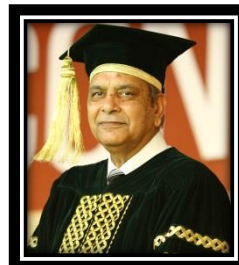


## Message

It is indeed a moment of pride to announce the commencement of the two days International Conference on “**THE NEW TRENDS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD, WITH REFERENCE TO THE WORLD PEACE ORDER**” 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> November 2018 in the University of Karachi. The theme of this year’s conference is particularly eminent in the context of local and global affair as it addresses one of the most critical aspects of international governance, that is, world peace order. I truly believe that an assembly of scholars from the discipline of social sciences can decipher such ideas and theories as may be important for the solution of problems relating to conflict and turmoil in the world. For this, I extend heartiest congratulations to the Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, for organizing a conference that will most certainly contribute to the presentation of new insights for the development and betterment of world peace order.



*M. Ajmal Khan*

**Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ajmal Khan S.I.**

**Vice Chancellor**

**University of Karachi**

## Message

Development of peace and harmony remains an important task not only for heads of state but also for the international scholarly community. Scholars and experts from the disciplines of arts, humanities and social sciences have a much more important role to play in the promotion of peace than any other discipline. Therefore, the conference on **“THE NEW TRENDS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD, WITH REFERENCE TO THE WORLD PEACE ORDER”** 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> **November 2018** has been organized with the expectation that it will providing insights for the promotion of such policies as may be pertinent for addressing the challenges of the twenty first century.



*M. Ahmed Qadri*

**Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahmed Qadri**  
**Dean Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences**  
**University of Karachi**

## **A Brief Overview of the Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, University of Karachi.**

On 23 October 1950, the Karachi University Act was authorized by the Government of Pakistan and was ultimately enacted in 1951. In 1953, the University started its teaching and research activities under the umbrella of two faculties; Science and Arts - the pioneer faculties established at the time of its inception. Universities are the focal point for effective and efficient training, research and dissemination of knowledge to inculcate social, cultural and human development dimensions to the academic life while producing practical-oriented alumnae for social development through competitive and demand driven programs. Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences offers a diverse range of programs that deepen students' understanding by developing professional skills and specialized knowledge, as well as equipping learners with effective expression, critical, analytical and creative skills so as to develop prospective to deal with social, spiritual, psychological and historical challenges in the society. Organizing a conference under the theme of "New Trends in Social Sciences and Humanities in the contemporary world with reference to world peace order" is highly pertinent in a time when significance of harmony and peaceful coexistence is under constant extortion. In the current international debate on globalization with similarities as well as diversities, reflection and communication becomes an instrument of power for the purpose of transferring moral, ethical, cultural, religious and social values to a new universal level and to resolve the ever changing predicament of our societies. We must highlight major developments in societies and cultures as they have unfolded during the modern and contemporary eras as we seek to gain understanding of the interrelationships of globalization, scientific and technological development, political change and cultural innovation. By conducting a conference on such an imperative topic, we are determined to give our audience the opportunity to contemplate as to how contemporary societies can cope with such challenges through, amongst others, peace, harmony, good governance, strategic knowledge management, and theoretical and practical modes for conflict resolution in a diverse yet unequal society. This, we believe, will prepare future researchers to conduct seminal research on diverse social issues and challenges in an ever evolving world.

# **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON:**

**“THE NEW TRENDS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD, WITH REFERENCE TO  
THE WORLD PEACE ORDER”**

**FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI  
05<sup>th</sup> – 06<sup>th</sup> December 2018**

## **Organizing Committees of Conference**

### **Convener**

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahmed Qadri

### **Coordinator**

Prof. Dr. Farah Iqbal

### **Programme and Publication Committee**

- Prof. Dr. Wahab Suri
- Prof. Dr. Iftikhar Shafi
- Prof. Dr. Shaista Tabassum
- Prof. Dr. Summer Sultana
- Prof. Dr. Farah Iqbal
- Prof. Dr. Sobia Shahzad
- Dr. Muhammad Ali
- Ms. Samina Qureshi
- Dr. Rummana Zaheer
- Dr. Asma Manzoor
- Dr. Samra Sarfraz Khan

### **Sponsorship Committee**

- Prof. Dr. Nasreen Aslam Shah
- Prof. Dr. Sobia Shahzad
- Prof. Dr. Seemi Naghmana

- Prof. Dr. Farah Iqbal
- Dr. Sadia Mehmood

#### **Registration Committee**

- Prof. Dr. Nasreen Aslam Shah
- Prof. Dr. Shaista Tabassum
- Prof. Dr. Seemi Naghmana
- Prof. Dr. Summer Sultana
- Prof. Dr. Rukhman Gul Pallari
- Prof. Dr. Tanzeem ul Firdous
- Dr. Shela Salim Noori
- Prof. Dr. S.M Taha
- Prof. Dr. Farah Iqbal
- Dr. Uzma Ali
- Dr. Anwar Shaheen
- Dr. Samina Khalil
- Dr. Muneera Nasreen
- Dr. Shahid Qureshi
- Dr. Abu Tayyab
- Dr. Muhammad Zubair
- Dr. Durriya Qazi
- Dr. Zi Asma
- Dr. Zeeba Iftikhar
- Dr. Ghulam Muhammad
- Dr. Sadia Mehmood
- Dr. Asma Manzoor
- Ms. Nosheen Raza

#### **Media Committee**

- Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahmed Qadri
- Dr. Sadia Mehmood
- Ms. Samina Qureshi

### **Logistics Committee**

- Prof. Dr. Summer Sultana
- Dr. Muhammad Zubair
- Dr. Muhammad Ali

### **Reception Committee**

- Prof. Dr. Rana Saba
- Prof. Dr. Sobia Shahzad
- Dr. Uzma Ali
- Dr. Sarwat Jahan Khan
- Dr. Hina Imran
- Dr. Muhammad Zubair
- Dr. Shumaila Shafqat
- Dr. Naveed Iqbal
- Dr. Samra Sarfraz Khan
- Ms. Nosheen Raza

### **Resource Management Committee**

- Mr. Majid Modi
- Mr. Jawad Rashid
- Dr. Suwaibah Qadri
- Mr. Muhammad Nadeem ul-Haq
- Mr. Muhammad Tahir Qadri
- Mr. Faraz Rasool Saeedi

**THE NEW TRENDS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND  
HUMANITIES IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD, WITH  
REFERENCE TO THE WORLD PEACE ORDER**

**Keynote Speaker: Prof. Dr. Hasan Askari Rizvi**

HASAN-ASKARI RIZVI was serving as Chief Minister of Punjab and currently Professor Emeritus, Political Science, Punjab University, Lahore, and an Independent Political Consultant.

He obtained M.A. and PhD in International Relations/Political Science from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia USA; and M.Phil. in Politics from the University of Leeds, Leeds, UK.

He was a Visiting Professor with the South Asia Program of School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University, Washington, and D.C).

He held the Pakistan Chair at the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), Columbia University, New York; and Visiting Iqbal Professor at South Asia Institute, Heidelberg University, and Heidelberg, Germany.

He was a Post-doctoral Fellow at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA, and a Visiting Scholar at the Cooperative Monitoring Center, Sandia National Labs, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA.

He also served as professor and Chair, Department of Political Science, Punjab University, Lahore, where he is currently associated as Professor Emeritus.

He has extensive published work on Global and Comparative Politics, Pakistan, South Asian Affairs and Central Asia in the form of books, monographs, chapters in edited volumes, papers in professional journals, articles in newspapers and news magazines. His books include "Military, State and Society in Pakistan" (New York: Macmillan Palgrave), "Pakistan and the Geostrategic Environment" (London: Macmillan Palgrave), "The Military and Politics in Pakistan," (Lahore, several editions) and "Internal Strife and External Intervention." (Lahore). He is a recipient of the Presidential Award "Sitara-i-Imtiaz" for academic excellence.

# **GEO STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF KARACHI AND GWADAR CITIES: WITH REFERENCE TO THE CHINA PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)**

Dr. Xiaoqing Xie & Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahmed Qadri  
(University of Geosciences, China & University of Karachi, Pakistan)

## **ABSTRACT:**

It is a matter of fact that a few years ago the name GWADER was unfamiliar to the world except to a few scholars who were familiar with it due to its historical importance, as well as the deep sea of Arabia. Nowadays, CPEC has become a common tie between Pakistan and China as both countries want to see this project successfully completed in time. Therefore, it seems necessary to introduce Karachi and Gwadar to clarify the topic of the research. The paper aims to discuss the Geo-Strategic importance of CPEC in the region. It also discusses historical evolution of Karachi and Gwadar and their current and future prospects in the political economy. The authors believe that CPEC would be a great stakeholder in the world in the next few years with reference to the emerging role of China and Pakistan. The paper will use the second data by empirical to analyze the important role of Karachi and Gwadar cities in Pakistan's economic development, and propose some related suggestions.

**Keywords:** CPEC, One Belt One Road, Gwadar Port, Political Economy

.



# **WORLD PEACE ORDER: ROLE OF THE SPIRITUAL BUILDING CAPACITY**

Prof.Dr. Makkaoui Mohamed  
Ecole Nationale de commerce et de  
Getison (ENCS)Tangeir, Morocco.

## **ABSTRACT:**

Over the past 30 years, research in social sciences has priority addressed the rational, the emotional, and the material aspects of human beings. Researchers and practitioners (thereafter) have gone through three major historical steps in the evolution of thinking and action in this field. From excessive *instrumentalization* (structural approaches), there has been some rationalization (actor-centered approaches) before leading to reflective efforts in the emotional and affective domain (relational approaches). The latest trends have opened up a window on ethical issues, social responsibility (Morgeson et al., 2013) and sustainable development (Ehnert and Harry, 2012) without any visibility on one of the areas the least investigated that is the spiritual. Between modernity and spirituality, sciences and beliefs, peace and tranquility are at the center of the major problems of well-being at work, stress, ethics (Gond et al., 2011) or "values" identities (Voetling and Greenwood, 2016) both in the public and private sectors. This work proposes an attempt to delineate the four main areas of intervention (material, rational, emotional and spiritual), both in terms of research and management practice in general and in particular in the field of public governance. We have taken the challenge of investigating the issue of world peace from a spiritual perspective in light of the universal symptoms of crisis of meaning and leadership that has succeeded a number of other environmental, financial, economic, political and social crises. Our research is to explore a new field of intervention (the spiritual one) which first requires that we address the two concepts of spirituality and religion in the light of the emergence of certain new forms of needs in the post-modern era. Later, we will try to elucidate the relationship between spirituality, leadership and human development in general. Our aim is to examine in what extant social sciences had missed an important turn point, when many disciplines such sociology, psychology and anthropology ignored in purpose the spiritual way while we claim for a culture of peace.

**Keywords:** World peace, spirituality, social sciences, trends, challenges.

## **CONTRADICTIONS AND REJECTION OF GLOBALISATION: IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL ORDER**

Dr. Najimdeen Bakare  
(NUST University Islamabad)

### **ABSTRACT:**

While it is largely held that globalisation is not an end, rather a phenomenal process; potential enough to produce multidimensional outcomes. Unlike the earlier version, contemporary globalisation is uniquely characterized by rapid and intense information technology. To this end, we live in an increasingly world revolutionized by advance technology, where connectivity and interdependence of people is more possible and complicated than ever. While contemporary globalisation is considered as the harbinger of economic prosperity geared at flattening the world, it is undeniable that same phenomenon has produced multiple outcomes. The whole process has generated an alignment of domestic and global identity, responsible for the domestication of global identity and values. While globalisation tends to flatten the un-flattened world, it nonetheless raises many questions, rejuvenates and enliven old (social constructed) narratives and grievances and has caused an intersection of domestic and regional actors either as supporters or opponents of global order and system. The paper though sub-divided into three parts will be looking into the transformation multi-fold.

The first part seeks to problematize the concept of globalisation, by enunciating the embedded thematic contradictions of globalisation. The second part critical examines whether or not contemporary developments the world over are sheer rejection and manifest contradictions of globalisation. For instance, the wave of migration from Africa and Central America, the rejection of refugee in Europe, populism in Europe and America(s), war and consequent refugee crisis in the Middle East, China's rejection and attempt to complement, if not eventually replace the existing system. Would all of these qualify as the contest between globalisation and individualism? The third part analyses how these contradictions and forms of rejection challenges global order and system. Lastly, the paper concludes that globalisation is failing in the realm of politics and culture, though manages to maintain certain degree of stamina in the realm of economic, but not to the extent of achieving the flattening of the unflat world or insulate global order from challenges.

## **UNDERSTANDING THE NEED FOR IDENTITY IN CONFLICT AND PEACE**

Mr. Daniel Olson  
(Brier crest College, Canada)

### **ABSTRACT:**

It goes without saying that the world needs peace. Yet despite the best attempts of researchers and policymakers around the globe, world peace continues to be an elusive, if not impossible, goal. With more conflict-displaced refugees in the world than ever before, it seems as though world peace may be a more distant dream than ever before. Much is being done in the area of promoting peace. External, international bodies seek to enforce justice and mediate solutions in conflicts. Policymakers formulate laws to address structures of injustice in society. Peacemakers educate people, seeking to influence their skills, values, and knowledge to better deal with conflicts as they rise. These steps are necessary, yet sometimes other dimensions of conflict are overlooked. In evaluating peace and conflict, it is tempting to look mainly to external causes and solutions such as economics or politics while overlooking the more internal, psychological causes. The perceived identity of individuals and societies can often act as a catalyst for conflict, and in order for lasting peace to be achieved, it is sometimes necessary for individuals and societies to come to a different understanding of their own identity and relationship to the world. By examining case studies of ethnic conflict alongside current literature in peace and reconciliation studies, this paper seeks to examine the role of identity in the promotion of conflicts around the world, and how changing perceptions of one's own identity in relationship to both God and the rest of humanity may promote peace in a variety of contexts. Is conflict mainly driven by external pressures and economic interest, or is it caused more by internal needs for identity and meaning? If the latter, what steps might be taken to address those needs, and how would this help to promote peace?

**Keywords:** Conflict, peace, identity, meaning.

## **MODERATION: A PATH TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OF THE ISLAMIC COMMUNITY**

Prof. Dr. Murad Abdalah Bara Aljanabi  
(University of Applied Sciences Bahrain)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Praise is to God who singled out our Islamic religion with the civilization of faith, jurisprudence and charity. The civilization of moderation, balance and moderation in the mission of good souls and the dark lamp of our master Muhammad, peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family and companions who came by the law of Islam in the middle and balance in the beliefs and words and deeds and conditions and ethics God spread and spread the guidance of the Quran and Sunnah in the spirit of love and tolerance and fruitful cooperation established the greatest civilization known to mankind on the face of the earth and acquired by the good people and birds and bees and lived in the shades of justice all people of different nationalities and colors of non-p Nasiriyah and sectarianism and discrimination and Nhlua of science, what pleased them in their world and proven them reward and reward at the end.

The Muslim community has faced the means of destruction and intellectual sabotage of questioning and weakening the distortion of the image of Islam and the policy of difference blocking the camouflage, deception, annexation, containment and cultural and civilizational invasion targeted the doctrines of Muslims and their jurisprudence and ethics, so the Muslim community, weak faith and spiritless and invalidated the provisions of legitimacy in many aspects of life and dispersed and differed and overflowed in their civilization They were preoccupied with gossip, too much question and wasting money.

Moderation is the way for community building and rapid progress of an individual and Muslim Ummah the Challenges for the World have become more severe due to their gravity. Moderate way to operate such environment may be the best approach to solve the problems of the Muslim Ummah. The paper is an academic effort to present solution to the problems. This is a pure academic and neutral research.

**Keywords:** Moderation, Muslim Ummah, Civilization, Community Building.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION:**

### **A DILEMMA IN A POLITICALLY POLARIZED PAKISTANI SOCIETY**

Dr. Akhlaque Hussain and Mr. Mohsin Ali

(Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur)

#### **ABSTRACT:**

Seldom are the rights of the people respected when the administrative system of the country is marred by favoritism, red tape. How this situation can be addressed, what can be the possible ways to have the constitutional guarantees in letter & spirit, the purpose of this study in this paper is enshrined. To see the subject as distinctly and to make it understandable of various approaches, Qualitative approach has been found more effective to draw the conclusions. Freedom of speech is enjoyed by the people of respective provinces where this study has been conducted, Sindh and Punjab, but this freedom is with certain limitations. There are subjects too sensitive, too volatile in this land which cannot be touched upon as may be in western democracies. These limitations sometimes turn too offensive against particularly minorities, against certain ethnic groups, or the groups generally refuse to toe the line of mighty of the land. The need of the hour is to rectify the exploitative clauses of the constitution and to define clear and definite definition of 'Freedom of Expression'. And there is a need to demarcate the limits of that freedom as our society has its distinct color and orientation as against the western society.

This study will also explore the relationship between the Human Rights and Democracy in Pakistan Perspective.

**Keywords:** Democracy. Human Rights. Political. Pakistan. Provinces. Fundamental Rights.

## **THE WAVE OF ANTI-GLOBALIZATION: A REVERSAL OF NATIONALISM**

Dr. Fauzia Ghani  
(Government College University, Lahore)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The trend of globalization got popularity in post-World War II era, though its eminent presence is recorded before. Globalization preponderantly eliminated trade, communication and cultural barriers thus transforming the world into global village. Further, globalization diminished the idea of nationalism and territorial boundaries. The critics denounce globalization as a force that undermined the role and concept of nation state in International System. But currently, the anti-globalization wave swapped the things as they were before particularly the Brexit and the 2016 U.S Presidential elections. President Donald Trump surprised the world with his anti-globalization policies, his proclamations to annul the U.S-led FTAs and his promulgations to protect U.S nationalism. Moreover, the emergence of the far-right leadership in Italy, Germany and France with several European states also posed threat to globalization. This paper would focus on the current events that gave rise to the anti-globalization wave and would find or not this anti-globalization wave is a reversal towards nationalism and protectionism.

Moreover, the future of globalization in the liberal and capitalistic economies of the world would also be analyzed in this paper. The objective of this paper is to find whether this U-turn from globalization is also a move towards nationalism and overturn neo-liberal economy of the world. Various questions have been raised in this paper like; for Britain herself, European Union and eventually for the world? Is the world moving towards nationalism and integrity of territorial boundaries or it is proceeding towards end of free market world? Are the protectionist policies possible in the capitalistic world economy? have been raised in this paper. Also an effort has been made to answer these questions through qualitative and analytical research methods to find out that whether Brexit, President Donald Trump policies, and other changes around the globe are leading towards protectionism and or not.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Natonalism, Capitalism, Brexit, Protectionism

## **EDUCATIONAL STRATIFICATION AND NATION BUILDING PROCESS IN PAKISTAN**

Mr. Shah Nawaz Mangi, Dr. Naimatullah Shah and Syed Anwar Ali Shah  
(University of Sindh- Jamshoro)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The State of Pakistan has celebrated more than seven decades of independence but it is the misfortune of the nation that it is still divided into several ideologies and numerous, religions, ethnic, regional, political and social classes. Throughout the world, education plays a significant role in the nation-building process but the terrible situation in Pakistan is that it is also divided in the field of education and learning. The nation is pathetically bewildering by the educational system which is provided in the country. There are numerous educational systems in Pakistan. The current study mainly focuses on four major educational systems such as; privately managed, government schools, schools running under defence forces and *Madarsa* education. Qualitative data was collected from various sources and semi-structured interviews were collected to measure the causes of educational stratification and its impact on nationalism. The study finds that not only facilities and opportunities are different but these educational systems have entirely different curriculum which is why there is a lack of uniformity on the nation building process. Additionally, educational stratification is negatively affecting nation building in Pakistan by enhancing public distrust, discrimination and regionalism. Therefore, it is argued that educational stratification is more hazardous to nationalism than the external enemies of the country. The result of the present study may find a suitable solution for a uniform educational system which provides learning opportunities to every child regardless of their caste, religion, language, economic class, political affiliation and ethnicity.

**Keywords:** Education, Stratification, Nationalism, Pakistan

# **HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS; A CASE STUDY OF MIDDLE EAST**

Ms. Tahira Parveen  
(Garrison University Lahore)

## **ABSTRACT:**

The aim of the present study is to provide a concise qualitative conceptual background and analysis of the human rights status in Middle East. It will also take into account the violations of human rights by the states and in response by the terrorist groups that have the support of external states. Briefly describes the case of Syria, Yemen and Libya, where the uprisings started after the rise of Arab Spring in Tunisia in April, 2011. The protestors started to raise their voice against the governments and their policies for the right of democracy, welfare, and economic and social reforms, and in the reward the response of government's inn form of vigorous and harsh attitude resulting displacements, killings, causalities, and injuries of adults as well as children. This article will also describe the status of human rights in special context to the case of Palestine- Israel conflict and its impact on humanity, specially the community affected by the settlements and under the abundances by the Israeli forces and administration.

## **Keywords:**

Middle East, Human Rights, Syria, Libya, Yemen, Palestine, United Nations, NGO's, Media, Terrorists, International community



**CHANGING DYNAMICS OF CONFLICTS IN DE-CENTERED  
WORLD ORDER: AN ANALYSIS OF NON-TRADITIONAL  
SECURITY THREATS IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

Mr. Ali Jibran

(International Islamic University Islamabad)

**ABSTRACT:**

The main objective of this study is to investigate the impact of this ‘de-centered’ globalism or multi-polar world on international conflicts. The central finding of this research is that in a de-centered world, the state centric conflicts, especially influenced by the great powers, have become highly unlikely. However, because of spread of technology, groups and even individuals have access to some important resources which traditionally fell strictly in the state’s domain and the threats that emerged out of this situation are referred to as ‘non-traditional security threats’. Non-traditional security threats can be considered as cross-border resource depletion, environmental degradation, terrorism, natural disasters, food shortages, infectious diseases, drug trafficking, people smuggling and other transnational crimes. This study will be divided in the three sections. In the first section, Leon Trotsky’s theory of Uneven and Combined Development will be applied to understand the rise of the de-centered world. The second section will deal with the non-traditional security threats in the contemporary world. The third section will present five non-traditional security threats which pose grave challenges to the contemporary international society: terrorism, transnational crimes, environment degradation, cybercrimes and infectious diseases.

**Keywords:** De-centered world, non-traditional security threats, conflict, uneven and combined development

## **ROLE OF RELIGION IN SOCIAL JUSTICE** **AN ANALYSIS FROM ISLAMIC AND CONFUCIUS PERSPECTIVE**

Dr. Riaz Ahmad Saeed  
(National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad)

### **ABSTRACT:**

This study examines the role of religion in social justice with special reference to Islam and Confucianism. It is a known reality that Religion has much importance and effective contribution in social justice and social welfare throughout the human history. It is also noticed that religion and society are considered as two wheels of the human vehicle in majority of the world societies. Moreover, Religion is counted as driving force of a society, especially those religions which have special concerns and contribution to development and welfare of the society. In this regard Islam and Confucianism has an excellent role with good deal of teachings to transform the society in welfare and social justice perspective. Islam is one of the greater religions of the world with unique social teachings in Muslim societies while Confucianism is considered as the oldest religion and plays a large societal role in Chinese societies. Furthermore, Islam and Confucianism both recognize that welfare of the humanity is based up on social justice. It is a kind of unique similarity in of both religions. This similarity can play a dynamic role in transforming the society is welfare model. So, if we want to establish peace and prosperity in the globe we must focus on welfare and social justice of the individual and society. In this study comparative and analytical research methodology will be adopted with a qualitative approach. This study found many similarities between social justice and welfare of both religions (Islam and Confucianism). For example, both religions consider individual and society as basic unit for human welfare and development. In the contemporary era we may use aspects of both religions for the social welfare and justice of the society. Specially, when Pakistan and China have started a large project like CPEC in this region under one belt one road project.

**Keywords:** Role of religion, social justice, Islam and Confucianism, analytical study

## **ROLE OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING IN CAREER CHOICES OF TVET GRADUATES OF PUBLIC SECTOR IN PUNJAB**

Mr. Muhammad Khalid Zubair, Ms. Saba Farooq, Ms. Sonia Iram,  
Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Sajid Maan and Ms. Adila Khanam  
(University of Education Township Lahore)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The objective of this research is to explore the effect of guidance and counseling on career selection of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates. The questionnaire consisted of two parts. Part A is about guidance having 24 statements. Part B consists of 07 statements related to counseling. The data was collected from Diploma of Associate Engineering (DAE) graduates of Punjab Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (P-TEVTA). Simple random sampling technique was used to collect data from 267 graduates. Frequency and percentage were calculated against each statement to check the level of satisfaction of respondents.

**Keywords:** Guidance and Counseling, TVET, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Placement Officer, job satisfaction.

# **SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN THE SUB-CONTINENT THROUGH THE TEACHING OF SHAIKH AHMAD SIRHINDI**

Dr. Adnan Malik  
(Government College University Hyderabad)

## **ABSTRACT:**

Historical events in this age needs to be analyzed in the light of modern concept of contemporary world. When the Scholars, historians or thinkers narrate the brutal condition of Indo-Pak history, they never forget the work and services of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi to bring the socio-religious change in the society of Sub-Continent. For his services, he is hailed as Mujaddid Alf-Thani (reformer of the second millennium). The Muslim society of the sub-continent had degenerated when Mujaddid Alf Thani appeared on the horizon. A number of Hindu customs and practices had become the part of their creed. The commandments of Shariat and Sunnah were being flouted. Moreover, the Mughal emperor Akbar had adopted controversial policies detrimental to the very existence of Muslim Society. Mujaddid Alf Thani made strenuous and constant efforts to turn the tide. The time when he started propagating the true message of Islam, the propagation of 'Deen-e-ilahi' was in full swing. The diabolical aim behind the propagation of this pseudo-religion was to amalgamate all the dominant religions of the time particularly Islam and Hinduism in such a way that both of them lose their individuality and distinctness. As a result, all the nations may gather under the banner of this so called religion. To this end, many a principle of Islam was abrogated and the customs, values, and principles of the Muslims living in the subcontinent were changed altogether. However, it was Mujadid Alaf. Those who dealt with all these challenges through a comprehensive strategy and came out with flying colors in the face of all the stumbling blocks in his way. He was a social reformer, great alim, sufi and mujaddid. He initiated a process of social change, inspired by Islamic ideal, in an age, which was becoming secular. By utilizing the historical method; this research is an attempt to mention the role of Mujaddid Alf Thani for saving the society from an Islamic values and customs in the sub-continent. This research also deals with the present day's ideological challenges and aims at doing away with them through the teachings of Mujadad Alaf Sani.

**Keywords:** Ideological challenges, Socio-Religious change, Mujaddid Alf Thani, Sub Continent.

## **ECONOMY AND WORLD PEACE: COMPLEMENTARY ROLE FOR COEXISTENCE (REVIEW STUDY FOR SUGGESTING A VIABLE ECONOMIC SYSTEM)**

Prof. Dr Bashir Ahmad and Ms. Farah Naz  
(Bahria University, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Instinctively, man seeks authority and power. Whenever he has these two elements of prestige in excess of others he uses them to subjugate other human beings in one way or the other. The fuel of power and authority is economic health; may it be the case of individual, society, tribe or state. Uneven occupation and maintenance of economic means creates disparity and disturbs the simple principle of coexistence. Looking at the contemporary world from the point of view of economic health, one finds its division in three distinct parts. Firstly; it includes those who have abundance of economic resources or means of living even beyond their needs. Second category includes that segment of this global world who can barely afford a day's meal. Thirdly; it includes those people who are struggling to meet the two ends, they have bare minimum capacity of meeting their basic needs. With respect to possession of economic means, we find three main systems prevailing in the world. These economic systems include capitalism, socialism and Islamic view of living means possessions. The world is predominantly capitalist with respect to all kinds of trade and international business. Socialism with respect to economic perspective is prevalent in few countries with mix strategies. Islamic economic system is dormant; not in practice anywhere in its real form. However, followers of Islam perceive solution to this problem in the Islamic System, so there is contradiction in theory and practices where a system gets imposed, not accepting the space for others. The outcome is chaos and distortions with respect to economic disharmony, prohibiting a viable solution to the humanity as whole. Where is the solution? That is in fact the challenge for scholars and intellectuals alike.

One can think of many alternatives; however, integration of all systems may provide a solution based on giving space to each other's views and striking a balance. A sustainable economic system which is just in availing development opportunities can develop harmony in social structures for world peace at large. One's faith, culture and ultimate view about life cannot be separated from the economic and social developments. Therefore, any economic system which is not in sync with one's belief is not going to be acceptable and beneficial to that particular segment of the global world. The need is to develop a common economic system integrating all the three main mechanisms for bringing peace and harmony in the world.

**Keywords:** Integrated Approach – Economics Systems – Co-existence

## **US REBALANCE STRATEGY VS CHINA'S OBOR: IMPLICATIONS FOR PAKISTAN/REGION**

Ms. Mubashra Shaheen  
(Government College for Women, Jhelum)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The US “rebalancing” strategy primarily aimed at China being world’s second largest economy is accompanied with soft power and military modernization. Through rebalancing efforts, the US is trying to manoeuvre diplomatically, militarily, and financially in Chinese periphery. The Rebalance initially took off from a strong military impulse (increase U.S. Navy and Air Force deployment in the Asia-Pacific to 60%) and it requires serious effort to move beyond this security genesis. While China’s grand strategy One Belt, One Road (OBOR) initiative seems to be gaining steam, attracting interests, as well as apprehensions, it seems to have stronger economic motivations in its desire to export surplus capital and capacity while gaining new markets and less security motivations. It promises long term economic security gains for China. Its financing vehicles like Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), in a short span of time, reflects that China is tapping into a pressing regional need for infrastructure and public works. With China’s fast and astonishing development, the US-China relationship has become the most principle universal relationship in the world today than in the past. Current advancements in Sino-US relations will have grave implications; of which much more prominent concern is the vital quadrilateral relationship in South Asia including China, India, US, and Pakistan, affecting regional outlook as well as worldwide politics.

This paper will try to explore the possible outcome of Sino-US Competition in Indo-Pacific Ocean, Prospects of Rebalance vs Belt and Road Initiative, Implications and Challenges of this geo-strategic competition for international strategic set up especially for the region/Pakistan.

**Keywords:** US Rebalance, OBOR, China, India , Pakistan

## **AN UNDIVIDED WORLD – LANGUAGE FOR PEACE**

Mr. Waseem Uddin

(Government Degree Girls College Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Languages play a vital role in human existence. Had there been no languages, life would have been incomprehensibly difficult to understand. In today's world, languages create relations and therefore they help maintain our relationships with others. However, this maintenance sometimes costs a great deal with regard to languages. International Relations is dominated primarily by this one aspect – word wars. The recent case of Americo-Korean conflict is an unprecedented instance of the same. The world rests on a pile of Nuclear Assets and perhaps language is enough to detonate them. On the other hand, a language may also reverse wars. The present study aims to decipher the role of a language and particularly its mechanics in edifying peace processes. These processes heavily depend on the kind of language negotiators use, its implication and resultantly its outcome. It penetrates the most essential criterion that we employ to measure balance of power notion. How the powerful exerts its will using language and how the weak undergoes suppression. This suppression is viably linked to the power a language carries. Similarly, this power holds the capacity that is needed to setup any peace process. This paper also enlists major conflicts post 9/11 which arose predominantly due to inappropriate usage of language and why some of the most important peace processes around the world either cease or fail. Furthermore, the study will review a few war-like scenarios which were averted with the help of language only. Hence, advocating the irrefutable need of conflict-free language particularly for statesmen around the world.

**Keywords:** Language, Peace, Suppression, Conflict, Statesmen

## **IMPACTS OF TECHNOLOGIES ON THE READING SKILLS OF THE NEW GENERATION**

Ms. Raheela Abro  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Reading is the fundamental element of learning and critical thinking but time to time this form of pursuing knowledge is gradually declining in the current and upcoming young generation. Reason being that the use of technologies is increasing day by day and it has changed the ways of reading which is not inherently a problem, but misuse of technologies is not letting children develop a reading habit. This study is a self-reflection and to reach the results of these study art students with the mindset of collecting instant information through technology were the focal point of this investigation which unfolds the reasons behind lack of reading interest into the new generation. The main reason behind the lack of reading habit among students is parents who give gadgets in their children's hands at a very early age of their learning that's why they engage in unnecessary activities for instance; they spend most of their time on social media which creates barriers for them in developing reading habits because those activities do not allow them to give some of their time in reading as well, because due to excess use of gadgets in childhood they have lost their temperament of concentration which is essential for reading. However, use of technologies has no harm but misuse of technologies and devices keeps them away from reading culture which needs to be controlled by the parents through restricting them to do not use devices in their very early age of learning.

**Keywords:** Reading, Art Students, Technology, Early Age, Young Generation.



# **REDEFINING THE ROLE OF ART EDUCATION IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD TOWARDS A MIND-CENTRIC APPROACH IN ART EDUCATION**

Dr. Umaira Hussain Khan  
(University of Karachi)

## **ABSTRACT:**

The recent advances in the discipline of psychology have revealed a decisive role of non-verbal mental processes in the development of human consciousness. It has been suggested that without a sufficient development in emotional intelligence the best of mental faculties cannot perform at optimal level. These discoveries have paved the way for reconsidering disciplines that focus on emotional education tailors the minds through the use of non-verbal criteria. Art education being a spearheading enterprise in this domain has much more to offer if gauged properly. In order to develop a theory of art education that seeks a directed approach towards meaningful creativity, a few domains are explored. For instance perceptual process of the viewer to see the meaning of art, formal & aesthetic component of art that contribute to the meaning, and the creative source of art that is the mind of the artist. This paper redefines the role of art education in the light of discoveries about the human mind and integrates the existing findings to develop guidelines for a new approach towards teaching art. The principal idea of the paper endorses that a teaching method in art education which is properly corroborated with the emerging knowledge about non-verbal mental process can make the communication of art more effective and sustainable.

**Keywords:** Psychology of art education, Non-verbal, Consciousness, Emotional intelligence, Meaningful creativity, Communication of art.

## **CONCEPT OF PEACE IN THE POETRY OF SHAH LATEEF**

Dr. Muhammad Sher  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Shah Lateef the great poet of Sindhi Language in his poetry has focused on every universal temporal as well as super value of the society. Peace, as most important value of the society, remained dominant in his poetry. Shah Lateef is a mystic poet, and love and peace are the most significant subjects of mysticism. So he focuses on the both on a large scale. He says that love and peace will grow where brotherhood and humanity. Shah Lateef is nature loving poet. He emphasizes not only the peace of person with others, but also peace with nature and divinity. In his universal message he is of the point of view that humanity is very essential for universal peace. Where there is peace there is no place for war and terror. He tries to erase the fear and terror from the human heart. In his poetry he draws a beautiful image of the society, where we can see the peace of mind for people, peace of nature and peace with the eternal being. In this research paper I will excavate the different dimension of the poetry of Shah Lateef; having great appeal for natural as well as personal and universal peace. I also will focus on the great appeal of Shah Lateef; no call for peace of mind that result in the conversion of the universe into heaven. Observing lake of the love and peace between people he says that Birds are in close terms of the love and peace with each other more than the people. In this research paper I will also describe this point with philosophical notations.

**Keywords:** Peace, Mysticism, Humanism, Being, Universal, Nature

# THE CHAMELEON WRITER POSTCOLONIAL LITERATURE AND THE QUESTION OF IDENTITY

Dr. Faisal Nazir and Ms. Lubna Hasan  
(University of Karachi)

## **ABSTRACT:**

Identity has been a central theme in postcolonial literature since the very beginning of this particular form of writing. One of the primary aims of postcolonial literature, it has been argued, is to construct and represent the identity of the writer's community or nation. However, understanding of identity has undergone a major shift through the influence of post structuralism and postmodernism in literary and cultural theory. Identity which was once considered to be uniform and coherent, at least in theory, is now understood as always divided, split, and fissured. Accordingly, postcolonial literature too has been seen as articulating this fissured and split form of identity. In this context, the postcolonial writers are seen as creatively adapting their identity to negotiate the multiple allegiances and conflicting loyalties which the postcolonial world imposes upon them. To represent this experience of adoption and adaptation, the figure of the chameleon has been used to describe the nature of the postcolonial writer and literature. With a chameleon like ability to adapt himself or herself to different situations and conditions, the postcolonial writer is not only able to represent the conflicting aspects of identity but also to use this adaptability as a strategy of survival. This paper argues that this use of the figure of the chameleon for the writer's identity is very different from John Keats's use of the same metaphor for the poet, and through a comparative analysis of the use of this metaphor in Keats's poetic theory and postcolonial theory, the paper debates the appropriateness of this metaphor and the approach it implies in the postcolonial world. The paper argues that while openness and multiplicity are virtues in today's world, they should not be allowed to compromise the deep sense of attachment people have towards their culture and tradition. In this way, the paper contributes to the debate about the conflicting pulls of the global and the local upon literary writers and the general public.

**Keywords:** chameleon; global/local; identity; John Keats; postcolonial

## **ELEMENTS AND EVOLUTION OF STYLE: CHANGES IN SOCIAL “SCIENCES” RESEARCHES AND SCHOLARLY WRITING**

Ms. Noor Us Sabah Tauqeer  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Scholarly writing of today has undergone a change in style and form when compared to its 19<sup>th</sup> century predecessors. It has become more scienticized and is heavily laden with jargon. The stylistic transformations of scholarly, academic, and research writing is the focal point of this paper. It will highlight the differences in style, the manner of approaching a text and/or a writer, and the generally used contemporary idiom in the scholarly writings of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the present day. Two sets of papers from the 19<sup>th</sup> the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be in this paper comparatively analyzed for which the principal method used is textual analysis. The scrutiny of selected papers identifies the symptoms which underline stylistic differences, and also tries to pinpoint where and why the problem of scienticization has taken root. Contemporary papers are devoted to systems due to perhaps surge in formalities, the rapid scienticization of the social sciences, academic pressure to meet a higher regulatory body's requirements, and the need to be distinct as a discipline. Late Victorian obsession with “sanity” is somewhat the precursor to the modern research culture: there is an obsession with scientific proof and hard facts, definitions and order. Thus has the late and comparatively quixotic scholar been cured of his haphazard, chaotic writing through the clinical researches of the present and the prosaic generation? Post-romantic sensibility with its mania for naming the unnamed and finding a cure to everything shares the blame. There has been speculation and discontent expressed in the global community with regard to the current and rapidly evolving research culture as it continues to become more convoluted in the humanities and the social sciences. Whether or not reasoning can be done artistically – at least in terms of literary research – is the principal question this paper will answer.

**Keywords:** Contemporary critical idiom, literary research, writing, stylistic changes, scienticization.

## **FOLK WISDOM AROUND CONFLICT AND PEACE AN ANALYSIS OF PUNJABI POPULAR PROVERBS**

Dr. Anwar Shaheen  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Regarding and promoting peace as a value might be a very ideal pursuit, yet conflict has been a prominent feature of almost all human societies in the historical phase. In Pakistan, in bygone days Sufis preached peace and people followed them faithfully. Then peace used to be a 'holy value', but nowadays it has become. According to equilibrium hypothesis, static and moving equilibriums are two commonly identifiable conditions in societies/systems which struggle to survive, develop and become prominent in certain phases of history. If one judges the province of Punjab in Pakistan, the dialectics between peace and conflict becomes obvious in the past as well as in the present. Immense bloodshed in its history and population comprising martial races are undoubtedly the hallmark of its existence. However, masses endeared peace as a value, too. The same features have been preserved in its popular culture, produced and promoted by the common people. In present day conflict-ridden scenario, it is important to investigate concept of peace in the popular cultures of Pakistan, which mirror the folk mindset. As a component of popular folk literature, proverbial sayings still enjoy validity hence can become a topic of a scientific study to elicit how the people see peace and conflict as two binary concepts. This might help us to make a better understanding of the processes affecting the society at family, community, region and national levels. The proposed study would use popular proverbs and sayings from new primary data from upper and central regions of the Punjab and printed collections as well. The analysis would highlight contexts, meanings and significance of the selected material for peace.

**Keywords:** Popular culture, Punjab, Peace as a value, Proverbs

## **FICTION AND MEDICINE AS METANARRATIVES A POSTMODERN READING OF SAAD SHAFQAT'S BREATH OF DEATH**

Ms. Ayesha Ashraf  
(University of Lahore)

### **ABSTRACT:**

This research explores and demonstrates the relationship between postmodern English fiction and medicine, with reference to the medical thriller novel *Breath of Death*. The setting of the text is based in Karachi, and it is an intriguing tale of a young neurologist Asad Mirza, who writes down his experience of dealing with patients suffering with a mysterious brain illness. The novel is written by Pakistan based writer Saad Shafqat, who is himself a neurologist by profession. The study illustrates the fact that fiction; directly or indirectly, promotes community development and well-being. This study will help to improve the perceptions about reading literature and make it more relevant to the world and create a general awareness in the reader. In the past, many doctors have become fiction writers to impart medical knowledge by recording their own experiences with different patients with various diseases. Saad Shafqat combines medicine in his fiction in order to generate the awareness of ongoing and possible terrorism that the world may face through unconventional ways such as biological threats. The selected text deconstructs the modern division between fiction and medical sciences as both the mediums need language to narrate express and construct or deconstruct. The present study is descriptive and qualitative. The theoretical framework is based on postmodernism, a recent trend in fiction. The study ends with the conclusion, findings and recommendations for future research.

**Keywords:** Postmodernism, Metanarrative, Medical Humanities, Terrorism, English Fiction.

## ALIENATED AMUSEMENTS THE PLEASURES OF OBJECTIVE ENJOYMENT AND POPULAR NARRATIVES

Mr M. Babur Khan Suri  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

In *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*, Nietzsche warns of the coming of the last man, a being whose sole reason of existence is happiness. To each one of Zarathustra's warnings the masses simply reply "we invented happiness", but they can't say it without constantly blinking as if their own happiness makes them uncomfortable. This invention of modern happiness that Nietzsche warns us against has been formulated in Literature in novels like Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, in which ideological control has shifted from that of fear to happiness - an endless pursuit of happiness which is characterized by contentment, security and constant self-adoration. The idea isn't so much against the idea of happiness as it is against the lack of self-contempt. In Nietzsche's words "*The time of the most contemptible human is coming, the one which can no longer have contempt for himself.*" Self-critique, which is here being presented poetically by Nietzsche is, according to this theory, an integral part of what means to be truly happy. Dialectic between contempt and amusement is what is required, perhaps to achieve the state which the Greeks referred to as *Eudaimonia*. For the Greeks this happiness may have been an ethical stance, but in late capitalist society this idea has to be reframed once again as a dialectical formation between, what Robert Pfaller has presented as the objectively constituted notion of an *interpassive* subject beyond the limits of our own enjoying selves, and the realization of the lack of amusement that this objective ritualistic amusement provides us. The narratives presented in popular cultural products, hide this lack and transform the anxiety inducing act of reading, (an act which Derrida refers to as getting your fingers caught in the text) into alienated amusement which Pfaller describes as delegation of enjoyment to an 'other' who enjoys in my place. This delegation performed by the 'Culture Industry' (Adorno and Horkheimer: 1947) for the supposed reader is brought about by the 'commandment to enjoy' (McGowan: 2004).

**Keywords:** Objective Enjoyment, Culture Industry, Interpassivity.

## **PHILOSOPHICAL CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES ‘IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF PAKISTAN’**

Mr. Amjad Sohail  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

This paper attempts to revisit philosophically some of the evolving disciplines of concerns in contemporary social science research in the context of Pakistan. Deficient knowledge of facts, various typologies, and how each discipline should be handled differently in social analytics are among deficient areas of increasing concern in research practice or research exercise. Bias and wrong interpretation of analytical social results (e.g.: hypothetical test results and inadequate training of enumerations or pilot studies takers) are also prevalent.

**Keywords** Philosophy, social-challenges, discourse, dynamics, typology.



# **A RESEARCH STUDY ON THE ROLE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS IN INCREASING TRENDS OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN DISTRICT GHIZAR, GILGAT BALTISTAN**

Dr. Sakina Riaz and Mr. Shafi Sheikh  
(University of Karachi)

## **ABSTRACT:**

When a society suffers through an abundance of problems, the life of a common man is significantly affected. Hence, an organized and healthy lifestyle is only possible if people have good health (physical & mental). Suicide has become a serious social problem around the world. About two thousand people kill themselves each day, 80 people per hour! According to the WHO (2014) report on Preventing suicide “Forty percent of the world’s suicide deaths occur in low and middle -income countries (LAMIC) in Asia “. There is an acknowledgment that social factors, such as socioeconomic position (SEP), play a significant role in shaping suicidal risk in high-income countries but very few studies have been carried out in low and middle income countries to identify the role of socio – economic factor as a contributing factor for suicide.

The aim of this research was to investigate about the socio-economic background as cause of suicides, trends, and method of suicide and to investigate the role of poverty and unemployment. This research is very important in its nature as it aims to understand the problem through social perspective and address its consequences in an Islamic state. Primary Data was collected from the District Ghizar, Gilgit & Baltistan Province of Pakistan. The data was collected from the period 2010 to 2017. In this explanatory research, the researchers have used both qualitative and quantitative methods for data analysis. One hundred and thirteen suicide cases were recorded in the Police Station of the district during the period of 2010-2017. The researchers approached the concerned families and key informants of the community for face to face data collection through interview scheduled and the group discussion. The analysis of the data revealed that in the year 2017 an alarming change was noticed in the suicide mortality rates. About 28 persons who committed suicide used hanging as a method. Data revealed that depression, poverty, job loss, disability due to injury, breakup in relationships, parent-child relationship and non-affordability of paying school fee were identified as the main causes of developing depression or committing suicide in this study.

**Key Words:** Suicide, Socio-Economic Factor, Ghizar, Pakistan.

## **ROLE OF PUBLIC PLACES IN BUILDING COMMUNITY**

Ms. Wajiha Siddiqui  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Using minimal resources, neighborhood parks can be used to effectively build a profound & sense of belonging in middle-class localities. Only minimal social and recreational spaces can be used. It's been observed that communities' desirability of the neighborhood parks is decreasing. This study will explore the expanding possibilities and meaning of 'place-making', which is a collaborative process of different social scientists to reinvent and reimagine public spaces to strengthen communities. This research will explore and opens up to discussions around the empirical gap between the neighborhood parks as designed entity 'public spaces' and as living environment 'public places'. While they are both ontologically same, they both refer to public areas either parks, streets or city. The study is outlined through the structure of physical, environmental, sociological and ethnographical perception. Focusing the interactional, social, and finally the spatial qualities of a public place. The first part of the research will use theories to define space as an interface and magnifies into its association in regards to the social realm, beyond the typical public-private realms, where else examining different paradigm of places. The next part will argue and illustrate the relevance of social cohesion in defining a place and build ongoing evolution. This research will not only inquire a role of the social scientist to have a deeper understanding and to bring more relevance to the design of the environment of the public place. But also as a person who lives in that place to collectively design a neighborhood park to create attachment and ownership and its potential in future transition.

**Keywords:** Space, Place, Place-making, Neighborhood, Social Sustainability

# **DECOMPOSITION OF THE EDUCATION AND WEALTH BASED INEQUALITY IN THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO IN PAKISTAN**

Ms. Nilam Bano  
(University of Karachi)

## **ABSTRACT:**

Every year, around 7 million people die due to the severe consequences of tobacco consumption. Hence, consumption of tobacco is considered as a serious dilemma of today's world due to its adverse effects on health. Low and middle income countries are more inclined towards the consumption of tobacco and related products due to lack of education and awareness as compared to the high income countries. Population of Pakistan is also facing the consequences of tobacco consumption. Consumption of tobacco negatively affects the productivity of human capital and makes them bear the financial burden in term of treatment cost. Highlighting this issue with respect to Pakistan, the present study aims to find out the existing education and wealth based inequality in the consumption of tobacco in Pakistan. Furthermore, the study strives to decompose the factors that are responsible for the existing inequalities in the consumption of tobacco. To execute the objectives of the present study empirical estimation has undertaken utilizing the data of Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey from National Institute of Population Studies for the year of 2012-13. In order to measure the magnitude of inequality among tobacco users, concentration indices have been estimated. Moreover, regression based decomposition analysis has been carried out to identify the responsible factors of tobacco consumption. The finding of the present research illustrates that education is the most significant factor that affect the consumption of Tobacco in Pakistan. People who have completed secondary and higher education and belong from relatively high socioeconomic background are less addicted towards the tobacco usage. On the other hand, high consumption of tobacco is concentrated among those people who are illiterate, less educated and from relatively poor socioeconomic background. Furthermore, wealth index, sanitation and water as a proxy of socioeconomic background of individuals, occupation, place of residence and age are the associated factors that affect the individuals' inclination towards tobacco consumption. Keeping the results of the research in consideration, the study suggests that variety of awareness campaigns must be organized by national and international level. Moreover, the access to secondary and higher education must be ensured in rural areas as well so that masses can understand the negative consequences of tobacco. These policy implications would be helpful to curb the issue of tobacco consumption in Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Pakistan, tobacco, concentration index, decomposition analysis, socioeconomic background

## **DETERMINANTS OF INFLATION IN SAUDI ARABIA A TIME SERIES ANALYSIS**

Syed Immad Uddin Hussani  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Inflation itself is a very serious and harmful problem for the economic growth of any country. And without eliminating inflation from the economy not a single country can grow in term of GDP of the economy. So as far as the importance of the study of the determinants of inflation is concerned, this study examine the relationship of inflation with Money supply, Real effective exchange rate, Population, fuel exports, GDP for Saudi Arabia during the period of 1980-2015. For analyzing the effects of inflation in Saudi Arabia OLS estimation is used. Studies suggest that their relationship of real exchange rate, and population are negatively but significantly related with inflation. Further, concluded that inflation is positively related with money supply, because whenever the government tries to increase money supply through printing of money, it creates inflation and gives a negative effect on the economy. Whereas, if money is generated through a proper channel, it never creates a burden on any economy. The Study suggests the government of Saudi Arabia should raise the taxes to finance development and non-development expenditure instead of increase in money supply.

**Keywords:** Inflation, money supply, population, OLS, time series, Saudi Arabia

## **SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL SYSTEM & REHABILITATION OF CHILD LABOUR IN PAKISTAN**

Dr. Tayyaba Zarif, Dr. Safia Urooj and Mr. Ali Nawaz Palh  
(Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, SBA and University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Socialization is a dynamic process which consists of many multidimensional integrated trends, phenomena, challenge & issues. Developing countries are facing diversity of challenges & issues of social setup specially those communities that are living in the margins of society. In this situation child labour is one of severe prevailing problems. Even though globalization has reduced it to some extent, still it exists in the Asia region which has a big pool of child labourers. Factually child labour is uncontrolled in Pakistan as well. Keeping in view there is a need of sustainable Social System for rehabilitation of child labour like schooling system. In Pakistan for sustainable system there are many centres at national level working for rehabilitation of working children and Bait-ul-Mal is providing different kinds of funding. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has been established with the vision: *“the provision of education at the door step of every poor child of Pakistan.”* This schooling system is acting as a Sustainable System of society. The primary objective of this study was to explore the said schooling system in Pakistan generally and in Sindh particularly. The current research was exploratory and has mixed approach methodology. Primary and Secondary data was collected. Secondary data was collected from reports, available documents, and statistical resources while primary data was collected from focus groups of child laborers by interview and from the staff of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal schools about its performance and effectiveness. The population of study was the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal schools of Sindh while Hyderabad & Shaheed Benazirabad was selected as a sample by convenient random sampling. The data was analysed statistically & by theme analysis. The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal schooling system is struggling to some level. The study recommends that there is need of effective & sustainable system for rehabilitation of child laborers.

**Keywords:** Sustainable system; rehabilitation; Schooling; child labor.

## **GLOBALIZATION A CHALLENGE OR OPPORTUNITY FOR PAKISTAN**

Dr. Zeba Iftikhar and Mr. Hamid Murtaza  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Globalization is the process of increasing cross border interaction between peoples, companies and governments. Roots of globalization date back to the age of colonization. Stages of globalization are: colonization, industrial globalization, modern stage globalization, and postmodern stage globalization possible reasons of globalization include low feed cost, doubling of data in decades instead of centuries, increased international security and an increase in direct foreign investment. Resolving problems of climate change and marine territory Conflict Sea issues like (South China Sea issue) the world needs global cooperation. There are many types of Globalization such as political, economic, social and cultural forms of globalization. This research paper aims to discuss the challenges and the opportunities of globalization using a case study of local people of Pakistan. This study examines two opinions: as globalization a challenge or an opportunity for Pakistan. This survey is conducted using ten interconnected research questions addressing the local views of the Pakistani community on globalization. The study includes interviews and document analysis. A sample of multi stake holders including (teachers, students, businessmen, government and formers) will be selected through a pre-structured interview schedule using purposive and random techniques for primary data. The possible findings of the study may be in favor of opportunities of globalization. The findings of the study may help businessmen and the government of Pakistan to develop new techniques to make globalization more effective in next decade for the benefit of Pakistan.

**Keywords:** globalization, challenge, opportunity, Pakistan

## **NEXUS BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY AND INCOME INEQUALITY IN PAKISTAN**

Ms. Rabia Kanwal  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between educational inequality and income inequality in Pakistan, by using time series data from 1987 to 2013. OLS Regression and Causality test were performed to find out this effect. Moreover, the result shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between Educational Inequality and Income Inequality. Other variables like GDP, Government Expenditure on Education and Poverty are negative but significantly related with Educational Inequality. The study suggests that government has to increase the spending on education to reduce the educational inequality from the economy. Income inequality also reduces when government has to increase the employment level in the country. Furthermore, if government is working on both policies at same time, it eliminates both inequalities from the country. And it will be beneficial for the country and economic growth as well.

**Keywords:** Educational Inequality, Income Inequality, Pakistan, Poverty, Government Expenditure on Education.

## **THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON ADOLESCENT IN PAKISTAN**

Ms. Aymen Sahar  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Social media refers to the means of interactions with the people, in which they create profiles on different websites, posting their personal stuff, commenting on each other's posts, interacting with friends and family. It plays a vital role in our daily lives. Social media is itself a very wide platform for people to discuss their issues but now a day people are using social sites adversely, where the majority of users are adolescents.

The purpose of this study is to identify the negative impacts of social websites on our young generation, which has become very important to figure out. The main results of the study show that people who are using these networking sites very frequently are negatively affected and having various type of illnesses such as anxiety, depressions, stress and internet addiction disorder etc. This research clearly shows that social media is one of the main causes of these diseases in our youngsters.

This study suggests that the health threat on current generation because of the social networking sites was found that it was very high. Lastly the paper provides the analysis of the law and privacy of using these websites. It shows that how users socialize on the sites.

**Keywords:** Social media, Networking sides, Adolescents, Depression, Stress, Anxiety, Addiction.



## **DOES FINANCIAL GLOBALIZATION INFLUENCE EXCHANGE RATE: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN?**

Dr. Rummana Zaheer and Ms. Saman Hussain  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Financial globalization is rightly said to be amongst the key players for reshaping economic competition around the world. It does not only pull up the growth in a country but also cause spillovers globally through affecting asset prices and enhancing mobility of currency. Emerging economies of the world like Pakistan are observed more investment oriented than saving. This is the effect of foreign financing activities that such investment constraints are aggravated by praising real exchange rate along influencing economic benefits and investment activities resultantly an adverse growth phenomenon as observed in long run. Pakistan has been found very eager to be the part of globally integrated regions and also involved in magnetizing the foreign investment inflows. The present study aims to investigate the relationship between financial globalization and real exchange rate leading to sustainable economic development in Pakistan. For the purpose annual time series, data is taken here to be tested empirically for the time period of 1975 to 2017. The findings of study are also supported by theoretical and empirical literature to have a significant and positive association between financial globalization and real exchange rate in Pakistan. However, its impact on development in the long run is not positively significant.

**Keywords:** financial globalization, real exchange rate, foreign direct investment, interest rate, economic growth, capital flows.

## **EXPRESSIVE ARTS TECHNIQUES INTERVENTION FOR LOW SELF-ESTEEM MANAGEMENT AND DEPRESSION – A CASE STUDY**

Mr. Wakqas Khalid Ally, Mr. Yousaf Khan and Dr. Zainab F. Zadeh  
(Bahria University, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The focus of the study was to determine effects of expressive arts techniques intervention for low self-esteem management and depression using Eclectic therapy which encompassed a gestalt approach, in exploring how a person feels in the here and now, rather than trying to identify past events that led to these feelings. The client was a 32 years male, who got recently divorced, and is a pilot in a private airlines; currently undergoing conversion training from ATR aircraft to Boeing. In view of the theoretical background / literature review, it was hypothesized that there would be a significant relationship between expressive arts techniques intervention and low self-esteem management including management of depression. The study was quantitative in nature, wherein; self-esteem level of client was assessed using Self-Esteem Scale (SES) by Rifai (1999) and depression by applying Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS<sub>21</sub>, 1995) – Urdu Version; pre and post intervention of Expressive Arts techniques. The format was an 8 weeks (1 hour per session/ per week) counseling sessions in which complementary treatments (writing, art work, poetry etc) were provided in an intensive format. A positive shift in his mental health was observed with respect to presenting problems and behavioral management through these effective interventions. Post intervention results confirm significant improvement in self-esteem and depression management. The results imply that low self-esteem and depression were considerably improved as a result of expressive arts techniques intervention. Therefore, maintaining and facilitating in maintaining appropriate self-esteem by using appropriate expressive arts techniques intervention significantly alters low self-esteem and reduces depression.

**Keywords** Expressive Arts Therapy, Eclectic therapy, Self-esteem, Depression

# **SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN BALUCHISTAN: ESSENTIALS FOR POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT**

Dr. Siraj Bashir Baloch  
(University of Baluchistan, Quetta)

## **ABSTRACT:**

The article argues a number of characteristics of social work, broad community practice movements, and essentials for political engagement in local communities in Baluchistan. Drawing on secondary data and the author's observations and research on community development in Baluchistan, it highlights a significant question: Do social workers practice in local communities generally, and particularly through political engagement? The analysis shows broad community practice movements in Baluchistan and argues that social workers and their profession are almost absent in local communities, and when they are so engaged, most of them do not engage politically. In view of local communities' backgrounds and people's depressed situations, the vital need for social workers to engage politically in community practice is discussed. These are as follows: holding to values social work practice with communities, accessing and gaining acceptance, awareness-raising and capacity building, challenging manipulative and oppressive community power structures, and making sure sustainable community development. In conclusion, it is argued that to successfully address these essentials, social work may need to change its non-political and non-religious unbiased stand, where suitable. In many conditions, social workers need to focus on the profession's basic values and principles and keenly engage with local politics and power structures so as to improve the living conditions of people and local communities in Baluchistan.

**Keywords:** Social work, political engagement, Baluchistan, local-level communities, and community development

**A RESEARCH STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
PROBLEMS OF OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN:  
A CASE OF KARACHI**

Mr. Irfan Ghaffar  
(University of Karachi)

**ABSTRACT:**

The aim of this study is to find out the socio-economic problems of out of school children and to know the reasons which make them out of school. This research study focuses how the different cultural practices become the factor for increasing the ratio of out of school children and to see the interest of out of school children for getting education. The research examines the impact of out of school children on society and also aims at analyze the contribution of non-governmental organizations. For this purpose, non-probability convenience sampling technique will be used to select the children between the ages from 10 to 18 years. The findings of this research study may help the policy makers, the national and international organizations which are working on controlling the ratio of out of school children.

**Keywords:** Out of School Children, Socio-Economic Problems, Education, Cultural Practices, Basic Rights.

## **EUROPEAN UNION POLICY TOWARDS KASHMIR ISSUE: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

Dr. Muhammad Ali and Dr. Arif Khan  
(University of Karachi & Federal Urdu University of Arts Science & Technology)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The purpose of this research paper is to provide the historical background of the Kashmir issue and to examine the role of the EU in resolving this human dilemma. Moreover, this study also aims to identify the main obstacles which hinder the smooth functioning of 'Peace and Reconciliation' in South Asia. Adopting qualitative methods, the paper is divided into three sections; the first part focuses on the brief but comprehensive back-ground of research problems; the second part deals with how the EU's path might offer lessons for India and Pakistan; while a summary of findings is discussed in the last section of the study.

It is expected that the results of this study would not only facilitate the scholars and experts of political science and historians, but it would be also a massive contribution to the field of South Asian studies, making is beneficial to students. It is my hope that this study makes an impressive contribution to literature on South Asian and European studies and fills the gaps which are missing in the previous studies.

**Keywords:** European Union (EU), *Kashmir South Asia* Socio Economic Development, India and Pakistan

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS COPING  
AND INNER PEACE REFLECTED THROUGH REDUCED  
PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AMONG PARENTS OF  
CHILDREN WITH DOWN SYNDROME**

Ms. Warisha Qahhar and Ms. Ziasma Haneef Khan  
(University of Karachi)

**ABSTRACT:**

There is growing body of research on religious coping serving as a key variable for enhancing psychological states of inner peace and mental stability. Hence the objective of this present research is to study the relationship of religious coping with inner peace and mental stability in terms of reduced level of psychological distress in parents of children with Down syndrome. A sample of 200 adults parenting a Down syndrome child completed the self-administered Urdu version of “Brief Religious Coping Scale” (Pargament et al., 2000) and “Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS)” (Lovibond and Lovibond,1995). It was hypothesized that there would be an inverse relationship between Positive religious coping and Psychological distress and positive relationship between Psychological distress and Negative religious coping in parenting a child with Down syndrome. Through group application of the Pearson Product Moment Correlation the results showed that Positive religious coping yielded significant negative relationship with depression, anxiety and stress ( $r = -.53, -.45, -.34$ );  $p < .01$ ) and negative religious coping yielded significant positive relationship with depression ( $r = .43, .43, .38$ ); ( $p < .01$ ) in parents of children with Down syndrome. These findings strongly imply that stronger connection with a deity figure is a strong tool for bringing, developing and enhancing the much needed inner peace and mental stability for taking care of children with special need. Therefore parents or caregivers could be educated with the effective use of coping through religion as a means of dealing with distress level automatically experienced during the care of their child with special needs.

**Keywords:** Religious coping, psychological distress, inner peace

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND EMERGING TRENDS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG RECOVERED AND RELAPSED ADULTS

Ms. Rabia Hanif and Ms. Rabia Riaz  
(University of Karachi)

### ABSTRACT:

**Background:** The current crisis of substance abuse in Pakistan has increased challenges to mental health professionals and society. Meanwhile, 6.7 million users and 4.2 abusers were identified through UNODC survey report in 2014.

**Objective:** This study seeks to examine the demographic profile and emerging trends of substance abuse among active and recovered adults with history of substance abuse in Karachi.

**Setting:** Data ( $n=300$ ,  $M_{age} = 30.34$ ,  $SD= 8.933$ ), were collected from eight (08) different non-governmental, private organizations and narcotic anonymous (NA) groups through non-random convenient sampling. An age range of sample included 18-64 years with different educational and socioeconomically backgrounds. Sample was further sub-divided into two groups; active substance abusers (under treatment) and recovered from substance use disorder (under recovery) respectively.

**Measures:** Self-developed questionnaire was administered to have in-depth information regarding demographics and history of drug use/abuse among adult participants; residents of Karachi, Pakistan.

**Outcome:** A high percentage of unemployed (54.7%), unmarried (57.7%), middle born (51.3%), belonging to middle socioeconomic status (61.7%), and nuclear family system (57.7%) with qualification of below matric (30%) were identified. Majority of the sample reported marijuana as their first exposure to drugs. Moreover, heroin abuse was found to be the chief reason for treatment seeking. Among the drug intake methods; smoking was marked as the most convenient method.

**Conclusions:** These results provide preliminary evidences for the growing problem of SA in our society. This exploratory data also aims to target policy makers and concerned authorities to take robust action on an urgent and consistent basis.

**Keywords:** substance abuse, relapse, recovery, narcotic anonymous (NA), Karachi.

**ASSOCIATION AMONG FACEBOOK ADDICTION,  
LIFE SATISFACTION, AND GRATITUDE:  
A CORRELATION STUDY**

Ms. Aisha R.A  
(University of Karachi)

**ABSTRACT:**

During the last decade, the use of social media has grown to such an extent that it has triggered researchers' interest in investigating this phenomenon and its impact on every day human behavior and motives. The most popular website of social media is Facebook is used extensively and leads to addiction. There are various studies which have revealed that Facebook addiction is a condition that causes several psychological and emotional problems. It can make young people over evaluate and criticize themselves and their issues as well. Eventually, people who excessively use Facebook are likely to think that other people lead happier lives than theirs which tends to make them feel that life is unjust and they show less gratitude and satisfaction with their own life. The current study was essentially attempted to analyze the relationship between Facebook addiction, life satisfaction and gratitude, and to envision that gender plays role on Facebook addiction. Questionnaires were administered to students of University of Karachi on Oct. 10 till Oct. 29, 2017. The sample consisted of (n=184) participants with a mean age of twenty two years by using Bergen Facebook addiction scale (BFAS), and The Satisfaction with Life Scale, and The Gratitude Questionnaire-Six Item Form (GQ-6). SPSS 16 version was used for statistical analysis. Significant negative correlation was found between Facebook addiction and life satisfaction ( $r = -.228$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) and significant negative correlation of Facebook addiction with gratitude ( $r = -.328$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) was also hypothesized. Additionally, the findings prove that there is a significant gender difference in Facebook addiction ( $p < 0.05$ ). On the basis of present results, it can be concluded that findings supported the research hypothesis: a significant association was found between variables and male students consume more time to use Facebook as compared to female students. These findings are in accordance with the previously published studies of other authors in the field of social networking psychology.

**Keywords:** Facebook addiction, Life satisfaction, Gratitude, Social networking



## **EFFECT OF MEDIA INFORMATION ON PERSONAL OPINIONS AND PERCEPTION**

Prof. Dr. Qudsia Tariq and Ms. Aisha Jahangir  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

In our culture, the communications media hold an influential place in disseminating information, forming attitudes, and motivating behavior. Technological advances are increasing the role of the media and its capacity to shape public opinion. The more our culture has moved away from acceptance of objective truth, the more it has moved toward the culture of opinions. Each day, newspapers give us a diet of opinions. Talk shows on television have turned the sharing of opinions into a national pastime. Editors and talk show hosts strive to give us a range of opinions that stretch from one end of the spectrum to another. The purpose of present study was to investigate the effect of this information on indirect personal perceptions and opinion formations of today's youth. The sample of research was selected from University of Karachi, comprising of 174 participants (87 males & 87 females). The age range of participants was 19-25 years. It was very interesting to learn from the findings that after viewing news clipping 80% of the participants immediately changed their opinion considering it to be more credible and rejected their own point of view.

**Keywords:** Media, Opinions, Perceptions, Credible

**EDUCATION SECTOR AND YOUTH BULGE OF PAKISTAN:  
NEXT VICTIM OF TERRORISM AND EXTREMISM IN  
A GLOBALIZED ENVIRONMENT**

Mr. Ayaz Khan  
(University of Karachi)

**ABSTRACT:**

Globalization has affected the education sector of Pakistan differently because of its peculiar and diverse security challenges. An extremely cunning and hostile enemy exists in the east who always stages all kind of clandestine operations against Pakistan. On the western border, Afghanistan has always remained a source of instability for Pakistan. US policy failures in Afghanistan and *do more* demand by Trump administration from Pakistan without acknowledging its sacrifices are a matter of concern. To retain their national interests transition co-forces are using fifth generation asymmetric warfare in this region. Almost all the segments of our society got affected by worst kind of terrorism and extremism in the last fifteen years and the current target is our youth and *educational institutes*. According to the recent National Human Development Report published in May 2018, Pakistan has the largest percentage of youth ever recorded in its history. 64 percent of the total population is below the age of 30 while 29 percent is between the ages of 15 and 29 years. This youth bulge has critical implications for Pakistan because if not groomed and directed in the right direction, it will create internal implosion. Our enemy precisely identified our centers of gravity and attacked it with numerous means. Be it the Safora Ghot Karachi massacre of forty three innocent unarmed people by Saad Aziz - an Institute of Business Administration (IBA) Karachi graduate or the inhuman killing of human rights activist Sabeen Mahmood by the same man; the IS-indoctrinated and affiliated medical student Noreen Leghari's case or the recent failed attempt on the MQM leader Khawaja Izharul Hassan by a Karachi University graduate, the incessant reality for Pakistani anti-terrorism strategists is that the extremists and terrorists have succeeded in infiltrating modern education institutions and the

youth is being indoctrinated with the toxic ideology of the terrorists. With the defeat of the IS in Syria and Iraq the influx of militants to Pakistan could continue that could further complicate the situation. The methodologies of targeting our youth is multifaceted, complex and are prepared from structural, as well as micro-level conditions like state repression, endemic conflict, entrenched corruption, elite impunity, social fragmentation, cultural threat narratives, low literacy levels, poverty, unemployment, identity crisis, personal glory/fame and social networks. Extremism is a mindset where only a single truth is considered to be valid. It is the antithesis of liberalism. Education is the carrier of liberal values, it is the natural enemy of extremism because it enriches and broadens the mind, enables one to entertain a thought without necessarily accepting it, and creates willingness to live in a society that is democratic, pluralistic, and diverse. Educational institutes are the backbone of societal development and it would be the worst-case scenario if these might have polluted with extremist ideologies. We want our universities and colleges to be integrated communities where all staff and students are safe and where free and open debate can take place. In order to eradicate the menace of extremism and terrorism from our youth, security managers will have to devise an effective monitoring mechanism of religious seminaries targeting our youth in colleges and universities. There is dire need to promote *ideological security* on the part of youngsters to deal with the emerging situation. Pakistan also needs to fight extremism and terrorism on military, political as well as social front. Otherwise, the enemy can ruin our youth with its toxic ideology of terror and tyranny.

**Keywords:** Impact of globalization on education sector of Pakistan, Extremism in Pakistani youth.

## **ROLE OF SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN GROWTH OF THE ECONOMY**

Dr. Sadaf Mustafa  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Importance of the Small Medium Enterprises sector cannot be overemphasized in the industrial development of a country. 90% of all the enterprises in Pakistan consisting of Small Medium Enterprises and 80% labor force is employed in non-agriculture sector Small Medium Enterprises are sharing annually 40% to GDP of the country (SMEDA). However playing huge part in the development of the country Small Medium Enterprises are still encountering some perilous pitfalls and the survival of the Small Medium Enterprises is getting harder. Now the economic system of the country has been converted from the production based to knowledge-based economy. The review of the previous results point out that the twenty first century is the era of technological and intellectual capital and it has added the ultimate importance in the knowledge-based economy. Currently, the economy is based on knowledge and intellectual capital. Therefore, it is difficult for Small Medium Enterprises in Pakistan to transform and acquire the concept and applications of intellectual capital in order to counter and mitigate the emerging economics problems.

**Keywords:** Small Medium Enterprises, Knowledge Based Economy, Employment, GDP, Export.

## **TIME SERIES ANALYSIS OF FISCAL POLICY ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (HD) OF PAKISTAN**

Ms. Hareem Fatima  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

This study attempts to find out the impact of public expenditure on human development (HDI) in Pakistan. For this purpose data was taken from the World Bank, 26 consecutive years i.e. from the year 1990 to year 2015. OLS Regression was performed to find out this effect. Moreover, the result indicated that there was a negative and significant relationship between HDI and government expenditure whereas; a positive and significant relationship existed between HDI and economic growth. Other variables like GDP and exports have a positive and significant effect but imports have a negative relationship in context of human development. This study suggests that the Government should promote the wellbeing of peoples by increasing human development because its lead to increase exports that may increase the economic growth of the country.

**Keywords:** fiscal policy, public expenditure, human development, economic growth

## **LET ME WORK PLEASE: A PERSUASIVE ARTICLE FOR EXTENSION IN RETIREMENT AGE**

Ms. Maryam Hanif Ghazi  
(Muhammad Ali Jinnah University, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Worldwide life expectancy level has increased due to number of strategies taken into action. But retirement age in many countries is still the same, making retired community prone to face Psychological and Physical Health issues. Retirement sometimes brings the joy of being able to live life without burden but most of the time it affects family relations, psychological and physical health negatively. Older persons are among the major marginalized, disenfranchised citizens worldwide, yet this group has generally been ignored in the community psychology literature. This article has attempted to draw the field's attention to the sensitive topic of retirement age extension with relation to intervention concepts that are familiar to community psychologists. A main theme of the article is that community psychology can play a vital role in producing the conceptual shifts needed to change societal attitudes towards aging and retirement. Present study aimed to probe effects of retirement on psychological health, physical health and family relations with reference to studies conducted from 2005 to 2017. This study determines to observe effects of retirement which can further help to design strategies to prevent issues related to retirement or it can advocate increment in retirement age. Findings strongly suggest that increase in retirement age will lead to overall benefits to community and individual near to retirement age. Factors which were identified to support extension in retirement age are: later marriages and late entrance in parenthood, low savings, high productivity at older age, negative impact on cognition of early retirees and elderly, low family support and more people which are dependent on earner.

**Keywords:** extension in retirement, ageing in Pakistan, psychological and physical health of retirees

## **FOSTERING INTERNATIONALIZATION AND QUALITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION A PERSPECTIVE IN LINKING WITH CORPORATE SECTOR**

Ms. Nida Masroor and Dr. Muhammad Asim  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The study aims to determine the factors that serve as barriers in achieving the defined goals and objectives of a business school. The Higher Education Commission (HEC) - Pakistan established in 2002 is actively playing its role in building knowledge-based economy by improving the quality of education at Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and thus facilitating them on a self-driven basis towards Socio-Economic Development. Business schools are specialized units aimed to deliver quality education and shaping and producing the future leadership to provide competent professionals to the industry. The business graduates are expected to cater the industry in multiple roles such as entrepreneurs, employees, researchers etc. The essential role and establishment of Office of Research, Innovation & Commercialization (ORIC) in universities is a strategic move towards achievement of the above objectives. During the past few years, there is a significant increase in number of workshops, sessions, conferences, exhibitions and business plan competitions organized by the universities. Bridging up the gap between higher education and corporate sector by means of adopting such strategies defines the successful role of HEIs. In view of the increasing number of business schools and the continuous outflow of business graduates it seems imperative to assess, analyze and capitalize their impact and potentials towards the growth of economy. The unemployment ratio reflects this fact that amongst other disciplines, a significant portion of the business graduates remain unabsorbed in the corporate sector. Despite the efforts and initiative undertaken by various stakeholders such as Government of Pakistan (GoP), HEC and other institutions, limited growth in SME's sector, inadequate R & D, and insufficient entrepreneurial urge and efforts, the result and expectations assumed are yet to blossom. The study will help understand the problems faced by organizations in general and for business graduates in particular. The study shall also try to uncover the factors that restrict the accessibility of students to the market as employees or entrepreneurs. It shall also assist the policy makers in devising policy keeping in view the market demands, level of quality attained by universities, their involvement with the corporate sector and in turn the requirements and need of the industry to keep both the parties at par in the fluctuating and contemporary era.

**Keywords:** Higher Education, Socio-economic growth, Secondary education

## EUROPEAN UNION'S ROLE IN THE SYRIAN CRISIS

Dr. Shaista Shaheen Zafar  
(University of Karachi)

### ABSTRACT:

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union that is spread largely in Europe. Owing to its size, economic prowess and international standing, the EU is considered a new power center in a world with increasingly multipolar characteristics. Yet, when compared to the US, a country of continental proportions, the EU cannot be defined as a state or as a super state. It is but a unique association of twenty eight sovereign nation-states which have willingly given up some of their sovereign functions to the supranational institutions of the Union. However, the objective to enable the EU to speak with a single voice on the global stage could not be fulfilled. The domestic response in member states is an important factor in their respective positions on the crisis. The Syrian conflict continues to have devastating and terrible impacts not only for its people but also on the whole region, through the flows of migrants, the intensifying of political and sectarian disputes and the proliferation of terrorism. The Syrian region being engulfed in conflict and instability coupled with the close proximity of the Middle East to Europe, justified Europe's fears of the region posing a significant threat to its security. The lack of consensus among its member states hinders the formulation of an effective and consistent EU policy on the Syrian crisis. Yet, the effect of the Syrian crisis engulfs the EU member states as defined by terrorist acts, large movements of the masses, and the impact of the refugee crisis in the EU's relations with Turkey. The responses of the member states have been varied, with some members adopting radically different positions. Britain has been reluctant to accept refugees, is opposed to military intervention and has instead had to deal with internal issues with its relationship with the EU. Germany too, has traditionally been reluctant to become involved militarily abroad. However, unlike in Britain, Germany has had a relatively welcoming attitude towards refugees although, the support for such a policy has somewhat waned. France has been willing to engage militarily but has limited influence among global powers. This disunity resulted in a complete lack of influence from European states, collectively or individually, on the outcomes of events in the Syrian war. This lack of influence will be further supplemented as the United Kingdom rescinds its membership of the EU.

**Keywords:** European Union, Syria, Common Foreign Security Policy, Arab Spring, Peace building



## **EUROPEAN UNION ROLE IN POST 9/11 AFGHANISTAN**

Ms. Ambreen Sikander  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Since the fall of Taliban Government in Afghanistan in 2001, the European Union has a long-term role and commitment towards the Afghan government and Afghanistan. The focal area of EU members is to develop the country's institutions, train Afghan security forces, and help its government in rebuilding and reconstruction in order to make it a sustainable state. The EU with Afghan authorities is providing assistance to fight against terrorism, combat corruption, empower positive monetary development, reduce poverty, address human rights issues and work together for strong political and security stability. The EU must now take an influential position in this regard. Its assistance will be imperative in helping Afghanistan become financially stable and self-dependent to decrease dangers. To achieve this task, The EU will need to invest more in the country and convince other big players to follow suit. Being a major stakeholder in the prosperity of Afghanistan, the European Union cannot leave the country to the mercy of its tribes. If the effort to stabilize Afghanistan does not succeed, the country will once again become a key area for Afghan fundamentalists and a launching pad for attacks against the US, Europe and rest of the world. Leaving Afghans to their misfortunes would be unethical, as the US and Europe assumed responsibility for Afghan welfare when they expelled the Taliban government in 2001. The European Union and United States (EU-US) long-haul planning towards the South Asian region is required. Everything is not lost in Afghanistan; there is still hope that stability will come to this war-torn nation. The successful journey towards harmony and peace should be driven by Afghans and owned by Afghan; however, the dynamic help of the local and of the European Association is pivotal.

**Keywords:** Taliban, EU, Stakeholder, South Asian region

## **RACIAL SUPREMACISM & GLOBALIZATION NEED FOR REVITALIZATION THROUGH ENGLISH LITERATURE**

Ms. Yumna Khatoon

(Federal Urdu University of Arts and Science Technology, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

“Every human is like all other humans, some other humans, and no other human.”(Clyde Kluckhohn 2001)

Globalization has produced traumatic and violent changes with the expansion of Western industrial societies into non-western world through Colonialism and Imperialism these are changes are responsible for rationing “Racial Supremacist” in different regions of the world that pit human beings against human beings. The belief that some races are superior to others has a deep history in Western societies dating back to ancient Greek philosopher such as Plato (427-347 B.C), Hippocrates (460-377 B.C) and Aristotle (384-322 B.C). One of the earliest Swedish scientists Carlos Linnaeus in 1758 constructed a taxonomy that divided human beings into four races. Three major theoretical approaches have been used to examine globalization: Modernization theory, Dependency theory and World-Systems theory that ascribed the ideology of racism itself. Racism promotes negatives consequences such as depopulation, deculturation and disintegration of social communities and in some cases, Ethnocide and Genocides. This led to political oppression in form of slavery in Africa, Egypt and Brazil up to heinous barbaric butchery of millions of Jews as sacrificial animal by Nazi Racist ideology in 1930s headed by Adolf Hitler. English Literature thus becomes the vehicle which helps us and opens up new vistas of thought and perspectives to highlight and to stop the glaring effects of Societal Retardation, Inequality and Repression by Racism. The issue has been discussed in English Literature being the biggest hurdle in the way of promotion of Peace, Order, Harmony and Social Stability. “Great literature is the prize of ceaseless toil” (Horace-Ars Poetica) of scholars and intellectuals whose inestimable conducting elements enlightened good taste to instruct mankind as in Swift’s words “to vex the world rather than divert it.” The research paper focuses on to analyzing, evaluating and making co-relationship between concept of peace and society.

**Keywords:** Racism, Imperialism, Colonialism, Cultural Diversity, English Literature.

## **ROLE OF WESTERN LITERATURE IN PROMOTING PEACE**

Mr. Muhammad Hanif Ansari

(Haji Abdullah Haroon Govt. College, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

“Words are pretext. It is the inner bond that’s draws one person to another not the words.’ (Rumi) The relation of man to society is sui generis. Society is elemental to commence and continue. Individuals are surrounded by social forces of culture, heredity and environment. Human behaviour is too complex and too rich to be captured. No field is better equipped to meet the changes and challenges of society and cultural diversity than literature to understand human behavior. Literature is the sum of all learned ways of living which represents simultaneous order. i.e. “historical timelessness” to show real “sense of consciousness”. That has been carried out by scholars, writers, philosophers, intellectuals, social scientists, anthropologists and linguists. They make us to speculate over “Acclimatization” and “Enculturation” to examine physical, mental and moral variations through literary contributions or literature. The idea of social justice, peace and harmony is the force behind “social change” from time to time. When people find existing social order faulty, oppressive, exploitative with internal discussion and aggressions they raise the demand for social justice and peace to live in unity, harmony and ordered state. To produce this state no force is more potent than the force of literature i.e. drama, novels, plays, poetry, and fiction. The great writers and reformers had played their parts and are playing it to intensify individual’s identity to ‘Trust thyself’ as a self- reliant man with full vigor of optimism and heroic magnitude to discover new values of learning. To make the world the dream of Shelley as ‘Millennium’. The rules of perceiving, interpreting and imparting from the very basis of writer’s ‘conscious filters’ of seeing the world from certain angle and through certain color to find salvation of souls and peace for “racked spirits’. What Wordsworth calls, ‘Bring with you a heart that watches and receives?’ (lyrical ballad) Intellectuals in their creative and critical writings point out that how absurd it is to preach religion, peace, tolerance and happiness among homeless poverty stricken people having sense of insecurity, pessimism, depression, dejection, instability and uncertainty. In the midst of situation “Homo Homini Lupus”(Plautus) writers are applying new techniques in literature to bring awareness to tear off walls of apathy and isolation to bring in peace, security, generosity, tranquility, compassion, reverence and Love as “Amor Vincit Omnia” (Chaucer) to make society nobler and better. The expansion of horizons is the aim of all literature i.e. to instruct and to delight (Horace) in the hands of warblers who can make “truth, beauty”. (Keats) The research paper aims to analyses, evaluate, two co-relationships between the concepts of peace and society.

**Keywords:** Literature, Peace, Individual, Society.

## **ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION; A REVIEW OF CHALLENGES, CHARACTERISTICS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Dr. Irfan Hameed  
(Iqra University, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Graduates from business schools are out numbering jobs. There is a strong need to influence individuals in starting business ventures to be self-employed and generate job opportunities for other counter parts. This research paper presents the challenges being faced by the entrepreneurs. The role of entrepreneurship education in developing necessary skills with only one aim i.e. “Start your own Business”. Seven characteristics have been identified leading to strong entrepreneurial drive. The third phase is about business incubation, the support system for fresh entrepreneurs. Saudi Arabia embarks the transition from conventional economy into a knowledge-based economy through BADIR Program for Technology Incubators. This implies improving the national innovation capacity and developing an ecosystem for technopreneurship.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship Education, Competitiveness, BADIR program, Risk-taking Propensity, Technopreneurship, Business Incubators.

## **LEARN CHINESE TO AMASS THE PERK OF CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)**

Ms. Nighat Moin  
(Indus University, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The world economies have six planned economic corridors and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is one of its kinds. CPEC is stated as a flagship project and requires steady execution. The copious up-gradation is crucial especially under the umbrella of establishment of industrial zones in the district namely Special Economic Zones (SEZ) which is comprised of thirty SEZ in which the federal government of Pakistan allotted 9,300 hectares of tax-exempt land to China for an industrial zone. Pakistan needs reduction in poverty and unemployment and CPEC will provide local population the job openings and is also expected to enhance entrepreneurship in youth of Pakistan.

This article focuses on the importance of the learning of Chinese language to facilitate the flow of CPEC projects and highlights how trade and relationships can be promoted further with the commonality of languages. The language barriers between Chinese and local nationals of Pakistan are significant deterrent to trade between China and Pakistan, therefore; it is the need of the time to learn Chinese and fulfill the Human Resources requirements for the industrial zone. This gives Pakistan significant potentials of promising future and immense connection to endow an effective crew for development purposes to make the local population capable of getting positions. The ultimate need is to train and equip youth for the new era of Pakistan economy.

**Keywords:** CPEC, Chinese Language, Trade, Employment.

## **JUDICIAL ACTIVISM IN PAKISTAN**

Syed Jazib Shamim  
(Iqra University, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Judicial activism is a broader term used to define the process of judicial review i.e. a constitutional power vested with the superior courts to adjudicate on the constitutionality of a law, statute, administrative action, constitutional provision or an amendment. The power of judicial review is exercised worldwide by the superior courts as it is a strong legal tool in the hands of the judiciary to make ineffective all extra-constitutional acts and policies of the administrative, executive and legislative authorities. Likewise, the Supreme Court of Pakistan is also exercising this power though more frequently now-a-days to check the arbitrariness of various state/government actions and policies. Although, this practice is not new in Pakistan, it dates back to famous Maulvi Tameezuddin Case 1953 till present day Panama Leaks Case, but this term gained significant attention since 2007 especially due to the active role of the then Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhary and lawyers' movement. Supreme Court judges are often criticized for intervening in government policies and nullify them on various accounts. Critics say that the Supreme Court is intermeddling in the affairs of the State by travelling beyond its jurisdictional domain thus damaging democratic values. This research paper will be presenting a brief history of judicial activism in Pakistan since its inception and will discuss the question as to whether judicial activism on the part of the apex court i.e. the Supreme Court of Pakistan has historically contributed in improving the role of executive and protecting democracy or served as a facilitator to the military regimes by giving verdicts on the basis of doctrine of necessity.

**Keywords:** judicial review, Supreme Court, Military regimes, Democracy

## **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TWO CONTRASTING AUTOCRATIC REGIMES A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN**

Ms. Paras Khurram  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Pakistani politics have been subjected to recurrent military regimes since its inception. Pakistan has witnessed drastic swings in public policies in each different military regime, starting from the one of Field Marshal Ayub Khan to the most recent one of General Musharraf. This paper aims to compare the public policies of two contrasting military regimes i.e. the regimes of General Zia-ul-haq and General Pervaiz Musharraf, and addresses the problems that were the root cause for the failure of public policies during Zia-ul-Haq's regime. Root-Cause Analysis (RCA) has been done using the back propagation technique to identify the problems in the public policy during Zia-ul-Haq's regime. It is found that public policy during Musharraf's regime was more effective and yielded fruitful results. On the other hand, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, despite being an effective leader, failed to devise an effective public policy. The adverse socio-economic conditions of the country and the radicalism that the country is experiencing are the by-product of Zia's regime.

**Keywords:** Public Policy, zia-ul-haq's regime, musharaf's regime, socio-economic, radicalism

## **GLOBAL LEARNING CRISES AND THE MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO PREPARE THE CURRENT GENERATION FOR THE 4<sup>th</sup> INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION**

Ms. Jaweria Nehal  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Where we live today is the world of smart devices where connectivity, either social or economic is inevitable, immense and full of surprises. We do not need to waste time, fuel and energy to go shopping for one particular item, this is, however, the era where whatever we need is just one click or any, home-delivery service will do it all for you. Though, it is not the end of innovation, as we are heading toward the spells where unrevealed and mysterious dimensions have to show up. That is particularly termed as “4th Industrial Revolution” where refrigerators that run out of eggs will not wait for any human effort to intervene; the machine will place the order for itself instead. Consequently, the present is the right time to prepare our generation for the kind of jobs that even do not exist yet. Skill development and empowering cognitive approach of children has to play a critical role in shaping future economies. The child with no ability to read, write and understand basic mathematics will not be of any use as an adult in the upcoming era. The excellent command of mathematics and literacy with soft skills of conflict and management are mandatory for the children so that they are enabled to adapt to the rapidly changing environment. This research paper is, however, an attempt to identify the current “global learning crises” that may affect the economic performance of some regions in the future very badly. This review of the literature based discussion paper is intended to figure out what is world up-to regarding the depravity of knowledge and skill. The study is meant to offer some policy recommendations that how can the most underperforming countries make themselves relevant in the race.

**Keywords:** Connectivity, 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution, Skill development, Global Learning Crises, Knowledge and Skill.



**CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)  
A SEQUEL OF PAKISTAN-CHINA SUBSTANTIAL ALLIANCE**

Dr. Samra Sarfraz Khan and Ms. Ania Qadri  
(University of Karachi)

**ABSTRACT:**

China–Pakistan Economic Corridor is a whole new world of infrastructure projects that are presently being carried out worth of \$46 billion projects all over Pakistan. This study is exploring that CPEC is a sequel to further join Pakistan with China and the Central Asian countries by means of a highway linking Kashgar to Khunjerab and Gwadar. Referring to the system as a ‘step towards boosting economic activities in the region’ and sovereignty, the Pakistani premier confirmed that the plan upon its execution would unite Pakistan with China and the Central Asian countries.

**Keywords:**

CPEC, Substantial Alliance, Economic Perk, Sovereignty.

**CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR AND  
ITS SOCIAL IMPLICATION FOR PAKISTAN:  
HOW WILL CPEC BOOST PAKISTAN'S INFRASTRUCTURES  
AND OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES**

Mr. Muhammad Habib  
(University of Karachi)

**ABSTRACT:**

This paper discusses the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), as a long-term infrastructural project as a major part of the One Belt One Road (OBOR), the major global initiative by the Chinese government, scheduled to be completed by 2030. CPEC is a joint project that Beijing and Islamabad agreed to finance through Chinese investments utilizing investment loans largely by Chinese financial institutions; nevertheless, Pakistan will also be responsible for investing approximately 15 billion dollars on its own in the process. While the project has been welcomed by Greater Eurasia (including Russia, Iran, and Central Asia) besides the United Kingdom and Western European countries, albeit vehement opposition by India. This paper elaborates upon the positive and negative elements that will likely impact the project progress, from internal political, economic dynamics of Pakistan and consequent security challenges to the related transit tariff issues, quality labor force supplies, just as well the inter-provincial competition between Baluchistan and KPK (Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa) besides the reaction of some South Asian countries, namely, India and Bangladesh. It highlights the opportunities, challenges and the impact that this mega project will likely have to the existing socioeconomic infrastructure, job opportunities, poverty level index, and regional peace and security.

**Keywords:** CPEC, (OBOR), Regional Peace, Security.

## **MEASURING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF VEHICULAR TRAFFIC IN KARACHI**

Dr. Salman Zubair  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

In this study the aim is to measure the environmental impacts of three major traffic borne problems of the city i.e. Noise pollution, Air Pollution and Road Crashes. By using Spatial Analysis techniques in GIS environment, it has come to knowledge that core areas of the city are under high risk because these problems are affecting huge number of people due to high population density. However, peripheral parts of the city face lesser intensity of these problems. It is strongly recommended to initiate Mass Transit Service in the city to reduce the burden of vehicular traffic so as to reduce the problems in the city.

**Keywords:** Environmental Impact, Vehicular Traffic, Mass  
Transit System. Metropolitan

## **ROLE OF PAKISTAN IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY WITH REFERENCE TO CPEC**

Rabia Shakir and Dr. Suwaibah Qadri

(NED University of Engineering & Technology and University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

In the recent years, international political economy has become a rapidly growing field of social sciences. The current state of the world affairs makes it difficult for the world to survive without a global political economy. Therefore, social scientists have been working hard to outline the patterns of global political interaction of countries. This research is about prototypes of political interaction of Pakistan in Asian Region with reference to China Pakistan Economic Corridor. CPEC is considered to be the game changer for Pakistan not only socio-economically but politically as well. This research focuses on emerging role of Pakistan in international political economy and role of regional actors like Afghanistan, India, Iran, UAE and Central Asian countries. This study also identifies how this mega project promises to accelerate the economic cooperation, diplomatic relationships, financial opportunities, cultural diversity and other socioeconomic factors not only for Pakistan but for the whole region. In the end, recommendations are stated regarding what steps should be taken by Pakistan to effectively demonstrate its position in the region.

**Keywords:** China Pakistan Economic Corridor, International Political Economy, Regional Actors

**PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL DISCUSSION ON  
FACEBOOK AND ITS IMPACT ON MENTAL WELL –  
BEING: A SURVEY BASED STUDY ABOUT THE  
STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI**

Ms. Falak Naz and Ms. Gul E Aqsa  
(University of Karachi)

**ABSTRACT:**

The aim of this study is to investigate the participation in political discussion on Facebook among university students and its impact on their mental well-being. The mood of the research is interdisciplinary. In this underlying approach students shape the discussant behavior to participate in political posts which reflect their mental state on Facebook. This study explores the factors that encourage the students for political participation on Facebook. It further determines the significant relationship among the students' political activities in virtual community and how their mental wellbeing is affected. To execute the study, quantitative research method was selected to survey the research. The configuration of the correlation T test analysis reveals both positive and negative effects on students' mental health due to participating in political debate on Facebook. However, researchers also believe that there are certain psychological variables (like; personality traits etc.) which are responsible for one's overuse of Facebook.

**Keywords:** Political discussion, Facebook, Students' Participation, Mental Well – Being, Behavior

# **MEDIA AND WORLD PEACE WITH REFERENCE TO: INTERNATIONAL RELATION**

Mr. Zeeshan Faisal Khan  
(University of Karachi)

## **ABSTRACT:**

Today's world is facing multi-folded problems. The term of peace has become an enigma in the pertaining situation. The term of peace is being defined as per wishes of every nation. The main purpose of the presenter of this paper is to explore new dimensional approaches regarding the terms of peace, media and international relations. The aim of this paper is to academically analyze the factors which have influenced peace process as well as effecting human rights. The presenter is anxious to present a comprehensive plan of action to set the basic norms of media regarding promotion of international peace and justice. The media is considered as the backbone of world peace. And an extent this statement supports the ground realities and acceptance of media in the global community. International relations purely depend upon the media skills and usage of communication techniques. The author of this paper will academically evaluate national, regional and international prospects of peace with reference to developing and developed areas. Terrorism and extremism would also be a part of this paper.

**Keywords:** International Relations, Media, Terrorism, World Peace.

## **POST-CONFLICT TERRITORY AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN CASE OF HEALTH SYSTEMS**

Ms. Mishkat Qadri  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Populations living in conflict affected areas suffer a higher risk of health issues as compared to people enjoying peaceful living environments. These affected people of the conflict prone areas form the workforce for many organizations which means that the workforce for organizations is the first-hand sufferer of the disputes in the world. Effective Human Resource Management practices can be carried out to minimize the adverse effects of the conflict on the workers such as bad match between skills and service requirements and lack of human resource data. This paper reviews published literatures across three functional areas of Human Resource Management in Post-conflict settings which are: Workforce Supply, Workforce Distribution and Workforce Performance. The search is done using specific words according to the context like conflict affected settings and restoration. Also other words related to topic based on analytical framework consisting three functional areas of HRM (supply, distribution, and performance) and several corresponding HRM topic areas under these are used for the search. Although the publications and literature is growing but still it is bounded. More focus of the publications is towards workforce supply issues including training, pay and recruitment. Less is known about the workforce distribution especially administrative systems for deployment. Workforce performance is also particularly less researched in the areas of performance-based incentives, management and supervision, work organization and job design, and performance appraisal. Research is largely dependent on secondary data so there is more room for primary research. The research gaps identified should enable future studies to examine how Human Resource Management could be used to meet both short and long term objectives for rebuilding health workforces and thereby contribute to achieving more equitable and sustainable health systems outcomes after conflict.

**Keywords:** Human Resource Management, Workforce Supply, Workforce Distribution, Workforce Performance, Health Workforce, Post-Conflict Territory, Health Systems.

## **QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS: EFFECT OF SPORT AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING ON PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH OF PAKISTANI WOMEN**

Ms. Shagufta Jahangir and Dr. Asma Manzoor  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Sport is a very trendy observable fact in the world. It is the greatest extensive communal institution of contemporary civilization. It increases social hierarchies of any society, which is based on class, competition, gender and ethnicity. Almost all societies of the world aren't comfortable that women are involved in games, while it plays a vital role in shaping social, cultural and economic values. Usually women lack in physical and mental strength as compared to men because they cannot sustain fatigue and strain beyond certain limit therefore, they have to end their sports careers usually before attaining the highest goal. The objective of this study is to explore the different perspectives regarding women in sports activities and it also aims to analyze critically the misconceptions regarding women's sports. The researcher has used qualitative research method and by using snowball sampling technique collected data through the interview schedule from 05 sports women residing in different places of Pakistan and hence, five case studies are incorporated in this study. The findings of the study highlight that societal misconceptions have strictly prohibited women from sports activities, because dominant people create misconceptions regarding women's sports in the society according to their own perceptions. It is observed that fallacies regarding sports activities are very strong in the Pakistani society, which restricts women from participating in sports activities. According to the research findings it is the responsibility of the government to facilitate women and provide them different facilities which not only assure their mental health but also provide them opportunity of full participation in sports by providing them childcare facilities, economic stability, maintaining their social respect, and self – esteem.

**Keywords:** Islamic Perspective, Misconceptions, Muslim Women, Islamic Law, Islamic Societies



## **ROLE OF RELIGION IN WORLD PEACE ORDER**

Dr. Bushra

(Jinnah University for Women, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

“There is no compulsion in regard of religion, No doubt the guidance has become distinct from error, now whosoever rejects the misleaders and believes in Allah, he has caught hold of a ring strong that is not apt to break, and Allah hears / knows all things” (Al-Baqarah: 256) Religious peace in the world requires that religions accord sovereignty to God alone, and not attempt to exercise sovereignty over one another. Geopolitical progress will bring closer the goal of world peace through world law, but religion has a role to play in the achievement of world peace. The word “peace” may be understood in two ways: one is on the individual level and the other is on the collective level. We seek peace for ourselves both individually and collectively. I cannot imagine a single person anywhere who does not want peace. But at the same time, I have yet to see people who are not able to follow the conditions for attaining it. It does not come all of a sudden, and it does not come unless we play our part properly, both individually and collectively. The world cannot have peace until nations and people begin to reduce their selfish desires for more and more material possessions, give up their racial arrogance, and eliminate alone cannot bring peace and happiness to the minds of people. The key to real and lasting peace lies in “mental disarmaments: disarming the mind from all kinds of “poisonous” defilement such as greed, hatred, jealousy, egotism, etc. Religion not only inspires and guides people but also provides them with the necessary tools to reduce greed through the practice of charity, to overcome hate and aversion with loving kindness, and to remove ignorance with the development of wisdom and insight in order to understand the true nature of beings and “see things as they really are”. For the cause of humanity and for the cause of peace, let us hope that all our religious leaders will stretch out their hands in friendship to one another and to all people irrespective of race or creed with a genuine feeling of love and brotherhood to work for a peaceful world and to strive for humanity. Religion will include every aspect of life; everywhere it will have its effect. Once we live a really religious life, we cannot live in fragments, where one part of us will be religious and the other part will remain secular. The distinction will completely disappear. God will be revealed in everything, and whatever we do will be a prayer, will be worship of God that Worship will find expression in our every act, in every movement of our lives that will gradually be a great force for bringing about everlasting peace amongst ourselves.

**Keywords:** Peace, Nations, Humanity, Brotherhood, Friendship

## **USING PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT IN A PAKISTANI ESL CLASSROOM AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL**

Ms. Sharmeen Ismail  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Traditional writing assessment approach is practiced in the Pakistani context even though it is considered less effective by many educationists. In fact, writing is regarded as a process for which many alternatives have been proposed for teaching and testing and Portfolio assessment is one of them. This action research aims to examine the efficacy of portfolio assessment in Pakistani ESL classrooms for learning and teaching of writing skills. It solely focuses on AFL (Assessment for Learning) because the teacher researcher intends to facilitate learning rather than to grade learners. For this purpose, 25 first year undergraduate EAP learners of Mathematics Department, University of Karachi, Pakistan, were taught writing skills through portfolios, which were assessed by providing detailed feedback on weekly basis for future improvement. Along with this document analysis at the end of every writing class, students were asked to provide their controlled but anonymous feedback on exit slips. The findings of the study revealed that initially learners felt handicapped and disliked writing but later they improved their writing skills and understood the importance of writing through a process approach. It also taught them the significance of feedback and they benefitted from it too as there was a noticeable difference between their first draft and final draft. Even their later write-ups were very much improved as they worked on the provided feedback. As a teacher researcher I found it one of the best alternatives used for writing assessment that makes learning and teaching of writing easy since it is formative in nature. Therefore, this study serves as a motivational sample for the teachers who are resistant to use portfolio assessment for writing skills in Pakistani ESL classrooms.

**Keywords:** Assessment for Learning, Portfolio Assessment, Feedback, Feed-Forward

## **THE AFTERMATH OF HARASSMENT AGAINST WOMEN**

Prof. Dr. Summer Sultana  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The objective of this research was to evaluate physical and psychological effects on women's life after being subjected to harassment either by her family, by her colleagues or even at a common place such as the streets. The main purpose is to increase awareness about the physical and mental health of harassment victims and promote implementation of laws against this brutality such as Act of 2010 which is against any kind of harassment towards women. The aim is also to raise voice for proper implementation of women's rights.

This research properly describes:

1. The different types of harassment
2. How these discriminatory practices are preached in different aspects of a woman's life
3. How seriously these practices affect women.

Even though rules, regulations and laws are formulated and are still present, they are not being implemented. We need a systematic strategy to overcome this. Violence comes in many forms but all of them have a negative effect. They socially disturb a woman's life and cause mental stress which leads to various mental illnesses. A rehabilitation plan for these victims will lead to a better future.

**Keywords:** Psychological Effects, Mental Health, Harassment, Violence.

## **SUFISM AS A GLOBAL HIGHWAY TO PEACE**

Ms. Seema Manzoor and Dr. Nasreen Aslam Shah  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Since the beginning of awareness, humans have looked for ways to search for seeking their existence as an individual. Sufism is considered as the most accepted religious pathway to the realization of Allah in order to maintain love, harmony and peace at all levels in the existing society. This research specifically aims to investigate the role of Muslim Sufis (male and female Sufis) in maintaining world peace. Sufism has attempted to bring various groups of the world together so as to detail a practical expressway to peace is a significant target in these people to establish a sustainable highway for maintaining peace in existing society, which is going through an increasingly distraught times in order to maintain durable type of tranquil cooperation, humanity. It is an accepted fact that Sufism can nurture global peace, because it is an unbiased way to create a peaceful atmosphere based on tolerance, empathy and tranquility. Despite the western misconceptions Sufism is open for everyone irrespective of class, race, ethnicity, caste and creed. The essence of mysticism and the Sufi way of living is found in the love of Allah by believing in the oneness of Allah as the only supreme authority. This research has focused on qualitative methods by exploring the role of Sufism, regarding world peace by using various qualitative research techniques to establish an in-depth understanding regarding the people's perspective about Sufism and world peace. For this purpose library research and content analysis method has been chosen to analyze every possible detail to cover all the aspects of the research problem. Sufi philosophy clearly explains the true essence of Sufism, i.e. divine reality is the knowledge based on truthfulness, perpetual luminosity of soul, absolute beauty and its nature is self-manifested, which is reflected through the face of the entire universe.

**Keywords:** Sufism, Love, Peace, God-Man Relationship, Sufi Philosophy.

# **THE PROPHETIC TEACHINGS FOR CONDUCT OF WAR & PEACE WITH THE OPPONENTS OF ISLAMIC STATE: A MODEL FOR THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD**

Dr. Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao  
(University of Karachi)

## **ABSTRACT:**

This paper is aimed to look into the reforms that were brought about by the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the domain of conducting wars and peace deals with the opponents of the Islamic State and its impact on the international affairs of his time in a way to draw lessons for the contemporary world. The customary way of the conduct of hostilities was that everything was fair in war except for a very few rules. Keeping in line with Ayah 190 of Surah Al Baqarah, where Allah has commanded to, “fight in the cause of Allah against those who fight you but don’t transgress as Allah does not love the transgressors”, the Prophet of Islam ﷺ introduced great humane reforms in the prevailing customs of dealing with the enemies of the state. The paper will conclude that the reforms of the Prophet ﷺ are still very fit and good for the contemporary world where the slogans of humanity and human rights etc. are raised high but where, in fact might is right. Thus, the Muslim world, represented by its political leaders, must come forward and make it a point for the international community to take into consideration reviewing today’s laws for the conduct of relations in war and peace and take benefit from the examples set by the Prophet of Islam so that for humanity peace & stability are during wars.

**Keywords:** Islamic State, Transgressors, War, Peace, Human Rights.

**“NEITHER TRAGEDY NOR FARCE?  
THE CONTRADICTIONS OF BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN”**

Mr. Raza Naeem  
(Member Civil Society Lahore)

**ABSTRACT:**

My paper attempts to explain why democracy – and more specifically bourgeois (or ‘elite’) democracy – has historically never flourished in Pakistan. It primarily utilizes the Marxist theoretical construct of *peripheral capitalism*, as elaborated by political scientist Nicos Mouzelis in his book, *Politics in the Semi-Periphery* (1983) and Leon Trotsky’s definition of Bonapartism in late-industrializing societies to explain this phenomenon. The research has concluded that the primary reason why bourgeois democracy has failed to strengthen itself in Pakistan is because the state had a very weak industrial bourgeoisie to begin with at the time of its inception in 1947, which was why they were neutralized by powerful unelected institutions like the army, the landed elite and the civil-military bureaucracy. Later, when a nascent bourgeoisie did consolidate itself, the contradictions of uneven development forced the state to not only halt this consolidation, but to seek to placate the interests of competing classes. Then despite a firm democratic mandate in 1971, the contradictions of late capitalism ensured that the Pakistani state under Bhutto played the classic Bonapartist role, with the industrial bourgeoisie being forced to pay a heavy price because of their relative isolation and relative weakness as a political power. Despite closer integration of Pakistan’s ruling elite with world capitalism and imperialism in recent times (especially post-Zia), the bourgeoisie are still weak in Pakistan which explains their ideological insecurity and the frequent resort to Bonapartism, clientelist politics (during the 1990s, continuing with Musharraf and restoration of democracy in 2008) and populism (Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in the 1970s; military-backed Imran Khan post-2014?). If the promise of late capitalism is to be realized in Pakistan, then such a Bonapartist state will have to consolidate the bourgeoisie as an established force; only then can conditions of a stable bourgeois democracy emerge in Pakistan, with the bourgeoisie playing a role which they have already performed nearly six decades ago in other post-colonial countries – the development of a local market, ending national slavery and holding parliamentary elections guaranteeing a bourgeois democracy based on socio-economic justice and empowerment of the masses, in short, a welfare state.

**Keywords:** Bureaucracy, Post-Colonial, Empowerment, Parliamentary.

## **LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN SCHOOL STUDENTS; A GENDER BASED COMPARISON**

Ms. Sadaf Hafeez and Dr. Hina Ayaz Habib  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

The purpose of this study was to explore the difference of emotional intelligence between boys and girls of school students, Karachi. It was hypothesized that there is significant difference in the level of emotional intelligence between school students (girls and boys). The sample comprised of 600 (300 boys, 300 girls) students. The target group's age range was between 13 to 17 years (mean=14, standard deviation= 1.150). The students were selected from different private schools of Karachi, Pakistan through random sampling technique. After taking the permission from authorities and informed consent from the participant demographic forms were filled followed by the administration of *Emotional Intelligence, Questionnaire for Adolescents (TEIQue-ASF)* by K.Pedrites (2001) to measure emotional intelligence. Descriptive statistics and t-test were used to analyse the data through Statistical Package Social Science (SPSS 21). The findings indicates there is difference in the mean of emotional intelligence of girls 141.95 (SD= 19.67) and the Mean score of boys was 139.64(SD= 17.56). The scores depict that there is no statistically significant difference between girls' and boys' emotional intelligence in Pakistan as the *p-Value 0.130* is higher than the significance level of 0.05.

**Keywords:** Emotional Intelligence, Adolescents.

## **PEACE THROUGH PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN**

Professor Dr. Muhammad Khan  
(International Islamic University, Islamabad)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Harmonized and peaceful societies, free from conflicts and violence are found mostly in countries which have equipped their masses with education, particularly in humanities and social sciences. Since humanities is study of human beings and their social behaviors and social sciences provide the knowledge of social environment, thus a fine blend of both promote and develop human qualities, duties towards human beings and society. Study of social sciences and humanities is vital for promotion of peace education as well as promotion of national and international development. The focus of social studies is essentially man, the society and the environment. Its ultimate purpose is to equip individuals with knowledge and understanding for peaceful relationships and living. Over the years, there have been limited attention towards study of humanities and social sciences, which resulted into deterioration of; social cohesion, values, norms and social ethics. The worsening social concord gave way to social violence and conflicting societies at three levels; state(s), region and international community. In a globalized world, this social discord provided excuses to external forces for exploitation of such socially vulnerable states, paving way for international defamation, isolation and even for Liberal internationalism. In Pakistan, compared to natural sciences, the studies of social sciences and humanities have been an ignored aspect, giving no sense for social harmonization and development of peace in the society. Besides, over the years, Pakistani society has been worst hit by social discord on many accounts; ethnicity, sectarianism, social injustice, extremism and violence. Hence, there is a requirement to acquaint the society especially the growing youth with the new trends in Social sciences and humanities as applicable to contemporary world for the promotion of peace and harmony in Pakistani society.

**Keywords:** Ethnicity, Sectarianism, Social Injustice, Extremism.



## **THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND THE PROMOTION OF PEACE**

Mr. Agha Masood  
(Senior Journalist and Eminent Scholar)

### **ABSTRACT:**

After the Second World War the role of media has become very significant, in other words the explosion of information's has made the world a global village. With the induction of smart phones, the flow of news about every section of the society the world over is very fast, within few seconds you can read any news or stories about any country or about the people who matter. This was unimaginable few years ago. The media especially the western media can mould the opinion of the people within their own societies as well in the third world where the ratio of education among the people is very low and proper awareness about the political and economic issues is significantly lacking. However the role of media as the fourth pillar of the state in the contemporary world is getting more powerful with the passage of time. Therefore the governments in the western world as well in the third world countries always try to keep the media happy for the smooth running of their governments but in most cases the media tries to disseminate impartial news and views especially in the develop world so that the people can judge for themselves the truth about the issues. They do not compromise on vital national or international issues. But in the third world the media is not so free as compared to their colleagues in the advanced societies, they in some cases get advice from the governments either to curb the news or just twist it in a manner losing its impact. Therefore the media in the developing countries is manipulated by the governments as well opposition political parties. Moreover the working conditions in the media houses of the third world countries are not healthy rather poor and suffocating.

**Keywords:** Second World War, Media, Global Village, Development Countries, Political Parties.

## **The Flip Side of Domestic Violence A Literature Review**

Ms. Syeda Sadia Ahmed  
(University of Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Domestic violence from male victim's perspective is something that is not discussed in our society because of limited information and unreported cases. The purpose of this research is to understand the cycle of violence within abusive relationship, why men stay in abusive relationship, why these cases are repeatedly unnoticed by media and police and how abusive relationship damage their emotional and psychological wellbeing and how domestic violence affect the societal peace. The literature from different researches was reviewed and the researcher searched the studies on male's abuse published between 2000 to 2018. The digital library was used and the information was taken from different online journals and articles. Empirical studies on the domestic violence as male victim's perspective is somewhat limited. In this review the researcher examine the usefulness of quantitative and qualitative research approaches in studying this topic.

**Keywords:** Domestic violence, Male Victims, Emotional abuse, Psychological wellbeing, societal peace

## **Importance of spirituality in Promoting Peace and Tolerance in the Community**

Sarah Akbani

(Islamic Educational Cultural and Research Centre, Karachi)

### **ABSTRACT:**

Peace is an output of positive behavior. It is the major factor that creates a moderate and justice based society. Society and peace go together to their destination of success. However, an important question arises here: how does peace emerge in the society and what is the best way to restore and maintain peace in the society for the success of humanity? The answer is very simple and comprehensive - peace comes in the community by the continuous practice of spirituality. Spirituality is an admitted factor for the promotion of peace not only within Muslim societies but also in Christian, Jew, Hindu, Sikh and many others. The practice of spirituality creates a balanced and creative individual who becomes a source of the promotion of peace in the community and rejects ideas of extremism and terrorism.

The author of this research paper is trying to impartially discuss the prevailing situation and restoration of a peaceful society for humanity. The author would like to present classical and contemporary approaches in the connection of peace and tolerance with spirituality.

**Keywords:** Peace, Tolerance, Spirituality, Terrorism, Extremism, Community

# **IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

Dr.Salman Shahzad  
(University of Karachi)

## **ABSTRACT:**

Today's youth face many problems including, mental and behavioral problems, drug abuse and violence. The risk associated with substance use is biological, social and psychological. Individual using drugs are at high risk for health, social related issues, legal problems, work related issues, accidents and family issues. Early detection and implementation of programs are very important to reduce the risk and major consequence related to substance use. As we know that academic institutions have a pivotal role in character and personality of youth. regarding the substance use risk and consequences institutions can of course; contribute through development knowledge and skills through evidence based prevention interventions. This can help students and their families to fix the problem so that they could choose the right path to success in their lives. This presentation highlight the risk and protective factors for substance abuse, the evidence based prevention interventions and its applications in academic institutions to help educationists to understand the nature of problem, and implement these evidence based interventions to help youth to prevent its onset, if already develop then develop interventions to reduce it. There are numerous interventions developed to prevent or delay the onset of drugs and alcohol use, most of these interventions seek to reduce risk factors for drug use at the individual level, other interventions address social risk factors. So, this presentation will discuss the implementation of evidence based prevention interventions and training opportunities for students and faculty members to advance their knowledge skills and competencies to reduce the risk of substance use. Further, recommendations for developing policies in academic institutions are also discussed.

**Keywords:** youth, substance abuse, prevention program, evidence based inventions.

**Pre-Conference Training Workshop on the theme of  
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF SEXUAL  
DYSFUNCTIONS**

Dr. Hina Imran

Institute of Clinical Psychology University of Karachi

**ABSTRACT:**

**Rationale:** Treatment and management of sexual Disorders has always been considered a neglected area in practice of psychotherapy, apparently due cultural Taboos associated with the concept BUT convincingly it's due to an untouched and incomplete perspective of scope of Sex Therapy. It's a dire need of the time to fill this professional gap by facilitating trainings of the professional psychologist to ensure availability of quality services to the client and eliminate the chances of manipulation and substandard / non professional strategies which further leads to multiple other mental Health issues.

**Scope:** This workshop is particularly aimed to provide Basic Level of Evidenced Based Training to the Professional Psychologists for the treatment of most commonly occurring Sexual Dysfunctions. Main focus of the workshop is to unveil the common Myths & misconceptions related to concepts of sexuality and an understanding of major important etiological & vulnerability factors at individual, medical and cultural domains which have strong influence in causing disturbance to sexual response cycle. After a brief overview of sexual disorders followed by Psychotherapeutic treatment Modalities for specific dealing of two most commonly prevailing sexual dysfunctions i.e., Pre-Mature Ejaculation and Vaginismus would be focused.

**Training Approach:** It would be an interactive session in which Mode of Training will include presentation, literature, quiz, role plays, and Kegel exercises with video demonstration.

**Target Participants:** Psychologist/ Clinical Psychologists/ Psychiatrist

**Take Away:** In the end of the workshop, participants would be able to gain Basic professional skills to deal with the sensitive problems most commonly mishandled by the beginners due to lack of appropriate on hand training. Participants would be able to provide education regarding sexual myths and illogical beliefs. Help partner(s) to improve communication skills within the relationship. Can Provide a 'personal growth program' in order to help partner(s) become more familiar and comfortable with own body and own sexual self. Can educate the couple or individual about the sexual response cycle. Can teach a series of specific exercises to carry out with the partner linked to the concerned sexual issue or dysfunctions. Can help the partners to deal with differences in sexual appetite, motivation or preferences.

**Pre-Conference Training Workshop on the theme of**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER**

Dr. Joseph Meager  
University of Leeds London

**ABSTRACT:**

Substance use is one of many public health issues in Pakistan. The epidemic and gratitude of substance use is increasing yearly and it has been documented by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes. As a public health issue, it is of more concern for professionals in the field of substance use treatment and prevention. According to an estimate (UNODC, 2013), 6.7 million people between the age of 15 64 years used drugs in the previous year. It is considered as a brain disease and it is important for professionals to understand the neurobiology of addiction. It can arise from many different pathologies, and varies in its strength, severity and manifestations. It involves the chronic conditions of the motivational system in which there is an abnormality and high priority given to a particular activity in the brain. In this session Dr. Joseph will focus on an introduction to and exploration of current updates of pathophysiology of addiction, how the various parts of brain involves and affected as a result of substance use problems. Further, in the session speaker will highlight the role of numerous brain parts such as nucleus accumbens, VTA and prefrontal cortex and their relationship with the experience of addiction.