

**THE NEXUS BETWEEN ENERGY CONSUMPTION, URBANIZATION, TRADE OPENNESS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PAKISTAN; AN ARDL BOUNDS TEST APPROACH**

Abbas Murtaza Maken and Dr.Syed Aziz Rasool

**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research is to assess and examine the effect of per capita energy consumption along with renewable energy, urbanization, trade openness, and capital stock on the economic growth rate in Pakistan. The secondary data utilized in this research is taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) and British Petroleum. A time series data analysis is proposed with an annual 35-year time frame from 1985 to 2019. Given the differences in stationarity in our data as documented through the Augmented Dicky Fuller (ADF) technique as well as the Phillips-Perron (PP) Test, the Autoregressive-Distributed Lag (ARDL) Bounds Test Approach is used. The findings reveal that there is cointegration among the variables of the model. Energy consumption along with capital formation and urbanization all have a positive impact on the economic growth in the short run. Although, in the long run no variable has an impact other than capital formation on economic growth. Findings from the Toda Yamamoto Granger causality test reveal a unidirectional causality from urbanization to per capita energy consumption and trade openness. Furthermore, a unidirectional causality runs from capital formation and per capita energy consumption to trade openness. A unidirectional causality also runs from capital formation and economic growth to per capita energy consumption. This study suggests policies to pursue and synchronize trade, energy and urbanization in order to achieve sustainable economic development.

**Keywords:** Per Capita Energy Consumption, Renewable Energy, Urbanization, Trade Openness, Capital Stock, Economic Growth, ARDL.

**ESTIMATING COST OF POSITIVE PEACE: A CASE OF PAKISTAN****Sanam** and Dr.Muhammad Arshad**ABSTRACT**

Peace and development are mutually reinforcing concepts. The study emphasizes that peace cannot be achieved without development, and development cannot be sustained without peace. To maintain and sustain peace, it is crucial to address the root causes of conflict and build resilient institutions, systems, structures, and societal attitudes. The study introduces the concept of positive peace, which is sustainable in nature and requires the overall integration of institutions, structures, and societal attitudes to create an enabling environment for human potential to flourish. The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) publishes annual rankings of Positive Peace (PP). However, little is known about the cost of achieving positive peace and the factors that affect this cost. The study aims to estimate the cost of positive peace and determine the factors that impact its cost. It uses the IEP's attitudes, institutions, and structures approach and the positive peace rankings for 2015 to categorize countries. The methodology involves simple arithmetic calculations for estimation and an econometric model using OLS multiple regression techniques to assess variance. The study divides the total cost of positive peace into two categories: costs incurred in institutions and structures for maintaining peace and costs incurred in creating positive attitudes for sustaining peace. Military, police, and law court expenditures are used as indicators for estimating the cost of maintaining peace, while education expenditure is used as a proxy indicator for estimating the cost of sustaining peace. Data on expenditures is extracted from the IMF's GFS database, and a total of 55 countries have the necessary data for the required indicators from the year 2015. The study estimates the average cost of positive peace as US\$ 1,693.85 billion, equivalent to US\$ 1,244 per capita per annum, with countries investing an average of 6% of their GDP on positive peace annually. The study finds that investment in attitudes is higher in countries with higher positive peace rankings and decreases as the ranking of positive peace decreases. Conversely, countries with lower positive peace rankings invest more in systems and structures for maintaining peace, and as positive peace improves, the cost of maintaining peace decreases. The econometric analysis reveals a direct and statistically significant relationship between the cost of positive peace and the prevalent level of negative peace, rule of law, globalization, and terrorism. The study highlights Pakistan as an example, where approximately 3% of GDP is spent on positive peace, with the majority allocated to maintaining peace. The study suggests that countries with lower positive peace rankings, like Pakistan, should focus on investing in education to shape positive societal attitudes while ensuring peace is maintained. The study recommends further research to explore additional dimensions of positive peace, including social, political, and environmental aspects.

**Keywords:** Positive Peace; Negative Peace; Attitudes; Systems and Structures Approach.

## **CHILD PROTECTION RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES: A KAP STUDY AMONG PARENTS AND TEACHERS ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ISLAMABAD**

**Muhammad Yasser Ghayoor Khan** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

### **ABSTRACT**

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) studies are carried out to assess the situation of a certain community about certain situation. Child Rights are an important issue in Sustainable Development Goals Agenda-2030. This study was conducted to assess KAP of parents and teachers across urban and rural Islamabad about the Child Rights. The review of literature showed that there are different ages in Pakistani laws while defining a child. The previous KAP studies which were conducted were related to different aspects of Child Rights there was a research gap in KAP study of Child Rights as a whole. This study drew a comparison of KAP between teachers and parents of urban and rural areas of Islamabad and also assessed the KAP of parents and teachers in Islamabad as a whole. There were 500 participants in this study which included 250 teachers and 250 parents. The data was collected through separate questionnaires for parents and teachers and analyzed in SPSS. It was found after the analysis of the results that Knowledge of the parents of rural areas varied in greater extent as compared to the urban parents. The parents and teachers were having better Knowledge of Child Rights as compared to their Attitude and Practice towards Child Rights. The study revealed that there is no specific training for Child Rights to the teachers. The results showed that there is not much difference of KAP on the basis of gender and education of the parents.

**Keywords:** Child Rights, UN Convention of Rights of Child, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, KAP.

## GRADUATE WOMEN AND LOW PARTICIPATION IN FORMAL ACTIVITIES: FACTORS AND WAY FORWARD

Syeda Sara Naimat and Dr. Muhammad Arshad

### ABSTRACT

In Pakistan, women population tends to attain education and the rate is increasing over the years. But the increase in women education has very less or no contribution as labor force in the economy. This study aimed to find out different factors that are responsible for women graduates adopting stay at home responsibilities rather than working in a formal sector as labor force. The study is qualitative in nature. Decision to participate in the former labor force has been analyzed by considering women education, Socio-cultural values, workforce environment, and government's policy as well as by acknowledging various technological advancements and available information. The results show various factors including Self-development, economic independence, poverty eradication, enhancement of skills, knowledge and creativity, being the source of motivation for other graduates and family, accountable in the decision-making regarding the employment in the formal sector. It also highlights different influencing cultural factors and focus on stereotypical perceptions related to culture, embedded in the society where graduates are compelled to decide on adopting stay at home activities. The study finds that lack of childcare centers and assistance makes it difficult for qualified mothers to participate in the professional field. The issues prevailing related to mobility were found to be the core reasons affecting their decisions related to the participation in the workforce environment. Furthermore at the same time, women strongly believed in the empowerment and financial independence with respect to engagement in the formal sector.

**Keywords:** Formal Workforce Participation; Employment Decision; Empowerment; Financial Independence.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONFLICTS: ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF  
MIGRATION ON MIGRANTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES OF ABBOTTABAD,  
PAKISTAN**

**Farheem Bashir** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

**ABSTRACT**

The report gives a detailed and comprehensive account of migration and its effects on the lives of Abbottabad residents and migrants. It also looks at the basic push and pull variables that influence migration. The goal of this research is to look into the effects of migration on Abbottabad's social and economic sectors, as well as to identify the types of disputes that arise between locals and migrants owing to a lack of cultural assimilation. Primary data is acquired from locals and migrants in three research regions in Abbottabad using semi-structured, pre-tested questionnaires, as well as personal in-depth interviews with local government members about migration and its effects. Secondary data is gathered through library resources, web pages, and reports, as well as government agencies. The research is conducted using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Thus, quantitative raw data has analyzed with SPSS, and qualitative data were explored several topics. According to the findings, migration has both negative and beneficial effects on both residents and migrants. In the viewpoint of locals, the negative implications outnumber the good benefits, since migrants have an influence on local culture, traffic, and ownership. The survey also found that basic identity problem exist between Abbottabad residents and Abbottabad Pashto speakers who have relocated to Abbottabad from other Khyber Pakhtunkhwa localities.

**Keywords:** Economic Conflicts; Social Conflicts; Migration; Migrants; Host Communities; Abbottabad; Pakistan.

2021

**TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE LEARNING DURING SUSPENSION OF UNIVERSITIES:  
INVESTIGATING STUDENTS' MANNERS OF STUDYING DURING COVID 19 IN  
PAKISTAN**

Noor UI Ann and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

**ABSTRACT**

The global wave of Covid-19 has affected the entire world economically and socially. The entire educational institutions got suspended and shifted towards online learning during the outbreak of the deadly corona virus. The previous researchers have examined the technological barriers faced by the students while attending online classes. This research focuses on investigating student manners' of studying while suspension of universities during the wake of Covid-19 in Pakistan. Through analyzing the original data obtained from private and public university students of Islamabad during Covid-19, this study establishes the learning behavior of students which has been significantly effected due to their learning environment, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, availability of learning resources, availability of learning aids and their socioeconomic status obstructing their access to online education due to lack of financial support. It has been examined that the learning hours spent by the students during Covid-19 has been significantly reduced. It strongly depicts lack of motivation on the part of parents, teachers and inability to interact with classmates for boosting their learning. Moreover the study has revealed a low level of academic performance during online classes with difficulties in English proficiency skills. Hence, it is evident from the present research that the student manners of studying at home have been significantly affected by the sudden transition of universities from conventional learning to virtual learning. This study can be useful in framing new policies and guidelines that would facilitate university students in future emergency circumstances such as the pandemic. Therefore, the study strongly recommends that government should take proactive measures to provide sustainable education which is consistent with goal 4: Quality education as provided under Sustainable Development Goals.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Learning; Suspension of Universities; Covid-19; Online Learning; Student Manners of Studying.

2021

## **FACTOR AFFECTING DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX ACROSS PAKISTAN**

**Sher Shah Khan** and Dr. Muhammad Arshad

### **ABSTRACT**

Pakistan has miserably failed in its pursuit to achieve a higher human development level as it stands 154th amongst 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index (HDI) rankings; slipping down two positions from the 2019 rankings. This does not however mean that each District in Pakistan scores low on the HDI; across the country there are wide variations observed in District HDI. Therefore the main objective behind the thesis was to quantitatively explain the disparity in District HDI found across the four provinces of Pakistan. District HDI is the main dependent variable of the study; the explanatory variables of the study are political, economic, socio-demographic, communication and geographic factors impacting the HDI; as well as its sub-components: Education Index (EI), Health Index (HI) and Living Standards Index (LSI). The main regression model explained 69% of the variations in District HDI across Pakistan. The main methods of analysis were multiple regression analysis (OLS) and geographically weighted regression (GWR); a cross-sectional data-set of 112 sample administrative Districts was utilized to reach objective, quantified and generalizable coefficient estimates. Empirical evidence of factors that contribute to or hamper the achievement of higher District HDI level is of utmost importance as it can drive policy intervention to uplift the marginalized areas in Pakistan. In order to improve Pakistan's Global HDI ranking; achievement of a more equal human development level across Pakistan is the first pre-requisite. If these chronic inequalities aren't remedied in time; they have the potential to jeopardize our Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) attainment and add further fuel to both inter-provincial and intra-provincial conflicts.

**Keywords:** Human Development Index, Political Factors, Economic Factors, Socio-Demographic Factors, Communication Factors, Geographic Factors, Education Index, Health Index, Living Standards Index, Sustainable Development Goals.

2021

**LOCAL COMMUNITIES ATTITUDE TOWARDS COMMUNAL FOREST  
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN MALAKAND DIVISION, KHYBER  
PAKHTUNKHWA**

**Haroon Khan** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

**ABSTRACT**

Deforestation in the North western part of Pakistan is a long standing problem. The Forestry Department, as formal managers of the forest resources, has been undergoing a long reform process aimed at improving its performance but without involving local communities it is not possible. Positive attitudes of local communities towards collaborative forest management are an essential prerequisite for local participation in forest management. The purpose of this study was to assess the attitude of local communities towards forest management practices in Malakand Division, KP was used as a case study. The core objective of the study was to examine the attitudes of local communities towards communal forest management practices in the area. The universe of this study was the Malakand Division of KP, from the Malakand division two districts, Upper Dir and Swat were purposefully selected for the study. The purpose behind was the above mentioned districts of Malankand division are on the top of Ten most forested districts of Pakistan. Data for the study was generated through household survey comprising of the 120 respondents selected



through multistage purposive sampling technique. Attitude data will be measured through people's land ownership, livelihood dependency, their occupational structure and geographical proximity. The study findings revealed that, generally the respondents held positive attitudes towards study area. The results also depicted the association between socio-economic features of people living close to the forest and their use of forest resources and demonstrated the basis of attitudes towards those managing the forest. Since Malakand is going through the process of decentralizing natural resources management, it is felt that local communities could be empowered to co-manage and benefit from forest resources in their vicinity.

**Keywords:** local Communities, Attitude, Communal Forest Management, Malakand Division, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Deforestation, Collaborative Forest Management, Participation, Household Survey.

2021

## **THE COUNTING APPROACH TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY: EVIDENCE FROM SOUTH ASIA**

**Mohsin Shahzad** and Dr. Syed Aziz Rasool

### **ABSTRACT**

This study is about the inspection of multidimensional poverty level and change with passage of time. Three sample countries (Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India) are taken from South Asian Region to measure the depth of multidimensional poverty and inequality among the deprived individuals by using Alkire and Foster (2011) "Dimension Adjusted" or head count ratio measure, Rippin (2010) Class of Ordinal Poverty measures, and Chakravarty and D'Ambrosio (2006) Class of Poverty measures. These all three approaches are counting based approaches which are used on ordinal variables. The data of three main dimensions (Education, Health and Standard of Living)

which is further divided in ten indicators is used for this study. The secondary data is used, which extracted from Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). The last three surveys of DHS is used in this study, which was conducted in different span of time. Results of all three countries are compared and showed that India is having more poverty followed by Bangladesh and Pakistan. Change in inequality component among deprived individuals is recorded almost similar in all three sample countries. Finding of this study shows that these all three techniques are providing insightful information about the depth and component inequality among deprived individuals.

**Keywords:** Multidimensional Poverty, South Asia, Counting Approach, Ordinal Variables, Education, Health, Standard Of Living, Poverty Measures, Secondary Data, Demographic Health Surveys.

2021

**SOCIOECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF ENROLLMENT AND DROPOUT AT  
GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT MARDAN**

**Aimal Khan** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

**ABSTRACT**

Development strategy of any country is a mix of multi layered tactics Education is termed as the most vital among all. International development gauges suggest that an educated population is positively co related with a strong economic society. World has seen an exceptional movement towards an education oriented globe after Education for All forum. The low school enrollment and dropout at primary level in the developing countries is due to poor socio economic conditions of people, the lapses in policy implementation, non-availability of nearby schools, and unavailability of qualified and trained teachers, uneducated parents and so on. The chances of Pakistani children's entering school and completing the primary level are extremely low even in comparison with the relatively poor situation in other South Asian countries. These determinants have adversely affected the literacy rate. Therefore, this study had identified the root causes of low enrolment and drop out of students at government primary schools of education in District Mardan. Both primary and secondary data was collected to conduct this study.

**Keywords:** Socioeconomic Determinants, Enrollment, Dropout, Government Primary Schools, District Mardan, Education, Development Strategy, Low School Enrollment, Policy Implementation.

# NEXUS OF CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN SELECTED SAARC COUNTRIES: ANALYSIS BY USING EXTENDED STRIPAT MODEL

Tariq Rahim and Dr. Syed Aziz Rasool

## ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between economic growth (GDP per capita) and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the sample of Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, representing the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. This study applies the theoretical framework of Dietz and Rosa's STIRPAT Model, widely used for assessing the environment quality. The additional major determinants of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions introduced by the extended STIRPAT model include total energy use, financial development, trade openness, and urban population. For the econometric analysis of this study, Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test, PhilippsPerron Unit root test, Zivot-Andrews root test, Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model, Error Correction Model, Gregory Hansen cointegration test, and Hatemi-J cointegration test are employed. The empirical results reveal that; 1). The total energy use has a positive and significant relationship with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in all selected sample units (Pakistan; India; Bangladesh; Sri Lanka). 2) Gross domestic product has a significant and negative long-run relationship with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in India. However, the relationship between GDP and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is positive and insignificant in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka .3) Industry, value added has positive and significant relationship with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in India and Bangladesh. However the relationship between the two variables is insignificant in Pakistan and Sri Lanka.4). The urban population has a direct relationship with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Pakistan, India, and Sri Lanka. However, it has an inverse relationship with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Bangladesh. 5). Financial development has an inverse long-run relationship with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in India; however, it has a positive long-run relationship with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Sri Lanka. 6) Trade openness has a long-run positive and significant relationship with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Pakistan and Sri Lanka; however the two variables have insignificant relationship in Bangladesh and India. In general, the four case studies offer a relevant policy for controlling the enhancement in the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the selected sample units; Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, and other similar states that possess the same socio-economic condition.

**Keywords:** Nexus of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions and Economic Growth, SAARC Countries, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, GDP Per Capita, Environment Quality, Total Energy Use, Financial Development, Trade Openness, Urban Population.

**CHILD LABOR: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES IN DISTRICT BAHAWALPUR****Muhammad Zaman** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan**ABSTRACT**

Child labor is one of the serious issues which have been widely discussed in developing and developed countries. Poverty, education, unemployment, rural-urban migration, unemployment, large family size, social and cultural traits are considered to be the determinants that accelerate child labor. Pakistan being a developing country represents a good region where studies on socio-economic issues can be carried out. This study aimed to assess the causes and consequences of child labor in Bahawalpur. The study was based on primary and secondary data as well as qualitative (individual interviews with working children and their parents) and quantitative data (questionnaires based on demographic and socio-economic attributes) was utilized. A sample size of 160 children and 50 parents from Bahawalpur district was selected through purposive sampling method. Descriptive statistics was used to understand the basic attributes. For inferential statistics, the correlation analysis was employed with the help of STATA to interpret and analyze the results of the study. The results showed the relationship of child labor with its determinants. Poverty, by all accounts has been the primary determinant. Besides poverty, illiteracy of parents, family dynamics, lack of facilities in rural areas, migration, parents will and lack of educational setup have been the major findings of the study. It was also revealed that the magnitude of labor activities among boys was found more in daily labor and agricultural fields. However, girls were mostly engaged in household activities as helpers and were paid for it. The study discovered that children less than eighteen years old years are still occupied with economic activities in Bahawalpur District.

**Keywords:** child labor, poverty, education, unemployment, rural-urban migration, household activities, economic activities.

2021

## **ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF HUNZA DISTRICT**

**Ainoon Aleem** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

### **ABSTRACT**

Empowering women and advocating gender equality has always been the pressing matter throughout the globe. Lately, economic empowerment of women has come out to be significant matter hence, the economic empowerment of women issue is of uppermost significance to social scientists, policy makers and political masterminds. The present study examined the economic empowerment of women in Hunza and the factors that led to it. The findings showed that all three variables including mobility, decision making power and access and control over expenditures have positive impact on the dependent variable i.e. economic empowerment of women.

**Keywords:** economic empowerment, women, Pakistan, case study, Hunza District, gender equality.

2021

**POST CONFLICT PEACE BUILDING IN SWAT: EXPLORING OPPORTUNITIES  
FOR YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE PEACE BUILDING PROCESS**

**Sajid Muhammad** and Dr. Syed Adnan Ali Shah Bukhari

**ABSTRACT**

The peace environment in Swat gradually deteriorated and was converted into a full scale violence affecting almost all segments of the society, especially the youth of Swat. This research highlights that for the most part, youth is a neglected social segment in post conflict scenarios throughout the world, including in Swat. In Swat, youth is more or less, neglected in the peace process at all levels by civil and military. The Government also do not have any significant policies for the inclusion of youth in the peace building process. Thus, the objective of this study is to access the existing opportunities available to youth of Swat and explore further opportunities for the affected and demoralized youth of Swat so that the youth can incorporate themselves in the peace building process of Swat. The study is a mix method in nature and data for this research was collected from different segments of the society including youth, politicians and civil/military officials etc, through questionnaires. Semi-structured interviews and group discussions were also conducted for a refined perception and understanding. Limited work has been done in the subject field thus this study will serve as beacon and direction finder for successors. The study delved deeper and found reasons for the ostracized youth of Swat such as the illiteracy of youth, no role in politics and economic deprivation or dependency, which construct youth as a toothless segment of the society and attracted more toward militancy to gain some weight in the society. Therefore, the government and society should provide them their basic social needs and status in decision-making and economic opportunities to make youth a peace builder.

**Keywords:** Post-Conflict Peace Building, Youth, Sustainable Peace Building Process, Neglected Social Segment, Government Policies, Opportunities, Affected Youth, Demoralized Youth,

Illiteracy, Politics, Economic Deprivation, Dependency, Decision-Making, Economic Opportunities.

2020

**EVALUATING THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN CRIME CURBING:  
CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**

**Nosheen Farooq** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

**ABSTRACT**

This study evaluated the role of community policing and to dig out its challenges in Islamabad. Researcher used descriptive research design with mixed methods approach. Primary data was gathered through questionnaire from the stakeholders of community policing. Non-probability sampling technique was used to determine the sample size of 274. The data was analysed using SPSS. Secondary data was taken from ICTP. Content analysis was used as qualitative tool. Findings showed that the role of community policing in crime prevention in Islamabad was not desirable. The decrease in crime rate was observed for few years. Data about the practices of community policing using key elements also showed disappointed response from community. Different problems and challenges like, trust issues, lack of coordination, scarcity of resources, increasing population were also revealed which are effecting the performance of community policing and could be harmful for its success. Though the attitude and prospects of this strategy in future showed positive response by police and community. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of community policing both community and police will have to work together and focus on preventive strategies to decrease the crime rate and improve the quality of life in Islamabad.



**Keywords:** Community Policing, Crime Curbing, Challenges, Prospects, Islamabad, Pakistan.

2020

**ROLE OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON INCOME INEQUALITY THROUGH  
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN PAKISTAN**

**Ali Ahmed Sheikh** and Dr. Muhammad Arshad

**ABSTRACT**

The study aims to find out the role climate change play in increasing or decreasing income inequality in Pakistan and the role of agricultural productivity in this context. The study is quantitative in nature, secondary data for the period 1970- 2018 is collected. Income inequality is used as dependent variable and climate change measured by CO2 emissions, as well as agricultural productivity as, independent variable. It is a common notion that climate induced calamities affect the crop yield which further exacerbate income inequality. However, according to present study results climate change does not have any negative impact in exacerbating income inequity in Pakistan. Rather, it helps to reduce income inequality in Pakistan. The result also finds out that climate change also helps to enhance agricultural productivity in Pakistan. The results also highlight that water availability and credit facility play a key role in enhancing agricultural

productivity in Pakistan. Moreover, the study also finds that agricultural productivity does not impact income inequality in Pakistan. To decrease income inequality from Pakistan policy makers, need to promote industries even if they pose a climate related risk as this will drive growth and help reduce income inequality from Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Income Inequality, Agricultural Productivity.

2020

**PLUMMETING DISASTER VULNERABILITY THROUGH INDEGENIOUS  
KNOWLEDGE IN DISTRICT CHITRAL, PAKISTAN**

**Nazir Hussain** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

**ABSTRACT**

The risk posted by natural disasters is escalating and as a result the amount of work in disaster management is increasing especially in disaster risk reduction (DDR). International and local institutions are now focusing on reducing vulnerability by involving affected communities in DDR process and shifts have let DDR experts and practitioners to consider indigenous knowledge (IK)

in DDR policy and practice. IK refers to approaches and practices of a culture which develops from advance understanding of its specific environment over numerous generations of habitation. But despite being recognized by international organizations, like United Nations and the World Bank, the role of indigenous knowledge in disaster risk reduction has not received the importance it deserves. This research has been done to study the role of in IK in disaster risk reduction, in flood-prone areas of District Chitral. This research is purely quantitative and primary data was collected by using a semi-structured questionnaire from a sample size of 160 households. Disaster vulnerability was analyzed through the Pressure and Release Model, vulnerability matrix. The finding in this study showed that Chitrali people have rich indigenous knowledge that is being used by the locals to reduce flood vulnerability. These include prevention and preparation, water and food storage and consumption, land use planning and agriculture etc. It was found that most of the knowledge was possessed by older peoples of the society. The findings showed that indigenous knowledge indigenous knowledge plays a vital role in reducing floods vulnerability in Chitral. It can be supported by the fact that most of the respondents said that they can predict floods by using local knowledge and techniques. Some of the common predictors used to predict the floods are water patterns (smell of water, color of water, the flow of water), weather patterns (rain intensity, temperature, color of clouds) and animal behaviours. The study recommended that research institutions should be given support to conduct research on the topic of indigenous knowledge in disaster risk reduction strategies and development of disaster risk reduction policy should also consider indigenous knowledge to be added to it.

**Keywords:** Plummeting Disaster Vulnerability, Indigenous Knowledge, District Chitral, Pakistan, Natural Disasters, Disaster Management, Disaster Risk Reduction.

2020

## **ASSESSING NURSING CORE COMPETENCIES FOR HANDLING DISASTERS IN GILGIT BALTISTAN**

**Fatima Ghazi** and Dr. Abdul Razzaq Khan

## ABSTRACT

This study aimed to find the disaster nursing core competencies of nurses in Gilgit Baltistan, a province of Pakistan that is vulnerable to several natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, floods and glacier out-bursts. The study tried to find disaster preparedness of nurses by assessing disaster nursing core competencies that are required to handle any disaster effectively. The objectives of the study were to evaluate the disaster nursing core competencies of nursing along with finding the effect of education, training and barriers on disaster nursing core competencies. The study was quantitative in nature and questionnaires were used for data collection which was then analyzed using SPSS. For the purpose of data collection, three districts of Gilgit Baltistan were selected on the basis of frequent disasters occurred in the past. The three districts have one major public hospital where most of the emergencies are dealt. Due to less population of respondents, questionnaires were distributed among all of the nurses working in the selected hospitals and thus collectively sample size was 184. The questionnaire was adopted from Thobaity et al. (2016) for evaluating the disaster nursing core competencies. The study has one dependent variable i.e. Disaster nursing core competencies and three independent variables including: Education, Training and Barriers where Education and Training specifically refers to disaster nursing relevant education and knowledge. The results of the study showed that all the independent variables have significant effect on dependent variable. While finding the relationship among variables, a significant positive relationship was found between the independent variables Education, Training and dependent variable i.e. disaster nursing core competencies. In contrast, a significant negative relationship was found between Barriers and the dependent variable regarding the core competencies, the study found that nurses in Gilgit Baltistan are least prepared for disasters and lack basic knowledge about disasters and disaster preparedness.

**Keywords:** Disaster Nursing, Core competencies, Education, Training.

## **ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN THROUGH THEIR SOCIAL REPRODUCTIVE WORK: A CASE STUDY OF ISLAMABAD**

**Sultana Ahmed** and Dr. Abdul Rasheed

### **ABSTRACT**

This study was undertaken in Islamabad on the economic contribution of women through their reproductive labor in Pakistan. The impetus for research stems from dissatisfaction with the social undervaluing of reproductive labor and care work, which is predominantly undertaken by women. This research had twofold purpose: to have an understanding of the nature of women's social reproductive work and to obtain an approximate figure of the economic value of their work. The reproductive work in this research includes those tasks that are undertaken daily by Pakistani women, including cleaning, cooking, nurture of children and other activities for which they receive no pay. A secondary purpose of the study was to become familiar with women's perceptions of their reproductive labor. The research included one day diary and interview of women residing in rural zone and urban zone settings of Islamabad. It generated qualitative information that facilitated in achieving better understanding of women's perception of reproductive work and the daily schedule of their lives. The research also conducted a survey which allowed us to estimate the value of invisible work of women using market approach. In this research the terms "household work," "housework," and "reproductive work" are used interchangeably. These terms refer to a wide range of activities essential to maintain the home and care for the family. The housewives spend an estimated 10 hours daily performing major social reproductive work. The tasks such as cooking, cleaning, washing, the care of children and other family members, management of household finances, & gardening and caring for small livestock are typically described as household work. The average economic value of work done by women is Pkr.31, 688 monthly. The appreciation and acknowledgment for the efforts of housewives are low and they have a feeble status in society, they are often considered a burden for not earning money.

**Keywords:** Economic Contribution, Women, Social Reproductive Work, Pakistan, Islamabad.

## **ANALYZING LINKAGE BETWEEN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN PAKISTAN**

**Uzma Rubab** and Dr. Muhammad Arshad

### **ABSTRACT**

Pakistan is one of youngest country in the world but unfortunately most of youth belongs to unemployed. This youth bulge can be engaged into productive work by imparting technical and vocational education (T&VE). In Pakistan, the T&VE sector has produced numerous skilled people and contributed to fill skill gaps up to some extent but situation is not much trending in comparison to higher education and in context of engaging young students towards the sector. Though, for Pakistan case much attention has been made in the literature to develop theoretical linkages between T&VE and youth unemployment but a little attempt is made to verify its empirical validation. The present study aims to investigate these linkages. The study exposed that there is negative relation between T&VE indicators and youth unemployment in case of Pakistan. The results are robust in various specifications. The study concluded that by supplying more inputs towards T&VE sector in shape of student enrollments, developing institutions and hiring teachers may be effective effort towards youth unemployment reduction.

**Keywords:** Technical and Vocational Education, Skill Development, Skilled Man Power, Youth Unemployment, Pakistan.

## EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF ADOLESCENTS: A FRAMEWORK FOR EFFECTIVE LEARNING

Iqra Khalid and Muhammad Abo Ul Hassan Rashid

### ABSTRACT

For effective learning of children the context and the environment matters a lot. Children learn more when they themselves are enthusiastically involved i.e. The process of learning is collaborative instead of passive. The key objectives of the study were to explore the level of understanding of teachers as well as students regarding emotional and social adjustment of children and to develop an Effective Learning Framework i.e. focusing on children's emotional and social adjustment for their effective learning. A systematic Grounded theory methodology was used in this research study. Two sub-urban public school were selected from Chakwal city, Pakistan. The respondents of the study comprised of girls, boys and teachers of secondary school level i.e. 18 teachers, 20 girls and 20 boys. Data was collected separately from these three types of respondents. Altogether three rounds of data collection were conducted i.e. interviews, focus groups and individual interviews. After coding the collected data, themes were classified, which were further formulated into a framework to describe how social adjustment and emotional adjustment factors can lead to effective learning in children. As per the research findings the effective learning comprised of morality, environment, interaction, spirituality, attention, innovative methods and sense of realization. This effective learning would be possible by adjusting the emotional adjustment and social adjustment factors. These factors were also identified during the data analysis i.e. for Emotional adjustment factors were attitudes, public shaming, reaction to insult, self-esteem, self-control and for Social adjustment factors that should be in place were interaction, situational adjustment, habit formation and social support. In the future, research can be done in designing different modules of capacity building of teacher that how they can work on the social adjustment & emotional adjustment factors that are highlighted in the proposed learning model.

**Keywords:** Emotional Adjustment, Social Adjustment, Learning, Morality, Emotional Literacy.