learn from each other's ideas and experiences.

- 38.2. Gulzar Ahmed**, Young Development Fellow, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, Government of Pakistan.  
**Muhammad Arshad Khan**, Associate Professor, Department of Management Sciences, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad.  
**Tahir Mahmood**, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of the Punjab, Lahore.  
**Muhammad Afzal**, M.Phil Scholar, Forman Christian College University, Lahore.

TRADE LIBERALISATION AND INDUSTRIAL  
PRODUCTIVITY: EVIDENCE FROM MANUFACTURING  
INDUSTRIES IN PAKISTAN: 319.

This study examines the impact of trade liberalisation on the industrial productivity for a panel of twenty-seven 3-digit manufacturing industries in Pakistan over the period 1980-2006. Using a variant of the Cobb-Douglas production function for industrial sector, we estimated output elasticities. The results show positive output elasticities with respect to labour, capital and raw materials for the pre-trade liberalisation period (1981 –1995) as well as post-trade liberalisation period (1996-2006). For the pre-liberalisation period, we observe positive output elasticity with respect to energy, while it turns out to be negative in the post-liberalisation period probably due to energy crisis in Pakistan. In the second stage, we calculate total factor productivity (TFP) and examine the impact of trade liberalisation on TFP for pre-and post-trade liberalisation periods. The results reveal that trade liberalisation proxied by import duty has positive but negligible impact on the TFP in the pre-as well as post-liberalisation periods. On the other hand, effective rates of protection exert large negative impact on the TFP in the post-liberalisation than the pre-liberalisation period.

- 38.3. M. Ali Kemal**, Economic Policy Advisor, SDGS Support Unit, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform, Islamabad.  
**Omer Siddique**, Research Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad.  
**Ahmed Waqar Qasim**, PhD Candidate, Graduate School of Economics and Business, Hokkaido University, Japan.

FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH:  
INSIGHTS FROM THE CASE OF PAKISTAN: 349.

The primary objective of this paper is to find whether fiscal consolidation has positive impact on economic growth in Pakistan or not, using nonlinear specification. In addition to checking nonlinear relationship

between fiscal deficit and economic growth, we also compute optimal level of fiscal deficit that enhances growth, using data from 1976 to 2015. The results show that at the current level, fiscal deficit is positively associated with economic growth but fiscal deficit at a very high level would be damaging for growth. The nonlinear association between fiscal deficit and economic growth suggests that Pakistan would need to keep fiscal deficit in check and keep on practicing fiscal prudence. The analysis of data reveals that although the fiscal deficit has come down over the years, capital, or development, expenditures have also come down. According to the calculations in this paper, the optimal level of fiscal deficit is 0.74 percent of GDP, implying that Pakistan's expenditure composition and tax structure needs to be revisited to achieve higher economic growth.

**38.4. Abdul Wahid**, Lecturer, Faculty of Management Sciences, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

**Nadeem Talib**, Associate Professor and HOD, Department of Management Sciences, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

**Syed Asghar Abbas Naqvi**, Regional Chief Manager, Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX), Islamabad.

#### STRATEGIC CHANGE IN OPERATING TRENDS OF PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES AND ITS IMPACT ON STOCK MARKET GROWTH: 369.

The primary concern of the present study is to examine the impact of cross-listing on the stock market growth. The theoretical framework for the research was developed by taking the members of the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) as statistical frame. For analysis and statistical calculations in the study a Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) technique is used. The results suggest a significant and positive impact of cross-listing on stock market growth indicators except on the value of share trading. The study concludes that cross-listing is fruitful for stock market growth of host stock exchanges. It recommends that host countries should create conducive environment for offshore listing.

## **Author Index**





## Author Index

- Aalia Nosheen, 196.  
Aalia Sohail Khan, 114.  
Aamir Inam Bhutta, 78.  
Abdul Ghaffar, 117.  
Abdul Hameed Panhwar, Dr., 23.  
Abdul Jaleel Mirjat, 22.  
Abdul Lateef Kalwar, 21.  
Abdul Majid, 82.  
Abdul Qayum Khan, 199.  
Abdul Rafay, 66.  
Abdul Rahim Changezi, 209.  
Abdul Sattar Gopang, 26.  
Abdul Sattar Shah, Dr., 30.  
Abdul Sattar, 238.  
Abdul Tahir Bhutta, Dr., 51.  
Abdul Waheed Jatoi, 25.  
Abdul Waheed, 103, 238.  
Abdul Wahid, 246.  
Adeel Ahmed Chachar, 22.  
Adiqa Kiani, 223.  
Adnan Adil, 189.  
Adnan Butt, 77.  
Aftab Hussain Gilani, 116.  
Aftab Khan, 117.  
Ahmad Ali, 137.  
Ahmad Mujtaba Khan, 220.  
Ahmed M. Khalid, 230.  
Ahmed Raza ul Mustafa, 129.  
Ahmed Usman, 83.  
Ahmed Waqar Qasim, 245, 245.  
Ahsan ul Haq Satti, 241.  
Aijaz Ali Wassan, Dr., 22.  
Aila Sajid, 89.  
Aisha Bashir Shah, Dr., 33.  
Aisha Perveen, 184.  
Aisha Sitwat, 189.  
Aisha Zubair, 177.  
Akhtar Rasool Bodla, 101, 174.  
Alec Petrone, 148.  
Ali Imran, 146.  
Ali Jibran, 110.  
Ali Murad Lajwani, 27.  
Aliyah Ali, 141.  
Aliza Muzaffar, 189.  
Altafullah, 90.  
Altafullah, Dr, 92, 99, 101.  
Amalendu Bhunia, 221.  
Amanullah Baloch, 103.  
Ameer Ali Abro, Dr., 17.  
Ameer Hamza Jasra, 105.  
Amin Ur Rehman, 58.  
Amina Ghazanfar, 122.  
Amina Muazzam, 190.  
Amir Latif, 218.  
Amir Zaman, 117.  
Amjad Abbas Khan, 90, 175.  
Amna Ahmad, 190.  
Amna Aziz, 88.  
Amna Mahmood, 114, 201.  
Amna Saeed, 156.  
Amna Sohail Rawat, 58.

- Amna Sohail, 79.  
Anbarin Fatima, 7.  
Andleeb Gul, 62.  
Andre Torre, 235.  
Aneel Salman, Dr., 40.  
Anila Kamal, 177, 193, 197.  
Anjam Tahirah, Dr., 102.  
Anmol Ahmad, 156.  
Anum Javed, 178.  
Anwar Hussain, 240.  
Anwar Hussain, 244.  
Anwar Shah, 222.  
Arab Naz, 139.  
Arifa Bano, 31.  
Arifa Kayani, 67, 80.  
Arsalan Mujahid Ghouri, 76.  
Arshad Ali, 112.  
Arshad Khan Bangash, 112, 153.  
Arshad Saleem, 13.  
Asghar Abbas Naqvi, Syed, 246.  
Asghar Iqbal, 88.  
Ashfaq Ahmed, 125.  
Asia Saif Alvi, 218.  
Asif Ali Shah, Dr., 28.  
Asim Ahmed, 41.  
Asma Aftab, 114.  
Asma Hyder, 51, 220.  
Ather Iqbal, 79.  
Ather Maqsood Ahmed, 223.  
Atiq ur Rehman, 88.  
Attiya Yasmin Javid, 133.  
Ayaz Ahmed Chachar, 22.  
Ayaz Khan, 129.  
Ayaz Muhammad, Prof. Dr., 217.  
Ayesha Gul, 138.  
Aysha Sheraz, 176.  
Azam Chaudhry, 227.  
Azeema Begum, 160.  
Azka Sarosh Mir, 229.  
Babak Mahmood, 152, 184.  
Bahramand Shah, 121.  
Bashir Ahmad, 127.  
Bilques Tarranum, 5.  
Bingqing Cao, 77.  
Blessward Jenya, 131.  
Burhan Ahmad, 243.  
Busharat Elahi Jamil, 164.  
Bushra Khan, 163.  
Bushra Naqvir, 233.  
Bushra Subhan, 94.  
Carimo Mohomed, 65.  
Choudhary Abdul Ghafoor, 102.  
Chris F. Schaw, 178.  
Christine A. Walsh, 146.  
Daniya Hasan, 157.  
Devrim Yaman, 221.  
Dost Mohammad Rajpur, 29.  
Ehtisham Ul Haq, 139.  
Ejaz Ghani, 228.  
Eldonna L. May, 45.  
Emmala Shamin, 198.  
Faheem Hussain, 59.  
Faiqa Khilat, 63.  
Faiqa Yaseen, 180.  
Faisal Faisal, 70.  
Faisal Nasir, Dr., 206.  
Faisal Qadeer, 6.  
Faisal Shahzad, 133.

- Faiz ur Rehman, 88.  
 Fakhra Aziz, 14, 217.  
 Fakhr-ul-Islam, 117.  
 Farah Gul Baqai, 98, 108.  
 Farah Malik, 186.  
 Farah Naz, 135.  
 Farah Said, 232.  
 Farasat Ali, Syed, 79.  
 Faraz Ahmed Wajidi,, 141.  
 Faraz Khalid Cheema, 225.  
 Farhana Jahangir, 194.  
 Farhat Jabeen, 167.  
 Farhat Jokhio, 34.  
 Farhat Parveen, 134.  
 Farhat Ullah, 154.  
 Farida Anjum, 107.  
 Fariha Bibi, 112.  
 Fariha Iram Rizvi, Syeda, 195.  
 Fariha Tariq, 63.  
 Farman Ullah, 116.  
 Farooq Arshad, 167.  
 Farzana Rizvi, Dr., 214.  
 Fasih Ahmed, 170.  
 Fatima Kamran,, 178.  
 Fatima Sana, 180.  
 Fatima Tanveer, 233.  
 Fazal Rabbi, 120.  
 Fazal Rabbi, 174.  
 Fazal Saeed, 202.  
 Fazl e Rabbi,Dr, 92, 97.  
 Fazl-ur-Rahim Marwat, 115.  
 Feroza Batool, 162.  
 Fizza Farrukh, 156.  
 Fozia Chandio, 19.  
 Ghazala Abbas, 84.  
 Ghazala Rafi, 145.  
 Ghulam Akbar Mahesar, Dr.,18.  
 Ghulam Ali Buriro, 33.  
 Ghulam Mohey-Ud-Din, 128.  
 Ghulam Murtaza Shah, 30.  
 Ghulam Murtaza, 123.  
 Ghulam Mustafa Mashori, Dr., 29.  
 Ghuncha Naqvi, 178.  
 Gowhar Quadir Wani, 66.  
 Gulzar Khan, 223.  
 Gulawar Khan, 81, 172.  
 Gulzar Ahmad, 118, 245.  
 Habibullah Magsi, 235.  
 Hafeez ur Rehman, 136.  
 Hafiza Sarwat Fatima, 124.  
 Hafsa Tufail, 178.  
 Hakim Ali Mahesar, Dr., 18.  
 Hamida Bibi, 173.  
 Hanif Khalil, Dr., 92,173.  
 Haroon Idrees, 176.  
 Hartmut Elsenhans, 49.  
 Hasan Naushahi, 106.  
 Hasan T. Arsalan, 148.  
 Hassan J. Shah, 185.  
 Hidayat Ali Soomro, Dr., 32.  
 Hidayat Ur Rehman, 147.  
 Hifsa Tahir, 9.  
 Hilal Anwar Butt, 57.  
 Himayatullah Yaqubi, 213.  
 Hina Khan, 203.  
 Hina Shahzadi, 159.  
 Hira Jahangir, 182.  
 Hira Nauman, 9.

- Huma Baqai, Dr., 210.  
 Humaira Asad, 225.  
 Humaira Jami, 191.  
 Humaira Latif, 188.  
 Humaira Yasmin, 196.  
 Iffat Batool, 180, 192.  
 Iffat Humayun Khan, 108.  
 Iflat Tahira, 26.  
 Iftikhar Ahmad Yusufzai, 213.  
 Ihsan Ullah Badshah, 57.  
 Ijaz Hussain, 221.  
 Imdad Ali Khowaja, Dr., 35.  
 Imran Bukhari, 197.  
 Imran Khan, 43.  
 Imran Qaiser, 130.  
 Imteyaz Abdul Qadir, 105.  
 Imtiaz Ahmed Pirzada, 29.  
 Imtiaz Arif, 54.  
 Imtiaz Arif, 59, 79.  
 Inayat U. Mangla, 229.  
 Inayat Ullah Mangla, 72.  
 Iqbal Mahmood, 135.  
 Iqra Khalil, 85.  
 Iram Amjad, 153.  
 Iram Khalid, 80.  
 Iram Zia Raja, 209.  
 Irfan Ali, Dr., 20.  
 Irum Naqvi, 193.  
 Ishrat Abbasi, 32.  
 Ishtiaq Ahmad Chaudhry, Prof. Dr., 212.  
 Ivan Suneel, 187.  
 Jaffar Ahmed, Syed, 199.  
 Jahanvash Karim, 181.  
 James F. Albrecht, 149.  
 Jamil A. Malik, 179.  
 Jamshed Y. Uppal, 72, 227.  
 Javed Iqbal, 224.  
 Jawad Ali Shah, Syed, 116.  
 Jaweria Waheed, 67.  
 Julia Brandl, 75.  
 Julio Aguirre, 221.  
 Junaid Zafar, 74.  
 Kakali Mukhopadhyay, 70.  
 Kalim Hyder, 229, 231.  
 Kamleshwer Lohana, Dr., 16.  
 Kanwal Iqbal Khan, 6.  
 Kanzal Jawahir, 157.  
 Karim Haider, Syed, 216.  
 Kassim Kimo, 191.  
 Kehkashan Arouj, 185.  
 Khadeeja Imran, 84.  
 Khadim Husain, 106.  
 Khalid Khurshid, 46.  
 Khalida Mahmood, Dr., 208.  
 Khatijah Othman, 61.  
 Khiza Aslam, Syeda, 82.  
 Kibrie Makuria, 191.  
 Kifayat Khan, 46.  
 Kishwer Khan, 204.  
 Kumail Abbas Rizvi, Syed, 233.  
 Kumail Mehdi, Syed, 58.  
 Lawal Mohammad Anka, Dr., 16.  
 Leandro Garcia Menendez, 56.  
 Long H. Vo, 57.  
 Louise Mchugh, 196.  
 Lubna Abid Ali, 167.  
 Lubna Khan, 54, 59.

- Lubna Zaheer, Dr., 214.  
 Lutfullah Saqib, 2.  
 M. Aleem Malik, 122.  
 M. Ali Kemal, 245, 245.  
 M. Javed Sheikh, 235.  
 Ma. Luisa Marti Selva, 56.  
 Mahmood Shah, 134.  
 Mahnaz Hassan, Syeda, 151.  
 Mahroona Hussain Syed, 41.  
 Maliha Gull Tarar, 151.  
 Malik Akhtar Hussain, 103.  
 Mamoon Khan Khattak, 139.  
 Mamoon Ismail Loona, 142.  
 Mansoor Ahmad, 81, 91, 125, 166, 172, 198.  
 Manzoor Hussain Shah, Syed, 46.  
 Manzoor Khan Afridi, 110.  
 Maqbool Ahmad Awan, Dr., 215.  
 Maria Hassan, 210.  
 Maria Kanwal, 185.  
 Maria Masood, 121.  
 Maria Mukhtar Chattha, 11.  
 Maria Naeem, 162.  
 Maria Shaikh, Dr., 33.  
 Mariam Asif, 124.  
 Mariam Farooq, 74.  
 Marjan Nasir, 220.  
 Maryam Haleem, 191.  
 Maryam Jabeen, 7.  
 Maryam Haroon, 224.  
 Maryum Firdous, 43.  
 Mashal Naeem Khan, 112.  
 Mashooq Ali Khowaja, 33.  
 Matthew McCartney, 231.  
 Mavra Farooq, 215.  
 Maxwell Sandada, 131.  
 Mehak Ejaz, 231.  
 Mehran Ali Khan, 202.  
 Mehwish Nasreen, 180.  
 Mian Ghulam Yasin, 184.  
 Mian Shakeel Ahmed, 10.  
 Might K. Abreh, 45.  
 Mirza A. Haq, 76.  
 Mishal Niazi, 183.  
 Mohammad Alam Tareen, 209.  
 Mohammad Khan Sangi, Dr., 23.  
 Mohammad Nishat, 129.  
 Mohammed Al- Mahish, 53.  
 Mohsin Atta, 189.  
 Moonis Ahmar, Dr., 212.  
 Mubashir Hussain Shah, Syed, 101.  
 Mubashir Mehdi, 243.  
 Mudassar Aziz, 191.  
 Muhamadul Bakir, 61.  
 Muhammad Aamir Hashmi, 85.  
 Muhammad Aamir Khan, 70.  
 Muhammad Abdullah, 33.  
 Muhammad Abid, 211.  
 Muhammad Afzal, 245.  
 Muhammad Ahsan, 52.  
 Muhammad Ajmal Khurshid, 36.  
 Muhammad Akbar Khan, 36.  
 Muhammad Ali Leghari, 94.  
 Muhammad Ali Qasim, 242.  
 Muhammad Ali Shaikh, Dr., 25.  
 Muhammad Amir Iqbal, 95.  
 Muhammad Amjad, 2.  
 Muhammad Anwar, 58.

- Muhammad Arshad Iqbal, 147.  
 Muhammad Arshad Khan, 245.  
 Muhammad Asghar, 107.  
 Muhammad Ashfaq Ahmed, 239.  
 Muhammad Ashfaq Khan, 144.  
 Muhammad Ashraf Khan, 11.  
 Muhammad Atique Khan, 152.  
 Muhammad Ayaz Khan, 3.  
 Muhammad Fayaz Anwar, 102.  
 Muhammad Hanif, 122.  
 Muhammad Ibrar Zahoor, 97.  
 Muhammad Ibrar, 113, 146.  
 Muhammad Idrees, 225.  
 Muhammad Ifzal Mehmood, 119.  
 Muhammad Ikramullah Khan, Dr., 217.  
 Muhammad Ilyas Khan, 182, 188.  
 Muhammad Iqbal Chawla, 83.  
 Muhammad Iqbal Majoka, 182, 188.  
 Muhammad Iqbal Majoka, 5, 46.  
 Muhammad Israr, 139.  
 Muhammad Khan Riaz, 5.  
 Muhammad Mudasar Ghafoor, 6.  
 Muhammad Munir, 151.  
 Muhammad Munir, 2.  
 Muhammad N. Riaz, 196.  
 Muhammad Nadeemullah, 138.  
 Muhammad Naeem, 5.  
 Muhammad Nasrullah Mirza, 171.  
 Muhammad Naveed Qaisar, 90.  
 Muhammad Qasim, 1.  
 Muhammad Raflque Dhanani, 31.  
 Muhammad Ramzan Kolachi, 38.  
 Muhammad Rashid Khan, 82.  
 Muhammad Riaz Shad, 120.  
 Muhammad Riaz Shad, Dr., 50.  
 Muhammad Rizwan Yaseen, 130.  
 Muhammad Sajid Khan, 168.  
 Muhammad Salman Khan, 200.  
 Muhammad Shaban Rafi, 153.  
 Muhammad Shaban Rafi, 158.  
 Muhammad Shafiq, 2.  
 Muhammad Shahid Tufail, Dr., 18.  
 Muhammad Shahid, 134.  
 Muhammad Shahzad Iqbal, 70.  
 Muhammad Shaji Messo, Dr., 24.  
 Muhammad Shoaib, 9.  
 Muhammad Tahir Khalily, 196.  
 Muhammad Tahir Suleman, 57.  
 Muhammad Tehsin, Dr., 3, 41.  
 Muhammad Umer Quddoos, 74.  
 Muhammad Waris, 166.  
 Muhammad Wasif Siddiqi, 128, 146.  
 Muhammad Yaseen Naseem, 61.  
 Muhammad Younus, 43.  
 Mukarram Shah Gilani, Syed, 154.  
 Mukesh Kumar Khatwani, Dr., 32.  
 Munawar Hussain Panhwer, 124.  
 Munazah Nazeer, 130.  
 Munazzah Mubarik, 97.  
 Muniza Malik, 34.  
 Musarrat Jabeen, 160.  
 Mushtaq Ahmed Abbasi, 50.  
 Musleh ud Din, 228.  
 Mussarat Jabeen, 125.  
 Mussawar Shah, 137.  
 Muzaffar Khan Zafar, 122.  
 Nabeel Mushtaq, 105.  
 Nabeela Kousar, 130.

- Nabila Asghar, 136.  
 Nadeem Talib, 246.  
 Nadia Bashir, 118.  
 Nadia Shafique, 196.  
 Nadia Zafar, 119.  
 Naeem Ahmed, Dr., 210.  
 Naeem Akram, 132.  
 Naeemullah Khan, Dr., 18, 86, 110.  
 Nagina Kanwal, 158.  
 Nagina Parveen Soomro, Dr., 27.  
 Naila Pervaiz, 170.  
 Naima Saeed, 159.  
 Naimatullah Soomro, 38.  
 Najam us Saqib, 242.  
 Najma I. Malik, 196.  
 Najma Najam, 176, 195.  
 Naqeebullah Ehsaas, 95.  
 Nasar Khan, 139, 186.  
 Nasir Iqbal, 228, 236, 242, 244.  
 Nasira Jabeen, 88.  
 Nasreen Aslam Shah, 143, 161, 162.  
 Natasha Memon, Dr., 37.  
 Naumana Kiran, 86.  
 Naved Hamid, 229.  
 Naveed Ahmed Shaikh, 29.  
 Naveed Ahmed, 85.  
 Naveed Farooq, 4.  
 Naveed Wahid Awan, 132.  
 Naveeda Yousaf, 91.  
 Nazia Wahid, 176.  
 Nazir Ahmed Malik, 36.  
 Neelam Ehsan, 9.  
 Ngoc Bao Vuong, 54.  
 Niaz Ahmed Bhutto, 17.  
 Niaz Muhammad, 153.  
 Nicolas Jannone Bellot, 56.  
 Nida Jamil, 223, 227.  
 Nighat Shaheen, 194.  
 Nil Günsel Resatoglu, 70.  
 Nimra Javaid, 185.  
 Nishat Riaz, 12.  
 Noor Muhammad Jamali, Dr., 30.  
 Noor Shah, Prof. Dr., 20.  
 Nooreen Mujaheed, 160.  
 Noorul Amin, Dr., 99.  
 Noreen Zainab, 156.  
 Normalini M.K., 69.  
 Nosheen Khaskhelly, 28.  
 Noshina Saleem, 109.  
 Nurah Sabahiah Mohamed, 65.  
 Ole Gjølberg, 243.  
 Omer Siddique, 245, 245.  
 Pakeeza Tabassum, 11.  
 Parveen Khan, 8.  
 Payel Mitra, 54.  
 Perveen Shah, Dr., 29.  
 Petter Gottschalk, 150.  
 Prit Kaur, Dr., 150.  
 Professor Dawar Khan Dawood, 104.  
 Qamar Ali, 75.  
 Qamar Fatima, 84.  
 Qamar Khushi, 158.  
 Raazia Hassan Naqvi, 113.  
 Raazia Hassan Naqvi, 146.  
 Rabia Bangash, 240.  
 Rabia Zonash, 185.  
 Rafat Mahmood, 222.  
 Rafia Rafique, 183.



- Rahat Zubair Malik, 204.  
Raja Nazakat Ali, 88.  
Rajah Rasiah, 230.  
Rashida Naz, 140.  
Rasul Bakhsh Raisani, 47.  
Raza Ullah, 4.  
Razia Sultana, 2.  
Razzaq Ahmed, Dr., 208.  
Rehana Saeed Hashmi, 89.  
Rehman Gul Gilal, Dr., 20.  
Riffat Iqbal, 63.  
Rizwan Ullah Kokab, 166.  
Roshan Ali Teevno, 47.  
Rozeen Shaukat, 67.  
Rubeena Batool, 160.  
Rubina Munir, 144.  
Rukhsana Kausar, 178.  
Rukhsana, 161.  
S.M. Amir Shah, 134.  
Sabah Zaib, 23.  
Sadiah Hussain, 232.  
Sadiah Malik, 196.  
Sadiah Saleem, 187, 193.  
Saeed Ahmed Rid, 165.  
Saeed Ahmed, 10.  
Safi Ullah Khan Marwat, 172.  
Safla Khatoon Messa, 24.  
Saidou Baba Oumar, 131.  
Saima Ambreen, Dr., 155.  
Saima Masoom Ali, 43.  
Saima Nawaz, 236, 242.  
Saima Shaikh, Dr., 22.  
Saira Aquil, 9.  
Saira Batool, 178.  
Saira Mairaj, 144.  
Saira Siddiqui, 82.  
Sajid Hussain, 3.  
Sajid Mahmood Awan, Dr, 100.  
Sajida Naureen, 140.  
Sajjad Ahmad, 1.  
Sajjad Ali, 109.  
Sajjad Hussain, 144.  
Saleha Parveen, Dr., 26.  
Salma Andleeb, 194.  
Salman Masood, 87.  
Saman Attiq, 185.  
Sameer UIKhalik Jan, 137.  
Sami Raza, Dr. Syed, 40, 147.  
Samia Choudhary, 141.  
Samina Batool, 114.  
Samina Khalil, 129, 132.  
Samina Yasmeen, 111.  
Samraiz Hafeez, 61.  
Samreena Rose, Dr., 155.  
Sana Akhter, 86.  
Sana Daud, 193.  
Saqib Farid, 66.  
Sarah Safdar, 151.  
Sehrish Shahnawaz, 179.  
Shafiq-ur-Rehman, 181.  
Shagufta Nasreen, 141.  
Shahab Alam Malik, 198.  
Shahana Mumtaz, 34.  
Shahbaz Khan, Dr., 101, 103, 115.  
Shaheena Ayub Bhatti, 120, 123.  
Shahid Ali, 7, 125, 175.  
Shahid Nawaz, 93.  
Shahida Batool, Syeda, 182.

- Shahida Khoso, 37.  
 Shahida Sultan, 12.  
 Shahnaz A. Rauf, 133.  
 Shahnaz Akhtar, 107.  
 Shaikh Muhammad Saleem, 73.  
 Shaista Alam, 130.  
 Shaista Majid, 141.  
 Shaista Zeb, 120.  
 Shamshad Akhtar, 31.  
 Sharjeel Saleem, Dr., 18.  
 Shawana Fazal, 182.  
 Shazia Kousar, 87.  
 Shazia Rose, 120.  
 Shazia Rose, 123.  
 Shazia Shahab Shaikh, Dr., 32.  
 Shazia Sharafat, 162.  
 Shehnaz Tehseen, 74.  
 Sher Zaman Khan, 58.  
 Shuja Ahmed Mahesar, Dr., 17.  
 Shujaat Farooq, 234.  
 Shujaat Mubarik, 230.  
 Shumaila Memon, Dr., 37.  
 Shumaila Zeb, 238.  
 Sidra Irfan, 88.  
 Sidra Wahid, 185.  
 Sidrah Shafeeq, 142.  
 Siraj Bashir, 143.  
 Siraj Jamal Siddiqui, Dr., 21.  
 Sobia Masood, 182.  
 Sobia Masood, 191.  
 Sobia Shafaq Shah, Dr., 28.  
 Sodiq Omoola Olalekan, 65.  
 Sofia Anwar, 70.  
 Sohail Amjed, 134.  
 Strike Mbulawa, 55.  
 Subhash Guriro, Dr., 25.  
 Sulaiman Sajilan, 74.  
 Sultan Shujja, 186, 189.  
 Sumaira Khursheed, 182.  
 Sumeera Riaz, 123.  
 Sumera Batool, 162.  
 Sundus Yousuf, 163.  
 T. Ramayah, 69, 74.  
 T. Zahra, Sayyeda, 180.  
 Tabasum Rasool, 60.  
 Tahir Mahmood, 245.  
 Tahir Suleman, 78.  
 Tahir Ul-Mulk Kahlon, Dr., 40.  
 Tahira Batool Bokhari, 164.  
 Tahira Jabeen, 145.  
 Taimur-ul-Hassan, Dr., 207.  
 Tansif ur Rehman, 159.  
 Tanvir Ahmed, 127.  
 Tariq Mahmood, 242.  
 Tayyaba Raflque Makhdoom, 36.  
 Tehseen Jawaid, Syed, 71.  
 Terence Tai-Leung Chong, 77.  
 Theresa Chaudhry, 227.  
 Trang Thi Quynh Vu, 54.  
 Turgut Tursoy, 70.  
 Umar Hayat, Syed, 90.  
 Umbreen Javaid, 81, 84.  
 Umbreen Javaid, Prof. Dr., 218.  
 Ume Kulsoom, 19.  
 Umm E Rubab Kazmi, 157.  
 Umm-e-Farwa Mubasher, 88.  
 Urooj Talpur, 35.  
 Uzma Dayan, 112.

- Uzma Quraishi, 14.  
Uzma Quraishi, Prof. Dr., 217.  
Uzma Tabassum, 130.  
Verda Salman, 51.  
Vishnu Parmar, 34.  
Wajiha Kazmi, Syeda, 54.  
Waqar Ahmad, 139.  
Waqar Ahmed Seyal, 207.  
Waseef Jamal, 5.  
Waseem Ahmad, 127.  
Waseem Fayyaz, Dr. 155.  
Waseem Ishaque, 18.  
Wasim Shahid Malik, 241.  
Wasim-ul-Rehman, 136.  
Wing Keung Wong, 77.  
Xiao-Shan Yap, 230.  
Yaamina Salman, 88.  
Yansui Liu, 235.  
Yasir Mahmood Gillani, Syed, 146.  
Yasira Waqar, 164.  
Yasmin Roofi, 116.  
Yorid Ahsan Zia, 4.  
Younas Hasan, 106.  
Yousaf Jamal, 180.  
Zafar Hayat, 235.  
Zafar Iqbal, Col., 212.  
Zafar Muhayyuddin, 97.  
Zafarullah Bakhshali, Dr., Syed, 104.  
Zafir Ullah Khan, 244.  
Zahid Ali Khan Marwat, 91.  
Zahid Anwar, 10.  
Zahid Mahmood, 187, 193.  
Zahid Pervaiz, 1.  
Zahid Yaseen, 219.  
Zahir Shah, 91.  
Zainab Bibi, 181.  
Zain-ul-Wahab, 10.  
Zain-ul-Wahab, 13.  
Zakariyya Virk, 99.  
Zakir Abbas Zaidi, Syed, 127.  
Zareen Abbasi, Dr., 22.  
Zeenat Sana, 140.  
Zia Ullah Akhunzada, 145.  
Zia-ur-Rehman, 10.  
Zobi Fatima, 51.  
Zobia Kanwal, 85.  
Zohaib Aziz, 224.  
Zubair Ahmed Chachar, 26.  
Zubia Bano, 189.  
Zulfiqar Ali Qureshi, 94.  
Zulfiqar Ali Shah, Syed, 135.

## **Subject Index**



## Subject Index

- Academic procrastination - Academic self - efficacy, 182.
- Academic Success - Ecological Model, 43.
- Adult children - Alcoholic fathers in Pakistan, 187.
- Agglomeration industries - Punjab Pakistan, 220.
- Agriculture - Climate change, 16.
- American Author Isabel Allende - Novels, 122.
- American Fiction - Identity Crisis, 124.
- American literature - South Asian history, 121.
- American Non - Proliferation Policies, 125.
- Amir Khusrau and Hasan Sijzi - Life history, 102.
- Anjuman Himayat - i - Islam - Educational study, 97.
- Annual examination - College side Sindh, 37.
- Artist's Murder - Film director, 147.
- Asian stock market relationship - USA, 221.
- Assessing shame - Guilt in adolescents, 179.
- Assessment Life Divorced Females - KPK Pakistan, 137.
- Balochistan Factor - Pak - US Relations, 124.
- Balochistan - Counterinsurgency, 154.
- Balochistan - Qualitative research, 155.
- Bangladesh - Sustainable Growth, 231.
- Banking - Customers' E - satisfaction, 28.
- Banking Industry - Pakistan, 31.
- Baradarism and Politics of Punjab, 166.
- Basic Health Units - Pakistan, 113.
- Beggary in Hyderabad - Sociological analysis, 22.
- Breast cancer in women - KPK Pakistan, 194.
- Broken Homes on Children - Divorced Families, 138.
- Business debt specialization, 6.
- Business Groups - Pakistan, 78.
- Capital Growth - Southern Africa Development Community, 55.
- Cardiac patients - Psychological distress, 185.
- Caste system - Sub - continent, 83.
- Cellular industry - Pakistan, 20.
- Challenges Faced - Women Orphans, 163.
- Changing Patterns Dispute - American City, 150.
- Child Protection - KPK Pakistan, 145.
- Child Psychology - Disruptive Behaviour, 176.
- Children psychology, 9.

- Children Rejection - Sensitivity Questionnaire, 186.
- Chinas' International Economy, 9.
- Chinese Economic Activity, 223.
- Chinese economic - History, 50.
- Christian & Islamic Schools Religiosity Measurement, 11.
- Civil society - Balochistan, 209.
- Climate Change - Ecological Zones in Pakistan, 240.
- Community Participation - Dir Lower KPK, 139.
- Comparative Study Male - Female, 5.
- Competing Theories - U.S Pakistani, 149 .
- Conflict resolution - elementary schools teachers, 117.
- Constitutional Resolution - Pakistan, 40.
- Constitutionalism in Pakistan, 199.
- Constitutionalism theory - Pakistan, 203.
- Consumers Green Purchase and Media, 77.
- Controlling for Common Method - Research study, 74.
- Counter Terrorism training - KPK Pakistan, 154.
- Creation of Pakistan - History, 100.
- Credit Rating Agencies - Europe, 56.
- Criminal thinking scale, 180.
- Critical Study Language teaching - Pakistan, 33.
- Cross LoC Trade - Issues and challenges, 88.
- Customer Satisfaction - Restaurants, 33.
- Decentralization in federal systems - Pakistan, 116.
- Determinants of stock market, 127.
- Development economies, 49.
- Dispatches - Vietnam War, 120.
- Dr. Mark Aurel Stein - Kashmiri Language, 107.
- Dr. Tasadduq Husain Khalid - Modern Urdu poetry, 106.
- Dynamic Linkages - Pakistani Stock Market, 224.
- Dynamics of net - migration - Pakistan, 132.
- ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization), 81.
- Economic consequences - family control Pakistan, 133.
- Economic development - Developing countries, 244.
- Economic development - Pakistan, 110.
- Economic development - Pakistan, 129
- 
- Economic growth - South Asian Countries, 128.
- Economic growth - East Asia, 230.
- Economic growth - Pakistan, 70.
- Economic growth - Pakistan, 73.
- Economic growth - Saudi Arabia, 70.
- Economic growth - Sri Lanka, 132.
- Economic trade policies - Pakistan, 160.
- Economics of non - timber forest products, 131.
- Economists multiple indicators - Pakistan, 227.

- Editorial Coverage - Kashmir Conflict, 214.
- Education Boys to Boys reading, 23.
- Education –Ghana (African society), 45.
- Education Pakistan - Japan contribution, 38.
- Educational technology - Punjab government, 164.
- Education - Business growth, 22.
- Employee's job satisfaction, 185.
- Employees' performance - National Bank, 30.
- Employment growth - Bangladesh and Pakistan, 238.
- Energy - Poverty in Pakistan, 222.
- English learning - Technologies, 182.
- English poetry Elsa Kazi, 29.
- English Reading Impact - Students, 47.
- Entertainment in Islamic perspective, 94.
- Estimating Financial Volatility, 57.
- Ethnic Federalism in Pakistan - Saraiki Belt, 218.
- European policy - Pakistan, 50.
- European state - Problems of Peace, 1812 - 1822, 52.
- Exchange Rate - Economic Growth Pakistan, 229.
- FATA Pakistan - History, 101.
- Female criminality - KPK Pakistan, 144.
- Financial literacy - Pakistan Stock Market, 58.
- Financial performance - United Kingdom (UK), 54.
- Financial Regulations - Commercial Banks Pakistan, 238.
- Firoz Khan Noon - Pakistan politics, 98.
- Fiscal Consolidation - Economic Growth, 245.
- Fiscal Deficit - Economic Growth Pakistan, 228.
- Flood 2010 Sindh, 29.
- Foreign Aid in South Asian Countries, 87.
- Foreign investment - Pakistan, 130.
- Foreign Policy - Pakistan, 219.
- Free trade - Liberalization welfare Pakistan, 224.
- Freedom movement - Muhammad Aslam Sanjari, 115.
- Gender professional - education, 14.
- Gender and Development - South Asia, 167.
- Gender Based Comparison - Social Media, 156.
- Gender Construction - Media Narratives, 162.
- Gender Difference - Cognitive Style, 142.
- Gender differences - Hostel students, 157.
- Gender differences - Verbalizing - visualizing, 192.
- Gender Perspective - Corruption, 150.
- Genesis of Blasphemy Laws - Colonial India, 174.
- Global Uncertainty - Monetary Policy Pakistan, 229.
- Good Governance in South Asia, 86.



- Governance and foreign direct investment - Pakistan, 134.
- Governance and prospect theory - Pakistan, 135.
- Greek Influence Gandhara - Art, 13.
- Harsh punishment - Criminals, 34.
- Hazrat Kaka Sahib of KPK - Life, 101.
- Hedonic pricing of milk - Faisalabad, 127.
- History of Baloch and Balochistan, 81.
- Honour killing (FATA) Pakistan, 112.
- Honour Killing - Tribal Areas Pakistan, 153.
- House wives - Pakistani society, 156.
- HRM Research in Pakistan, 75.
- Human development, 1.
- Human nature, 2.
- Human prehistoric culture - Karachi Sindh, 31.
- Human Resource Management - Pakistan, 5.
- Image of People's Empowerment - Pakistan, 217.
- Impact leverage variances on growth Pakistan, 134.
- Impact of rural electrification - Education, 221.
- Indian Secularism - Erosion article, 212.
- Indigenous people - Pakistan, 207.
- Indo - Arian languages - Linguistic study, 92.
- Indus waters dispute - Pakistan - India, 171.
- Insight subjective - European social survey, 51.
- Institutional Investors Pakistan's Cement Industry, 7.
- International Stock Market, 79.
- Internet banking - Malaysia, 69.
- Iqbal Pakistan's Identity - Muslim Critique, 63.
- Iqbal - Poetry and History, 65.
- Iqbal's view - Symbols of Islam, 95.
- Iran - Pakistan Relations, 3.
- Islam - religion of peace, 66.
- Islamia College Lahore - Afghanistan contribution, 99.
- Islamic banking - Pakistan, 67.
- Islamic banking - Pakistan, 66.
- Islamic Banks Pakistan - Economic Growth, 58.
- Islamic bonds, 72.
- Islamic Military Alliance - Joining Pakistan, 41.
- Islamic Moderation - Construct Personality, 61.
- Islam - Middle East, 67.
- Jenkins correspondence - Mountbatten, 108.
- Job performance - High School female teachers, 188.
- Job satisfaction - Mediators relationship optimism, 181.
- Josh Malihabadi - Urdu literature, 107.
- Journalism Pakistan News Channels, 7.
- Julian Columeau - Urdu literature, 107.
- Karachi socio - economic - Conflict, 210.
- Kashmir conflict - International arena, 89.

- Khalistan Movement 1984 - Indian Punjab, 83.
- Khushal Khan Khattak - Political Thoughts, 173.
- Knowledge sharing - Intellectual capital Pakistan, 136.
- Land Conflicts - Developing Countries, 235.
- Language Learning in Pakistan, 170.
- Leadership Higher Education Institutions - Pakistan, 13.
- Leadership practices - Sui Southern Gas Company, 21.
- Leadership School Headteachers - Pakistan, 12.
- Legislation in Pakistan 1988 - 99, 204.
- Legitimate Response - Muslims Islamophobia, 61.
- Life orientation (optimism), 178.
- Local Government - Judiciary in Pakistan, 199.
- Local Governments - Pakistan, 200.
- Macroeconomic Bank Loans - Pakistan, 221.
- Macroeconomic growth - Southeast Asia, 230.
- Manufacturing industries - Pakistan, 245.
- Marital social and Economic barriers, 141.
- Marriages in Baloch society - Mekran, 103.
- Master in Partition - Master Tara Singh, 164.
- Materialism and life satisfaction - Muslim Youth, 184.
- Maulana Faiz - ul - Karim - Khilafat movement, 38.
- Measuring workplace - Employee's attitudes, 198.
- Media Professionals - Journalists performance, 109.
- Mental health - Outcomes sense, 196 .
- Microfinance - Agriculture Development Sindh, 25.
- Migration - Rural Punjab, 223.
- Military and Democracy - Pakistan, 85.
- Military regimes - Democracy in Pakistan, 114.
- Military role in politics - Pakistan, 110.
- Mobile advertising - Empirical Study, 76.
- Mobile Banking - Financial Growth in Pakistan, 233.
- Monetary policy - Economic conditions, 241.
- Mother tongue - Determining efficacy, 26.
- Multidimensional body - Young adults, 193.
- Mushfiq Khawaja - Great researcher, 106.
- Muslim Academia - Comparative Religions, 62.
- Muslim Capital - Baghdad and Islamabad, 63.
- Muslim fictions - Muslim writing, 206.
- Muslim scientists - Critical thinking, 99.
- Muslim women - Post - 9/11 films, 158.
- Muttahida Qaumi Movement - Politics, 211.
- Mystical aspects of G. Allana's poetry, 25.

- National security Pakistan, 212.  
 New Great Game - CPEC in Balochistan, 166.  
 Noval - American Civil War, 123.  
 Nuclear programme - Iran, 41.  
 Nuclear terrorism - South Asia, 80.  
 Ombudsman - Business Regulation, 65.  
 Pak - China collaboration - CPEC, 227.  
 Pakhtūnistān to Khyber Pakhtūnkhwa - History, 172.  
 Pakistan Freedom Movement - Pir Manki Sharif, 213.  
 Pakistan Local Government - Devolution of Powers, 26.  
 Pakistan Movement - Allamah Raghīb Ahsan, 90.  
 Pakistan politics - Devolution of power, 97.  
 Pakistan society - Justice, 91.  
 Pakistan's agricultural sector, 232.  
 Pakistan's Bilateral Trade, 236.  
 Pakistan's counter terrorism - After 9/11, 147.  
 Pakistan's Labor Market, 231.  
 Pakistan's Monetary Policy, 235.  
 Pakistan's regional Trade, 71.  
 Pakistan's role - Peace in Sierra, 214.  
 Pakistan's Security Concerns - U.S.A, 174.  
 Pakistan's war on Terrorism, 84.  
 Pakistan - China relations - Bhutto regime, 215.  
 Pakistan - China Relations, 3.  
 Pakistan - Energy sector, 72.  
 Pakistani culture - Philosophy, 193.  
 Pakistan - Iran Relations, 90.  
 Pakistan - State Autonomy, 239.  
 Paradigm Shift Karachi - Conflict, 210.  
 Parental Effects - Primary School Enrolment, 242.  
 Partition of India - Dewas state, 118.  
 Pashto Literature - Research Study, 95.  
 Patient - Physician trust - Diabetes mellitus, 183.  
 Pay satisfaction - Federal employees, 4.  
 Perceived organizational politics - Pakistan, 197.  
 Political autobiography - General Pervez Musharraf, 36.  
 Political Development - Bangladesh, 84.  
 Political developmental - Pakistan, 82.  
 Political Instability - University Teachers, 217.  
 Political literacy female students - Balochistan University, 160.  
 Politics in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Election 2008, 116.  
 Politics of Sindh - Nationalist Parties, 168.  
 Politics Pakistan, 2.  
 Politics Pakistan - Administrative transformation, 40.  
 Politics - Leadership in FATA Pakistan, 202.  
 Poverty in Pakistan, 225.  
 Poverty reduction - Pakistan, 129.  
 Powers of political agent - Tribal Areas (FATA), 117.

- Predictors sleep disturbances - Quality of life, 190.
- Prices of agricultural commodities - Pakistan, 243.
- Primary School Teachers - Problems in Quetta, 140.
- Prisoner's education - Reduce crimes, 153.
- Psychological abuse - Child abuse, 195.
- Psychological capital - Work behavior in bank, 177.
- Psychological maladjustment - Pakistani girls, 189.
- Psychological mental health - Rescue workers, 191.
- Psychological Research - Bradford's Law Pakistan, 176.
- Psycho - social theories - terrorism, 32.
- Pukhtun culture, 11.
- Punjab Caste System - Voting Behavior, 216.
- Punjab history and Politics, 111.
- Punjab Migration 1947, 86.
- Qurratulain Hyder various - Urdu language novels, 106.
- Reading Strategy - BBA Students Karachi Pakistan, 44.
- Relationship between Protean Career, 74.
- Religious and nonreligious schools - Comparison, 189.
- Religious Fundamentalism, 148.
- Religious movement - Tehrik - e - Nafaz - e - Shariat, 145.
- Reproductive health problems - HIV/AIDS, 191.
- Rescue workers - Predictors of stress, 180.
- Restoration Democracy - Junejo Government, 201.
- Rise of Sindhi - Diaspora in USA, 165.
- Risk management - Developing Country, 131.
- Russian foreign policy, 51.
- SAARC Role - Regionalism in South Asia, 167.
- Saudi Arabia's - GDP growth, 53.
- S - curves dynamics trade - Pakistan, 130.
- Senate Role - Promoting Federalism in Pakistan, 204.
- Sexual harassment - South Asian Students, 85.
- Shakir Ali - Multiple identities, 209.
- Sikh Community - United Punjab, 215.
- Sino - US Relations - Post - 9/11, 123.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan - Ali Garh Movement, 105.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan - Urdu poetry, 105.
- Social media role - Workplace, 18.
- Socio - Economic Conditions - Hindu Women, 159.
- Socioeconomic deprivation - Terrorism Pakistan, 172.
- Socio - economic Determinants robbery, 146.
- Socio - Economic Development I - Pakistan, 143.
- Socioeconomic - Health Poverty, 242.
- Spiritual Leadership - Research Study, 88.

- State of Human Rights - Indian Muslim Minority, 82.
- Statistical Value Injury Risk - Industry Workers, 220.
- Stock Exchange - Karachi Pakistan, 225.
- Stock market growth, 246.
- Stock market - Hong Kong, 77.
- Students Academic Achievement – Physics, 46.
- Students' minorities religious - Education Pakistan, 112.
- Subaltern School of Historiography, 170.
- Successive Governments in Pakistan - History, 218.
- Sufism - Shah Latif's Poetry, 27.
- Suleri in the meatless days - Pakistan, 114.
- Sultan Muhammad Sabir - Pashto, 104.
- Syrian refugees - Europe, 51.
- Tariq Ali's fiction - historicist study, 19.
- Tax revenue Pakistan - Semi - autonomous, 59.
- Teachers' development - interior Sindh, 24.
- Teachers' - Behavior Students Academic Performance, 8.
- Terrorism - Karachi's situation, 18.
- Test - tube baby in shari' ah - Pakistan, 119.
- Textile industry - Kotri Sindh, 36.
- Third Gender Recognition - Khawaja Saras, 139.
- Tourism Potential - Pakistan, 208.
- Trade Association - Women Entrepreneurship, 162.
- Trade Relationship - Oil Importing Asian Countries, 54.
- Trafficking in persons - Pakistan, 151.
- Translation and validation, 196 .
- U.S. Policy of Nuclear - Pakistan, 120.
- Urdu and Hindi - different languages, 103.
- Urdu language implementation - Pakistan, 105.
- Urdu Novel - Subcontinent History Culture, 93.
- US cold war foreign policy - Pakistan, 102.
- US drone attacks - Against Pakistan, 175.
- US policy on Kashmir issues, 92.
- US role - Pak - Saudi Strategic Ties, 125.
- US - Middle East Policy (1776 - 1900), 122.
- Utilisation of Education Skills - Pakistan, 234.
- Violence against women - Pakistan, 151.
- Waqf Legislation - India, 60.
- White Collar Crimes - Globalization, 152.
- Women Constraints - Sindh, 34.
- Women in Muslim - Islamic society, 94.
- Women Labor - Agricultural Development, 161.
- Women participation - Livestock management, 35.
- Women' rights - Public sector Universities, 32.

Women's construction - Gender identities, 158.

Women's Politics Pakistan - KPK, 10.

Women's Rights Movement Legislation, 146.

Working women - Family life adjustment, 141.

Working women Socio - Cultural Problems, 17.

Working women's attitude - Teachers, 178.



## **Title Index**





## Title Index

- A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MARITAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BARRIERS FACED BY THE MARRIED COUPLES WITH AND WITHOUT DISABILITIES, 141.
- A COMPARISON OF HINDU AND MUSLIM CASTE SYSTEM IN SUB-CONTINENT, 83.
- A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ELT SYLLABUS AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN PAKISTAN, 33.
- A GENDER PERSPECTIVE ON CORRUPTION: THE CASE OF BUILDING PERMITS, 150.
- A LEGITIMATE RESPONSE OF MUSLIMS TOWARDS ISLAMOPHOBIA, 61.
- A PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DEATH ROW INMATES' LAST WORDS, 153.
- A PRINCIPAL COMPONENT APPROACH TO MEASURING INVESTOR SENTIMENT IN HONG KONG, 77.
- A PROPOSED STRATEGY TO FIGHT RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM, 148.
- A REVIEW OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL THEORIES OF TERRORISM, 32.
- A SOCIOCULTURAL PERSPECTIVE OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL LANGUAGE LEARNING IN PAKISTAN, 170.
- ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AS A PRODUCT OF LOW SELF-ESTEEM: A MEDIATIONAL ROLE OF ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY, 182.
- ADOLESCENTS' REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS, SERVICE PREFERENCES, AND ACCESSIBILITY, 191.
- AGGLOMERATION AND FIRM TURNOVER IN PUNJAB, 220.
- ALLAMAH RAGHIB AHSAN AND PAKISTAN MOVEMENT: AN ASSESSMENT, 90.
- AN ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS' DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND ITS IMPACT ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, 8.
- AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON ROLE OF TRADE ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING, 162.
- AN APPRAISAL OF JUSTICE IN PAKISTAN FROM THE PRISM OF PLATONIC JUSTICE, 91.
- AN APPRAISAL OF PAKISTAN'S LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE TO COUNTER TERRORISM AFTER 9/11 FROM HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVES, 147.
- AN ARTIST'S MURDER: CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTEMPORARY ART AND MUSLIM POLITICAL SENSIBILITY, 147.
- AN ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE OF DIVORCED FEMALES RESIDING IN DARUL AMAN (ABODE) SWAT, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN, 137.
- AN ASSESSMENT OF THE STAFFS CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA CHILD PROTECTION & WELFARE ACT 2010, 145.

- AN ASSESSMENT OF TRADE OPENNESS ON GENDER INEQUALITY: AN ARDL TO CO-INTEGRATION APPROACH (A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN), 160.
- AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN THE RESTAURANTS OF HYDERABAD, 33.
- AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE Q-FACTOR MODEL: EVIDENCE FROM THE KARACHI STOCK EXCHANGE, 225.
- AN INSIGHT INTO SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: EVIDENCE FROM EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY, 51.
- AN INVESTIGATION OF ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY CONTROL AND AUDIT QUALITY OF FIRMS: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN, 133.
- ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS FACED BY WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: A CASE STUDY OF SINDH PROVINCE, 34.
- ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTRINSIC RELIGIOSITY AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS HARSH PUNISHMENT TO CRIMINALS, 34.
- ANALYZING SPEECH ACTS IN THE PAKISTANI SOCIAL MEDIA SCENARIO: A GENDER-BASED COMPARISON, 156.
- ANALYZING THE APPLICATION OF COMPETING THEORIES OF JUSTICE INTO AMERICAN AND PAKISTANI POLICING STRATEGIES, 149.
- ANALYZING THE FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEES' TURNOVER IN TEXTILE MILLS OF SITE AREA KOTRI, SINDH (PAKISTAN), 36.
- APPLICATION OF BRADFORD'S LAW ON PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH, 176.
- ARE SOME GROUPS MORE VULNERABLE TO BUSINESS CYCLE SHOCKS THAN OTHERS? A REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S LABOR MARKET, 231.
- ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION IN SHARI' AH: A CASE OF TEST-TUBE BABY IN SHARI' AH AND ITS LEGAL STATUS IN PAKISTAN, 119.
- ASSESSING SHAME AND GUILT IN ADOLESCENTS: TRANSLATION AND ADAPTATION OF TEST OF SELF-CONSCIOUS AFFECT FOR ADOLESCENTS (TOSCA-A), 179.
- ASSESSMENT OF POLITICAL LITERACY AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BALOCHISTAN, 160.
- BALOCHISTAN AS A FACTOR IN PAK-US RELATIONS POST-9/11, 124.
- BANGLADESH 2000-2017: SUSTAINABLE GROWTH, TECHNOLOGY AND THE IRRELEVANCE OF PRODUCTIVITY, 231.
- BANKING AND TELECOMMUNICATION INFLUENCING MIGRATION IN MAJOR CITIES OF PAKISTAN, 130.
- BARADARISM AND POLITICS OF SARGODHA DISTRICT, 166.
- BASEL III: IMPLEMENTATION & CHALLENGES TO PAKISTAN BANKING INDUSTRY, 31.
- BEGGARY IN HYDERABAD DIVISION: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS, 22.
- BICAMERALISM IN A FEDERATION: AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF ROLE OF SENATE IN PROMOTING FEDERALISM IN PAKISTAN, 204.

- CAPACITY APPRAISAL OF PROGRAMS FOR TEACHER DEVELOPMENT IN INTERIOR SINDH, 24.
- CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND BUSINESS GROUPS: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN, 78.
- CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN ORPHANS' CAREGIVERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY, 163.
- CHANGING PATTERNS OF DISPUTE SETTLEMENT IN AN AMERICAN CITY, 150.
- CHINA'S RISE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM: A NATURAL REALITY, 9.
- CO-INTEGRATION OF SUKUK AND BOND YIELDS - EVIDENCE FROM GLOBALLY PLACED SUKUK, 72.
- COMBINING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY AND MICRO-BASED GROWTH: THE SOUTH EAST ASIA, ASIA PACIFIC EXPERIENCE, 230.
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN, 143.
- COMMUNITY SATISFACTION, CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF BASIC HEALTH UNITS IN PAKISTAN: AN ANALYSIS, 113.
- COMPARATIVE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH OF TEACHING ON MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS' RETENTION IN L2, 5.
- CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF AN IDEAL MUSLIM CAPITAL: COMPARISON BETWEEN EARLY MUSLIM CAPITAL OF BAGHDAD AND ISLAMABAD, 63.
- CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGIES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND ITS IMPACT ON CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR, 117.
- CONSTITUTIONAL SPACES FOR LEADERSHIP IN FATA: ANALYSIS OF LEADERSHIP CRISIS AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT, 202.
- CONSTITUTIONALISM: THEORY AND ISSUES FROM PAKISTAN'S PERSPECTIVE, 203.
- CONSTRUCTION OF SUBVERSIVE GENDER IDENTITIES: A FEMINIST POSTSTRUCTURALIST DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF A TELEVISION PLAY, CHAL JHOOTI, 158.
- CONTESTED SPACE OF THE OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER OF PAKISTAN, 40.
- CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG YOUTH OF BALOCHISTAN, 155.
- COPING STRATEGIES AND HARDINESS AS PREDICTORS OF STRESS AMONG RESCUE WORKERS, 180.
- CORDIAL RELATIONS OF PAKISTAN WITH CHINA AND THE MUSLIM WORLD IN Z. A. BHUTTO ERA, 215.
- CORPORATE FINANCIAL LEVERAGE, ASSET UTILIZATION AND NON PERFORMING LOANS IN PAKISTAN, 221.
- CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND PROSPECT THEORY: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN, 135.
- COUNTERINSURGENCY IN BALOCHISTAN IN THE LONG VIEW, 154.
- CPEC. A ROADMAP OF REGION'S DEVELOPMENT, 3.
- CRITICAL ASSESSMENT: REFORMS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTIVE POLICE TRAINING TO COUNTER TERRORISM IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PAKISTAN, 154.

- CULTURAL SCENARIO OF PAKISTAN IN DEMOCRATIC AND MILITARY ERAS (1947-2013), 82.
- CURRENT TRENDS OF MUSLIM ACADEMIA IN COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS, 62.
- DEBT SPECIALIZATION WITHIN PROFITABILITY SUB-GROUPS: A NEW PERSPECTIVE OF DEBT STRUCTURE CHOICES, 6.
- DEPRIVATION COUNTS: AN ASSESSMENT OF ENERGY POVERTY IN PAKISTAN, 222.
- DETERMINANTS OF STOCKS FOR OPTIMAL PORTFOLIO, 127.
- DETERMINANTS OF THE CONSUMERS GREEN PURCHASE INTENTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 77.
- DETERMINING THE EFFICACY OF MOTHER TONGUE AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL, 26.
- DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN INDIGENOUS CRIMINAL THINKING SCALE, 180.
- DICTUM OF MAJORITY AND PERFORMANCE OF LEGISLATURE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PPP (1988-90) AND PML-N (1997-99), 204.
- DISPATCHES FROM THE VIETNAM WAR, 120.
- DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILE ADVERTISING IN MEASURING CONSUMERS' ATTITUDE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY, 76.
- DIVERSIFICATION ON SMALL FARMS: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF PANEL DATA FOR 2001-10, 232.
- DOES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONSTRAINED GROWTH MODEL HOLD IN SAUDI ARABIA?, 53.
- DOES INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INTEGRATION SPUR ECONOMIC GROWTH? EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN, 73.
- DRONE STRIKES, LOGIC OF SELF-DEFENSE AND VIOLATION OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY, 175.
- DYNAMICS OF NET MIGRATION WITHIN FUNDAMENTAL AND CORPORATE FEATURES: PAKISTAN'S PROVINCIAL STUDY, 132.
- ECONOMIC CONSTRAINTS IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PAKISTAN, 1947-2009, 219.
- EDITORIAL COVERAGE OF KASHMIR CONFLICT IN PAKISTANI MEDIA, 214.
- EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN SINCE POST-COLD WAR: JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTIONS, 38.
- EFFECTS OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY ON TEACHERS WORK DECORUM IN PAKISTANI UNIVERSITIES: A TEACHERS PERSPECTIVE, 217.
- EMERGENCE OF ISLAMIC STATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST, 67.
- EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND JOB PERFORMANCE OF HIGH SCHOOL FEMALE TEACHERS, 188.
- ENGLISH READING STRATEGIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN READING COMPREHENSION, 47.
- ENHANCING SUCCESS OF SMES THROUGH RISK ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A DEVELOPING COUNTRY, 131.
- ESTIMATING FINANCIAL VOLATILITY WITH HIGH-FREQUENCY RETURNS, 57.
- ESTIMATION OF WELFARE LOSS IN RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND

- INTERVENTION GAP DURING  
FLOOD 2010 IN SINDH, 29.
- EUPHEMIZED DYSPEMIZED  
EXPRESSIONS AS POWER-SHIELD:  
A CRITIQUE OF SELECTED  
POLITICAL DISCOURSE, 36.
- EVALUATING THE AWARENESS OF  
WOMEN' RIGHTS IN PUBLIC  
SECTOR UNIVERSITIES, 32.
- EXCHANGE RATE MANAGEMENT AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH: A BREWING  
CRISIS IN PAKISTAN, 229.
- EXPLORING THE NARRATIVE  
STRUCTURE OF BOYS WILL BE  
BOYS A BARTHESIAN READING, 23.
- EXTERNAL DEBT MANAGEMENT IN  
PAKISTAN: A MARKET-BASED  
ASSESSMENT, 227.
- FACTORS PROMOTING FOREIGN AID  
DEPENDENCE IN SOUTH ASIAN  
COUNTRIES, 87.
- FEMALE PROBATIONERS IN KHYBER  
PAKHTUNKHWA (KP), PAKISTAN,  
144.
- FINANCIAL LITERACY, BEHAVIORAL  
BIASES AND INVESTOR'S  
PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION:  
EMPIRICAL STUDY OF AN  
EMERGING STOCK MARKET, 58.
- FINANCIAL REGULATIONS, PROFIT  
EFFICIENCY, AND FINANCIAL  
SOUNDNESS: EMPIRICAL  
EVIDENCE FROM COMMERCIAL  
BANKS OF PAKISTAN, 238.
- FINANCING TECHNOLOGICAL  
UPGRADING IN EAST ASIA, 230.
- FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH: INSIGHTS  
FROM THE CASE OF PAKISTAN,  
245.
- FORE GROUNDING FEATURES  
(DEVIATION & PARALLELISM) IN  
POETRY OF ELSA KAZI: A  
STYLISTIC STUDY, 29.
- FREE TRADE: DOES MYOPIC POLICY  
OVERLOOK LONG-TERM GAINS?  
224.
- FROM PAKHTŪNISTĀN TO KHYBER  
PAKHTŪNKHWĀ: A JOURNEY OF  
PAKHTŪN NATIONALISTS FROM  
SEPARATION TO INTEGRATION,  
172.
- FROM PARADIGMS OF ORTHODOXY  
TO POSTMODERNISM: THE  
CHANGING PERSPECTIVE OF  
GOVERNMENT, 40.
- G. ALLANA AND THE MYSTICAL  
ASPECTS OF PANTHEISM AND  
IMMANENTISM OF HIS ENGLISH  
POETRY, 25.
- GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: IN  
SOUTH ASIAN CONTEXT, 167.
- GENDER CONSTRUCTION AND MEDIA  
NARRATIVES: REPRESENTATIONS  
OF GENDER IN ANIMATED MOVIES,  
162.
- GENDER DIFFERENCE IN COGNITIVE  
STYLE AND CAREER DECISION  
MAKING DIFFICULTIES OF  
COLLEGE STUDENTS, 142.
- GENDER DIFFERENCES IN  
ADJUSTMENT ISSUES, QUALITY OF  
LIFE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL  
RESILIENCE AMONG HOSTEL  
STUDENTS, 157.
- GENDER DIFFERENCES IN  
VERBALIZING-VISUALIZING AND  
WHOLISTIC-ANALYTIC COGNITIVE  
STYLES, 192.
- GENDER ROLE STEREOTYPING OF  
WOMEN AS HOUSEWIVES IN  
CONVENTIONAL PAKISTANI  
SOCIETY, 156.
- GENESIS OF BLASPHEMY LAWS IN  
COLONIAL INDIA, 174.

- GLOBAL UNCERTAINTY AND MONETARY POLICY EFFECTIVENESS IN PAKISTAN, 229.
- GLOBALIZATION AND WHITE COLLAR CRIMES, 152.
- GLOBALIZATION, ENDOGENOUS OIL PRICE SHOCKS AND CHINESE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 223.
- GLOBALIZATION, INTERDEPENDENCE COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (ECO) AND ECONOMIC, 81.
- GOP FLUCTUATIONS AND LONG-RUN ECONOMIC GROWTH: A STUDY OF SELECTED SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES, 128.
- GSP PLUS STATUS AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION: A CGE MODEL FOR PAKISTAN, 70.
- HEDONIC PRICING OF MILK AT RETAIL LEVEL: A CASE OF FAISALABAD, PAKISTAN, 127.
- HERDING BEHAVIOUR AMONG CREDIT RATING AGENCIES, 56.
- HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS IN PAKISTAN: A HISTORY OF FIRST SIX DECADES, 1947-2007, 218.
- HISTORY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND PRO-WOMEN LEGISLATION IN DIFFERENT RULING REGIMES OF PAKISTAN, 146.
- HONOUR KILLING IN FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS OF PAKISTAN: A PERCEPTIONAL STUDY IN KURRAM AGENCY, 153.
- HRM RESEARCH IN PAKISTAN: EXISTING APPROACHES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS, 75.
- IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGERIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY PRIMARY SCHOOL HEAD TEACHERS IN QUETTA, 140.
- IDENTITY CRISIS IN THE POST-9/11 AMERICAN FICTION, 124.
- ILLUSORY NATURE OF PRICING OF ILLIQUIDITY RISK: THE TEST CASE OF AUSTRALIAN STOCK MARKET, 57.
- IMAGE OF PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT IN PAKISTAN: A SURVEY BASED PUBLIC OPINION, 2007-2013, 217.
- IMPACT OF ACTIVE LEARNING METHOD ON STUDENTS ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN PHYSICS AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL IN PAKISTAN, 46.
- IMPACT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON FIRM'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM UNITED KINGDOM, 54.
- IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CROPS' PRODUCTIVITY ACROSS SELECTED AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES IN PAKISTAN, 240.
- IMPACT OF FINANCIAL INCENTIVES ON EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN (NBP) 2004-2015, 30.
- IMPACT OF INDIVIDUAL FEELINGS OF ENERGY ON CREATIVE WORK INVOLVEMENT: A MEDIATING ROLE OF LEADER-MEMBER EXCHANGE, 72.
- IMPACT OF OWNERS' EDUCATION AND WORK GROWTH OF HANDICRAFT SMES IN PAKISTAN, 22.
- IMPACT OF REAL VERSUS STEP-PARENTAL REJECTION AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL MALADJUSTMENT OF PAKISTANI GIRLS, 189.
- IMPACT OF SEMI-AUTONOMOUS REVENUE AUTHORITY ON TAX

- REVENUE AND BUOYANCY:  
EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN, 59.
- IMPACT OF SERVICE RECOVERY ON  
REPURCHASE INTENTIONS AMONG  
CUSTOMERS OF CELLULAR  
INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN, 20.
- IMPACTS OF DEVOLUTION PLAN ON  
THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF  
PAKISTAN (2001-2008), 26.
- INCIDENCE AND DYNAMISM OF  
SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN SOUTH  
ASIAN STUDENTS, 85.
- INDIAN SECULARISM AND THE  
EROSION OF ARTICLE 370, 212.
- INFLUENCE OF GENDER,  
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION  
AND JOB EXPERIENCE ON  
SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS'  
SELF-EFFICACY, 14.
- INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN VARIANCE IN  
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ACROSS  
PAKISTAN: WHAT HAS SOCIAL  
CAPITAL GOT TO DO WITH IT?, 200.
- INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AS  
MONITORS OF CORPORATE  
MANAGERS: A CASE STUDY OF  
PAKISTAN'S CEMENT INDUSTRY  
AND FOOD AND PERSONAL CARE  
PRODUCTS' INDUSTRY, 7.
- INSTITUTIONS AND INNOVATION:  
EVIDENCE FROM COUNTRIES AT  
DIFFERENT STAGES OF  
DEVELOPMENT, 244.
- INTERESTS AND NORMS IN EU'S  
POLICY TOWARDS PAKISTAN  
AFTER 9/11, 50.
- INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKET  
DIVERSIFICATION AMONG BRICS-P:  
A COINTEGRATION ANALYSIS, 79.
- IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL: IMPLICATIONS  
FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND  
POSSIBILITY OF A REGIONAL  
SECURITY FORUM, 41.
- IRAN-PAKISTAN RELATIONS:  
CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS AND  
OPPORTUNITIES, 3.
- IS THERE A CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP  
BETWEEN FINANCIAL MARKETS IN  
ASIA AND THE US?, 221.
- ISSUES & CHALLENGES TO CROSS  
LOC TRADE, 88.
- ISSUES OF ETHNIC FEDERALISM IN  
PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF  
SARAIKI BELT, 218.
- JENKINS CORRESPONDENCE WITH  
MOUNTBATTEN ON PUNJAB IN  
1947, 108.
- JOURNALIST'S KNOW-HOW ABOUT  
JOURNALISTIC CODE OF ETHICS  
AND LAWS IN CRISIS REPORTING  
AND ITS IMPLICATIONS, 109.
- KARACHI - A RESILIENT CITY IN THE  
FACE OF TERRORISM, 18.
- KASHMIR CONFLICT: THE  
NATIONALISTIC PERSPECTIVE (A  
PRE-PARTITION PHENOMENON),  
89.
- KHUSHAL KHAN KHATTAK AND HIS  
POLITICAL THOUGHTS, 173.
- KNOWLEDGE SHARING PRACTICES  
ON PERFORMANCE: ROLE OF  
INTELLECTUALS ON SOUTH ASIAN  
PERSPECTIVE, 136.
- KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTION AND  
ADAPTATION STRATEGIES TO  
CLIMATE CHANGE AMONG RICE  
AGRICULTURE WORKER, 16.
- LAND USE CONFLICTS IN THE  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:  
PROXIMATE DRIVING FORCES AND  
PREVENTIVE MEASURES, 235.
- LEADERSHIP PRACTICES IN  
CORPORATE SECTOR: A STUDY OF  
SUI SOUTHERN GAS COMPANY,  
KARACHI, 21.



- LEGAL EDUCATION AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN: PERSPECTIVES AND CHALLENGES, 110.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND JUDICIARY IN PAKISTAN AFTER 2010, 199.
- MACINTYRE, RICOERUE AND IQBAL ON PAKISTAN'S IDENTITY CRISIS: A MUSLIM CRITIQUE, 63.
- MANAGEMENT OF DIVERSITY THROUGH DECENTRALIZATION IN FEDERAL SYSTEMS AND CHANGING DYNAMICS OF GENDERED POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN PAKISTAN, 116.
- MAQASID-AL-SHARI'AH VS. CONTEMPORARY ISLAMIC BANKING AND FINANCE: THE CASE OF PAKISTAN, 66.
- MASTER IN PARTITION: MASTER TARA SINGH AND THE PARTITION OF PUNJAB 1947, 164.
- MATERIALISM AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN MUSLIM YOUTH: ROLE OF GRATITUDE AND RELIGIOSITY, 184.
- MAULANA FAIZ-UL-KARIM: A CONTROVERSIAL PERSONALITY OF THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT, 38.
- MEASURING WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY AND EMPLOYEE WORK ATTITUDES IN PROFITABLE VERSUS NON-PROFITABLE ORGANIZATIONS OF PAKISTAN, 198.
- MENOPAUSAL ATTITUDE AND SYMPTOMS IN PERI AND POST-MENOPAUSAL WORKING WOMEN, 178.
- MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES OF SENSE OF COHERENCE IN INDIVIDUALISTIC AND COLLECTIVISTIC CULTURE: MODERATING ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT, 196.
- MESOLITHIC SETTLEMENT IN THE MULRI HILL, KARACHI (SINDH), PAKISTAN, 31.
- METTERNICH, CONSERVATIVE EUROPHILIA AND CONTEMPORARY EUROPE: SOME ABSTRACTIONS FROM A WORLD RESTORED: METTERNICH, CASTLEREAGH AND THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE, 1812-1822 BY HENRY KISSINGER, 52.
- MICROFINANCE AND AGRICULTURE FARMING IN RURAL SINDH, 25.
- MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY: CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN REFERENCE WITH CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN, 85.
- MILITARY REGIMES AND PROSPECTS OF LONG TERM DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN, 114.
- MOBILE BANKING: A POTENTIAL CATALYST FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND GROWTH IN PAKISTAN, 233.
- MUHAMMAD ASLAM SANJARI: UNSUNG HERO OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT, 115.
- MUTTAHIDA QAUMI MOVEMENT: MODE OF POLITICS AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES, 211.
- NATIONALIST PARTIES IN ELECTORAL POLITICS OF SINDH, 168.
- NEW GREAT GAME AND THE CPEC IN BALOCHISTAN: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES, 166.
- NEWS AS INFOTAINMENT: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF TOP PAKISTANI CABLE NEWS CHANNELS, 7.

- NO WOMAN'S LAND: THE FEMINIST VIEWS OF SULERI IN THE MEATLESS DAYS AND BOYS WILL BE BOYS, 114.
- NUCLEAR TERRORISM IN SOUTH ASIA: POTENTIAL THREATS/CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS: POST 9/11 ANALYSIS, 80.
- OMBUDSMAN (MLLHTASIB) IN BUSINESS REGULATION: A CROSS CULTURAL ANALYSIS, 65.
- ON CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONALISM IN PAKISTAN, 199.
- OVERCOMING POLITICAL ISOLATION: THE RELEVANCE OF KEYNESIAN FUNDAMENTALS FOR MORAL ECONOMY APPROACHES IN AN INCREASINGLY MULTIPOLAR INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM, 49.
- PAKISTAN: STATE AUTONOMY, EXTRACTION, AND ELITE CAPTURE — A THEORETICAL CONFIGURATION, 239.
- PAKISTAN'S BILATERAL TRADE UNDER MFN AND SAFTA: DO INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS MATTER?, 236.
- PAKISTAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE PAKISTAN-CHINA FTA: LESSONS FOR CPEC, 227.
- PAKISTAN'S MONETARY POLICY: SOME FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES, 235.
- PAKISTAN'S SECURITY CONCERNS OVER INDO-US POST 9/11 STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENTS, 174.
- PAKISTAN'S WAR ON TERRORISM AND 9/11, 84.
- PAKISTAN-IRAN RELATIONS IN A REGIONAL CONTEXT, 90.
- PARADIGM SHIFT IN KARACHI'S CONFLICT MATRIX: A CASE STUDY, 210.
- PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION, SELF ESTEEM AND SELF CONTROL AMONG STREET CHILDREN, 9.
- PARENTAL EFFECTS ON PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT UNDER DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP: EVIDENCE FROM PAKISTAN, 242.
- PATIENT-PHYSICIAN TRUST, EMOTIONAL DISTRESS, AND SELF-CARE ACTIVITIES OF ADULTS WITH TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS, 183.
- PATRON-CLIENT POLITICS IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA: AN ANALYSIS OF 2008 GENERAL ELECTIONS VIA ORDINAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL, 116.
- PAY DISPARITY AMONG EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN AND THE MEDIATING ROLE OF MOTIVATION BETWEEN PAY SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR, 4.
- PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ABOUT THE POWERS OF POLITICAL AGENT IN THE FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA): A CASE STUDY OF MOHMAND AGENCY, 117.
- PERCEIVED AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP, PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL, AND CREATIVE WORK BEHAVIOR IN BANK EMPLOYEES, 177.
- PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS AND LIFE ORIENTATION (OPTIMISM) AFTER RENAL TRANSPLANTATION, 178.
- PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT, ITS BEHAVIORAL AND ATTITUDINAL WORK OUTCOMES:

- MODERATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL POLITICS, 197.
- PERCEIVED PARENTING STYLES IN PAKISTANI ADOLESCENTS: A VALIDATION STUDY, 193.
- POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNISATION IN BANGLADESH, 84.
- POLITICAL RHETORIC. SLOGAN POLITICS IN PAKISTAN AND ROLE OF PARLIAMENT", 2.
- POSITIVE HUMAN NATURE - ECHOES OF QURAN FROM THE MOUTHS OF SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMATIS PERSONAE: (A COMPARATIVE STUDY), 2.
- POVERTY IN PAKISTAN: A REGION SPECIFIC ANALYSIS, 225.
- PREDICTORS OF SLEEP DISTURBANCES AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS: INTERPLAY OF MEDIA EXPOSURE AND HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE, 190.
- PSYCHO SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF BROKEN HOMES ON CHILDREN: A STUDY OF DIVORCED, SEPARATED, DESERTED AND BLENDED FAMILIES, 138.
- PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AND MENTAL HEALTH OF RESCUE WORKERS, 191.
- PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING, SOCIAL SUPPORT, AND SELF-EFFICACY: A COMPARISON OF NONRESIDENT ADOLESCENTS OF RELIGIOUS AND NONRELIGIOUS SCHOOLS, 189.
- PUKHTUNWALI AND ITS DEPICTION IN PAKISTANI ADVERTISING, 10.
- PUNJAB CASTE-SYSTEM AND VOTING BEHAVIOR, 216.
- PUNJAB MIGRATION 1947: VIOLENCE AGAINST MUSLIM WOMEN AND THE SETTLEMENT, 86.
- QUESTIONING 'MUSLIM FICTIONS', 206.
- RECONSTRUCTING HISTORY OF INSURGENCY: SOUTH ASIAN VOICES IN AMERICAN LITERATURE, 121.
- REGIONALISM IN SOUTH ASIA AND ROLE OF SAARC, 167.
- REGULATORY CHALLENGES OF ISLAMIC BANKING IN PAKISTAN, 67.
- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE OPENNESS AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN OIL IMPORTING ASIAN COUNTRIES, 54.
- RELIGIOSITY MEASUREMENT: A CASE STUDY OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY AND ISLAMIC SCHOOLS IN RAWALPINDI AND ISLAMABAD, 11.
- REMITTANCES, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND GROWTH IN SADC: A PANEL CO-INTEGRATION APPROACH, 55.
- REPRESENTATION OF HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS IN TARIQ ALI'S FICTION: A NEW HISTORICIST STUDY, 19.
- REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN PAKISTAN, 207.
- RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY UNDER SIEGE: A STUDY OF JUNEJO GOVERNMENT IN PAKISTAN 1985-1988, 201.
- RETRACTED ARTICLE: LINKAGE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL TRADE, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SAUDI ARABIA: AN APPLICATION OF THE COMBINED COINTEGRATION APPROACH, 70.

- REVISITING DICTATORIAL REGIMES THROUGH FICTION: AN ANALYSIS OF ISABEL ALLENDE'S LITERARY TEXTS, 122.
- RIGHT TO INFORMATION AS AN INSTRUMENTAL FORCE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH ASIA, 86.
- RISE OF CHINA AND THE EU RESPONSES: THE SEARCH OF NEW TRENDS IN CONTEMPORARY HISTORY, 50.
- RISE OF SINDHI DIASPORA IN USA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SANA, WSC AND WSI, 165.
- ROLE OF GOVERNANCE AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF PAKISTAN, 134.
- ROLE OF MILITARY IN POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN PAKISTAN: 1947 TO 1958, 110.
- ROLE OF PUBLIC DEBT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH OF SRI LANKA: AN ARDL APPROACH, 132.
- ROLE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION IN POVERTY REDUCTION IN PAKISTAN: A QUANTITATIVE APPROACH, 129.
- ROLE OF US IN PAK-SAUDI STRATEGIC TIES: IMPACTS ON REGIONAL SECURITY, 125.
- ROLES AND MENTAL HEALTH FUNCTIONING OF ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLIC FATHERS IN PAKISTAN, 187.
- SCREEN IMAGE OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN THE POPULAR POST-9/11 FILMS ON WAR ON TERROR, 158.
- SELF-ESTEEM, RESILIENCE, AND SOCIAL TRUST AS MEDIATORS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OPTIMISM AND JOB SATISFACTION: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF DATA FROM EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY, 181.
- SERVICE QUALITY, CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND CUSTOMER LOYALTY: SOME EVIDENCES FROM PAKISTANI BANKING SECTOR, 28.
- SHAKIR ALI, AN ENIGMA WITHIN A LAYERED REALITY', 209.
- SINO-US RELATIONS: CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE OF INTERESTS POST-9/11, 123.
- SOCIAL INTOLERANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG CARDIAC PATIENTS: MODERATING ROLE OF EMOTIONAL REGULATION, 185.
- SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF HINDU WOMEN IN KARACHI WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NARAINPURA KARACHI, 159.
- SOCIOECONOMIC DEPRIVATION, FANATICISM AND TERRORISM: A CASE OF WAZIRISTAN, PAKISTAN, 172.
- SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF ROBBERY: EVIDENCE FROM PRISONERS IN THE PUNJAB, PAKISTAN, 146.
- SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SYMBOLS OF SUFISM AS DEPICTED IN SHAH LATIF'S POETRY, 27.
- SPATIAL DIFFERENCES AND SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH POVERTY, 242.
- SPATIAL DIFFERENCES IN RICE PRICE VOLATILITY: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN 1994–2011, 243.
- SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT: A RESEARCH GAP IN SOUTH ASIA, 88.
- STABILIZING BETWEEN WORK AND FAMILY: PROFESSIONAL

- MOTHERS' STRUGGLE TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS, 141.
- STATE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS IN BALOCHISTAN (2016-17), 209.
- STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA: A CASE STUDY OF MUSLIM MINORITY OPPRESSION, 82.
- STRATEGIC CHANGE IN OPERATING TRENDS OF PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES AND ITS IMPACT ON STOCK MARKET GROWTH, 246.
- STRATEGIC EXPEDIENCY OR SWAY: ANALYSING PAKISTAN'S CASE FOR JOINING THE ISLAMIC MILITARY ALLIANCE, 41.
- STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING ICT LITERACY & PROFICIENCY IN THE RURAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN GHANA, 45.
- STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS AS RISK FACTOR OF BREAST CANCER IN WOMEN, 194.
- SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND PAKISTAN ARMY (AMENDED) ACT 2015 CASE - IMPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY OF PAKISTAN, 212.
- SYRIAN REFUGEES IN EUROPE: RESPONSES OF THE EU AND THE MEMBER STATES, 51.
- TECHNOLOGIES SUPPORTED COMMUNICATIVE GRAMMAR TRANSLATION MODEL: A MOTIVATIONAL AGENT FOR ENGLISH LEARNING, 182.
- TECHNOLOGY ENTERS THE CLASSROOM: AN EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES IN PUNJAB, 164.
- TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL VARIATIONS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE DISTRICTS OF PUNJAB, PAKISTAN, 1.
- TERTIARY ACADEMIC SUCCESS: A REVIEW OF FACTORS IN THE CONTEXT OF ECOLOGICAL MODEL, 43.
- TESTING AND CONTROLLING FOR COMMON METHOD VARIANCE: A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE METHODS, 74.
- TESTING THE DYNAMIC LINKAGES OF THE PAKISTANI STOCK MARKET WITH REGIONAL AND GLOBAL MARKETS, 224.
- TEST-TAKERS' FEEDBACK ON WASHBACK IMPACT OF THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF M.A. IN ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM COLLEGE SIDE, 37.
- THE BRITISH PUNJAB: POLITICS OF PATRONAGE, 111.
- THE COLONIAL POLICY OF THE BRITISH RAJ IN INDIAN PRINCELY STATES: A CASE STUDY OF DEWAS STATE, 118.
- THE DARK SIDE OF THE PICTURE: THE ROLE OF POVERTY IN THE PROMOTION OF HONOUR KILLING IN FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA) OF PAKISTAN, 112.
- THE DAYS OF GOD"- MUHAMMAD IQBAL'S CONCEPTION OF TIME AND HISTORY, 65.
- THE ECONOMICS OF NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS IN CAMEROON: THE CASE OF ERU (GNETUM), 131.
- THE EFFECTS OF STRATEGY-BASED READING INSTRUCTION ON READING COMPREHENSION AND READING STRATEGY USE: 44.

- THE EMPLOYMENT EFFECT OF INNOVATION: EVIDENCE FROM BANGLADESH AND PAKISTAN, 238.
- THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING A MINORITY GROUP MEMBER: THE CASE OF FOUR CHRISTIAN STUDENTS IN PAKISTAN, 112.
- THE FALL OF SWAT VALLEY TO THE TALIBAN: REFLECTING ON IMMEDIATE AND LONG TERM CAUSES, 145.
- THE FISCAL DEFICIT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN: NEW EVIDENCE, 228.
- THE GANDHARA IS MIKRI ELLAYDA (GREEK INFLUENCE ON GANDHARA ART AND ARCHITECTURE), 13.
- THE HISTORY OF BALOCH AND BALOCHISTAN: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL, 81.
- THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYEES' CORE SELF-EVALUATION PERSONALITY TRAIT, MANAGEMENT SUPPORT, CO-WORKER SUPPORT ON JOB SATISFACTION, AND INNOVATIVE WORK BEHAVIOUR, 185.
- THE IMPACT OF ISLAMIC BANKS AND TAKAFUL COMPANIES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CASE OF PAKISTAN, 58.
- THE IMPACT OF LEVERAGE VARIANCES ON GROWTH: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PAKISTAN'S CORPORATE SECTOR, 134.
- THE IMPACT OF REMITTANCES VERSUS PARENTAL ABSENCE ON CHILDREN'S WELLBEING: EVIDENCE FROM RURAL PUNJAB, 223.
- THE IMPACT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ON EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY FROM PERU, 221.
- THE IMPACT OF SOCIO-CULTURAL PROBLEMS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF FEMALE FACULTY MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO, 17.
- THE KHALISTAN MOVEMENT OF 1984: A CRITICAL APPRECIATION, 83.
- THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY AND ANATOMY OF AMERICAN NON-PROLIFERATION POLICIES, 125.
- THE PIR OF MANKI SHARIF: HIS ROLE IN THE PAKISTAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT, 213.
- THE REALSIZE OF UNDERGROUND ECONOMY: A CASE OF PAKISTAN, 129.
- THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROTEAN CAREER ORIENTATION AND PERCEIVED EMPLOYABILITY: A STUDY OF PRIVATE SECTOR ACADEMICS OF PAKISTAN, 74.
- THE RELATIONSHIP OF EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SATISFACTION WITH EMPLOYEES' OUTCOMES: EVIDENCE FROM HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES, 5.
- THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN PROMOTING INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR AT WORKPLACE, 18.
- THE ROLE OF WOMEN LABOURER IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF KARACHI, SINDH, 161.
- THE S-CURVES DYNAMICS OF TRADE: THE CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN, 130.
- THE SIKH COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED PUNJAB: SIKANDAR'S PREMIERSHIP AND HIS RECONCILIATORY POLICY, 215.
- THE STATISTICAL VALUE OF INJURY RISK IN PAKISTAN'S

- CONSTRUCTION AND MANUFACTURING SECTORS, 220.
- THE SUBALTERN SCHOOL OF HISTORIOGRAPHY, 170.
- THE SYRIA CRISIS AND RUSSIA'S ALIGNMENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST: AN INTRIGUING SCENARIO, 51.
- THE UNRELIABILITY OF OUTPUT-GAP ESTIMATES IN REAL TIME, 241.
- THE UTILISATION OF EDUCATION AND SKILLS: NON-PECUNIARY CONSEQUENCES AMONG GRADUATES, 234.
- THIRD GENDER RECOGNITION: IDENTITY AND SOCIAL INTERACTION ISSUES OF KHAWAJA SARAS IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY, 139.
- TIME BUDGETING AND RURAL WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT OF SINDH, 35.
- TOURISM POTENTIAL AND CONSTRAINTS: AN ANALYSIS OF TOURIST SPATIAL ATTRIBUTES IN PAKISTAN, 208.
- TOWARDS ASSESSING THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT TEHSIL LAL QILLA, DIR LOWER, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, 139.
- TRADE LIBERALISATION AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY: EVIDENCE FROM MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PAKISTAN, 245.
- TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: FAULTY REGULATIONS, PERVASIVE CORRUPTION AND FLAWED PREVENTION IN PAKISTAN, 151.
- TRANSLATION AND CROSS-CULTURAL VALIDATION OF CHILDREN REJECTION SENSITIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE (CRSC) FOR PAKISTANI ADOLESCENTS, 186.
- TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOUR INVENTORY INTO URDU LANGUAGE, 176.
- TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL BODY SELF-RELATION QUESTIONNAIRE-APPEARANCE SCALE FOR YOUNG ADULTS, 193.
- TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF SYMPTOM CHECKLIST-90, 196.
- TRUST IN INTERNET BANKING IN MALAYSIA AND THE MODERATING INFLUENCE OF PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF BIOMETRICS TECHNOLOGY ON PERCEIVED PRIVACY AND SECURITY, 69.
- U.S. POLICY OF NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TOWARDS PAKISTAN: A POST- 9/11 PERSPECTIVE, 120.
- UN PEACEKEEPING MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE: PAKISTAN'S ROLE, 214.
- UNCERTAINTY AND RISK ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S REGIONAL TRADE: FAN CHART APPROACH, 71.
- UNDERSTANDING KARACHI: PATTERNS OF CONFLICT AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS, 210.
- UNDERSTANDING PEACE AND NONVIOLENCE IN ISLAM WITH MAULANA WAHIDUDDIN KHAN, 66.
- UNIVERSITY LEADERS' PERCEPTIONS AND CONTEXTUAL REALITIES FOR ENCOURAGING INTERCULTURAL AND MULTICULTURAL HARMONY IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS SINDH- PAKISTAN, 13.
- UNSEEN WOUNDS: UNDERSTANDING THE EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL

- CORRELATES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE IN ADOLESCENTS, 195.
- US-MIDDLE EAST POLICY (1776-1900): A REALIST TRADITION, 122.
- VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN: PREVALENCE, LEGISLATION, INTERVENTIONS & REALITIES, 151.
- VYRY AND SCARLETT: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUBILEE AND GONE WITH THE WIND, 123.
- WAQF ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF STATE WAQF BOARDS, 60.
- WASATIYYAH (ISLAMIC MODERATION): A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS FROM ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE, 61.
- WHAT IS UNDER THE LAYER: LEADERSHIP PRACTICES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL HEAD TEACHERS IN PAKISTAN, 12.
- WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN MARDAN DISTRICT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA IN 2013 GENERAL ELECTIONS OF PAKISTAN, 10.
- WULLAR AND KISHENGANGA PROJECTS: PLOY TO QUELL KASHMIRI UPRISING IN THE GARB OF DEVELOPMENT, 171.

اردو اور ہندی کے لسانی روابط : تاریخی

تتناظر، 103۔

اردو ناول: برطانوی عہد میں برصغیر کی تاریخ و ثقافت کا امین، 93۔

اسلام کا تصور تفریح اور ابلاغیات، 94۔

اسلامیہ کالج لاہور کے قیام میں افغانستان کا کردار، 99۔

امیر خسرو اور حسن سجزی کی عسکری

خدمات دونوں کی زندگیوں کا موازنہ، 102۔

انجمن حمایت اسلام لاہور کی ادبی اور تعلیمی خدمات (1934ء-1884ء): ایک تجزیاتی

مطالعہ، 97۔

بلوچستان کے پشتو شعر و ادب اور سلطان محمد

صابر: ایک تجزیہ، 104۔

پاکستان میں مقامی حکومتی نظام: ایک تاریخی

اور تنقیدی جائزہ، 97۔

پشتو ادب میں تحقیق کے ارتقائی سفر کا تنقیدی

مطالعہ، 95۔

پشتو اور آریائی زبانوں کا تہذیبی و لسانی رشتہ، 92۔

تصدق حسین خالد کی شعری اسلوبیات، 106۔

جوش کی تنقید نگاری، 107۔

حضرت کاکا صاحب کی زندگی کے مختلف

گوشے، 101۔

ژولیان: فرانس کا اردو فکشن نگار، 107۔

سرد جنگ کے بعد امیریکہ کی پاکستان سے

متعلق خارجہ پالیسی: ایک تجزیہ، 102۔

سرسید کا مقام: حالی و شبلی کی اردو شاعری

کی روشنی میں، 105۔

علی گڑھ تحریک: اغراض و مقاصد، 105۔

عہد نبوی اور دور حاضر میں خواتین کی پیشہ

ورانہ سرگرمیوں کا تقابلی جائزہ، 94۔

فکر اقبال میں اسلامی شعائر کی اہمیت، 95۔

فیروز خان نون کا تحریک پاکستان اور سیاست

میں کردار (1958ء-1945ء)، 98۔

قبائلی علاقہ جات (فاٹا) میں اصلاحاتی کاوش

2016ء: تاریخ کے تناظر میں، 101۔

قراء العین حیدر کے ناولوں کی زبان ایک لسانی

مطالعہ، 106۔

قیام پاکستان اور نفاذ اردو کی کوششیں، 105۔

قیام پاکستان: مختلف نقطہ ہائے نظر، 100۔

کشمیری زبان و ادب کے لئے یورپی ماہر

لسانیات ڈاکٹر مارک ارل سٹین کی خدمات،

107۔

مسلمان سائنسدانوں کی تنقیدی اور تجزیاتی

صلاحیت، 99۔

مسلئہ کشمیر اور امریکی پالیسی (1990ء کی

دہائی میں): 92۔



مشفق خواجہ کی تحقیقی خدمات: ایک مطالعہ،  
-106

مکرانی بلوچوں کی شادی بیاہ: ایک جائزہ،  
-103