



## DIRECTORY OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY AWARDED UPTO 2016

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES (NUML)

OFFICE OF RESEARCH INNOVATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION (ORIC)

**ORIC**  
N U M L

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## ABOUT NUML AND ORIC

### About NUML and ORIC

**National University of Modern Languages (NUML)** was established as an institute in 1969 to help people communicate and understand each other in different oriental and occidental languages, to assimilate different cultures and to act as springboard for emerging disciplines. Initially, the institute provided language training facilities to personnel of armed forces and other government services of Pakistan. It was upgraded to University on May 29, 2000. Now, twenty seven oriental and occidental languages are being taught in addition to a number of various disciplines. University also offers M.S./M.Phil. and Ph.D. research degrees in emerging fields.

**Office of Research Innovation and Commercialization (ORIC)** established in August 2014 in National University of Modern Languages (NUML) at its main campus to implement Higher Education Commission's (HEC) plan of developing research culture. The purpose of this office is to introduce and promote research culture within NUML by supporting university's strategic research directions and policies and by improving integration of research and education at all levels of the university. ORIC promotes and enhances cross-cutting and multi-disciplinary research initiatives and aims to increase external research funding. This office works to strengthen university-industry relationships and to support local and national economy and works to promote entrepreneurship, technology-transfer and commercialization activities.

## ABOUT THE DIRECTORY

### About the Directory

Directory was first published in 2015, by Office of Research Innovation and Commercialization (ORIC) to have a dossier of students' research work approved till 2014 – at that time, there were three faculties at NUML.

In 2016, ORIC composed second version comprising information of theses approved till 2016 in various disciplines of five faculties. Both the versions comprised only scholar's name and thesis title with year.

Till 2016, three hundred and twenty-four Ph.D.s and three hundred and sixty-three M.Phil.s graduated from NUML. In 2016, thirty-one Ph.D.s and eighty one M.Phil.s graduated; eight Ph.D.s from Faculty of Languages, thirteen from Faculty of English Studies, seven from Faculty of Social Sciences and three from Faculty of Management Sciences graduated. Whereas, in M.Phil., five graduated from Faculty of Languages, seventeen from Faculty of English Studies, twelve from Faculty of Social Sciences, and forty-seven from Faculty of Management Sciences.

In 2017, ORIC composed third version also comprising *abstracts* of theses approved till 2016. Directory contains information in two portions based on two programs, Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) and Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) being offered. Information of theses is placed under respective disciplines of five faculties of NUML.

From the directory, not only students and faculty members but consultants can screen, in which areas and what context, research was conducted and can trace back to library for further consultation.

## DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

### Doctor of Philosophy

Sr. No.	Faculty	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016	Total
01	Faculty of Languages	1	45	57	8	111
02	Faculty of English Studies	04	24	42	13	83
03	Faculty of Social Sciences	01	28	53	7	89
04	Faculty of Management Sciences	-	24	14	3	41
05	Faculty of Engineering and Computer Sciences	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>324</b>

Table 1: Period-wise number of Ph.D. Degrees awarded in various faculties of NUML

## DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

### FACULTY OF LANGUAGES

Sr. No.	Discipline	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016	Total
01	Urdu	1	21	37	4	63
02	Arabic	-	20	17	2	39
03	Persian	-	2	3	2	7
04	Hindi	-	-	-	-	-
05	Chinese	-	-	-	-	-
06	Russian	-	2	-	-	02
07	French	-	-	-	-	-
08	German	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>111</b>

Table 2: Number of Ph.D. Degrees awarded in various disciplines of Faculty of Languages

## Department of Urdu

1	روبینہ شہناز	<p>اردو تنقید میں پاکستانی تصور قومیت</p> <p>اس مقالے کو چھ ابواب میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ پہلے باب میں قیام پاکستان سے قبل اردو تنقید کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ یہ تنقید کا محض پس منظر ہے جس میں اردو تنقید کے ابتدا ئی آثار، عہد سر سید کی تنقید، ترقی پسند تحریک اور حلقہ ارباب ذوق کا اجمالی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ دوسرا باب تنقید اور تصور حیات کے عنوان سے لکھا گیا ہے۔ اس میں ادب میں تصور قومیت کی اہمیت اور پھر بعد میں پاکستانی قوم کی تشکیل کن عناصر کے ذریعے ہوئی، اس کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ تیسرے باب میں پاکستانی تنقید میں قومی طرز احساس کی تحریکیں اور نظریات زیر بحث آئے ہیں۔ ادب کے ساتھ ساتھ کلچر اور زبان کا جائزہ بھی لیا گیا اور سیاسی ماحول میں وقوع پذیر ہونے والی تبدیلیوں کے تنقید پر جتنے اثرات مرتب ہوئے ہیں، ان پر بحث کی گئی ہے۔ چوتھا باب پاکستانی تنقید اور تاریخی شعور کے لیے مخصوص ہے۔ اس باب میں ایسے چند نقادوں کا تذکرہ ہے جنہوں نے پاکستانی تنقید کی نظر یہ سازی کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ اس باب میں جیلانی کا مران، ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا، فتح محمد ملک، ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ، ڈاکٹر وحید قریشی، خلیفہ عبدالحکیم، ڈاکٹر انور سدید اور ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی کے نظریات کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔</p> <p>پانچویں باب میں جدید ادب میں قومی طرز احساس کی کار فرمائی کو زیر بحث لایا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے ادب میں ساٹھ کی دہائی کی اہمیت یہ ہے کہ اس دور میں جدید ادب کی تحریک پیدا ہوئی۔ نہ صرف موضوعات میں تبدیلی آئی بلکہ اسالیب کو بھی نئے چلن دستیاب ہوئے۔ یہ زمانہ مغربی نظریات سے اثر قبول کرنے کا زمانہ ہے۔ لہذا اس دور میں گذشتہ دور کی طرح روایتی فکر موجود دکھائی نہیں دیتی۔ جدید ادب کے زمانے میں ایک نیا طرز احساس پیدا ہوا مگر اس طرز احساس میں بھی قومی شعور کی جھلکیاں موجود ہیں۔ جدید ادب میں ایک بڑی تبدیلی 1970ء کے بعد آئی۔ پاکستان میں یہ زمانہ سیاسی اعتبار سے بڑی بڑی تبدیلیوں کا زمانہ ہے۔ پاکستان دولت ہو گیا۔ جمہوری آزادیوں کی تحریک چلی اور 1977ء میں آئین توڑ کر مارشل لاء لگایا گیا۔ ان واقعات نے دانشوروں کے لیے نئے فکری مسائل پیدا کیے۔ عدم تشخص اور عدم تحفظ اس زمانے کے دو بنیادی عناصر ہیں جنہوں نے تخلیقی ادب میں نئی نئی علامتوں میں اظہار پایا۔ یہی قومی طرز احساس کا ایک نیا رخ تھا۔ تنقید میں دو گروہ ایسے پیدا ہوئے جنہوں نے ادب تہذیب اور زبان کی نئے سرے سے نظریاتی تشکیل کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ ایک گروہ اس خطے کے</p>	2005
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		<p>اپنے قدیم ثقافتی ورثے اور ادبی نظریات کے ساتھ پاکستانی ادب کو جوڑتا تھا تو دوسرا گر وہ پاکستانی ادب کی نظر یاتی بنیادوں کو دو قومی نظریے کی روشنی میں دیکھتا تھا۔ اگرچہ دونوں کی نظر یاتی بنیادیں مختلف تھیں لیکن دونوں کی فکر مندی ایک ہی طرح کی تھی۔</p> <p>چھٹے باب کو اپنے موضوع کے مجموعے جاززے کے لیے مخصوص کیا گیا ہے۔ اس باب میں پاکستانی تنقید میں قومی طرز احساس کی موجودگی کا مجموعی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے اور یہ بنانے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ قیام پاکستان کے بعد سے قومی سطح پر جس طرح کی شکست و ریخت ہوئی ہے اس نے ہماری تنقید کو بھی متاثر کیا۔ اسی لیے ان پچاس برسوں میں جو ادب پیدا ہوا اور جو تنقید سامنے آئی، اس کا پاکستانی مزاج الگ سے شناخت ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کے باوجود کہ پاکستانی ادب کے مختلف نظریاتی گروہ پاکستانی ادب کی الگ الگ تعبیر اور تشریح کرتے ہیں مگر ہر تنقیدی نظریے میں پاکستانی قوم کے تشکیلی عناصر اور اس کی امنگوں کو ہی بنیاد بنایا جاتا ہے۔</p>	
2	فوزیہ اسلم	<p>اردو افسانے میں اسلوب اور تکنیک کے تجربات</p> <p>مقالے کو چھ ابواب میں تقسیم کیا ہے جن کی تفصیل یہ ہے :</p> <p>پہلا باب افسانے میں اسلوب اور تکنیک کی اہمیت کے بارے میں ہے۔ اس باب کے آغاز میں افسانے کی فنی مبادیات کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ اس صنف نے مغرب میں جنم لیا۔ اس لیے اس کے اصول بھی وہیں مرتب کیے گئے۔ لیکن اس صنف کی اردو میں آمد تک ہیئت کے اعتبار سے کئی تبدیلیاں آئیں۔ اسلوب اور تکنیک کے کئی تجربات ہوئے۔ اس باب میں ان باتوں کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں تکنیک اور اسلوب کے فنی مسائل پر بحث کی گئی ہے اور مغرب میں افسانہ نگاری کی روایت اور اس روایت کی بدلتی ہوئی صورتوں کو موضوع بنایا گیا ہے۔</p> <p>دوسرے باب کا تعلق اردو افسانے کے دور اولین سے ہے۔ پریم چند اور سجاد حیدر یلدرم ہمارے دو ایسے افسانہ نگار ہیں جنہوں نے اپنی حیات ہی میں دبستان کی شکل اختیار کر لی تھی۔ اس طرح افسانوی نثر میں حقیقت نگاری اور رومانویت کو ارتقا کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ اسی باب میں سجاد ظہیر اور ڈاکٹر رشید جہاں کے مجموعے "انگارے" کا بھی تنقیدی اور تجزیاتی مطالعہ کیا گیا ہے۔ اس مجموعے پر مغرب کی جدید تحریکوں کے اثرات ہیں۔ اس طرح رومانیت اور حقیقت نگاری کے علاوہ جدیدیت کی مغربی روایت کا جائزہ لیا ہے۔</p>	2006

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تیسرے باب میں اردو افسانے کو ترقی پسند تحریک کے ساتھ اور حقیقت نگاری کی مقبولیت کے محرکات کے ساتھ سمجھنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ یہ اردو افسانے کا زریں دور ہے۔ جب سعادت حسن منٹو، کرشن چندر، غلام عباس، عصمت چغتائی، احمد ندیم قاسمی، راجندر سنگھ بیدی جیسے اہم افسانہ نگار سامنے آئے جن کی مقبولیت میں آج بھی کوئی کمی واقع نہیں ہوئی۔ ترقی پسند تحریک ایک واضح منشور کے ساتھ شروع ہوئی تھی۔ اس منشور کا تقاضا تھا کہ جو کچھ لکھا جائے وہ حقیقت نگاری کے پیرائے میں ہو۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ اس عہد میں حقیقت نگاری کو خوب مقبولیت حاصل ہوئی۔ لیکن حقیقت نگاری میں بھی ہر بڑے افسانہ نگار نے اپنا انفرادی رنگ پیدا کیا۔ اس باب میں جہاں ایک طرف حقیقت نگاری کی مقبولیت کے اسباب کا جائزہ لیا ہے وہاں پر اہم افسانہ نگار کی انفرادی خصوصیات کا بھی تجزیہ کیا گیا ہے۔

چوتھا باب ترقی پسند عہد۔ اردو افسانے پر مغرب کے نفسیاتی و تکنیکی اثرات کے موضوع پر ہے۔

ترقی پسند عہد میں اگرچہ حقیقت نگاری کو مقبولیت حاصل ہوئی مگر سماجی شعور کے ساتھ ساتھ ایک حلقہ ایسا بھی تھا جس نے مغربی تحریکوں اور نظریات سے کسب فیض کا سلسلہ جاری رکھا۔ خاص طور پر علم نفسیات کے اثرات بعض افسانہ نگاروں پر بہت نمایاں دیکھے جا سکتے ہیں۔ اس باب میں مغرب کے نفسیاتی و تکنیکی اثرات کا مجموعی جائزہ لینے کے ساتھ ساتھ افسانہ نگاروں کے انفرادی مطالعے بھی شامل ہیں۔

پانچواں باب "آزادی کے بعد اردو افسانہ" کے موضوع پر ہے۔ تقسیم ہند کے بعد فسادات کے موضوع پر بہت لکھا گیا۔ یہ المیہ جس نے انسانیت کے اخلاقی رویوں کی دھجیاں اڑا دی تھیں اپنے ساتھ کئی کہانیاں لے کر آیا۔ اس عہد میں افسانہ نگار کے رویے اور طریقہ اظہار کی جو صورتیں سامنے آئیں۔ ان کا مطالعہ کرتے ہوئے یہ سمجھنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ فسادات کے زمانے میں معیاری افسانہ تعداد میں کیوں کم ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں فسادات کے بعد ہجرت کے کرب اور رومانویت کا بھی تنقیدی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے ہاں ساٹھ کی دہائی میں جدید افسانے کا آغاز ہوا اسی باب میں ساٹھ اور ستر کی دہائی میں جدید افسانے کے محرکات کا بھی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔

چھٹا باب جدید افسانے میں اسلوب اور تکنیک کے نئے تجزیات کے مجموعی جائزے اور انفرادی مطالعوں پر مشتمل ہے۔ اس باب میں نئے افسانے کے فکری پس منظر، علامتی نظام اور اس کے فنی لوازم، اسلوب اور تکنیک کی سطح پر وقوع پذیر ہونے والی تبدیلیوں، ابلاغ کے مسائل، نئے زاویہ نظر کی آمد اور علامتی افسانے کی

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		مقبولیت کے محرکات کو تفصیل سے جاننے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ ساٹھ کے بعد ابھرنے والے افسانہ نگاروں میں بے شمار نام ایسے ہیں جو اپنا انفرادی رنگ رکھتے ہیں اس باب میں منتخب جدید افسانہ نگاروں کی تکنیک اور اسلوب کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے ان کی انفرادیت کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔	
3	محمد ندیم اسلم	<p>بیسویں صدی کے سیاسی اور سماجی حوالے سے منٹو کے افسانوں میں عورت کا کردار</p> <p>The woman character in Manto's short stories with the socio-political reference of 20th century Male dominance and oppression of woman started from the decline of matriarchal system and the beginning of civilization. This oppression has been continuing up to the capitalism of modern era through the feudal system of Medieval ages. But within this wide socio-political background the consciousness against this subjection of woman started in Europe under the capitalistic system. Whereas in India this change in the mind set initiated under the British colonial administrative attempts with the reference of changing socio-political scenario of 20th century. According to this socio political awakening Manto presented a common Indian woman in his stories in such a way that the enslaved and declined India was being portrayed through it.</p> <p>According to the current socio-political trends this common Indian woman gradually continued to become so perfect in his fiction that within her oppression and subjection she had great human characteristics. These characteristics became the bases of Manto's Ideal woman with the 20<sup>th</sup> century socio-political references. In his stories Manto had to select subjects, style, techniques and characters which ultimately became a great contribution to the Urdu literature. This went on a long way in establishing once and for all the 20th century socio-political concept of woman and womanhood in India but he had to pay for it. Charges of all kinds were levied against him. The triggering force behind these charges was the ethics of middle class that had emerged under the colonial-order. But Manto opposed this socio-political issue of 20<sup>th</sup> century in the court and in literature as well. It was presented as a degenerating patriachal morality. He vociferously refuted this idea that the concept of pornography and obscenity is confined to a woman only and hence making such literature condemnable as well.</p>	2006

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4	نابید قمر	جدید اردو فکشن میں تصور وقت	2006
		<p>Time is a fascinating, perplexing and absurd concept. The days, months and years as life span when finally come to a halt become timeless. It may cease to exist for us on an individual level but is omnipresent till life stays on earth. It is interesting to study this phenomenon in literature, especially when no prior study has yet been done in this perspective.</p> <p>The thesis under review is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is related to the theoretical debates of time. What is time? How time can be interpreted in the context of space, and how one can understand the concept of time in fictional perspective? These questions have been discussed in this chapter in a lucid and clear manner to the maximum.</p> <p>The second chapter deals with the concept of time in the background of Dastan, while the third and fourth chapters are devoted to the novel and short story where Qurrat-ul-Ain Hyder, Intizar Hussain, Jamila Hashmi, Mustansir Hussain Tarar and Khalida Hussain has been discussed in detail as these are the writers who have used techniques based on time-sequence. The stream of consciousness, flash back and free association of thought have fully been utilized in the fiction of above mentioned writers.</p> <p>The last chapter is based on the total results and findings of the research.</p>	
5	محمد شفیق	اردو افسانے پر بیسویں صدی کی ادبی تحریکوں اور رجحانات کے اثرات	2007
		<p>In the present research work, the effect of thought and stylistic study of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal is discussed in detail. Urdu Ghazal and modern poem reflects the human feelings and truth of the present. Therefore for this research work, the mutual relationship of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal, thinking, technical and stylistics study is taken as a topic for research. It is tried to find the changes and factors producing changes, what is the creative process of both and what is the individual value of each and what is the individuality though the study of thinking effect of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal.</p>	

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		<p>For this purpose the present research work is divided into five chapters. First chapter is about the introduction of the topic in detail. In this chapter with the basic discussion on Urdu Ghazal and Poem the differences between Ghazal and Poem and Molana Aaltaf Hussain Haale to the present shape is analyzed beautifully.</p> <p>The second chapter is about the formal effects of modern poem on Urdu Ghazal. In this chapter the formal process of Modern Poem and the appearance of new formal changes under the effect of Modern Poem in Urdu Ghazal is also analyzed. The effect of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal is also important that because of it in Urdu Ghazal, Anti Ghazal, Azad Ghazal, Zain Ghazal, Ghazal like Geet, Tedy Ghazal, Mukalmati Ghazal, Mokalmati Azad Ghazal and Ghazal-e-Musalsal is discussed in this chapter in detail.</p> <p>The third chapter of this research work is about the analysis of formal effect of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal, formal process and the constituent of formal relation of poem and Ghazal, imagination, language and expression, symbolism, punctuation, changes in language and expression, changes in expression and immediate reaction is possible only by the effect of Modern Poem.</p> <p>The chapter four is about the discussion of thinking effect of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal. Therefore in this chapter thinking combination of Ghazal and Poem, creation process between Urdu Ghazal and Modern Poem and the thinking effect of Modern Poem on the Urdu Ghazal is discussed in detail in this chapter.</p> <p>The last and final chapter is the overall analysis of the topic and suggestion are listed here for further research work on the base of present research work.</p>	
6	محمد افضل بٹ	<p>The present research is an analysis of 'Social Consciousness in Urdu Novels'. An attempt has been made to review how social changes emerging in different periods provided food for through to novelists. The period included for this research extends from the beginning of Urdu Novel to the end of 19th Century. The focus of the research is those social changes that took place after the War of Independence of 1857 in the Indian society, under the influence of the West. This was a transitory period when old and new traditions, both, co-</p>	<p>اردو ناول میں سماجی شعور</p> <p>2007</p>

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		<p>existed; and which were equally reflected in Urdu Novel. Since the very beginning of 20th Century, defensive attitude changed into a more aggressive sentiment, and newer visions of nationhood. This evolution of thought and attitude strongly influenced Indian culture.</p> <p>The researcher has tried to trace this 'consciousness' and the resultant social changes from the beginning of 20th Century till the creation of Pakistan (1947). The new social set up of post-partition days was dominated by class conflicts and influenced by Islamic thought. As such, the 'social consciousness' of the society that emerged after Pakistan's independence was different from that of its predecessors. The researcher has discussed this 'Social Consciousness' in the perspective of novels written during that period. The research is a journey through the social changes that occurred and influenced Urdu Novel from its beginning to the 20th Century and a critical analysis of their conscious and unconscious expression in Urdu Novel.</p>	
7	سعدیہ بما ماجد	<p>The Element of Social Sympathy in Modern Urdu Poems</p> <p>The following thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter describes the history of society, and analytically elaborates the parts constituting the society that shape the specific behavior of the people of the Subcontinent. This chapter also gives an introduction on social sympathy and its connection with poetry. The second chapter gives a sketch of the society in the times of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, emphasizing the cause of reflection of social sympathy in poem genre in that era. This chapter also includes study of famous poets from pre-partition era such as Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali, Allama Mohammad Iqbal, Akhtar Shirani, Hafeez Jalindhary, Josh Malih Abadi and Sahir Ludhyanvi. The third chapter elaborates the building blocks of Pakistani society, and sheds light on social sympathy with a political background amongst Pakistani poets. The fourth chapter consists of a study on poems of Pakistani poets on social sympathy from various angles. These poems revolve around urban and rural issues, social injustice, domestic problems, social worth of women, social etiquettes and problems related to new generations.</p>	جدید اردو نظم میں درد مندی کا عنصر 2007

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		The fifth chapter focuses on painful aspects of social status and importance or worth of poets in our society, and concludes on their concerns, their disappointment due to the current social system, their questions on apathy, and their hopes for improvements in the coming ages.	
8	عابد حسین	<p>اردو غزل پر بیسویں صدی کی ادبی تحریکوں اور رجحانات کے اثرات</p> <p>Urdu Literature, particularly Urdu Poetry, can boast of having narratives not known in other world literatures. One of them being Ghazal, a unique form of versification that is specific to Urdu poetry alone. The focus of the thesis is the study of Modern, that is, 20th century Urdu Ghazal. There are two main reasons for this choice, or delimitation of the study. First, though it is true that lot of literature is found on Urdu poetry, but unfortunately, most of it is in the form of essays and articles and no authenticated researched document is available on this genre. Second, lot has been written en Classical Ghazal but Modern Ghazal has not yet been ventured enough by critics and researchers. An effort has been made in the present study to view Modern Ghazal in the light of 20th Century literary movements, and its influence on Urdu Ghazal.</p> <p>There are in all eight chapters. The first chapter is an introduction of the tradition of Ghazal and its evolution in 18th &amp; 19th century. The second chapter presents an analysis of the literary ambience, the political atmosphere and the intellectual environment at the advent of the 20th century, and it is in this backdrop that Romantic Ghazal is studied. The third chapter is a study of the distinct features of Iqbal's Ghazal and its influence on Urdu Ghazal. The fourth chapter focuses mainly on the Progressive Movement and its influence on Urdu Ghazal. The fifth and sixth chapters are about different Urdu literary circles and movements, like Halqa-i-Arbab-i-Zauq, Pakistani Adab, Islami Adab, Arzi Saqafti Tehreek, and their contribution in promoting Urdu literature in general and Urdu Ghazal in particular. The seventh chapter is on modern trends and thoughts, their detailed analysis and their impact on Urdu Ghazal. The eighth chapter is a conclusion of the research followed by recommendations for further study.</p>	2007
9	حافظ نعیم مظہر	<p>پاکستانی اردو ناولوں میں اسلامی فکر کی عکاسی</p> <p>"The Reflection of Islamic Thought in Pakistani Urdu Novels".</p>	2007

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		<p>It has been divided into five chapters.</p> <p>Chapter one comprises two parts: the first deals with the ideal of Muslim Nationhood. The concept of Nationhood propounded by Iqbal and Jinnah has been primarily focused upon whereas the definition of Muslim Nationhood has been determined with reference to various critics and thinkers.</p> <p>In the second part of this chapter, after a brief introduction of other international religions, their concept of Nationhood has been discussed. Basic tenets of Islam Oneness of God, Prophet hood, eschatological details along with the basic rights of the non-Muslims have also been discussed.</p> <p>Chapter two also comprises two parts. The first part analyzes Islamic trends and traditions of Urdu literature. Some other major literary movements have also come under discussion, but the focus remains on those intellectuals and critics who are associated with the movement of Islamic literature. The second part is about the origin, effects of Islamic literary movements and other relevant issues.</p> <p>The first part of chapter three discusses the background of Pakistan movement Two-Nation theory. Sir. Syaid Movement, the Movement of Islamic literature with its background of Urdu - Hindi controversy, and the concept of Muslim Nationhood. The second part of this chapter includes a discussion of Islamic thought in pre-independence Urdu.</p> <p>The fourth chapter deals with the theme of Islamic thought and civilization in the post-independence Urdu novels. A list of other Pakistani novels in other languages such as Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Balochi and Saraiki has also been included. These novels stand for Islamic thought in relation to Pakistani civilization. The fifth chapter is gist comprising conclusions and estimations derived from analyses of the researcher.</p>	
10	اطہر قسیم	<p>اردو ادب کی آپ بیتیاں: تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Autobiographies in Urdu Literature - a Critique</p> <p>Autobiography is an important, popular and authentic genre of biography writing. To more than 400 autobiographies in Urdu, a greater contribution has been made by the Urdu prose writers and poets.</p>	2008

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		<p>Releasing the important need of literature, the writer has taken pains to critically assess the autobiographies of Urdu literature.</p> <p>The thesis has been divided into seven chapters. In the first chapter, the origin and evolution, earliest impressions and various forms of autobiography in Urdu have been taken into consideration. Discussing the art, style another elements of biography and Autobiography separately difference between the two has been established in the same chapter. The second chapter contains a study of the early period of autobiography and the evaluation of the first autobiography in Urdu literature. Besides, a general discussion on the remarkable autobiographies written before partition has been made in the perspective of the particular socio-political scenario of the age. The third chapter of the thesis is vitally important for it contains concentrated critical assessment of the most important autobiographies written after partition. These are the popular autobiographies that depict the particular circumstances and aftermaths of the partition of India. The fourth chapter shows the distinguished style, literary trend and approach of women autobiography writers. Fifth chapter discusses 20th century's other autobiographies which gained popularity for their eloquent style.</p> <p>A few autobiographies written in verse have also been discussed as vitally important to the topic. The sixth chapter is important as it deals with the autobiographies that came out in the early seven years of 21' century. Written by literary celebrities, these autobiographies shows expanding thematic horizons due to scientific approach and the most modern literary trends. The seventh and last chapter contains a brief history and evolution of the autobiography as well as a discussion on autobiographies written by non-literary writers such as high military officials, politicians and bureaucrats.</p> <p>After a bird's eye view of the autobiographies translated from other languages, the discussion has been summed up. To avoid unnecessary length only choice autobiographies have been discussed in detail while others have only been touched upon generally. The writer believes that the research work will contribute towards establishing the literary status of Urdu autobiographies.</p>	
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11	فہمیدہ تبسم	<p style="text-align: right;">اردو داستان کے مرکزی کردار</p> <p>The time period form 17th century to 19th century, in Urdu prose, is called the era of 'Dastan'. Though some attempts or endeavor can also be seen in Dastan writing after this time period. Because of a leading kind of its time period, Dastan is of prime importance. In this thesis, under consideration research carried out about a very important part of Dastan. The investigatory and the critical analysis of the main characters of the Dastan not only drag this kind of speech from darkness of past but also helps to highlight the standard of characterization of that era. All those Dastans are included in this thesis which are published, having unity of plot and revolve around central character. Collection of proverbs is included in this selection. All those Dastans are avoided to include in which most of the material was borrowed from other Dastans or which revolves around the same topic. In this thesis, standard of characterization in Dastans, capabilities of characterization and how was it differ from the characterization of modern was discussed. Character of Dastan is also examined according to social and moral standardization of modern era.</p> <p>The thesis has been divided in to four parts. Part one deals with the central theme of 'Dastan'. Part two deals with the main characters of the prominent Dastan published pre Fort William College period. Part three consists of critical analysis of important characters of the stories published under the patronage of Fort William College, while part four comprises critical analysis and evaluation of the central characters of important Dastans published during the same period but not under the patronage of the college. The objective of the thesis is to highlight the fundamental characters of the Dastan, portray their importance and judge the standard of characterization. It is also our objective to enable the modern reader establish, by himself, a link between the ancient and modern literature. Epilogue is captioned "collective evaluation". In epilogue the central characters of the Dastans, included in the thesis, have been discussed briefly.</p>	2008
12	صفیہ عباد	<p style="text-align: right;">ادیبوں میں خودکشی کے محرکات: اردو ادب کے خصوصی حوالے سے</p> <p>"Reasons of Suicide in Writers" (With Particular Reference to Urdu Literature).</p> <p>There are five chapters of my research thesis. In the first chapter, the definition of Suicide has been described in the light and references of Dictionaries, Internet, Encyclopedias, Economic, Social and Biochemical</p>	2008

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		<p>factors. It also covers the views of different religions in this regard. In the second chapter, the important literary figures who have committed suicide in the west has been described individually, whereas the third chapter is concerned with Pakistani Urdu writers, who had committed suicide. In the fourth chapter, those writers in Urdu Literature have been discussed, who had led their lives in the charm and love of death. They tortured themselves by using excessive narcotics and attempting suicide. The last chapter includes the analysis of those reasons, which remained helpful in the suicide of writers. The main points in this reference are following:</p> <p>They were ultra-sensitive and highly imaginative people, so they set unrealistically very high goals in their lives.</p> <p>Although many economical, social, mental and psychiatric problems were involved with them, but actually they were death lovers. For them the death was not the end of life, but it was the continuity of a new life and finding the unseen truth.</p> <p>Those writers were idealistic and due to the fulfillment of their dreams, they often committed suicides.</p> <p>Urdu writers also followed the suicidal trend of the western writers like the other literary trends.</p> <p>My topic is exclusively concerned with the suicides of writers. Instead of the detail of their lives, only the reasons and that particularly state of mind has been highlighted, which pushed them towards suicide, the suicide which is called "Suicidology" in literary terms. Lastly, only those English terms are written in thesis as it is, which do not produce their sufficient sense and meaning in Urdu.</p>	
13	سید اشفاق حسین بخاری	پاکستان میں دفتری اردو کا تجزیاتی مطالعہ	2008
		<p>The status of Urdu as an official language has a history that goes back to the first quarter of 19th century. At that time Urdu enjoyed the status of official language in some parts of the sub-continent. The court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was linked with Urdu in quite a few ways. The Maharaja and his ancestors patronized the Urdu writers and poets as their courtiers. Even if the official language of the Maharaja's court was Persian the ruler himself employed Panjabi for daily administrative matters. But he used Urdu language</p>	

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		<p>while conversing with the visitors, the tourists, the diplomats from friendly countries and also with the British officers. From this it is easy to surmise that even if Urdu was not the official languages of his court it was still the language of everyday use for courtly and informal occasions.</p> <p>In the thesis under review an attempt has been made to study Urdu in the ways it has been used as an official language, in various times and eras. When the Quaid-e Azam declared Urdu as an official language of Pakistan such a study becomes imperative. There is a need to study Urdu as an official language in its various styles and this thesis makes a humble attempt to fulfill the need.</p> <p>The aim is to analyse Urdu as official language, particularly in view of the Quaid's declaration, and to study its significance as such. During the writing of the thesis the research matter has been analysed in a historical context. Every effort has been made to ensure the authenticity of the sources and these encompass the unpublished as well as the published material from antiquity to the modern times. In this way a period of two centuries have been covered to reflect to real purpose of the thesis.</p>	
14	شمیم طارق	<p>پاکستانی اردو لغات (جامع) کا تقابلی جائزہ + ضمیمہ</p> <p>A comparative of Pakistani Comprehensive Urdu Dictionaries has been undertaken in the thesis. For this purpose three lexicons have been chose, which are commonly used in offices and institutions: Ilmi Urdu; Feroze-ul-Lughaat and Nasim ul Lughaat. In chapter one details are given in "MOQADMA" about this thesis and then thesis has been divided according to the alphabet, for instance the alphabet for Alif to Say have been analysed in Chapter two. Chapter three has been devoted to Jeem to Kha and in the fourth chapter alphabet Daal to Zhey have been dealt. In chapter five the alphabet Seen to Ghain are studies. Chapter six deals with letters Fay to Gaaf and in chapter seven the alphabets from Laam to the last letter Yay.</p> <p>Finally a general discussion has been Conducted in chapter eight. The diacritical sign A' has been Taken from all the three dictionaries and all the words starting with A have been put together that are in harmony with each other in their idioms, sayings, proverbs, composition, pronunciation and calligraphic shape and also in</p>	2008

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		<p>the masculine and feminine forms. Besides there are such words that are found in TWO dictionaries and are not included in the THIRD dictionary. Such words and composites are analyzed separately.</p> <p>In the case where in one alphabet the number of synonymous words, and proverbs are too many, are given on three/ fourth <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> of the pages. The rest are given in annexure so that the volume of thesis does not get out of the proportion of other alphabets, and the size of the thesis does not get unwieldy.</p> <p>The words are usually spoken in Punjabi are written under separate heading. It has been mentioned as to which word are found in a particular dictionary, and the others that are found in all the dictionaries have been mentioned. The meanings of such words as given in dictionaries are also mentioned. Then there are words of English origin that have been urduised because of constant usage such words have been treated separately according to the dictionary where these occur. Feroze-ul-Lughaat has mentioned such words even when their synonyms in Urdu are available.</p> <p>Lastly there is a list of words that have been mentioned differently in one or two dictionaries in respect of pronunciation, disritical signs, shape, writing or in masculine or feminine forms. Such words have been researched critically with reference to other dictionaries. In majority of cases the unanimity of rules and the usage have been observed. Similarly the masculine and feminine forms have been authenticated and effort has been made to attend to all possible lexical aspects. In this way all the words from Alif to Yay have been analysed and researched.</p>	
15	سعید احمد	<p>Modern Urdu Poem in the Perspective of Western Thoughts</p> <p>The factors that have been at the very foundation of the formation and making of Modern Urdu Poem at the level of subject and style, have strong influence of Western thoughts on them. Especially after 1857, the Modern Urdu Poem started getting deep and far reaching imprints of various kinds that belonged to the West. These paw marks, since the outset of 20th century, directed the thoughts of the modern poem writers</p>	<p>جدید اردو نظم مغربی افکار کے تناظر میں</p> <p>2008</p>

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		<p>in a newer direction. The topic of this dissertation is "Modern Urdu Poem in the Perspective of Western Thoughts". Seven chapters have been assigned to it and following is the brief introduction:</p> <p>In the first chapter, the definition of 'thought' has been discussed with its literal, philosophical and psychological aspects. To explain it further, the external influence on English Literature has been very briefly highlighted. The Western thoughts—Naturalism and Romanticism and their impact on the modern poem is the topic of the Second chapter. Naturalism, with regard to its philosophical and literary references, the first movement by Sir Syed and then later by 'Anjuman Punjab' caused to stir the poem of that time. In third chapter, the influence of Marxist Philosophy on modern poem has been analysed. We, here, discuss how the Dialectical Materialism of Marx and the Russian Revolution (1917) became a good reason of creating ripples in the shape of change in content and variety of style in Urdu Poem.</p> <p>In the fourth chapter, Modernism, the Freudian, Adler and Jung's psychological theories are the focal point. The theory of Existentialism by Sartre also has deep-rooted effects on modern Urdu poem. The viewpoints of Prof. Jeelani Kamran and Iftikhar Jalib regarding the language used in the poem in the sixties are the topic under discussion in the fifth chapter. They were basically influenced by Logical Positivism. The contemporary modern poem (1980 to date) is the focus of the sixth chapter. The contemporary poem is the blend of different aspects of post modernism. The last chapter concludes the research study by determining the significance of the Influence of the Western Thought on Modern Urdu Poem.</p>	
16	روبینہ ناز	<p>ڈاکٹر وحید قریشی کی علمی و تحقیقی خدمات</p> <p>The Literary and Research Contribution of Dr. Waheed Qureshi.</p> <p>The specific aim of this Ph.D. thesis is to offer a "school-eye-view" of authentic assessment to the "Literary and Research Contribution of Dr. Waheed Qureshi", as well as assessment strategies that together support high levels of accomplishment on challenging tasks to the Urdu and Persian literature. The cumulative body of this research that is capable of informing interventions. More than 80 books besides research papers were reviewed, which includes poetry, prose, critical writing, Pakistani socio cultural beliefs and values, Ghalib, Iqbal, psychological aspects of research and criticism. Theses explore and include a review of the</p>	2008

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		literature on ethnicity and present a critical analysis of literary and research work. Factors affecting the rate and quality of research and interventions are also discussed. Literary and Research work on Urdu Literature has long been concerned with strengthening, but the extent of Dr. Waheed Qureshi research is capable of informing and guiding practice. The thesis divided into eight chapters and concludes with a presentation of the procedure by which research can be linked to the work of the practitioner. Bibliographies are included at the end of each Chapter.	
17	ارشاد محمود آصف	<p>اردو افسانہ اور آزادی اظہار کے مسائل</p> <p>Urdu Short Stories and Freedom of Expression</p> <p>Freedom of expression is the main theme of this thesis which has been tried to be explored in its various forms in Urdu short stories. First chapter discusses definitions, ancient, modern and Islamic concepts of freedom of expression and limitations. A historical overview of freedom of expression along with restrictions imposed in various ages has been taken into account. People who lost their lives in their struggle for freedom of expression have also been discussed in this chapter. This chapter also includes discussion on Russian literature and banned works.</p> <p>Third chapter encompasses freedom of expression, restriction imposed by the state and Urdu short stories starting from Prem Chand and 'Angary' and continues with a discussion on works by progressive movement. During the army rules short story writers, playwrights, poets and authors were detained and exiled. Their jobs were terminated and they were imprisoned on different charges. Religious, gender, psychological and sexual issues and autonomy of opinion is the theme of fourth chapter.</p> <p>Though religion is the ultimate reality but the followers of religion create hindrances in the way of expressing feelings by imposing self-created restrictions. This issue has been discussed along with Pakistani society which is a male dominated society where emergence of such issues is an ancient concept.</p> <p>It was a matter of great concern for researcher to include a discussion on sexual and psychological issue to understand them and discuss ways and means of expressing such feelings in short stories.</p>	2009

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		Fifth chapter discusses differences emerged from class-based society of sub-continent, feudalism, capitalism which resulted in confrontation between landowner and tenants, industrialists and workers. Restrictions surfaced from such issues were highlighted in short stories which make a part of discussion in this thesis. Last chapter presents a comprehensive analysis of freedom of expression in Urdu short stories.	
18	فريحه نگرہت	<p>اردو افسانے ميں مابعدالطبعياتی عناصر ۱۹۰۱ء تا حال : تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Chapter 1, 'What is Metaphysics' focuses on basic issues related to metaphysics consequently to its scientific, philosophical and religious interpretations in the backdrop of prevalent scientific concepts about universe, aspects related to time and space and issues of mysticism. After elaborating literal and terminological meanings of metaphysics its definitions in various dictionaries, explanations by different scholars and interpretations through encyclopedias and web sites have been carried out for better comprehension. Since individual, God and universe are three basic fundamentals of metaphysics, therefore, metaphysical elements in its different manifestations and forms related to scientific, philosophical and religious mythologies in through Urdu short stories have been explained.</p> <p>Chapter 2, covers metaphysical elements in Urdu short stories of first period from 1901 to 1936. Evolution and interpretations of creation of life and universe (of this period) have been attempted. An endeavor has been made to trace primitive elements of metaphysics in the writers of Urdu short stories like Rashid-ul-Khairi, Sultan Haider Josh and Prem Chand. In progression, elements of metaphysics emanating from the love for nature of the romantic writers and its influence in early Urdu short stories from novels, folk tales, Hindu philosophies 'Avagavan' and 'Mukti' have been considered.</p> <p>Chapter 3, covers 'Metaphysical Elements in Urdu Short Stories in Second Period from 1936 to 1947'. Novel philosophical interpretation of Carl Marx philosophy and precedence of matter over soul has been analysed. In addition, those metaphysical elements which entered into Urdu short stories under the influence of ideas of Freud and Yong have also been included.</p> <p>Chapter 4, pertains to 'Metaphysical Elements in Urdu Short Stories after Creation of Pakistan'. Causes of revival of romanticism in the fifties have been explained. An analytical appraisal of short stories of important</p>	2009

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		<p>writers has been carried out in the preview of effects of knowledge of existence and new mystical approach. Elucidating effects of different metaphysical philosophies on romantic short stories, metaphysical elements in Greek and Hindu mythologies in short stories of A. Hameed have been indicated.</p> <p>Chapter 5, with the title, 'Metaphysical Elements in Urdu Short Stories from Sixties to-date' deals with new scientific revelations and new discoveries about the universe and existence under the influence of modernism. New background of sensibility has been discussed as how socio-political and cultural environments affect new approach regarding life and universe. Understanding of new dimensions of time and space in the context of Hindi mythology, mysticism and Islamic myths has been done. Analysis of short stories of prominent writers of this era has been carried out.</p> <p>Chapter 6, consists of an overall review of various facets of metaphysical elements with evolving trends in romanticism, mysticism, Hindi, Greek and Islamic mythologies and other religious rituals. In the end findings of entire discussion leading to some recommendations have been included to promote metaphysical elements in Urdu short stories.</p>	
19	صوبیہ سلیم	<p>Leading/Prominent female characters in the Urdu novel</p> <p>The scope of this study entails two basic elements: the era of the novelists and their works. It encompasses the writings of selected Urdu novelists and their presentation of female characters. The study does not limit itself to any specific period, although it does exclude novels written in India, after Independence. A chronological sequence has been adopted in the selection of writers and only eminent and critically acclaimed novelists have been included. The criterion followed for the selection of characters focuses on their role in the plot of the novel. Central characters about whom no detailed information has been given have been ignored as has been done for novels that do not present female characters. This includes novels which present female characters with the sole aim of developing the story without any specific role being assigned to the character in question.</p>	اردو ناول کے کلیدی نسوانی کردار 2009

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After Independence Hindu-Muslim culture started to lose its commonalities, with the change in the physical and cultural dimensions of both countries along with the religious and political biases. This resulted in a change in themes and styles in the world of Urdu literature. Since Urdu literature divides into two channels, in the aftermath of Independence, the focus of the research is Pakistani literature, and particularly Pakistani novels.

Female characters portrayed in "Murat-ul-Uroos" are the hallmark of Muslim culture and that is the sole reason for their inclusion in this study. Since Independence was responsible for the bifurcation of the two cultures, literature written in India — in the post partition era — could not be made a part of the study. Another and more important reason for the exclusion of such literature was the fact that it would not have been in the scope of this study to include female characters from two different cultures. The common culture that developed side by side in the two countries has been taken as the backdrop for the study and comparison of female characters. At the same time care has been taken not to divulge in unnecessary details about the techniques of the writers and only those aspects have been highlighted that are relevant to the topic.

This thesis has been divided into nine chapters: The first chapter briefly discusses conventional and traditional perception of women, the emergence of the Urdu novel and the overall development of female characters in Urdu novel. For this reason, female characters in folklore and dastaans have been studied. The second chapter deals with female characters and an in-depth study of the works of pioneer Urdu novelists. Chapter Three highlights Prem Chand's as a novelist and his presentation of female characters in the changing social order. The Fourth chapter is based upon the influence of the Progressive Movement on technique, style and realistic approach in Urdu fiction. Selected novels and their female characters have also been discussed in this chapter. Chapter Five not only touches upon works created after Independence, but also discusses female characters created during the early post-Independence era. The Sixth chapter deals with the depiction of female characters in selected novels written with a social and rural background. Chapter Seven discusses the Pakistani novel and female characters from selected novels. The Eighth chapter deals solely with female writers and female characters from selected novels. These characters, confined within the four walls of their homes, bring forth all the questions and conflicts in the minds of women,

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		revealing sentiments and emotions which male writers have either failed to understand or have otherwise ignored. The Ninth and last chapter concludes the argument with an overall review of Urdu novel, with special focus on the eastern woman and female character representation in Urdu novel.	
20	مسرت یاسمین	<p>مکتوبات مولوی محمد حسین آزاد کا تحقیقی اور تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Letters written by famous writers have contributed a great deal in the development of Urdu language and literature. Today, this significantly important type of prose writing is on decline, due to advancement in the field of communication. Hence, communication through letters is being substituted with SMS, MMS, templates and e-mails etc., which are not being preserved for subsequent analysis. So far, letters of only few famous writers have been researched &amp; critically analyzed, for their literary importance.</p> <p>It is in this back drop that the letters of Muhammad Hussain Azad, who is regarded as one of the five important learned persons of Urdu prose writing, have been selected for research and critical analysis. My endeavor was to highlight the ignored aspects of Azad's prose and an effort in this direction has been made through literary analysis of various letters. For ease of understanding, I have segregated my research into six chapters; each one elucidating distinctly, important aspects of my research.</p> <p>The first chapter is about tradition of Urdu letter writing from its infancy till Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.</p> <p>The 2nd chapter discusses the letter writing style of Azad's counter parts, whereas 3rd chapter presents Azad's biography, literary services and style of expression in prose.</p> <p>Fourth chapter focuses on the research of Azad's letters whereas 5th chapter offers critical analysis of his letters and style of letter writing.</p> <p>The chapter also focuses on Azad's biography derived from his letters &amp; Azad's style of letter writing in relation to his overall style of prose writing.</p> <p>Last chapter briefly describes addresses.</p>	2010

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21	محسن عباس	<p style="text-align: right;">جدید اردو نظم کے تناظر میں وزیر آغا کی نظم نگاری</p> <p>Literature embraces different trends and colors of a culture or civilization thus enhancing and glorifying its literary texts. Before the advent of English literature in South Asia, the existing Urdu poem looked like a frozen sheet of water but the revolution of 1857 shattered its surface into slivers prodding Urdu poem to induct new horizons, shades and colors. That was the advent of modern Urdu poem. The thesis encompasses all the domains and dimensions of this genre with special reference to the study of Wazir Agha's poems. Thus there are two main motives of this study. First though, it is true that a lot of literature is found on Urdu poem but unfortunately most of it is in the form of essays and articles and no authenticated researched document is available on modern Urdu poem. This thesis presents a critical analysis of modern Urdu poem, so as to bring into lime light its unique signature. Secondly, a lot has been written on classical Urdu poem but modern Urdu poem has not been ventured enough by the critics and researchers. An effort has been made to present an in-depth study of modern Urdu poem in order to discover the individuality of Wazir Agha's poetic diction and to get acquainted with the insight and outlook of the poet's creative endeavors.</p> <p>The thesis consists of six chapters. The first chapter presents the contextual study of modern Urdu poem. The second chapter shows the analytical study of the poems of Wazir Agha. The third one is on the study of the long poems of Wazir Agha. The fourth chapter focuses on structure, imagery, symbolic expressions and style of the poems of Wazir Agha. The fifth chapter presents the phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantics study of the poems of Wazir Agha. The sixth and the last chapter is a conclusion of the research followed by recommendations.</p>	2010
22	روبینہ شاپین	<p style="text-align: right;">عبدالحمیم شرر کی غیر افسانوی نثر (تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ)</p> <p>This thesis has been divided into seven chapters. Definition and difference between novel and non-fiction prose has been deliberated upon in the first chapter. Story, novel, drama and tale are part of non-fiction prose. And remaining all kinds like, Seerat, biography, subjects, diction thesis, history, journalism, books etc. are included in non-fiction prose. In retrospect, political and social aspects have also been highlighted so as to ascertain the events and circumstances that led Sharer to write non-fiction prose. Certain movements</p>	2010

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		<p>have been mentioned to identify their effects on Sharer's skills. Topics like beginning of Sharer's literary life and his abilities are also included in the first chapter.</p> <p>Second chapter deals with Abdul Haleem Sharer as a biographer. Commencement and evolution of biography and research and critical analysis of Sharer's biography has been carried out in this chapter.</p> <p>Third chapter discusses Sharer as an essay, composition and dialogue writer. Beginning and evolution of essay and composition and Sharer's relating skills have been researched and analyzed. Distinctiveness in essay writing, dialogue writing, composition writing, the topics and writing style of Sharer has also been evaluated.</p> <p>Sharer has been a great historian and critics. A study of history writing is an art. Motives and objectives of Abdul Haleem Sharer's historical writings and history books written by him have been analyzed in depth. His rank and standing amongst the contemporary historians have also been discussed in the fourth chapter.</p> <p>Fifth chapter relates to Sharer as a journalist. Beginning and evaluation of journalism, Sharer's life as a journalist and research and analysis of various papers &amp; periodicals has been carried out. Discussion on Sharer's standing in Urdu journalism has been discussed here.</p> <p>Sharer's style and protocol as a book writer is quite persuasive. Evolution of letter writing has been briefly touched upon in chapter six. Sharer's letters, topics of effects letters on his personality in the light of these letters, its significance etc. have been included in this chapter.</p> <p>Seventh, the last chapter summarizes Sharer's contribution towards Urdu literature. Beyond doubt, Sharer's contributions can be termed as consecration in the realm of literary circles.</p>	
23	محمد جاوید خان	<p>آزاد کشمیر میں اردو تحقیق و تنقید کی روایت</p> <p>The Tradition of Research and Criticism in Azad Kashmir</p> <p>The first chapter contains the Tradition of Criticism &amp; Research and Literature in Kashmir. Since the state of Jammu &amp; Kashmir existed in a form of a unit before 1947, in this chapter the history of research and criticism</p>	2011

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		<p>in Kashmir has been examined briefly. There had been different regions in different time periods in the State of Jammu &amp; Kashmir. The esteemed mystics also made their way to different regions of Kashmir to extend the light of Islam and the people of this area offered the precious services to make different existing languages in Kashmir popular specially Arabic, Persian and Urdu, therefore in this chapter the services offered by Kashmiri Pandits and the research with reference to the honourable mystics has been brought to light. Undoubtedly, Muhammad Din Faruque has a great place in the tradition of research and criticism. Therefore, at the end of this chapter his services in research and criticism have been examined.</p> <p>The title of second chapter is "Tradition of Urdu Research and Criticism in AJ&amp;K". This chapter has been divided into four parts. In first part the background of the causes of the establishment of the government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir has been given. In this perspective the conditions and events have been examined which became the cause of the division of Kashmir and establishment of Independent Government, while in the other part of this chapter, an attempt has been made to describe those elements which became the cause of development of research and criticism of Urdu in Azad Kashmir. In these co-elements literary committees, different educational and literary magazines, institutions and personalities are included. The role played by Professor Mehmood Hashmi, Dr Sabir Afaqi, Dr Ghulam Hussain Azhar, Professor M Akram Tahir, Dr Iftikhar Mughal, Syed Mehmood Afzal, Dr M Saghir Khan and Dr Shafiure Anjum has also been brought to light.</p> <p>Third chapter is about the publicized efforts in Urdu research. The chapter has been divided into four parts. In first part it has been analysed that how much and what kind of research has been done. The title of second part is 'Biographical Research'. In this part, the biographies which were arranged about the literary, religious, political, social and about women personalities have been studied. The third part is about the linguistic research in Azad Kashmir while in the last part the research done about Kashmir has been given. There are three aspects of this research i.e. history of Kashmir, Kashmir problem and the research about different tribes live in Azad Kashmir. In thesis, Chapter 4 is included with the name "Tradition of Urdu Criticism in Azad Kashmir". In the region Urdu criticism is merely in literary form. Therefore, in the beginning of this Chapter those books have been analysed which were published on literary topics. Urdu criticism in Azad Kashmir is in scattered form as in flaps, the comments on books, prologues and prefaces,</p>	
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		<p>therefore it has also been analysed. At the end of this chapter those personalities have also been mentioned who are included in Urdu criticism unlike Urdu research.</p> <p>In the fifth chapter, the overall analysis of Urdu research and criticism in Azad Kashmir has been presented. Along with this the standard of research and criticism has also been judged in the region.</p> <p>In the end, a few recommendations have also been given deriving the conclusions from all those discussions by acting upon which we can get the perfect help in developing Urdu research and criticism in Azad Kashmir and its standard can also be exalted.</p>	
24	عائشہ حمید	<p>پاکستانی اردو شاعرات پر بیسویں صدی کی ادبی تحریکوں کے اثرات</p> <p>Effects of 20th Century Literary Movements on Pakistani Urdu Poetesses</p> <p>The aim and objective of this research is to analyse the poetry of those female poetesses whose thoughts and ideas were influenced by the literary movements of 20th century.</p> <p>The 1st chapter is a brief description of the evolution of female poetesses under the social, cultural and literary influences of the sub-continent.</p> <p>The 2nd chapter is an analysis of those female poetesses who were influenced by the romantic movement.</p> <p>The 3rd chapter is an introduction of progressive movement along with an in-depth study of those female Poetesses whose poetic creation is a strong reflection of the mainstream of progressive movement.</p> <p>The 4th chapter deals with "Halqa-e-Arabic-e-Zauq" (a literary forum) and its influence on their poetry under modernism and post-modernism.</p> <p>The 5th chapter is about feminism, its evolution and development and its influence on the poetry of those poetesses who were influenced by it.</p> <p>The 6th chapter is the conclusion of the thesis followed by recommendations for further research.</p>	2011

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25	محمد امیر ملک	پاکستانی جنوبی پنجاب میں اردو شاعری کا ارتقاء: آغاز تا ۲۰۰۰	2011
<p>Evolution and Development of Urdu Poetry in Pakistani Southern Punjab (Beginning to 2000)</p>			
<p>Indus valley civilization was one of the most ancient civilization in the world and present Southern Punjab was its cradle. Multan and Uch were eminent cultural, commercial and political centers of this civilization in pre-Arian and post-Arian period Rig Ved, the oldest Hindu scripture was written in this area. The advent of Muslims in Subcontinent further enhanced its socio-political importance. During the period of Sultanate of Dehli Sufis from Arab, Iran and Central Asia arrived and settled in Multan and Uch. They established educational institution and spread their humanitarian philosophy all over the Subcontinent. The focus of their philosophy was peace, fraternity and equality amongst the people of India. At that time a new linguafranca evolved out of the amalgamation of Arabic, Persian and Turkish with local languages.</p>			
<p>This linguafranca was initially called Hindvi and finally Urdu. The linguistic medium of preaching of the Sufis was this newly evolved linguafranca. Afterwards this new language reached Dehli and Deccan with Muslim soldiers and Sufis. In this context the literary works of Baba Fareed and Ameer Khusro possess a prominent place in the history of Urdu language and poetry. Having acquired the status of the Capital of India in Sultanate of Dehli and subsequent Muslim history, Dehli became culturally and intellectually powerful enough to influence the literary genius of the Subcontinent. Quite obviously these literary trends approached Southern Punjab and affected poetic sensibility of the area. In colonial period the Southern Punjab was very well linked with other literary centers of India like Dehli, Lucknow and Hyderabad. The literary works of the poets of Southern Punjab were appreciated to a great extent in these literary centers.</p>			
<p>After the creation of Pakistan till 2000, all the literary movements and trends influenced the whole country, as well as the Southern Punjab. During this period the Southern Punjab remained prominent. This thesis not only encompasses cultural, political, economic and educational history but also covers all the literary services, the Southern Punjab has rendered to the national and international planes.</p>			

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26	عنبرین تبسم شاکر	<p>جدید اردو نظم میں سیاسی شعور (ن-م-راشد، فیض احمد فیض، مجید امجد اور منیر نیازی کے خصوص حوالے سے)</p> <p>If we look at the 20th century with a historical perspective, it becomes evident that this era has been of political chaos. In the sub-continent, similar to the rest of the world, new colonization seems to be coming to an end in this area too. As a result, political awareness, freedom movements and ideological associations seem to be at their peak. Urdu poem also entered into its modern era in this period. The sub-continent and its people were affected by the changes in the world of political horizon on one hand and saw the changes of in the local political on the other. Urdu poem has shown a complete awareness of the changing world scenario like other genres of literature, in which the political angle is very evident. The question is how this political awareness is highlighted the modern Urdu poem and how the style and theme of poem get affected by it. In the journey of political awareness in poem, four representative poets have been selected which include Noon Meem Rashid, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Majeed Amjad and Munir Niazi.</p> <p>Thesis has been divided in to 6 chapters:</p> <p>In the first chapter the introduction of topic, statement of the problem delimitation and research procedure have been explained. After that the basic thoughts related to literature and politics have been discussed the relationship between politics and literature has been tried to be established. Then tradition of political awareness in Urdu poem from the beginning till lqbal, has been considered as a prologue study. In the last part of the chapter, those political and social conditions in the beginning of 20th century have been described which are the reasons of the development of the political awareness of the poets under consideration.</p> <p>In the second chapter, background of Noon-Meem Rashid's poetry has been briefly discussed. The second part of the chapter has been used for the study of political thoughts in the poems of Noon-Meem Rashid.</p>	2011
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		<p>The political and social background of Faiz Ahmed Faiz's poetry has been described in the 3rd chapter and then the analysis of Faiz's poems has been done in the light of political awareness. The analysis of Majeed Amjad's poetry is done in 4th chapter and that of Muneer Niazi is done in the 5th Chapter.</p> <p>The 6th Chapter of the thesis consists of the overall description of the political awareness in the poetry of the poets under research the conclusion and the results of the research has been presented at the end of this chapter and same suggestion and recommendation have also been made.</p>	
27	سعدیہ طاہر	<p>ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا کی علمی و ادبی خدمات (تنقید کے حوالے سے)</p> <p>I have attempted to analyse, evaluate and critically appreciate the outstanding contribution of Dr. Wazir Agha to literary criticism and research in Urdu. Born in the village of Wazir Kot in Sargodha in 1922, he entered the world of literature in 1948 when his poems were published in the then famous literary magazine "Adbi Dunya". Agha is a poet, essayist and critic. He has produced more than 40 prose books. Among these prose writings 17 books relate to literary criticism in Urdu. His fame is primarily based on his Urdu Shairy Ka Mizaj that presents an in-depth study of the South Asian Muslim culture which nurtured Urdu poetry.</p> <p>I have divided my study into 6 chapters. First chapter gives an over view of the origin and development of literary criticism in Urdu, up to the time when Dr. Wazir Agha entered into the realm of Urdu criticism. This chapter also deals with the formative phase of Dr. Agha's literary temperament. In the next five chapters I have tried to give a critical appreciation of Dr. Agha's major works i.e "Nazam-e Jadid ki Karwatain", "Urdu Shairy ka Mizaj", "Takhleeqi Amal", "Galib ka Zauq-e-Tamasha", "Tasawraat-e-Ishq-o-Khird_Iqbal ki Nazar Mein", "Urdu Adab Mein Tanz-o-Mazah" and several volumes of collected essays in literary criticism.</p> <p>I have also made an attempt to explore as to what extent Dr. Agha's theoretical formulations as well as practical criticism has influenced contemporary generation of Urdu creative writers. According to my estimation his impact on contemporary literature is immense. The last chapter presents a comprehensive overview of Dr. Agha's contribution to literary criticism and literary research in Urdu literature.</p>	2011

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28	فرحت جبین ورک	<p>منیر نیازی کے شعری تصورات کا تنقیدی جائزہ (اردو شاعری کے حوالے سے)</p> <p>In our national life no one can deny the significance of fine arts that becomes more pronounced when an icon and trendsetter poet like Munir Niazi emerges on the horizon of literature. This is so because such a trend is equally responsible for the growth or decay of the nations or nationalities. Sometimes such a trend outweighs other thoughts and proves as a catalyst that moulds the history. In our national life, poetry of Iqbal can be presented as an argument in such a claim. When we see Munir Niazi in the context of a trendsetter poet, it becomes imperative upon us to study his poetic works intensely and profoundly. Only this way the literary value of Munir Niazi can be appreciated besides reaching the conclusion in proving or disproving Munir Niazi as a trendsetter poet. This research work is being presented while keeping this perspective in mind.</p> <p>In this research work, all the Urdu poetry collection of Munir Niazi is covered. In line with continuity and logic, the paper is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the family background and initial stages of his literary life. It is important from the perspective of understanding that this stage had a lasting impression upon Munir Niazi's life. The second chapter covers the tragedy of the period Munir lived in, followed by his thoughts on the exemplary society. The third chapter is on Munir's ideas of beauty and love. This is important from the perspective that he is most often described by his critics as beauty lover poet. An attempt is made to highlight the factors that elevate Munir Niazi to this status. The fourth chapter is on the political thinking of Munir Niazi. The effects of half a century of country's politics are narrated here. The twentieth century has brought mind boggling changes that proved as precursor of unknown fear and terrorism, such as atomic technology. The fifth chapter dilates upon the ideas of fear, dread, terror, and fatigue. The six chapter deals with three forms of poetry i.e. poem, ghazal and songs to test them on the parameters of writing style and techniques. The last chapter is an overall analysis of Munir Niazi's poetry. Besides drawing the conclusions, the talking points for the future researchers have been left in the recommendations, in this last chapter.</p> <p>It is expected that this study will not only help in understanding the poignant poetry of Munir Niazi, but also prove to be a happy addition for Munir Niazi's fans.</p>	2011
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29	عبدالواجد	<p style="text-align: right;">بیسویں صدی کی اردو غزل پر ہندی اثرات</p> <p>The journey of Ghazal from Arabic to Urdu spreads over many, centuries. During this period, it passed through the realms of various civilizations and finally entered into Urdu. In Urdu, it evolved under the influence of Hindi, which includes civilization, mythological, social and religious influences. In this context, the linguistic commonalities between Hindi and Urdu, which have sprung from the same origin, cannot be ignored. I have studied these influences in the context of Urdu Ghazal in 20th century. The thesis under view consists of Six chapters.</p> <p>The first chapter consists of "Salient Features of Hindi Civilization". In its beginning, I have discussed the roots of culture and civilization, the dawn of life in the subcontinent, the emergence of Dravidian, Arian and Muslim civilizations and the amalgamation of their civilization and intellectual aspects, and the impact of all these on Muslim way of life. In the backdrop of the cultural aspect of life, I have analyzed Urdu Ghazal evolution from its beginning to the end of 20th century in 2nd chapter.</p> <p>The third chapter covers the "Influence of Hindi on Important Poets of the 20th Century" which consists of influence of Hindi on Urdu Ghazal from 1900 to 1947, i.e. the partition.</p> <p>Chapter four consists of "Influence of Hindi on Urdu Ghazal" from partition, i.e. 1947 to 1960.</p> <p>Chapter five i.e. "The Influence of Hindi on the Modern Poets (1960 -2000)" discusses influence of Hindi on Modern Ghazal.</p> <p>Chapter six consists of conclusion, recommendation and a synthesis of the first five chapters. In the present study, I have focused on the influence of Hindu civilization, thought, religion, mythology, tradition, customs and Hindi language, which are deep rooted in Urdu language.</p>	2012
30	محمد نوید ازہر	<p style="text-align: right;">پاکستانی غزل میں ما بعد الطبیعیاتی عناصر</p> <p>Metaphysical Elements in Pakistani Ghazal</p>	2012

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		<p>This dissertation explores metaphysical elements in Urdu Ghazal from its beginning to the creation of Pakistan. Deccani period, the period of far-fetched conceit (eehaam), the period of Meer and Sauda, the period of Ghalib and the period of modern poetry exhibit metaphysical elements specifically. Under the umbrella of metaphysics, the traces of ontology, cosmology and psychology in Pakistani Ghazal are discussed referentially in this dissertation. The ontological topics of being, attributes, transcendence, eminence, reality, form, revelation and prophet hood; the cosmological concerns like the creation of universe, thought, wonder, mortality, immortality, world of forms; the general metaphysical concepts like death, the grave, the resurrection, paradise and hell, and the psychological aspects like human being, soul, heart, ethics, destiny of man, prayer, free will, predestination, beauty and amour are analyzed in the perspective of Pakistani Ghazal.</p> <p>In Pakistani Ghazal, Hafeez Jalandhri, Abdul Hameed Adam, Hafeez Hoshiarpuri, Yousuf Zafar, Majeed Amjad, Ihsan Danish, Raees Amrohawi, Ahmad Nadeem Qasimi, Ja'far Tahir, Mohib Arifi, Munir Niazi, Nasir Kazimi, Abdul Aziz Khalid, Tauseef Tabassum, Wasif Ali Wasif, John Ailiye, Ghulam Muhammad Qasir, Khurshid Rizwi, Muhammad Izhar ul Haq, Jaleel Aali, Sarwat Husain and Saood Usmani are prominent for their metaphysical elements in their poetry. The works of above mentioned poets are discussed and analyzed in this dissertation chronologically.</p>	
31	واجد علی بھٹی	<p>مکاتیب سر سید احمد خان کا تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Research I Critical view of Epistolary works by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan</p> <p>In Urdu literature the figure of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his works are well known for multifaceted reasons. His prose work has been published in big quantum. Though not becoming to his stature, but much of critical work on his prose art has appeared the recent past. Sir Syed's Urdu prose brought revolutionary change in the history of Urdu prose writing through his unique diction and power of expression.</p> <p>A general introductory preview of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his contemporary prose writers' achievements are given in the Dr. Syed Abdullah's book "Sir Syed Ahmed our Unkay Namwar Rufaqa Ki Urdu Nasar Ka Fiqri-o-Fanni Jayza". Though much of Sir Syed's prose work has been published but the true worth of his</p>	2013

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		<p>works and his own literary stature has not been completely determined yet. To date, no research work becoming his literary achievements has been published. His prose writing multifaceted. Religious prose, Historical prose, Journalistic prose are some of the dimensions carrying a blend of his epistolary art. During Sir Syed's era, epistolary writing had entered a new epoch. Prior to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Mirza Ghalib introduced a living genre of epistolary writing that was concomitant to his name. Sir Syed's epistolary writing skill is not only the continuation of the same diction but a quest for new horizon / vistas as well. Majlis Tarakki-e-Aciab published 02 volumes of his epistolary work. Now, the need is to evaluate, the works of is contemporary eminent writers and compare with that of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in perspective of epistolary. In this research the focus is to evaluate the worth and justify the criticism on his work. Harmony of ideas, as well as expressions have been scrutinized in his letters and dissertations both. In the same way an analysis of his thought in his articles as well as writings, has been presented according to his philosophy and deeds.</p> <p>Research oriented views of Sir Syed's addressee also falls in the scope of my work under study. Moreover, a pursuit and hunt for Sir Syed's work yet to be published is included in my work too. On parameters of literature, research and their worth in the history of Urdu literature to be published. My research work fulfills the demand of the question that what was the real form of epistolary writing skil during Sir Syed's era.</p>	
32	محمد مالک	<p>In this dissertation, an attempt is made to (re)present Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali as a letter writer in the history of Urdu Literature since he has already been an established Urdu poet, critic, biographer and prose-writer. In this thesis, an analysis of Maulana's skills of biography and other literary writings is presented and, in this way, it has been emphasized that he is a very significant personality not only due to his literary works but also his letters. In this thesis, the perspective of Hali's literary era is given along with his contemporaries' commentaries and scholarly and literary achievements. Hali's prose style and poetic</p>	<p>مکاتیب حالی کا تحقیقی و تنقیدی مطالعہ</p> <p>2013</p>

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		<p>thoughts have also been discussed in this thesis and it has been explained as how Hali's prose is different from that of his contemporaries.</p> <p>A significant feature of this dissertation is that it includes his eighteen unedited letters including two of them unpublished and four unedited writings. The search and quest for such rare works is one among my endeavors in my maiden voyage of research and knowledge. These letters of Maulana would not only add their quantitative strength but also serve as a new discovery and vital sources of research on Hali. This dissertation also reviews the importance of the meanings, criticism and research on Hali's letters. They point towards some very important aspects of Hali's personality besides illuminating Hali's biographical details.</p>	
33	جمشیر علی	<p>صوبہ سرحد میں اردو زبان و ادبی نثر کا ارتقاء ۱۸۵۰ء سے قیام پاکستان تک: تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Development of Urdu Language and Literary Prose in NWFP from 1850 to the creation of Pakistan</p> <p>The aim of this thesis is to give a critical appraisal of the development of Urdu language and literary prose from 1850 to the creation of Pakistan. In order to review and make their war strategy, the invaders of India, coming via the Khyber valley, made a permanent abode in the then Frontier province, now known as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa today. Thus the language of these foreign invaders greatly influenced the indigenous language which resulted in the origination of a new language Urdu. This language made progress by leaps and bounds. The objective of this thesis is to bring to light the pros and cons of the same progress which the language made during its initial stages.</p> <p>There was a huge stock of literature till the creation of Pakistan. A lot of valuable work had been done in all the genres of literature. Although in his book Adbiyat-e-Sarhad, Farigh Bukhari has mentioned some prose books in the province till the creation of Pakistan. But its research based and critical review is yet to be presented. Therefore, to present a critical and in-depth analysis of the fiction, humor, satire. Biographies and criticism is also the objective of this thesis. In addition to this, the titles, techniques, art and style of the above mentioned types of prose will also be brought to light.</p>	2013

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		Every literature reflects the political, social and cultural aspects of its age. It also shows the beliefs, customs and thoughts of the people. In this scenario, the objective of the thesis is also to know about the political, social and cultural values of the time.	
34	سائره بتول	<p>پاکستانی انشائیہ نگاروں کے اسالیب کا تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ: 1960 تا حال</p> <p>In the second half of the twentieth century, different intellectual, literary, empirical and political movements revolutionized people's general perceptions and attitude in the subcontinent. Moreover, their ideologies, experiences and modern arts and sciences also adopted new shapes and directions. This was the time when the writers of this era also began to look for new methods of expression. In this quest, where they explored several forms of expression and communication, they also invented inshaa'iyā. Like other forms of art, it also took its structure from west.</p> <p>During last forty years, there has been made quite a significant development in the writing and style of Urdu inshaa'iyā. However, this literary form has met criticism than any other form of Urdu literature in this short span. The reason behind this is the inshaa'iyā writers themselves who have used this form in their own varied ways, in fact, termed their work as inshaa'iyā although, at times, it lacked the essence of inshaa'iyā. Therefore, for a long time, the boundaries of humour, satire and inshaasiya could not be set. One piece of writing would have all the three forms blended in it. Amidst all this appeared Dr. Wazir Agha as an inshaal iya writer who very aptly defined the categorical boundaries of inshaa'iyā. If we analyse the progress made up till now in the field of inshaa'iyā.</p> <p>We shall find outstanding and worth appreciation efforts made to explore the history and tradition of inshaa'iyā writing. But the style of inshaa'iyā writing hasn't been a common target among researchers and writers. Many analysts have written about the elements of style to be adopted for inshaa'iyā writing, but the work is scattered and needs to be compiled. After this is required a detailed analytical study of the individual styles of Urdu inshaa'iyā writers since no significant effort has been made yet in this regard.</p> <p>A collective study of the history of inshaa'iyā and the inshaa'iyā writers' style would present a compact picture of inshaa'iyā which will help define the significance of this prose form in Urdu literature. In the light</p>	2013

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		of what is written earlier, it becomes apparent that the study of the styles of inshaa'ia writers is certainly required and that their exploration will lead to the exploration of an important chapter in the history of literature. Analysis of the styles of the inshaa' iya writers of the early era of inshaa'ia writing.	
35	عبدالستار ملک	<p>پاکستان میں اردو زبان کی تدریس کے مسائل و مباحث</p> <p>Language is a means of communication. Language is the recognition of a nation and the custodian of the culture in a society. Among the various languages of Pakistan, Urdu enjoys a unique status as national language. It is not only a lingua franca but also a means of unifying the whole nation as well.</p> <p>Urdu is taught as a compulsory subject up to higher secondary level. Teaching of Urdu language has been a very chronicle problem since long. A general outcome shows that Urdu is taken for granted as an easier subject, so no extra measures and arrangements are made in its teaching. There was a dire need to review this problem in order to find out the remedial measures. This research is an effort to find a clue for the said purpose. The research study includes both pedagogical and linguistic aspects keeping in view the ground realities.</p> <p>The first chapter deals with a comprehensive introduction and teaching importance of Urdu language whereas the second chapter relates to the pedagogical concepts associated with its teaching. Third chapter deals with the skills covering listening, speaking, reading and writing problems faced by the learners residing in all the areas of this country. Fourth chapter follows the art of written mode, punctuation, annotation and pronunciation problems. Fifth chapter deals with teaching of prose, poetry, grammar and composition. An overall summary and analysis has been given in the last chapter. Besides this, it includes conclusions and recommendations for the improvement of existing situation and further research.</p> <p>I hope this research may prove a useful addition in the realm of teaching Urdu as a language.</p>	2013

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36	حمید اللہ	اردو ناول میں منظر نگاری: تجزیاتی مطالعہ	2013
<p>Like many other genres of literature, novel enjoys worldwide popularity today. The journey of novel in Urdu literature covers and spans a period of over a century. This genre was introduced into Urdu literature from the West and it gradually gained popularity. Novel is throughout the world most popular literature genre. The extent of its popularity can be gauged from the fact that most of Nobel Prize laureates in literature have been novel writers.</p> <p>Unlike West, no serious research work has been undertaken on novel in Urdu. Some literary critics have on individual basis did some research on some aspects of novel like its technique, shape, form and manner but still there insider need of thoroughgoing and exhaustive research on some vital aspects of novel such as how in an Urdu novel a novelists gives description of a phenomenon, how does he arranges sequence of incidents and events and how does it all impact a listener or a reader.</p> <p>In aforementioned field we don't come across any good research oriented book. Considering the lack of serious research I undertook the task of tracing and subjecting to a thorough and detailed research the Description in Urdu novel from time of Deputy Nazir Ahmed till the year 2002.</p> <p>Description in Urdu novel in different ages was achieved through various techniques and means. In terms of description it underwent change in gradual phases as years passed by. Explanation of different ways of description needs a fuller research. This research paper has been written keeping in perspective the trajectory of Urdu novel in terms of description over a period of one century. This will open the way for new experiments in Urdu novel. To achieve the same goals and objectives this research paper has been arranged in various chapters.</p> <p>In chapter 1, description in literature has been defined technically and its various forms and shapes been subjected to fuller analysis. In addition, detail has been provided as to how description started in Urdu novel in the first place and how over time it took on various forms. Likewise it is also discussed in what manner description in novel differs from description in other genres of literature.</p>			

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		<p>In chapter 2, gives a thorough analysis of description in Urdu novel from the beginning till 1900. The tradition of fictional literature of 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 19<sup>th</sup> century has been given a brief treatment.</p> <p>In chapter 3, an analysis of description in Urdu novel has been presented from 1900 to 1947. Further brief introduction is given of the tradition of Urdu novel in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>In chapter 4, a detailed analysis of various descriptive techniques in Urdu novel has been offered from period 1947 till 1971, the year of fall of East Pakistan. Furthermore, the impact of riots of Partition of Indian Subcontinent on Urdu novel has been traced.</p> <p>In chapter 5, analysis of description in Urdu novel from period of 1971 to 2002 is offered and attempt made to keep track of factors and reasons which caused the changes in descriptive techniques.</p> <p>In chapter 6, an overall analysis, recommendations and conclusions have been offered from all the ideas discussed in preceding chapters of research paper.</p>	
37	محمد ساجد نظامی	<p>پاکستانی اسفار پر مبنی اردو سفرنامے: تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Travelogues written about Journeys of Pakistan: A Critical Study</p> <p>Travelogue is one of the popular non fictional genres of literature. Although it is much popular in the readers but not much attention has been paid by the critics and researchers, as compared to other fiction and non-fictional prose, to evaluate it critically. This work is a critical and historical study of Urdu travelogue with special reference to the travelogues written about Pakistan. The thesis comprises of six chapters.</p> <p>In the first chapter essentials of travelogue and its historic background is discussed briefly. It also includes different parameters of critical study of the genre like literary, cultural and religious aspects. An overview of the history of Urdu travelogue writing is also the part of the chapter. In the second chapter critically study of the travelogues is undertaken. This chapter includes the Urdu travelogues written by famous writers. This chapter is the most important one in the sense that these writers are well known and have their unique style of writing. In the third chapter study of the travelogues written by other people who are not famous for their</p>	2014

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		<p>writings but are important personalities with some other reference. This chapter discusses how these people feel and write and how they are different from professional writers. In the fourth chapter travelogue written about Pakistan by the foreigner in Urdu language are discussed. Most of them are not professional writers but they have written these travelogues in an interesting way. In the fifth chapter Urdu translations of the travelogues written about Pakistan in some other language are discussed. This is also an important chapter because it shows some different point of view because most of the writers do not belong to Pakistan and have their own mindset.</p> <p>In the last chapter the discussion has been summarized and some findings are presented.</p>	
38	صائمہ نذیر	<p>پاکستان میں اردو غزل کے موضوعات کا تجزیاتی مطالعہ: 1960 یا حال</p> <p>Thematic Study of the Urdu Ghazal of Pakistani Era: From 1960 onwards</p> <p>Ghazal has been the most popular and powerful genre of Urdu poetry. It has a rich tradition and valuable references of the history of the Indian sub-continent can be seen in its verses. Much has been written on the classical poetry and its critical appreciation with all important aspects has been the priority of most of our critics. However, the ghazal of twentieth century in general and the ghazal of Pakistani era in specific requires more importance. Some works are there on the Pakistani ghazal but most of those are with stylistic approach and thematic study of the Pakistani ghazal was still less preferred area. This work is an attempt to cover the same.</p> <p>The work comprises of eight chapters.</p> <p>In the first chapter basics of ghazal and the relationship between ghazal and its themes has been discussed with various angles.</p> <p>In the second chapter tradition of Urdu ghazal has been discussed briefly with special reference to its themes and topics. It starts from beginning of ghazal in Urdu and covers all the periods till sixth decade of the twentieth century.</p>	2014

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		<p>In the third chapter thematic study of the Urdu ghazal of seventh decade of the twentieth has been done. Political and socio-economic situation of the country has been discussed to understand the background of thematic changes.</p> <p>In the fourth chapter ghazal of eighth decade, in the fifth chapter ghazal of ninth decade and in the sixth chapter ghazal of last decade of the twentieth century has been discussed in the same manner.</p> <p>In the seventh chapter changing themes of Urdu ghazal of first decade of twenty first century has been discussed with reference to contemporary political and social situation of the country.</p> <p>The discussion has been concluded in the last chapter.</p>	
39	فاخرہ نورین	<p>ادبی متن کا انگریزی سے اردو ترجمہ: فن، معیار، مسائل</p> <p>Translation of Literary Text from English to Urdu : Art, Standards and Problems</p> <p>Translation is a way to bridge the gap of linguistic and cultural differences not only between two languages but two nations and two civilizations. It brings new themes, new style and new taste to the language and enriches it with fresh feeling. Its importance has been rather more increased in the contemporary situation of knowledge exploration and dialogue between civilizations. It is amazing that no single book has been written on the problems of the translation with theoretical approach. Some articles, although very valuable, has been written by the Urdu scholars and some of them are compiled by the different writers, some theoretical discussions are also there in applied works of translation, but there is no book which has been written on the art of translation in Urdu.</p> <p>The work under consideration is an attempt to fulfill this gap. As mentioned in the topic of the thesis, the work is about the theory, techniques and problems of translation from English to Urdu with special reference to literary texts.</p> <p>The work comprises of five chapters. In the first chapter basics of translation, its types, techniques, general problems, linguistic barriers, cultural barriers etc. has been discussed. In the same chapter a brief history</p>	2014

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		of translation both in West and in the Indian sub-continent has been discussed. Second chapter discusses the problems associated with the translation of poetry. Different aspects such as linguistic, cultural, personal etc. has been discussed. Problems of translation of fictional prose with its various genres has been discussed in the third chapter. And problems faced by the translators while translating non-fictional prose with its literary genre has been the topic of discussion in the fourth chapter. The discussion has been concluded in the fifth chapter and findings, results are presented and recommendations have been made to solve the problem as well as for further study.	
40	محمود الحسن	<p>پاکستانی ناولوں کا بیہتی، اسلوبیاتی اور ماجرائی مطالعہ: 1947 تا 2000</p> <p>Present study comprises of following six chapters. First chapter consists of basic study of 'Form, style of novel and MAJRA'. It has been strived to define form, style and MAJRA. This is a foundation stone of present thesis. It determines a specific direction of the light of researchers' opinions.</p> <p>The topic of second chapter is 'Tradition of Urdu Novel in Pre-Partition Era — A Background Study'. In this chapter a number of novels from beginning to partition have been studied in the perspective of form, style and MAJRA. Furthermore, impacts of different literary movements on Urdu novels have also been analyzed.</p> <p>In the third chapter, analytical study of various novels from establishment of Pakistan to 1960 has been presented. Post-partition phase gave birth to circumstances of political upheaval and riots which stirred ideological and structural experiments in Urdu novel. Some renowned novels have been studied generally and 'ESE BULANDEE ESE PASTEE', 'NAGRE NAGRE PHERA MUSAFIR', 'KHUDA KE BASTE', 'KHOON-E-JIGR HONE TAK' AND 'AAG KA DAREA' have been specially studied on the basis of form, style and MAJRA.</p> <p>Fourth chapter consists of different novels written from 1960 to 1980. Partition, riots, political disturbance, large scale migration and martial law shattered foundations of entire society. Likewise social and cultural problems also metamorphosed. With the advent of these radical changes, literature as a delicate genre also changed along with bent of mind. These social changes personified in novel in new style, form and plot, thus, a number of novels have been studied specially focusing on form, style and MAJRA.</p>	2014

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		<p>In fifth chapter, selected novels from 1980 to 2000 have been critically analyzed. This era revealed Decca Falls, sectarian conflicts, linguistic and ethnic biases, advancement of media, bloodshed, frustration in youth, deterioration of peace and tranquility, political crises, mutilation of values and such other issues as well as bitter realities of life. All above mentioned facts are evident in topic, form, style and MAJRA. All these features have been studied and analyzed minutely in this chapter. Presently study is concerned with significant novels of 1980s like 'BASTE', 'JANAM KUDNLE', 'DEWAR KE PEECHE' and 'KHUSHEO KA BAGH'.</p> <p>Sixth chapter presents overall analysis of selected novels ranging from partition to 2000 with perspective of form, style and MAJRA. Moreover, logical conclusions and recommendations have been presented.</p>	
41	رخشنده مراد	<p>پاکستان میں غیر افسانوی اردو نثر کا اسلوبیاتی مطالعہ</p> <p>This research paper has predominantly discussed stylistic trends of 'Non Fiction Prose' in Urdu Literature since the inception of Pakistan. Non-Fiction is prose writing that presents and explains ideas or that tells about real people, places, objects, or events. Autobiographies, biographies, essays, reports, letters, memos and newspaper articles are all types of nonfiction. For the purpose of research I choose autobiography, humorous writing, personal essays, travelogues, sketch writing and literary columns. I tried to explore who are trend setters in 'non-fiction prose' and how their styles contributed sufficiently in innovation and novelty of the Urdu language and literature. This dissertation tried to answer three research questions: what innovative and novel styles in nonfiction prose are introduced in Urdu literature since the dawn of Pakistan? What are major reasons and background circumstances responsible for development of new styles and approaches of nonfiction prose? Who are prominent trend setters in different kinds of nonfiction prose and how their styles have affected Urdu language in modern times? For objectives research this dissertation in divided into eight (8) chapters.</p> <p>In first chapter research topic has been dealt in detail. Non fictional prose, any literary work that is based mainly on facts, even though it may contain fictional elements. Defining nonfictional prose literature is an immensely challenging task. I explained 'what is the difference in fiction and non-fiction prose?', 'What are different elements of prose? What is style and major elements of style and what are the main elements? It</p>	2014

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		<p>has been found out that styles and elements of styles in nonfiction and fiction are the same, however their use depends upon the selection of genre. Nonfictional prose genres is very new to Pakistan and therefore this chapter sets the pace that how this new genre has flourished in new styles. This research is mainly limited to the study of the stylistic approach of the prominent writers after the birth of Pakistan, which has been discussed in later chapters.</p> <p>In next (6) chapters I explored elements of nonfiction prose in field of autobiography, humorous writings, personal essays, travelogues, sketch writing and literary columns by selecting the original works of the prominent writers in their respective fields. This is the first ever research to study the styles and approaches of the trendsetter writers of Urdu literature. It has been found out that the writers of the Non-fiction prose not only produced master pieces of prose in Non-fiction but also sets new styles of writing.</p>	
42	تحسین بی بی	<p>پاکستانی اردو افسانے میں سیاسی شعور: 1947 تا 2011</p> <p>The trends for the Urdu short story right from the beginning are political. Politics and Literature have deep ties because of the desire of change in almost every writer. I have studied these influences in the context of Pakistani Urdu short story (1947 to 2011).</p> <p>The thesis under view consists of five chapters. The first chapter contains "Introduction and basic concepts" of Politics and literature and its ties. The second chapter covers the influence of politics on short story from 1900 to 1947. Chapter three covers the political influence on Pakistani Urdu short story. I have discussed political influences on modern short story from 1960 to 2011 in chapter four. Chapter five contains conclusion, recommendation and synthesis of first four chapters. In the present study I have also focused the changing political, social and economic scenario and incidents which have influenced Pakistani politics.</p>	2014
43	رابعہ مقدس	<p>اردو افسانے میں واحد متکلم کا کردار: تجزیاتی مطالعہ</p> <p>A short story, novel or drama is in fact a representation or reflection of life. Multiple techniques are used with reference to plot, characterization and narration for this purpose. The role of a narrator is quite significant in this respect. The narrator has been vital in the development of theme and events of a story</p>	2014

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		<p>from the beginning. The history of the genre of the short story reveals that the narrator has been portrayed in many ways according to the structure, composition and other requirements of the story. This thesis aims at discovering and identifying the significance of the narrator in the development and success of a short story. The research is based on the hypothesis that using a narrator is quite helpful for the story- writer because it can state the external and extraneous factors as well as the internal realities and hidden phenomenon.</p> <p>The thesis includes six chapters in all. The first chapter deals with the introduction, definition and literary limitations of a narrator. It also sheds light on its significance in fiction and studies the historical development of its use in fiction. In the second chapter the early period of Urdu Short Story has been studied in this respect and particularly the use of narrator by the writers like Sajjad Haidar Yaldram and Prem Chand has been studied and analyzed.</p> <p>The third chapter covers the period between 1936 and 1947 and the use of this technique by the writers like Saadat Hassan Manto, Krishan Chand, Rajindar Singh Bedi, Ghulam Abbass, Aziz Ahmad and Amsat Chughtai has been specifically studied and analyzed. This period is considered very important in the history of Urdu short story and the Progressive school of thought influenced the Urdu short story the most in this period. Angarey, the first anthology of progressive short stories was published; which has also been a focus of study in this chapter. The fourth chapter deals with the post-colonial story writers until 1960s. It includes the most important names such as Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi, Mumtaz Mufti, Qurat al Ain Haidar, Ashfaque Ahmed, Bano Qudsia, Khadija Mastoor, Razia Fashi Ahmad, Akhtar Jamal and Ghulam Saqlain Naqvi. An attempt has been made to comprehend how these writers have used the narrator to develop their short stories and make them more effective. The fifth chapter deals with the contemporary short story. Modern writers like Intizar Hussain, Anwar Sajjad, Khalida Hussain, Mirza Hamid Baig, Rasheed Amjad, Mansha yaad and Asad Muhammad Khan have been studied in respect of the use of narrator in their short stories. The last chapter gives an overview of the whole period and concludes the whole thesis by giving an over-all analysis of the role narrator in Urdu short story.</p>	
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44	شازیہ الیاس	<p>اردو زبان کا تاریخی و لسانی جائزہ: (دکنی عہد سے بیسویں صدی تک)</p> <p>The topic of this dissertation is to evaluate historic and linguistic aspects of Urdu language (covering from Deccan Era to 20th century). The dissertation is divided into seven chapters to grasp and comprehend it well. These seven chapters are the reflection of poetry and prose which emerged under the influence of proclivity and concoction of renowned language and literature because it is intended to observe how conception and comprehension of language inspire human intellect, behavior and action. It also reveals that how by passing through evolutionary changes creativity and comprehension bring about maturity and stability in civilization and literature and under the influence of these changes what does a society expresses.</p> <p>In first chapter 'Urdu language of Deccan Era' is briefly evaluated. As Urdu language, its growth and its publication started from Deccan and then it got the status of official language. Moreover, how the poet of Deccani Wali covered the journey of tradition and proclivity for the poets of the North India. It is almost the tale of the changes of the Urdu language and literature. Its brief sketch has been presented.</p> <p>In second chapter salient features and motives which ornamented poetry (covering from Wali to Dagh) which inspired language and mode of poetry and appointed specific style and trend is considered. The poetry which is written under impact of these motives and became representative of that particular literary period is evaluated.</p> <p>In third chapter prose (covering from Insha to Mirza Ghalib) is considered the characteristic language and contemporary prose of that age along with changes of construction and composition in different periods are also discussed.</p> <p>Fourth chapter is a review of prose written under the influence of Fort Willium College regarding its diction and philological aspects. So that it will be revealed how Urdu language developed till 20th century.</p> <p>Chapter five throws light on the services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his cohort, who worker for Urdu to expand its criterion.</p>	2014
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		<p>Sixth chapter cover the changes in language and topics in Urdu poetry and prose in 20<sup>1</sup> - century. Moreover the changes brought about by the harmony of language inclinations with requisition of modern era are narrated.</p> <p>Seventh chapter collaborates collective and brief review of Urdu language and literature. I: presents alternate side of Urdu language and literature by covering its all prospects.</p> <p>In the end references which were helpful in preparation of this dissertation are given.</p>	
45	<b>Bushra Parveen</b>	<b>Maqbool-e-Aam Adab,Mayar ,Zaroorat or Ahmiyat</b>	2014
46	<b>Afzalah Shaheen</b>	<b>Pakistan Mein Urdu Hamd Goi Ka Tehqeeqi-o-Tanqeedi Jaiza</b>	2014
47	<b>Nazia Malik</b>	<p>پاکستانی اردو افسانے میں عصری آگہی تجزیاتی مطالعہ</p> <p>Urdu Short Story and Awareness of its Contemporary Scenario</p> <p>Literature is closely associated with its contemporary political and social scenario. Writers conceive their ideas directly from the environment they live in. So literary works reflect the awareness of the writer towards current issues. Urdu short story has manifested the awareness of its writers about social and political problems of the region and is a reliable source to understand the problems faced by the common man in the last few decades.</p> <p>The thesis discusses the Urdu short story in its contemporary social and political scenario. It is divided into six chapters.</p> <p>First chapter discusses the relation of literature and its contemporary social and political issues in general and also with special reference to Urdu literature.</p> <p>Second chapter discusses the first period of Urdu short story in the above mentioned perspective especially the post-partition situation of the country.</p>	<b>2014</b>

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		<p>Third chapter analysis the Urdu short story written in 60s with special reference to the martial law and its impacts on the society.</p> <p>In fourth chapter Urdu short story of 70s is discussed. This decade is of great shock for the nation because the fall of Dacca. Thorough discussion has been undertaken on the short story of this period and in thematic as well as stylistic perspective.</p> <p>Fifth chapter discusses the short story of 80s in the above mention context. And the sixth chapter consists of conclusions and recommendations.</p>	
48	Zafar Ahmed	<p>پاکستان میں اردو لسانی تحقیق: تجزیاتی مطالعہ</p> <p>Language and associated fields have always been favorite topics of discussion among Urdu scholars. Initially these discussions were introductory but gradually they expanded. The grammar had been compiled, dictionaries published and brief discussions ensued about the creation and evolution of Urdu language. During the colonial era in India the socio-linguistics' issues imparted a vital role in these language researches discussions but always remained in the background.</p> <p>There were a number of prominent orientalist who pioneered modern language research in India. Although later on under colonial influence and in the socio-political scenario of India, Muslim and Hindu etymologists also indulged in these language discussions using modern techniques and theories. The growth of English language and the resistance against it, Urdu-Hindi dispute and Hind-Islamic cultural identity are major factors which enhanced the importance of language and helped to establish linguistics as a field of study. So as a result by 1947 many vital and notable works had already emerged.</p> <p>After the establishment of Pakistan, studies in language continued and appreciable efforts can be found in improving existing language studies. In this new scenario modern linguistic theories and discourse has become important and the traditional language-related studies stayed behind as compared to more recognized and scientific methods that had evolved. Not only existing data of language study had been analyzed thoroughly but many new theories and trends discovered as well.</p>	2014

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		The primary purpose of my research is to study, analyze and evaluate the whole language related discourse of Urdu in Pakistan. Through this the scattered material would be collected and easily determined its status, worth and significance. This research would help understand the details of studies in Urdu language.	
49	<b>Sajid Javaid</b>	<p>ڈاکٹر جان بورتھ وک گل کرسٹ کی لسانی خدمات</p> <p>Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist is one of those Orientalists, who did great service for the development of Urdu Language and Literature. His scholarly interests were not too limited to Urdu only; he did linguistic research in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Hindee also. He is among the founders of Urdu Grammar and lexicography.</p> <p>Gilchrist's Grammar can be called the first comprehensive effort in Urdu. He introduced a new method in the tradition of Urdu Grammar. He was the first one who wrote Grammar on the basis of Parts of speech in Urdu. In reality Gilchrist had done this scholarly almost one and a half century prior to Moulvi Abdul Haq, who compiled "Quwaid-e-Urdu" on the same Grammatical Model.</p> <p>Gilchrist's Grammar is written in English, and for Urdu words Roman Script and vis-à-vis Urdu type is used. Gilchrist's English Hindoostani Dictionary a huge one, consists of thirteen hundred pages. It is important to analyze the similarities and differences between the dictionary part of Hindoostanee Philology (1810) and the original Dictionary. Moreover in this dissertation the different pieces of dictionary dispersed into different books of Gilchrist are analyzed. It is tried to bring to light the behaviors and strategies of colonizers on the basis of analysis of Gilchrist's Grammar, Dictionary and other linguistic work of Gilchrist.</p> <p>In this study the focus is, to enquire the method, theory and Grammatical model of Gilchrist. After the detailed analytical study of Gilchrist's Grammar and Dictionary, his other linguistic works are studied which hitherto were undiscussed in Urdu circles. Among them Gilchrist's efforts in laying down the foundation of renaissance of Urdu prose, Structuring of "Language of command", publishing of Urdu prose books and his translations, and struggle for making Urdu an official language along with any other effort which helped in one or the other way, in promoting Urdu Language and literature are discussed in detail.</p>	2014

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		Gilchrist wrote more than twenty titles on Urdu Language in English and Roman Script. Their scarcity and roman script were the main causes, that they were not studied and acknowledged in Urdu circles. This dissertation is written to fill that space. I hope it will start a serious discussion in Urdu Grammar and Dictionary studies.	
50	<b>Jabir Hussain</b>	<p>پاکستانی اردو غزل کی تنقید کا ارتقاء</p> <p>“Ghazal” is evergreen genere of Urdu literature. With the passage of time, it has gone through changes in its subjects, and structure. Because of these changes, not only variety of Urdu Ghazal was amplified, but also there was an addition in the critical treasure of Ghazal. After the Partition, Urdu Ghazal in Pakistan has also got gradually distinctiveness in its thematic approach, topical variation and artistic characteristics. Today where “Pakistani Ghazal” has got a solitary identity, the critics on it has become most comprehensive, accurate, modern and most helpful in its consideration and explanation. The criticism of Urdu Ghazal not only focused the changes coming in the language and expression, methods and rhythm of Urdu Ghazal but also harmonized itself with the changes.</p> <p>This research is an effort to know and evaluate the trends in critiquing “Urdu Ghazal of Pakistan” and the nature and quality of its development. This study will be helpful not only in knowing the characteristics, trends and inclination of Urdu Ghazal of Pakistan but also will support in consideration of periodical changes in trends and views of critical analysis of Pakistani Urdu Ghazal and identifying the nature, pace and direction of its future journey.</p> <p>The following kinds of materials have been considered fundamental, to cover up the authentic sources and materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The critical books containing discussions, as a whole, on Pakistani Urdu Ghazal.</li> <li>2. Constant Critical Books on Urdu Ghazal/Ghazal poets.</li> <li>3. General reviews which contain references of Pakistani Urdu Ghazal.</li> </ol>	2015

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	<p>4. Articles containing analytical discussions of Pakistani Urdu Ghazal.</p> <p>5. Articles consisting of comprehensive evaluation on Pakistani Urdu Ghazal.</p> <p>6. Critical Books containing any article written on Pakistani Ghazal or any Pakistani Ghazal poet.</p> <p>7. Compiled Books, Prefaces and Flaps on the collection of Ghazal of renowned poets.</p> <p>8. Important analytical articles on Pakistani Ghazal or Ghazal poet.</p> <p>9. The special volumes of journals and magazines on Ghazal poet or Ghazal.</p> <p>10. Published or unpublished degree thesis.</p> <p>In making a comprehensive study, chapters have been presented as under:</p> <p>Chapter one is consisted of the discussion on the critical culture of Urdu Ghazal and basic points in which the initial stages of critic on Ghazal and prominent features are included.</p> <p>The second chapter presents an analysis of the different trends of critics on Pakistani Urdu Ghazal from 1947 to 1960.</p> <p>The third chapter presents a review of the trends of critic on Ghazal in the critical books and famous journals and publications which are written in respect of movements of lingual development in 1960's and 1970's.</p> <p>The fourth chapter is consisted on the analysis of critics on Ghazal and different trends in 1980's and 1990's.</p> <p>The fifth chapter presents an analysis of the critics of Ghazal from 2000 till now in respect of an established Pakistani consciousness.</p> <p>The sixth chapter presents a collective analysis of critics of Ghazal in the light of the initial and evolutionary trends and modern critical views and discussions of Pakistani Urdu Ghazal, and there are some recommendations and suggestions as well.</p>	
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51	<b>Irshad Begum</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">اردو ناول کے باغی کردار</p> <p>Urdu novel has manifested contemporary attitudes and behaviors of the society. The writers has tried to present the social and psychological issues and problems of the people in novels. Sometimes it appears in the theme of the novel and sometimes in the characters. Rebellious characters are always there in every society who question the prevailing customs and values and try to cross the barriers of so called norms. The thesis is based on analytical study of the rebellious characters in Urdu novel.</p> <p>It consists of five chapters:</p> <p>First chapter is about basic concepts of the study and operational definitions.</p> <p>Second chapter discusses the very first period of Urdu novel with regard to presentation of rebellious characters.</p> <p>Third chapter consists of the analytical study of selected characters of Urdu novel in the context of rebellious attitude. This chapter covers the period of Urdu novel from the start of 20th century to partition.</p> <p>Fourth chapter covers the post-partition period of Urdu novel to discuss and analyze the behaviors of rebellious characters.</p> <p>Fifth chapter is for conclusion and recommendations.</p>	2015
52	<b>Muhammad Shafiq</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">اردو غزل پر جدید نظم کے فکری و اسلوبیاتی اثرات</p> <p>In the present research work, the effect of thought and stylistic study of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal is discussed in detail. Urdu Ghazal and modern poem reflects the human feelings and truth of the present. Therefore for this research work, the mutual relationship of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal, thinking, technical and stylistics study is taken as a topic for research. It is tried to find the changes and factors producing changes, what is the creative process of both and what is the individual value of each and what is the individuality though the study of thinking effect of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal.</p>	2015

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		<p>For this purpose the present research work is divided into five chapters.</p> <p>First chapter is about the introduction of the topic in detail. In this chapter with the basic discussion on Urdu Ghazal and Poem the differences between Ghazal and Poem and Molana Aaltaf Hussain Haale to the present shape is analyzed beautifully.</p> <p>The second chapter is about the formal effects of modern poem on Urdu Ghazal. In this chapter the formal process of Modern Poem and the appearance of nw formal changes under the effect of Modern Poem in Urdu Ghazal is also analyzed. The effect of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal is also important that because of it in Urdu Ghazal, Anti Ghazal, Azad Ghazal, Zain Ghazal, Ghazal like Geet, Tedy Ghazal, Mukalmati Ghazal, Mokalmati Azad Ghazal and Ghazal-e- Musalsal is discussed in this chapter in detail.</p> <p>The third chapter of this research work is about the analysis of formal effect of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal, formal process and the constituent of formal relation of poem and Ghazal, imagination, language and expression, symbolism, punctuation, changes in language and expression, changes in expression and immediate reaction is possible only by the effect of Modern Poem.</p> <p>Chapter four is about the discussion of thinking effect of Modern Poem on Urdu Ghazal. Therefore in this chapter thinking combination of Ghazal and Poem, creation process between Urdu Ghazal and Modern Poem and the thinking effect of Modern Poem on the Urdu Ghazal is discussed in detail in this chapter.</p> <p>The last and final chapter is the overall analysis of the topic and suggestion are listed here for further research work on the base of present research work.</p>	
53	Firdos Kosar	<p>پاکستانی طنزیہ و مزاحیہ شاعری کے سیاسی و سماجی محرکات کا تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Before the establishment of Pakistan, there was a strong tradition of Urdu satire and humorous poetry. After the disintegration of subcontinent, due to the geographical, cultural and political charges a new era of Urdu humorous poetry has been started. It has adopted the effects of changes due to the creation of Pakistan in 1947 and gradually has reflected the political, social, cultural and economical changes of the new born country. Therefore, satire and humorous poetry is considered as the historical literature of Pakistan's</p>	2015

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		<p>political and social circumstances. It also collects materials and topics from the changes in political and social fields of national and international levels, and whenever it finds any weakness, it hits that point. That's why there was started a great addition in the Urdu humorous poetry's treasure on one side, and on the other side new possibilities were introduced in the development of Urdu language and critical literature. There was less attention towards humorous poetry in comparison to the serious poetry, while the humorous poetry also accepts the effects of political and social changes as the serious poetry does. As the serious poetry supports the critical literature, humorous poetry also isn't lagging behind in throwing light on such facts.</p> <p>The under view research has been written to highlight the importance and usefulness of humorous poetry on the above basis. To make this research a complete work the distribution of chapter has been done as under:</p> <p>1st Chapter: Throwing light on the principles and basic topics on satire and humorous poetry with discussion on humorous before creation of Pakistan.</p> <p>2nd Chapter: Humorous poetry from 1947 to 1960/discussion on social and political conditions of this era.</p> <p>3rd Chapter: Humorous poetry from 1960 to 1971 study of humorous poetry in the light of political and social conditions of that era.</p> <p>4th Chapter: 1971 to 1990 / Social circumstances and political environment and humorous poetry.</p> <p>5th Chapter 1991 to 2013 political and social conditions and its effects on humorous poetry.</p> <p>Last Chapter: An overview, conclusion and recommendations were presented.</p>	
54	Attia Syeda	<p>پاکستانی اردو افسانے کی تنقید کا ارتقا</p> <p>In the early decades of 20th century, Urdu Literature was awarded by a contemporary genre called Afsana which is a notorious and noted genre of Urdu Literature and the literary criticism upon Urdu Afsana is existed for as long as Urdu Afsana itself. Through this study " The Evolution of Literary Criticism Upon</p>	2015

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	<p>Pakistani Urdu Afsana: Analytical Study " analyzes and evaluates the salient features of literary critical writings upon Pakistani Urdu Afsana, which is expanded all most of the century.</p> <p>The criticism upon Urdu Afsana started its work not so efficiently. In the early decades of twentieth century, there were some critical essays and prefaces and nothing to flip through the pages. The progressive movement in Urdu Afsana showed commitment to the Marxist Philosophy in their writings, before the creation of Pakistan brought some novelty in the subjects, techniques and subject material equally to its literary criticism. Most of the contemporary writers dealt with the the theme of" Realism " in 1947 to 1960. Therefore the criticism upon Urdu Afsana before partition of the subcontinent should be under consideration due to its acute importance. Before 1947, criticism upon Urdu Afsana consist of Narrative and Basic discussion or controversies. After that, Modern literary criticism upon Pakistani Urdu Afsana is basically formed on the basis of literary theory of symbolism, impressionism and surialism which were the newly added spices in the literary Urdu criticism written around the decades of sixties and seventies. The criticism written in that age was more mature and appealing to the critical minds.</p> <p>In 1960 to 1970, the origin time period of criticism upon Pakistani Urdu Afsana. It covers the various theoretical debate on Pakistani culture. It contains the effects of Modernism on decorum of literary criticism upon Pakistani Urdu Afsana.</p> <p>The literary study gets the taste of new theories around the eighties, "Structuralism " than " Post Structuralism" introduced as the very new and fresh terms in literary criticism of Urdu Afsana. 1980 till day shows survey of effects of post Modernism, Structuralism, Post Structuralism, the study of distinguish feature of literary criticism upon Urdu Afsana is also a part of thesis. In the last chapter, comparative study of the literary criticism upon Pakistani Urdu Afsana collected explorations and results of the discussion has been arranged.</p> <p>Although , the literary criticism of Pakistani Urdu Afsana is comprised of various time period discussed in this study but the division of critical inclinations of one time period affects the fictional criticism of others time periods. Therefore, criticism of Pakistani Urdu Afsana went through different stages. Till now there are</p>	
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		<p>changes taking place in it. From the start of twentieth century till now the critical literary theories, social and political conditions changed it and it becomes more progressive and elaborated.</p> <p>The objective of this study is to highlight all the ups and downs of literary criticism written upon Pakistani Urdu Afsana during 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is the analytical study of quality and evolution of literary criticism .Actually this study is an attempt to understand the critical approaches to Pakistani Urdu Afsana which vary from time to time.</p>	
55	<b>Aqlima Naz</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">بانو قدسیہ: احوال و آثار</p> <p>Bano Qudisia: Life and Works</p> <p>Bano Qudisia is a versatile genius of Urdu Literature. She is considered a remarkable literary figure round the globe. There are multiple layers of her intellectual endeavor. Her multifaceted novelty and ingenuity is reflected in different genres including short story, novel, drama and autobiography. Her literary enterprise has heightened her artistic stature among Urdu writers. By 2014, 31 books have been published by Bano Qudisia. This dissertation present artistic and reflective essence of her works. The topic of the study is "Bano Qudisia: Life and Works".</p> <p>The present study is divided into six chapters. In first chapter, a detailed subjective analysis is presented in accordance with her superb works. In second chapter genre of short story narrated by Bano Qudisia is divided into three sections. The first section highlights critical analysis of intermingling traits of psychological, sociological and metaphysical aspects. The second section reflects her artistic and technical craftsmanship and it deeply analyzes the stylistic and linguistic features. The last section encompasses conclusion of the study. The third chapter highlights her art of novel writing by Bano Qudisia and brings to the fore an analysis of her reflective and creative journey.</p> <p>The reflective dimension of her novel writing analyzes intertwining continuum of spiritual elements interspersed with sociological and literary traits. On the other hand technical dimension of her intellectual quest highlights phases of progression of the art of characterization. In fourth chapter art of drama writing, its contextual and technical and reflective analysis of Punjabi drama by Bano Qudisia is presented. The fifth chapter summarizes an overview of her miscellaneous writings including literary journalism and biographical elements. The conclusion encapsulates a detailed overview and results of the study.</p>	<b>2015</b>

56	Amna Malik	<p style="text-align: right;">اردو افسانے میں باغیانہ رویے</p> <p>Rebellious Attitude in Urdu Short Story</p> <p>Rebellious attitude in human beings has been explored as an important motive in Urdu short stories. The first chapter deals with the definitions, background, range, tradition and limitations of the rebellious attitude and some Islamic concepts about it. In addition, its presence in the other genres like novel, dastaan and poetry has also been discussed. In the earlier times, rebellious attitude was expressed in various forms that shows that the poets and writers described it without any fear and due to this a few had to suffer as well.</p> <p>The second chapter throws light on the earlier forms of rebellious attitude. In Yaldaram school of thought, we find traces of social suppression and romance, while in Prem Chand school of thought we find rejection of the conflicting nature of social values. The third chapter shows different varieties of rebellious attitudes in the short stories written between 1932 and 1947. The short stories of Angar focus on the strong expressions of rebellion that gave a new look to the Urdu short story at that time. Similarly, the story writers of the progressive school of thought highlight an organized rebellion against political and religious exploitation and the class based society of the sub-continent. Manto and Asmat present rebellious attitude resulting from sexual and psychological frustration. The fourth chapter is about post partition Urdu short story and various forms of rebellious behavior. The short stories written under the influence of Halqa e Arbab e Zouq show a clear deviation from the traditional themes. The writers combined the topics of migration, riots and rebellious elements. The fifth chapter focuses on the following forms of the rebellious attitudes in short story.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rebellion against the existing/prevailing theories.</li> <li>2. Rebellion against existing topics, writers and values (Symbolic short story)</li> <li>3. Rebellion against social and political suppression (Resistance in short story).</li> </ol>	<b>2015</b>
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		<p>4. Rebellious attitude against self and cosmic suppression.</p> <p>The sixth chapter gives an overall evaluation of the rebellious attitudes.</p>	
57	<b>Atiq ur Rehman</b>	<p>بیسویں صدی میں خیبرپختونخوا میں اردو شاعری کا ارتقا</p> <p>The aim of this research work is to give a critical appraisal of Urdu poetry in 20th century in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Urdu Ghazal started here in Mughal era and Urdu Nazam lately took importance. Urdu poetry is discussed in detail; prominent poets of KPK have also given much importance in this research work. It has been tried to bring all the changes and factors producing changes into light. A comparison also being made between old and new poets that how and to what extent their way of thinking and subjects vary.</p> <p>For this purpose this research work is divided into five chapters.</p> <p>First chapter is about the culture and geographical location of this province along with the introduction and a brief background of Urdu poetry before 20th century. Poets like Maazullah Khan and Qasim Ali Khan have been discussed in detail whose contributions are second to none in this province.</p> <p>The second chapter is the study and analysis of the poetic evolution of pre-partition era. In this chapter the poets of early 20th century and their works have been discussed briefly. Poets like sa'en Ahmed Ali, Ghulam Hussain Misger, Aasi Sarhadi, Dilawar Khan Bedil, Jaffar Ali Jaffery, Barq Ganjavi, Qazi Muhammad Umar Qaza, Mir Waliullah Abbottabadi and Khalis Makki brought a revolution in the field of Ghazal and Nazam (poem).</p> <p>Third chapter of this thesis is the story of poetry and poets of this province emerged after partition till 1980. In this era a number of trends and changes appeared in Ghazal and poems of KPK. Farigh Bukhari, Raza Hamdani, Muhsin Ihsan, Ahmed Faraz, Qateel Shifaie, Khatir Ghaznavi, Yousaf Raja Chishti and Saeed Ahmed Akhtar were the leading poets of this era who brought positive changes in the genre of Ghazal and Nazam. They were the pioneers of Modern poetry in KPK. In this chapter importance has been given to the modern poetry of these poets.</p>	2015

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		<p>The fourth chapter is comprised of the study and evolution of poetry from 1980 to 2013. In the modern age most of the poets are composing Azad Nazams (free verses) along with Ghazal and Nazam. In this era the poetic scenario have been completely changed in this province. Poets like Maqbool Aamir, Ghulam Muhammad Qasir, Ahmad Hussain Mujahid, Nishat Sarhadi, Akhtar Raza Saleemi, Ahmed Fawad Aasif Saqib and Bushra Farrukh have tremendous contribution in modern poetry of KPK. I have made a truthful analysis of these poets in this chapter.</p> <p>The last chapter is the overall analysis of the topic and suggestions are listed here for further research work and for the promotion of poetic trends in KPK.</p>	
58	Nazia Younis	<p>پاکستانی اردو افسانے میں خواتین کے مسائل</p> <p>More than half of world's population consists of women. The women is forced to live life according the social norms, attitudes moral, ethical values, and laws of the land. In a male dominated society the status of women is not decided in a fair and just manner. The rights of women are exploited due to which many problems have emerge in the society Generally in Urdu literature and especially in Urdu short stories such issue are presented nicely It was not possible for the writers of short stories to stay away from the realities of women's life. Hence the writers of short stories tried to give a reflection of these problems of the women of their era. The research work done for present dissertation also focuses on such issues. In this study social economic and psychological problems of women have been probed. The circumstances which give rise to these problems have also been studied.</p> <p>The manuscript has been divided in to six chapters. First Chapter emphasis the problems of women in a historical perspective. Second Chapter covers the period of short stories written prior to the creation of Pakistan. The Third chapter problems faced by women in 1st period of Pakistan as presented in short stories by various writers have been analysed. In the fourth, chapter too, the short stories of various writers who have tried to raise issues faced by women have been discussed. In the fifth chapter, modern period and its demands new problems of woman of modern era along with a blend of old problems have been analysed.</p>	2015

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59	<b>Aneela Saeed</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">اردو ناول پر مغربی تہذیب و تمدن کے اثرات</p> <p>This study encompasses the influence of Western culture and civilization on Urdu novel from its beginning in 1869 to 2012. Urdu novel has strong ties with culture and civilization related themes. Novel in Urdu, right from its beginning, has been deeply influenced by Western culture and civilization.</p> <p>The thesis under view has been divided into six chapters. The first chapter discusses the terms culture and civilization, giving various views, Western as well as Eastern, in this regard. Furthermore, the relation between culture, civilization and literature has also been discussed briefly. Chapter two is based upon the works of pioneers of Urdu novel. This chapter covers the influence of Western culture and civilization on early novels from 1869 to 1930. In the third chapter of the thesis, influence of Western culture and civilization on the novels written under the influence of Progressive Writers Movement has been discussed in detail. Chapter four highlights post-independence Pakistani novel from 1947 to 1980. In the fifth chapter, influence of Western culture and civilization on contemporary Urdu novel has been discussed. The sixth and last chapter comprises a conclusion, overall review of the discussion done in first five chapters, findings of the research and recommendations for further research work.</p>	2015
60	<b>Uzma Shaukat</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">پاکستان ٹیلیویژن کے سلسلہ وار اردو ڈرامے میں پنجاب اور سندھ کے جاگیردارانہ سماج کا تحقیقی و تجزیاتی مطالعہ</p> <p>Drama is among one of the earlier forms of literature. Drama is a medium that has been used to represent cultural and Social realities Since its earliest days. This representation became more evident in the form of television drama. East India company's arrival in the sub-continent brought stage in India and drama started to presented on stage. Theatrical companies started putting on performances for verging audiences. Drama became even more popular with the advent of television. Radio and stage failed to complete with the popularity of television drama.</p>	2016

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		<p>This research (and Thesis) is about those television plays which are based on the feudal societies of Punjab and Sindh. As it would have made the discussion extremely lengthy to include plays from all the centers of Pakistan television, plays from Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore centers taken for the research.</p> <p>The first chapter introduces the topic of the thesis. The basics and principles of drama, its literary impotence, it beginning and evolution, its kinds and traditions are discussed.</p> <p>The second chapter is discusses the feudal system. The reasons of its strength are explanation. How it began and ended in Europe? Why has it survived in Pakistan while being eradicated from the rest of the world? Answers to all such questions are provided in this chapter. Details of when and how PTV transmissions began are furnished as well.</p> <p>From its onset till the twenty first century, feudal system has been a theme of PTV drama repeatedly. Third, fourth and fifth chapters present a critical review of the plays about this system in the light of Pakistan's political and social situation. The last chapter puts forward the marrow of the entire research as it provider an overall analysis of these plays and advances the outcome and recommendations in this regard.</p>	
61	Nisar Ahmed	<p style="text-align: right;">پاکستان میں اردو کالم نگاری</p> <p>This research thesis is about Urdu column writing --- An analysis of its literary and linguistic importance. The purpose of selecting this topic for research is to analyse the place of Urdu column in Urdu literature and its services for Urdu language. The main research questions of this thesis are,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-. Does column belong to literature or it is a part of Journalism?</li> <li>2-. Has column rendered any service to Urdu literature and language?</li> <li>3-. What will be the future of Urdu column in the modern age of information technology and electronic media?</li> </ol> <p>To answer the above questions, the research thesis is divided into six chapters.</p>	2016

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		<p>First chapter defines the column, gives its kinds, states its tradition in Urdu and analyse the literary importance of early Urdu column writers. The second chapter explores the whole history of Urdu column in Pakistan during the last six decades (1947-2010). About forty Urdu column writers of the front rank, belonging to different decades, have been included in this chapter, discussing their writing styles and literary importance. The third and fourth chapters are about the subjective study of the Urdu column and its comparison with other non-fictional types of Urdu prose. In fifth chapter literary and linguistic importance of Urdu column has been discussed. The last chapter concludes the whole discussion and gives a few suggestions for future research.</p> <p>The thesis has sufficient proofs that Urdu column is an integral part of non-fictional Urdu prose. Its contribution to Urdu language and literature is no less than any other type of Urdu prose. Urdu column became a source of great popularity for Urdu newspapers in the beginning. Even now, when newspapers have lost their attraction due to electronic media because the news printed in them are already in the knowledge of the readers, people buy newspapers to read columns of their favourite column writers. Thus information technology and electronic media do not seem to effect the Urdu column. On the other hand its future is expected to be bright.</p>	
62	<b>Majid Mumtaz</b>	<p>اردو ناول میں مذہبی عناصر: تجزیاتی مطالعہ</p> <p>The present research work sets out to analyze representation of different religions in Urdu novel. Religion is pivot of life. So important is it in human life that its value cannot be overstated. In one way or other it reflects in all spheres of human life and controls all activities: may it be rituals of birth or death; wedding ceremonies or funerals. Literature, on the other hand is reflection of life. It takes stuff from society and portrays the way life actually goes on there. Realizing the important roles of religion and literature this research project attempts to analyse the way different religions are presented in Urdu novels (an important part of Urdu literature.</p>	2016

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		<p>This research work is divided into six chapters. The first chapter carries a wholesome discussion on major religions including: Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Christianity, and Islam. It covers detailed introduction of these religions, their basic belief system, rituals, religious personalities, and code of life.</p> <p>Second chapter mainly covers topics of modernity, equality, accountability, and ethics with respect to different religions. It also brings under discussion areas of goodness and badness; good, and evil; life and death as presented in Urdu novel.</p> <p>In third chapter spirituality and religions along with ways and value of preaching common people in the light of teachings of different religions as portrayed in Urdu novel is discussed.</p> <p>In fourth chapter extremism, sectarianism, intolerance etc. in religious context and concept of punishment and reward in different religions as presented in Urdu novel is discussed.</p> <p>Fifth chapter role of religious leaders and preachers, highlighting their positive and negative aspects has been analysed in relation to different religions. Finally, light has also been shed on status of women in different religions as represented in Urdu novels. It also covers exploitation of women in the name of their respective religions.</p> <p>Chapter six, "Conclusion" which is final chapter of this research work recapitulates the whole discussion. It not only comprehensively summarizes the previous chapters but also carries suggestions for future researchers in this field.</p>	
63	<b>Rakshanda Makbool</b>	<p>اردو ناول میں دیہات نگاری</p> <p>Presentation of Rural Society in Urdu Novel is a popular genre of Urdu literature which comes under western influence and set down a rich tradition in Urdu. Generally every genre of literature portray and present the social and psychological behavior of the society, however in novel the details and colors of society can be presented in depth and more expressively.</p>	2016

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		<p>Indian sub-continent is basically an agriculture area and the majority of the people live in rural areas. This theme of this research work is the study of novel with the angle of analyzing the representation of rural society in different eras of the tradition of this literary genre in Urdu literature.</p> <p>The work is divided into five chapters:</p> <p>In first chapter, introductory information about the Indian rural society is presented. Historical value, characteristics and basic element of rural society has also been discussed in detail. In second chapter, tradition of presentation of rural society in Urdu novel before the partition of sub-continent is discussed. Starting from early era of Urdu novel i.e. of Deputy Nazir Ahmed, Sarshar and Mirza Hadi Ruswa a detailed study of Prem Chand's novels is the part of this chapter. The novels written in the period of the Progressive Movement are also discussed in the same chapter. In third chapter, novels written between 1947 to 1971 are discussed in the above mentioned context. Aziz Ahmed, Quratul Ain Haider, Rajinder Singh Bedi, Abdullah Hussain and other novelists are included in the study. Special study of the Ghulam Saglain Naqvi, Syed Shabbir Hussain and Shoukat Siddiqi's novels is also the part of chapter. In fourth chapter, new trends of Pakistani society and literature from 1971 onwards are discussed as background and then prominent novels of this era are analyzed in the context of presentation of rural society.</p> <p>The last chapter comprises of overview of the research, conclusion and recommendations.</p>	
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Department of Arabic			
1	محمود احمد عبدالسلام	الاستشراف المستقبلي في القرآن الكريم	2007
2	احمد موفق زيدان	الدور المستقبلي للفضاءيات العربية في تكوين الراى العام العربي	2007
3	ساجد على سبحانى	مشكلته العدول النحوى عن القرآن الكريم وحلها	2007
4	ماه رخ افزا	نظرية القرآن في التعلم و التعليم و اثرها على الادب العربي <p>"Concept of Learning and Teaching in the Quran and its Impact on Arabic Literature"</p> <p>The Quran is primarily the book of education with its focus on man's all around development i.e. biological, psychological, moral and social. It's very first revelation starts with bidding man to read and with highlighting the fact that it is through pen that man learns. There is a bulk of Arabic words etymologically related to the word al-ilm in terms of its derivatives, occurring in the Quran in its different verse-contexts. These words taken along with the Quranic call to observe, probe and ponder over natural phenomena as well as Quranic epistemology, all lead naturally and logically to a well-defined education-theory with its twin processes of learning and teaching. In this respect, fundamentals of Quranic theory of education, judged in this etymological, semantic and epistemological context along with the Quranic methodology of education are the main focus of this research.</p> <p>A comparative and contrastive study of the Quranic theory of education with its impact on Arabic literature and other classical and contemporary theories thereof reveals the hitherto unknown and un-discovered hidden features of the Quranic theory of education and epistemology.</p>	2008

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5	<p>شيخ شابد حسيب</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">اسلوب القصة فى القرآن الكريم</p> <p>The case under current investigation is:</p> <p>The parables in the Quran their mode of narration.</p> <p>Reading and reciting the Quran has its own charm but the real pleasure and profit lies in its true comprehension and exact following. Precepts and practice both are important.</p> <p>Keeping this in view I venture forth to bring to light the distinctive characteristics of narration of narratives. Allah created man. He taught him Quran through His last and final messenger Muhammad (SAW) - The Best Educator and the Best Educationist though himself an illiterate.</p> <p>The Quran is the mother of books, high and full of wisdom. "We gave the lucid book and we guided them unto the right path. They may ponder over its signs and that men having wisdom may be warned." This is the guidance of Allah to mankind. "And in this Quran have we set forth every parable for men". Allah has framed them in fix measures. Construction is situational. Allah has set forth every kind of parable in the Quran.</p> <p>Allah sets forth the parable of one person who has quarrelsome partners as his master and of one person solely devoted to another person. Can these be equal in likeness?</p> <p>It sets precedents and examples for later ages. It is no magic but all truth and an open message. For those who believe, it is guidance and a cure. There will be an unceasing award for those who act aright. Those who without knowledge take the path as jest are doomed to shameful punishment. These parables not only tell but fore-tell. The dreams dealt within the parables, too, have true vision.</p> <p>Parables are not stories depicting the lives of the Prophet. Their tone is didactic. They are the vehicles which carry the message of Allah: Trust in Him and do the right.</p> <p>The Quran is in Arabic. Each parable has been worded through the peculiar construction of Arabic. The matter is free from any crookedness and the style free from any ornamentation. "And we have</p>	2008
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		<p>not taught him poetry, nor is it worthy of him". Allah has sent down the best of words alike all through and which teacheth by repetition by which the skin of those who fear Allah cloth creep and heart become softened un to the remembrance of Allah.</p> <p>The narration is perfect and the most glorious example of effective teaching - the receptive end is almost involved all the way. As a result Human Soul is elevated. The reader is enlightened. Why to teach? What to teach? How to teach? And to what ends - all learning and testing processes are complete.</p> <p>The narratives in the Quran help shape a comprehensive life covering different spheres of human activity and completely purge the society of the multiple deep seated evils. All parables have their rightful place. They are meant not to amuse but to instruct. It is preaching which profits the faithful. The tone is didactic. The appeal is universal. All is original and inimitable.</p> <p>"We wished to warn mankind". "And surely we have made the Quran, easy to learn a lesson from it but is there anyone who will learn" Propagation of these instructions is very much emphasized, "I have fulfilled my mission to convey the message of Allah for your guidance and follow-up. You stand a witness to it".</p> <p>Allah is the Author and. He is the Custodian and Preserver. The book has kept its original form till date and knows no change.</p>	
6	محمد انور خان	اساليب تقديم المعنى فى القرآن	2009
		My research thesis is on Styles of Semantic Presentation in the Holy Quran. Basically, it discusses only those literary styles which play their role in conveying meanings to the reader or listener. Though it is a very vast field, my focus is on a few major styles.	

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	<p>As implied by the title, the thesis discusses only those literary styles which play their role in conveying meanings to a common person. It does not creep into the depths of semantic branches of rhetoric rather it highlights those angles which are usually ignored by most of the scholars.</p> <p>I have divided this research in three major portions:</p> <p>The first part discusses the common styles of semantic presentation which come under lexical field. It generally deals with the individual entities. The language of the Holy Quran carries the best words to convey its Divine Message. It made modifications in existing words to suit it and also made innovations.</p> <p>The second part deals with the integrated complexion created by these individual entities when they are combined in special arrangements which is only the specialty of the language of the Holy Quran. It again made innovations in rhetoric styles to convey meanings in the best possible way. After reciting the Quranic text carefully we find it conveying its message through literary styles like figuration, personification and illustration. These styles help us to understand metaphysical and transcendental phenomena.</p> <p>The third part discusses the phonic part of the Quranic Language in conveying meanings. We find its phonic characteristics like rhythm, tone, strain, melody, tune, intensity etc. playing their role in conveying the Divine Guidance in the best possible way.</p> <p>We usually recite the Holy Quran for enhancing our reward for the life hereafter. If someone tries to get some guidance from it, he usually concentrates on canonical or ethical aspects. I have concluded from this research that it is far beyond that. It is the Devine Guidance but it is also a Linguistic Miracle a literary masterpiece of matchless sublimity. Through this study we can only get a glimpse of it, not the whole thing.</p>	
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7	محبوب الله سيف الرحمن	<p>الاعجاز البياني في ضوء النصوص القرآنية</p> <p>There is no doubt that the Holy Qur'an is a great blessing from Almighty Allah. If this had been the only blessing bestowed on this final Ummah, we would still have surpassed all previous ummahs in blessings.</p> <p>This book is the epitome of sweetness. Its beauty stretches from the tongue of the .2 gam and can be felt in the very depths of the heart of the listener. One can not tire of reading it, nor of listening to it; the more one delves into it, the richer its treasures reveal themselves to be.</p> <p>This book appeals equally to a scholar and a layperson at the same time, and guides them both. It has the power to awaken nations from ignorant slumber, and to show them the path to success. One aspect of this brilliance is the fact that not only does it encompass vast treasures of wisdom and knowledge, but it is also a literary and linguistic miracle. This latter point is expounded further in this present research work.</p> <p>The direct and implied meaning of the text of the Holy Book is indeed beautiful. The very vocabulary and its mesmerizing usage are so apt and balanced that there can be absolutely no comparison. Revealed at the time when Arabia was at the pinnacle of linguistic excellence, nothing could face up to its splendor; attempts by the disbelievers who put together all their resources to this futile end notwithstanding. This was one reason why the opponents of this message, having completely failed this way, resorted to violence and warfare. If they could have countered the linguistic beauty of the Holy Qur'an, the world would not have seen the battles of Badr, Uhud and Khandaq.</p> <p>To illustrate this linguistic miracle of the Holy Qur'an, a few styles have been selected from its vast treasures of Ilm-ul-Bayan. These include, but are not limited to, the vocabulary, the usage of similes and metaphor etc. that challenge human ability and leave it pale in comparison.</p> <p>The Holy Qur'an chooses different styles beautifully based on specific contexts, catering beautifully to the addressee and the message. Where the circumstance calls for simplicity, the Holy Qur'an</p>	2009
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employs a simple yet brilliant style, and where the need is for eloquence, it engages a sparkling dignity. Thus it is a direct and correct conclusion that the Holy Qur'an's linguistic approach is a string of gems that embodies many different styles; each gem is magnificent on its own, and at the same time, the majesty of the string is revealed even more fully when considered as a whole. A miracle of the Holy Qur'an is that it showcases divine brilliance in a way that is comprehensible by efforts of human knowledge and imagination without compromising its full magnificence. This becomes evident in another way also. It is interesting to note that the best amongst human literature now employs the same vocabulary and similar linguistic techniques, and yet the distinction between the products of the human mind and this divine book has not been bridged at all.

1. Arabic, for the larger Islamic concept of 'nation' that surpasses all geographic boundaries.
2. Arabic, for one who recites.
3. The three battles from the early age of Islam.

Holy Qur'an stands to this day, and shall continue to do so for all time, with all its glory as a shining testament to the boundary less divine wisdom and magnificence, for which even the entire creative prowess in the world around us is no match.

This research has engaged several noted exegesis of the Holy Qur'an to identify, understand and classify a part of the linguistic magnificence of this divine book. The Glorious Qur'an's eloquent stylizations embody infinite beauty, and showcase the miracle of the brilliance of the divine wisdom. It presents a spectacular combination of eloquence that radiates beauty, and comprehensive conciseness. These are just two of the miracles that form the Holy Qur'an.

The characteristics outlined in these preceding lines, and subsequently in this research show the outline of a magnificent picture, and yet this only be labeled as being hardly a drop in the ocean in comparison to the full glory of the Holy Book. I pray to Almighty Allah to accept my endeavor to

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		showcase some of this grandeur in this research, and to make it beneficial for me, and the whole Muslim Ummah.	
8	لبنى فرح	<p>الرواية التاريخية عند جرجي زيدان و عبد الحليم شرر</p> <p>Jurji Zaidan and Abdul Halim Sharar As Historical Novelists</p> <p>Narrative techniques hold great importance for the appropriate creation of novel. They are important especially in process of writing a historical novel.</p> <p>In the present dissertation an effort has been made to compare Jurji Zaidan and Abdul Halim Sharar as historical novelists. The aim of this dissertation is to underline the similarities and differences in the narrative techniques of Jurji Zaidan and Abdul Halim Sharar in their historical novels. The focus of the study is the contrastive points with special references to plot, language and style.</p> <p>Narrative techniques are extremely important in the creation of historical novel. Jurji Zaidan and Abdul Halim Sharar hold a special place in the world of literature by virtue of being initiators of historical novel writing in Arabic and Urdu literatures respectively. They are both prolific writers with Sharar writing twenty nine and Zaidan twenty two historical novels. They are similar in the use of dialogue, soliloquy, scene depiction and epistolary technique, at the same time that the works show glaring disparities between the two novelists in the modes of narration and in plot construction. Historical novel writing was introduced in Arabic and Urdu literatures through the medium of English Literature, with Abdul Halim Sharar introducing historical novel writing in Urdu literature, and Jurji Zaidan into Arabic literature. Both writers were following in the wake of Sir Walter Scott's historical novel Talisman.</p> <p>The aim of writing historical novels was to rouse the Muslims of the world, who had not only been deprived of ruling, but had been forced to become slaves from their earlier position of being masters. The cultural identity of Muslims was distorted and it was an attempt to remind them of their past glory that stories of the golden past were presented. These stories emphasize the numerous victories</p>	2009

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		<p>scored by Muslims over non Muslims despite their smaller numbers and logistically weaker position. These novels were written with the view to generate and restore faith and Islamic spirit among the Muslims.</p> <p>Judi Zaidan and Abdul Halim Sharar, through their writings, have tried to minimize the cultural and political downfall of the Muslims. For this purpose they have used the lives and personalities of great Muslims heroes, to pull the Muslim nation out of lethargy and lassitude. This technique can thus be considered as a positive technique in attracting readers, especially the youth, towards exploring their great history. By introducing it in the form of romantic narrative the two novelists have underscored the significance of the comparative study of literatures in different languages and cultures as part of literary criticism.</p> <p>This research is expected to help students and teachers to explore further avenues of research in the field of Arabic literature, in general, and comparative literature, in particular. It is also hoped that a comparison of the two writers, belonging to two different languages, will provide a wider perceptive for the analyses of different literary and cultural aspects in the works of writers.</p> <p>The researcher hopes that his comparative study will serve as an important vehicle in discovering the social, cultural and literary differences between two civilizations.</p>	
9	محمد نواز	<p>اللغة الانجليزية و أثرها على اللغة العربية الاعلامية</p> <p>This topic basically discusses the issue of influence of English language on Arabic media language along with the factors that are part of this influence. In addition to that, it also throws light on the consequences and outcome emerging from the interaction of both languages.</p> <p>Indeed, the influence of any language on the other is one of those issues which have been discussed by various linguistics and philosophers. They term this issue "a spiky issue" which may not be solved easily. Going through the annals of history, we find that there was a time when the Arabic language exercised immense influence on various European languages like English language due to the</p>	2009

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		<p>supremacy of Muslims over the western world in the political domain. Resultantly many Arabic words traveled to English language with minor changes such as "Alcohol", "Algebra", "Almanac", "Caliph", "Cotton", "Minaret". On the contrary, now the situation has changed. The English language is influencing the Arabic language and especially the Arabic media language because of hegemony of western world over the Muslim countries including the Arab countries. The result of this is that a lot of English words are traveling to Arabic language in various fields like information technology, Political Economics, medical, and educational fields. For instance, in information technology "Video" "Camera". "Radio" " Computer"(1-i9.l.-c) and in political field," Protocol" "Dictator", and in economic field: "Broker" " Tariff' and in medical field: "Typhoid" "Vitamin", and in education field:" Bibliography" " Doctor".</p> <p>Obviously, there are various factors which are responsible for the influence of English language on Arabic media language. These are social, cultural, educational and linguistic ones. It should be known that the influence of English language on Arabic media language is resulting into the spread of linguistic mistakes and colloquial dialect. It also creates the phenomenon of linguistic transformation and deterioration.</p> <p>This thesis contains five chapters and each chapter has its sub-chapters. The first chapter deals with the literal and technical meaning of language and media, its evolution, brief history of Arabic and English Languages. The second chapter discusses the factors that are part of Influence of English Language on Arabic Media Language. The third chapter throws light on the Influence Issue among the various languages. The fourth chapter describes the influence of English language on Arabic Media Language in various fields such as politics, economy, medicine, education, information technology and advertisement. The fifth chapter deals with the results, both positive and negative, accruing from the influence of English Language on Arabic Media Language. In addition to that, it also undertakes a comparison of positive and negative results. Results, findings and recommendations have been stated at the end of this PhD thesis.</p>	
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10	خليق الرحمن	<p style="text-align: right;">تعيين المشار اليه في القران و اثره على تفسير آياته الكريمة</p> <p>There are many demonstrative pronouns in the Holy Qur,aan and mostly their signified nouns are hidden, so in the fixation of these signified nouns; the interpreters of Holy Qur,aan have difference of opinion. Now the question is raised that this difference of opinion is a cause of different interpretation of Holy Qur,aan or not? So in this research, we have reached at the reality that the difference of opinion in these signified nouns is a cause of different interpretation of Holy Qur,aan. Now we will mention the short summary of this reality. These following demonstrative pronouns are mentioned in the Holy Qur,aan:</p> <p>(1) هذا (2) هكذا (3) ماذا (4) من ذا (5) هذه (6) هذان (7) هاتين (8) ذاك (9) ذلك (10) ذلكما (11) ذلكم (12) ذلكن (13) تلك (14) أولاء (15) هؤلاء (16) أولئك (17) أولئك (18) ههنا (19) هنالك (20) ثم</p> <p>Mostly, their signified nouns are hidden, so in the fixation and interpretation of these hidden nouns, the difference of opinion has arisen; mainly this difference is an unreal and wordy warfare, because the interpreters express the indicated hidden nouns in their own words without fixation of them in Qur,aanic verse, so this difference of opinion has no result and effect at last. However there is a real contradiction also, in the indicated hidden nouns of these demonstrative pronouns except others:</p> <p>(1) هذا (2) هذه (3) ذلك (4) ذلكم (5) تلك (6) أولاء (7) هؤلاء (8) أولئك (9) هنالك (10) ثم</p> <p>The difference of opinion is mostly looked like real contradiction in first stage but after research and deeply study, we know that he is not so. Sometimes, the matter is probably against it. Sometimes, no difference of opinion in the fixation of indicated hidden noun but the interpretation of his demonstrative pronoun is more than one due to rhetorical manner. Sometimes, a demonstrative pronoun gives a significance when he connected with former sentence and gives other meaning when he related to latter sentence. Sometimes a demonstrative pronoun is a complete sentence with hidden words.</p> <p>I could not find any paraphrase of Holy Qur,aan who covers all of indicated hidden nouns which are mentioned in the interpretation of demonstrative pronouns, however the imam Abu Hayyan did effort</p>	2009
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		<p>to collect them but he could not cover. Similarly, Ibn-e-Jawzi also could not cover, although he did a great effort also. I did not find any paraphrase of Holy Qur,aan who expresses rhetorical winks and manners under the demonstrative pronouns and their indicated hidden nouns, however the Imam Abu Su,uood did this big effort with brevity in some stages, who has been certainly flambeau for me in rhetorical manner, So I explored and then expressed it with depth and detail by the grace of Allah. Similarly, I could not find any paraphrase of Holy Qur,aan who expressed morphological research about indicated hidden nouns of demonstrative pronouns, but I explained it by the help of Allah.</p> <p>In short, I expressed the real difference of opinions about interpretation of demonstrative pronouns and fixation of their indicated hidden nouns in Holy Qur,aan and his effects on interpretation of Holy Qur,aan with morphological, syntactical and rhetorical winks and manners, due to clearness of words, meanings and to relate between them and to explain the difference of opinions and his effects.</p> <p>All are based on 1087 verses of Holy Qur,aan.</p>	
11	سعدية رحمان	<p>دراسة نقدية و عمرانية لاسلوب كتابة عبدالله بن المقفع مع التركيز على مدرسة الترسن الطبيعي له</p> <p>A Critical and Sociological study of the literary style of Abdullah ibn al-Muqaffa with Focus on his Literary School: Natural expression.</p> <p>Due to scarcity of sufficient references and material on the subject of my thesis, I was obliged to follow methods of induction and survey of literature or obtaining and extracting necessary material and data. My research is restricted to the following points.</p> <p>1- Life of Abdullah Ibn Muqaffa with focus on his early environment and schooling under the care of his Magian parents and then his journey to Baghdad to enhance his exposure to a broader and deeper know-how of Arabic/Islamic Sciences and literature and then his literary and political life plus his reformative movement having led to his untimely death. All this followed by a critical discussion of his literary works and then critical evaluation of his thoughts and political wisdom with special focus on his theoretical philosophy and practical wisdom as extracted from his writings along with</p>	2009

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		<p>description of the salient features and traits whereby his literary works and thoughts are distinguished from his contemporaries and his predecessors all this followed by critical evaluation of different writers and critics' opinions/views about his life, writings and thoughts taking a different stand and at the same time synthesising different views in this connection. During working on my dissertation I followed methods of:</p> <p>1- Induction 2- Survey of literature 3- Acquaintance and Description 4- Historical criticism</p> <p>All these are based on colligation of data and facts with observation of precision, penetration, necessary briefness and avoiding unnecessary and redundant details.</p>	
12	السيدة نسرین طاهر	ظاهرة الحصر والقصر مفهوما و بلاغة في إطار القرآن الكريم	2009
13	طاهر اسلم	<p>وضع اللغة العربية في كشمير و دور المدارس في نشر اللغة العربية في كشمير الحرة</p> <p>This Ph.D. study explores the status of Arabic language in Kashmir and investigates the role of educational institutions: Government, Private and Madaris in spreading Arabic language in Kashmir.</p> <p>This thesis is divided into two parts. In part One, the status of Arabic language is explored and it also discusses the arrival of Arabic language in Kashmir and its effects on the Kashmiri language. Part two is an enquiry into the efforts made by Madaris, Schools, and other institutions in teaching and spreading Arabic language, and in this matter, all the scholars, teachers and poets of Kashmir also discussed who contributed to making Arabic a living language. To this effect, this work studies the impact of Arabic language on Kashmiri land and language.</p> <p>Because of the influence of Arabic, it was found out that Kashmiri language has taken morphological and syntactical affects and has absorbed many Arabic words and phrases into its vocabulary.</p> <p>Sometimes, these introductions become problematic for Kashmiri students, for which this study suggests many techniques for overcoming these obstacles.</p>	2009

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14	خديجة ترابى	<p>مقارنة بين السلوى الشهيد سيد قطب و السيد ابى الحسن على الندوى و مكانتهما فى الادب العربى الحديث</p> <p>My thesis is divided into five chapters, each dealing with a particular aspect of the two writers' personality traits and their literary style.</p> <p>Chapter 1: The meaning and sense of literature and literary style. Comparative study to show how a piece of literature is accorded low or high value in the light of some universally established standards and principles.</p> <p>Chapter 2: Focusing on the main features of the personality of Sayyed Qutab, a critical study of his standing in the world of literature. Analyses of the social and civil (political) factors which shaped his personality and influenced his writings – he became an extraordinary writer whose influence on both the common and highly educated classes was quite great.</p> <p>Chapter 3: Sayyed Abu-ul-Hasan Ali Nadvi's life and literary pursuits. How his writings won special applause in the Arab world. What makes his writings so profound and powerful – characteristics of his peculiar style and his grasp of social trends? With his understanding of individual as well as a peoples' collective attitude and behavior, he was able to respond to the challenges of the day.</p> <p>His thought has some common strands with that of Sayyed Qutab. Yet, the former appears to be more anti-West and a passionate defender of religion. He aligns himself with more traditional Muslims, and attacks those 'internal opponents of Islam' -including radical reformers - for their being pro-British or enamoured by the West.</p> <p>Chapter 4: A comparative study of approach and style of Sayyed Abu-ul-Hasan Ali Nadvi and Sayyed Qutab. I have divided this chapter into sections. In one, I explain the similarities between the two litterateurs; in another I dwell on their techniques and style; in yet another I focus on the way they approach a problem, etc.</p>	2009
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		Chapter 5: Differences and discords –both of viewpoint and style. For example, education was a significant issue Sayyed Abu-ul-Hasan Ali Nadvi deals with. He was critical of ‘modern’ schools being established by foreign missionaries as well as government. His concern with ‘reforms’ in education stemmed from his opposition to indiscriminate borrowing from the West. Sayyed Qutab tends to blame the prevailing conditions under authoritarian governments for the decline of education, its purpose and standard. Averse to the rulers’ approach and practices, scholars have either turned aloof from the collective, social matters, or seek improvements within the existing system.	
15	محمد رفيق احمد شاهد	<p>اختلاف عودة الضمير و اثره على تباين تفاسير الآيات الكريمة</p> <p>This topic basically discusses the issue of the difference in the antecedent of the pronoun in the Holy Quran. In addition to that, it also throws light on the influence of the difference in the antecedent on the interpretation of the Quranic verses along with the preferred statement regarding the difference in the antecedent such as the difference in the antecedent of the pronoun in the following Quranic verse:</p> <p>وَكُنْتُمْ عَلَىٰ شَفَا حُفْرَةٍ مِّنَ النَّارِ فَأَنْقَذَكُمْ مِنْهَا (آل عمران: 103)</p> <p>By pondering over this Quranic verse, we find that there are three statements regarding the antecedent of the pronoun "ها" in "منها". First, the antecedent of the pronoun is "النار". Secondly, the pronoun stands for "حفرة". Thirdly the reference of the pronoun is "شفا". The preferred one is the first statement because of three reasons which are as under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- The purpose of Allah Almighty in this Quranic verse is to save the Muslims from "النار" (Fire or Hell) and not from "حفرة" (excavation) or "شفا" (bank of Hell).</li> <li>2- "النار" is the nearest antecedent and according to the principles of exegesis when it is possible for the nearest noun to become antecedent, the farther one should not be taken as antecedent.</li> </ol>	2010

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		<p>3- There is not conformity in femininity between the pronoun "ها" and its antecedent "شفا". And as for as the antecedent "النار" is concerned it conforms with the pronoun "ها".</p> <p>4- The apparent meaning of this Quranic verse determines this antecedent as well.</p> <p>Obviously, there are various factors which are involved in creating differences in the antecedent of the pronoun such as having not mentioned the antecedent clearly and the possibility of being various antecedents at a time.</p> <p>Indeed, the influence of the difference in the antecedent on the interpretation of the Quranic verses is one of those issues which have been discussed by many interpreters of the Holy Quran, writers, scholars and linguists. Going through the various books on the interpretation of the Holy Quran, we find that this aspect of the Holy Quran has been discussed by them in bits and pieces but no exclusive work is available on this topic in one book. So the efforts have been made in collection and compilation almost all important and relevant material on this topic so that it may be brought to the readers in a comprehensive, well organized and an approachable shape.</p> <p>This thesis contains three chapters and each chapter has its sub-chapters. The first chapter deals with the literal, technical and metaphorical meaning of (اختلاف) i.e (Difference) and its reasons. The second chapter discusses the meanings of the pronoun and its grammatical rules. The third chapter throws light on the Influence of the difference of the antecedent of pronoun on the interpretation of Quranic verses. In addition to that the results, findings and recommendations have been stated at the end of this Ph.D thesis.</p>	
16	شگفتہ مریم	<p>مقالے کا دائرہ کار بعنوان "الجملة في اللغتين العربية والأردنية"، دراسة تقابلية) اردو عربی زبان میں (ج ملے) کے تقابلی مطالعہ پر مشتمل ہے۔ مقالے کی ابتدا عربی زبان میں (مقدمے) سے ہوتی ہے جس میں مقالے کی غرض و غایت، اس کے موضوع کی اہمیت اور اہداف بتائے گئے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد (تمہید) کے</p>	الجملة في اللغتين العربية و الاردية 2010

		<p>عنوان سے (علم تقابلی مطالعہ) کی ابتدا، اس کی اہمیت اور (علوم اللغة) کے تقابلی مطالعہ کی غرض و غایت ذکر کی گئی ہیں۔</p> <p>باب اول میں عربی اور اردو زبان کی تاریخ، نشوونما، اور دونوں زبانوں کے باہمی احتکاک اور خصوصیات کا ذکر ہے باب دوم (کلمۃ) سے متعلق ہے۔ جیسا کہ آپ جانتے ہیں کہ ہر کلام کی روح (جملۃ) ہے اور جملے کی ساخت اور بناوٹ میں کلمات کا نمایاں کردار ہوتا ہے۔ لہذا کلمہ کی اس اہمیت کے پیش نظر ضروری سمجھا گیا کہ ایک باب عربی اور اردو دونوں زبانوں میں (کلمۃ) سے متعلق ہو، اور اس باب کی آخری فصل دونوں زبانوں میں (کلمۃ کے تقابل) سے متعلق ہے۔</p> <p>باب سوئم میں اردو اور عربی زبان میں (جملۃ) کی تعریف، اس کی اقسام اور جملے کی صرفی و نحوی نظام سے بحث کی گئی ہے۔ اور آخری فصل میں دونوں زبانوں میں جملہ اور اس کی خصوصیات کا تقابل کیا گیا ہے۔</p> <p>باب چہارم میں جملۃ بسیطۃ اور اس کی اقسام (جملۃ اسمیۃ/جملۃ فعلیۃ) کا تفصیلی ذکر اور تقابلی مطالعہ عربی اور اردو دونوں زبانوں میں پیش کیا گیا ہے۔</p> <p>باب پنجم (جملہ مرکبہ) اور اسکی اقسام کو عربی اور اردو زبان میں بیان کرنے سے متعلق ہے۔</p> <p>اس باب کی آخری فصل میں بھی بقیہ ابواب کی طرح جملہ مرکبہ کی تمام اقسام کا تقابلی جائزہ دیا گیا ہے۔</p> <p>مقالے کے آخر میں مقالے کے اہم نتائج بیان کیے گئے ہیں اور اس کے ساتھ مصادر و مراجع کی فہارس عربی اور اردو زبانوں میں درج کی گئی ہیں۔</p>
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17	محمد رفيق	الخطب النبوية و مزاياها	2010
<p>The title of this research thesis is "The Prophet Orations and its Characteristics Rhetorical and Literary Analysis". This thesis has been divided into four chapters and every chapter has been divided into many sub-chapters.</p> <p>Chapter 1: Oratory</p> <p>It has been divided to three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Oratory lexicology and idiomatically.</p> <p>Introduction of oratory.</p> <p>Oratory and its standards.</p> <p>Chapter 2:</p> <p>History of oratory before Islam and after its appearance.</p> <p>Oratories situation before Islam.</p> <p>Famous orators before Islam.</p> <p>Examples of pre-Islamic orations and their analysis.</p> <p>Chapter 3: Orations of the Prophet (P.B.U.H).</p> <p>History of Prophet's orations and their writing down.</p> <p>Some examples of the Prophet's orations in objectively analysis.</p> <p>Evaluation of the Prophets orations in the literature point of view.</p>			

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		<p>Chapter 4:</p> <p>Rhetoric most imposing characteristic of the Prophet's orations.</p> <p>Rhetoric lexicology idiomatically.</p> <p>Rhetorical evaluation of the Prophet's oration's in the light of.</p> <p>Rhetorical evaluation of the Prophet's orations in the light of.</p> <p>Rhetorical evaluation of the Prophet's orations in the light of.</p> <p>Rhetorical evaluation of the Prophet's orations in the light of.</p>	
18	سلمى شابد	<p>الكلمات القرآنية المستخدمة في اللغة الاردية</p> <p>Topic: Quranic Words in Urdu Language</p> <p>This topic discusses the issue of the utilization of the Quranic Words in Urdu Language. In addition to that, it also throws light on the factors that are part of the utilization of Quranic words in Urdu Language. Indeed, the influence of any language on the other is one of those issues which have been discussed by various linguistics and philosophers and due to this influence various words of one language are used in other language As for as the utilization of Quranic words are concerned it has been observed that there is a large number of Quranic words which are used in Urdu Language such as: This thesis contains four chapters and each chapter has its sub-chapters. The first chapter deals with the revelation of the Holy Quran in Arabic Language and its sub-chapters discuss the evaluation of Arabic Language and its brief history. The second chapter discusses the evaluation of Urdu Language and the brief of some important Urdu dictionaries The third chapter throws light on the Issue of the utilization of Quranic words in Urdu language. The fourth chapter describes the dialectical, morphological and etymological study of Quranic words used In Urdu Language.</p>	2010

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		In addition to that, the results, findings and recommendations have been stated at the end of this PhD thesis.	
19	حبيب نواز	<p>دراسة تقابلية بين عنتره بن شداد العبسي و خوشحال خان ختك في شعر الحب</p> <p>The title of this research thesis is "The comparative study of the love poems of Antra bin Shadad and Khushal Khan khattak".</p> <p>The thesis highlights aspects of their lives, careers, genres, themes, thoughts and sentiments of their poetry. The article is divided into four chapters.</p> <p>Chapter 1: Definition of poetry. The history of the Arabic and Pushto poetry. * Love poems in the perspective of Arab and Pushtun societies.</p> <p>Chapter 2: Life sketch and achievements of Antra and Khushal.</p> <p>Chapter 3: The genres and themes of their poetry. Analysis of their thoughts, sentiments and their emphasis on morality, bravery, patience, fortitude, hardwork and patriotism.</p> <p>Emphasis on self-realisation instead of self abnegation.</p> <p>Iqbal's philosophy of the self is based on Khushal's focus on self-realisation.</p> <p>Chapter 4: The comprative study of Antra and Kushal's love poems. An indepth analysis of their art of poetry. Highlights of standards and norms in the critical appreciation of their poetry.</p>	2010
20	محمد ارشاد بيگ	<p>دور مجالس الخلفاء الامويين في تطور الدراسات النقدية</p> <p>The thesis comprises a preface followed by four chapters, a summary of thesis with critical discussion and recommendations and references at the end. This thesis is a research work about the role of Umayyad's Khulafa's conferences in the development, growth and promotion of criticism and its effects on literary criticism. It gathers the pre-Islamic period, Khulafaye Rashideen's" particularly</p>	2010

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		<p>Caliph Umer's prominent comments and contribution in this regard. It elaborates that Umayyad's Khulafa took keen interest in literature and its criticism. They appreciated the poets and awarded them with prizes in their good performances and also criticized them in their poor performance. So the poets worked hard in their poetic narratives to get more and more appreciation and prizes from the rulers and audience, so this approach helped in development, growth and promotion of literary criticism.</p> <p>The thesis discusses the new scales of criticism as well as literary and rhetorical terminologies which were created during the Umayyad's' rulers conferences at Damascus - particularly Caliph Abdul - Malik contribution as a source in this regard. At the end it also discusses about the effects of Umayyad's Khulafa's literary conferences up to the modern and contemporary periods.</p>	
21	عبدالشكور عبدالغفور مهند	اثر الثقافة العربية فى النتاج الشعرى الاردى عندالشعراء البشتون حتى نهاية القرن العشرين	2007
22	اسماء الحسنى	<p>الاعجاز البلاغى و العلمى ولنكت البلاغية و العلمية فى سورة يس</p> <p>Rhetorical and Scientific Miraculousness of Sura Yaseen with Special Focus on its Salient Rhetorical &amp; Scientific Features (A Critical Interdisciplinary Study of the Quranic Sura Yaseen's Inimitability).</p> <p>The Quran claims to be the word of God and as such to be inimitable by mortals. The Holy Prophet regards the Sura Yaseen as the heart of the entire Quran in point of its being a happy synthesis of rhetorical, scientific and phonetic excellence of outstanding nature.</p> <p>This manifold quality of Sura Yaseen has been the subject of the present research in the light of the past and contemporary linguistic and semantic studies, especially those related to modern scientific discoveries in the fields of astronomy, biology, geography, photosynthesis, chemical transformation, buoyancy and archeo-historic probe — all this preceded by linguistic and semantic analysis of the Arabic term: Ijaz (inimitability) with survey of the views of the past and present scholars on the subject. Thereafter a detailed study has been undertaken to bring to the focus the phenomenon of Quranic Ijaz in its different and various aspects such as rhetorical and linguistic, legislative, and</p>	2012

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		expressive (as distinct from poetic expression), metaphysical, narrative, psycho-affective, photosynthetic, geographical, and numerical by way of providing a background necessary for appreciation of the literary, artistic and scientific characteristics of Sura Yaseen with special focus on the fact that Sura Yaseen enshrines the higher trio of divine epistemology, anthropology and reasoning, given which Sura Yaseen exemplifies a highest imaginable level of excellence coupled with unsurpassed brevity.	
23	نور زمان مدنی	<p>الصور البلاغية في الادعية القرآنية</p> <p>Topic of the PhD dissertation (Rhetoric pictures in Quranic Invocations.)</p> <p>It is a matter of fact that the Holy Quran is characterized by rhetoric and eloquancy. This rhetoric and eloquaney appear in the Quranic invocations. So I have adopted the rhetorical aspects of the Quranic invocations as a subject matter of my PhD thesis. I shall try to focus on these aspects keeping in view the three kinds of the rhetoric:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. (Elm —Ul-Bayan )</li> <li>2. (Elm-Ul-Maani)</li> <li>3. (Elm-Ul-Badea)</li> </ol> <p>I have divided my topic into six chapters:</p> <p>First Chapter: It will deal with Rhetoric. It will include three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Second Chapter: It will consist of essential objects of research regarding invocations. It will include six sub-chapters.</p> <p>Third Chapter: The Quranic invocations will be discussed. It will consist of four sub-chapters.</p>	2012

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		<p>Fourth Chapter: Quranic invocations will be mentioned in the light of. It will include four sub-chapters.</p> <p>Fifth Chapter: Quranic invocations will be mentioned in the light of. It will consist of four sub-chapters.</p> <p>Sixth Chapter: Quranic Invocations will be mentioned in the light of. It will include three sub-chapters.</p>	
24	نجمة ناهيد	<p>تكوين الانسان فى ضوء الطب الجديد و القرآن</p> <p>The miracle of Human creation in the Holy Quran is one of the many described miracles. Holy Quran is Allah's ultimate revelation contains astonishingly accurate details about human development inside the mother's womb. Had it not been revealed to Prophet Mohammad ﷺ it would not have been possible to be known to mankind in terms of modern rules of science.</p> <p>The purpose of the study is to establish a link between modern medicine with exact statements in the Holy Quran in the seventh century A.D., before the science of embryology was established, and to bring to light what was known about the human embryo at the time of revelation of the Holy Quran, and to investigate if any of the statements were really known before seventh century A.D.</p> <p>For conduction of this study it is imperative to understand the importance of association between linguistic and scientific knowledge, and to comprehend the real essence and original meaning of the word used in the Holy Quran , and to compare them with general believes on the subject held at the time of the revelation of Holy Quran.</p> <p>The words of Quran are not translatable. The Holy Quran can only be interpreted, as one word has many and different meanings. Therefore it is necessary to compare the interpretation of Holy Quran with the general beliefs about the creation of man before and at the time of the revelation of the Quran. One should have complete scientific knowledge of embryology and genetics up to date. The verses of Holy Quran are to be understood by extensive and deep study of ancient and modern</p>	2012

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		<p>“Tafaseers”, authentic sayings of the prophet and his noble companions the prose and poetry at the time of ignorance, the historical and Theological background of the people and works of Muslim scholars and scientists.</p> <p>After a detailed comparison it is realized that the statements Of the Holy Quran are in complete agreement with modern scientific data. Modern scientific knowledge has helped us to understand certain verses of the Quran which were impossible to interpret.</p> <p>Only in the nineteenth century could the Muslim scholars and scientists interpret many scientific miracles with the help of microscope, and other instruments of investigation, which were narrated in the holy Quran fourteen centuries earlier in the pre microscopic era.</p>	
25	حافظ محمد بادشاه	<p>الحجاز فى ادب الرحلة العربى</p> <p>Al-Hijaz in the Arabs' Travel Literature</p> <p>Traveling has been very nature of human being and a source of earning since times immemorial. Traveling experiences and observations attract every body's attention in the form of stories. That is why, with the passage of time, travelogue became a genre of literature. Like other languages Arabic is also rich in travelogues. For the Muslims, the land of Hijaz is their center for love and respect, because it is the place where the revelation came and the whole humanity took advantage of it. That is why visiting the holy places Makkah Al-Mukarramah and Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah has been the wish of every Muslim. As a result, Hijaz became the most frequently visited place in the world. As Hijaz is also a center of knowledge and trade, that is why a great number of travelogues were written about Al-Hijaz particularly in Arabic language. This is why I have selected the topic "Al-Hijaz in the Arabs' Travel Literature".</p> <p>I have divided this thesis into Abstract, Preface, five chapters, Bibliography and list of contents. First chapter talks about the importance of literature of travelers and it has five sub-chapters. Second chapter is about Hijaz and it has three sub-chapters. Third chapter is about Arab and non-Arab</p>	2013

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		travelogue writers who wrote about Hijaz. Fourth chapter discusses political, economic and religious overview of Hijaz in the light of travelogues. Fifth chapter has three sub-chapters and talks about the styles of travelogues.	
26	محمد ناصر مصطفى	<p>سورة الانفال: دراسة تحليلية تحوية و بلاغية</p> <p>(Analytical, Grammatical and Rhetorical study of Surah Al-Anfal)</p> <p>We have created man from Nutfah Amshaj, in order to try him, so, We made him hearer and seer. We guided him to the way, whether he be grateful or ungrateful.</p> <p>Man, the vicegerent of Allah, envy and adore of Angels, captor of heavens and earths, titled best of creatures, clothed in His qualities, blessed with divine command, created in preeminent form, dressed in the physical and spiritual nobility, fashioned in the finest of images, wrapped in freedom, equality and accountability, adorned with will, crowned with knowledge, is the nucleus of this universe. Down from centuries Allah sent His Apostles, Commands, Scripture and Books to illuminate the path that leads to Him and shown guidance to those who accept His Divinity and yield to Him. These conjunctions were commensurate with mental, social and civil progress of man in the stream of time and were always lucid, simple, practicable and all embracing. As the time pass by, the caliber of man grew to accept and understand last message of his Creator that invites him to ponder over the reasons of his own and universe creation, the prime objective of his coming into being and fellow communities under, on and above the earth. The message urges him to bring into use his inherit abilities to explore the abundance secrets apparent and hidden for the benefit of his fraternity and follow the path of those who have been graced by Allah. The message is delivered through His last Messenger Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and contained in Quran; and the way of Allah of showering His blessings is "And whomsoever Allah&amp; wills to guide, He opens his breast to Islam".</p> <p>The subject matter of the Quran is essentially man: man in relation to his Lord and Creator, Allah; man in relation to himself; and man in relation to the rest of creation. The gist of the revelations is to invite man to the right way of dealing with his Lord, with himself, and with rest of the creations. The Quran</p>	2013

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is the main miracle given to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) to prove that he was a true prophet of Allah and not an imposter. The Quran has been preserved in both the oral as well as written form in a way no other religious book in the history. Undoubtedly, it is the Quran's preservation which has kept the religion Islam in its original purity. Humanity can always revert to the sources of Islam no matter what people may have added or forgotten in time to reinforce the essential principles of Islam. Consequently, the preservation of the Quran meant the preservation of Islam in its final form, unique in the way it presents its subject matter; it is not .a book in the usual sense of the word wherein there is an introduction, explanation of the subject, followed by a conclusion, neither is it restricted to only a presentation of historical events, problems of philosophy, facts of science or social laws, though all may be found woven together in it without any apparent connection and links. The fluency of the words explaining an event, multitude of expression describing the same event, and stating varied tales in similar phrases establishes its truth of Divine Words. The eloquence, commentary, rhetoric surpasses the established standards that could be compiled by humanity so far. That is why Allah challenges to groups of mankind and jinn in various parts of the Qur'an for brining in a book, a chapter or even an ayat parallel to it having same level of clarity, lucidity and rhetoric (Say: "If mankind and the Jinn were together to produce the like of this Qur'an, they could not produce the like thereof; even if they helped one another. (And if you (Arab pagans, Jews, and Christians) are in doubt concerning that which We have sent down (i.e. the Qur'an) to Our servant (Muhammad), then produce a Surah (chapter) of the like thereof and call your witnesses (supporters and helpers) besides Allah&, if you are truthful). But if you do it not, and you can never do it, then fear the Fire (Hell) whose .fuel is men and stones, prepared for the disbelievers.

(Say (to them, O Muhammad): "Then bring a Book front Allah4, which is a better guide than these two (the Tawrah (Torah) and the Qur'an), that may follow it, if you are truthful"). (Or they say, "He (Prophet Muhammad) forged it (the Qur'an)." Say: "Bring you then ten forged Surahs (chapters) like it, and call whomsoever you can, other than Allah& (to your help), if you speak the truth!"), (And this Qur'an is not such as could ever be produced by other than Allah& (Lord of the heavens and the earth), but it is a confirmation of (the revelation) which was before it (i.e. the Tawrah, and the Injil), and a full explanation of the Book (i.e. Laws decreed for mankind) . wherein there is no doubt from the Lord

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	<p>of all that exists.) (Or do they say: "He (Muhammad) has forged it" Say: "Bring then a Sunlit (chapter) like it, and call upon whomsoever you can besides Allah, if you are truthfit!"). All of these Ayat were revealed in Makkah.</p> <p>Whoever reads through the Qur'an will realize that it contains various levels of superiority through both the apparent and hidden meanings that it mentions.</p> <p>Allah said, (Alif Lam Ra. (This is) a Book, the verses whereof are perfect (in every sphere of knowledge, etc.), and then explained in detail from One (Allah&amp;), Who is Wise and well-acquainted (with all things. So the expressions in the Qur'an are perfect and its meanings are explained. Furthermore, no one can deny the authenticity and veracity of the events and several accounts that are narrated in the Holy Book for they occurred in the same manner. The Qur'an also mentioned the stories of the people of the past; and these accounts and stories occurred exactly as the Qur'an stated. And the Word of your Lord has been fulfilled in truth and in justice).</p> <p>The Qur'an is true, just and full of guidance; it is entirely eloquent in the most perfect manner, while reading through the stories in the Qur'an, one will find them fruitful, whether they are in extended or short forms, repeated or not. When the Qur'an mentions the subject of warning and promises, it presents truths that would make solid, firm mountains shake, so what about the comprehending, understanding hearts. When the Qur'an promises, it opens the hearts and the ears, making them eager to attain the abode of peace - Paradise -and to be the neighbors of the Throne of the Most Beneficent while graphically sketching the Resurrection and the horrors that will occur on that Day, and Paradise and the Fire and the joys and safe refuge that Allah prepared for His loyal friends, or torment and Hell for His enemies, one can easily visualize the whole scene whether an abode of eternal bliss.</p> <p>I have chosen the topic Analytical, Grammatical and Rhetorical study of Surah Al-Anfal to discover the beauty of Quran, the style it adopts to narrate an event, fashion it chooses to reveal the Divine instructions and mode select to deduce lessons; understand, solidify and compile underlying principles of writings; explore, coagulate and identify instances of rhythms in phrases. The paper</p>	
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	<p>touches upon topics in different parts and throws light on angles directing to discourse, essay writing and elucidation. It is a vast topic and demands yeoman effort to enlighten these aspects by going through the works of our legendary scholars, philosophers and historians yet with the possibility of leaving great part undiscovered.</p> <p>The thesis consists of five chapters having subsections dealing with details and combining relevant material of the topic in that part. The division has been made for topical and chronological study of the topic for sequential clarity. The first chapter covers all headings under "Analytical study of Surah Al-Anfal" with three sections each synthesizing lexical, idiomatical /phraseological meaning of Anfal and its name, revelation and importance as well as reason and circumstances leading to the revelation of different ayals-verses.</p> <p>The second chapter deals with commands mentioned about Jihad in the Surah whereas situations stemming out and/or matters incidental to Jihad have been elaborated in sections. These ranging from non exposure/sharing of secrets of Unirnah, urging continuous preparations for war to strike fear in the hearts of the enemies of Allah, prohibition on fleeing from battle and its punishment, manner of war and its prime objective-repelling of aggression and transgression, respect for covenants and treaties and allowance of asylum whosoever seeks and ruling on the spoils of war-booty.</p> <p>The third chapter deliberates upon other important subjects discussed in the Surah vis-a-vis the command to answer and obey Allah, response to His Messenger's call, fear of Allah, states and affairs of Idolaters and qualities/characteristics of believers.</p> <p>The chapter four constitutes grammatical study of the Surah and contains sections on types of informative and compositional sentences, auxiliaries, objects, specifications, circumstantial phrases and genitives.</p> <p>The fifth chapter which is the last of this paper attempts to explore rhetorical shades of the Surah and sheds light on rhetoric and associated themes, brings forth examples of eloquence, oratory,</p>	
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		<p>commentary, meaningfulness, expressiveness and novelty craft of an expression found in the Surah. I expounded Ilm-ul-Ma'ani, the science of meanings', Semantics that deals with phrase constructions and how meanings change with changes in phraseology. In this area we look into the characteristics of speech composition by virtue of which they conform to the requirements of the occasion. This is considered the most important science of Arabic balaaghah (rhetoric). Ilm-ul-Bayan a science of language that discusses figures of speech such as similes and metaphors convey shades of meanings i.e., different ways of expressing the various shades of a single word. Ilm-ul-Badi knowledge of rhetoric or sciences of rhetorical figures that reveal the beauty of language and its implications and tend expose the artistic embellishment of speech.</p> <p>In the outset, I thought it to be small topic with limited scope and exposure, but when I started my study and gathered subject material of the paper it happened to be a cosmic subject deeper than oceans teemed with multifold commands, instructions, guidance, varied colours of meanings and linguistics. In the preparation of my thesis, I have gone through the works of classical and modern scholars and concluded my own premises. It rendered me an opportunity to get myself acquainted with beauty of Quran and explore the mystical and epical majesty of its style. I tried to add a line in the vast ocean of writings on the topic, a baton in simile, for the coming generation and clue to new horizons of prognosis. It was a wonderful journey more than Alice in wonder land that not only added to my mental, intellectual and religious knowledge but also triggered a persuasion to expand my voyage beyond the boundaries of thesis.</p>	
27	<b>Rana Amanullah</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">الخطابة واثرها فى تطور النثر العربى</p> <p>It is a matter of fact that the Holy Quran is characterized by rhetoric and eloquency. These (rhetoric and eloquaney) appear in the types of Arabic literature especially Arabic prose. I shall try to focus on this influence of Quran in the Arabic orations &amp; different periods of Arabic literature.</p> <p>Thesis is based on four chapters:</p>	2013

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		<p>First chapter It deals with oratory. And include four sub-chapters.</p> <p>Second chapter It consist of essential objects of research regarding Arabic Prose and include six sub-chapters.</p> <p>Third chapter It will consist of Quran &amp; its influence in Arabic Language &amp; literature and include four sub-chapters.</p> <p>Fourth chapter Examples of Orations influenced by Quranic text. And include five sub-chapters.</p>	
28	مالبي قو	<p>دور العلماء المسلمين الصينيين والمدرسة الاسلامية في نشر اللغة العربية والثقافة الاسلامية</p> <p>Role of Chinese Muslim Scholars in Spreading Arabic Institutes and Islamic Culture in China</p> <p>Islam is a very old Religion in China and a large number of Muslims living in China. This thesis deals with the questions how Chinese Muslim Scholars have been playing their roles in disseminating Arabic language and Islamic culture in China. Their visits abroad to learn Arabic language and increase their knowledge of Islamic civilization have been discussed. The difficulties they have faced in these efforts and their success stories have been mentioned.</p> <p>These efforts of Chinese Muslim scholars have never been highlighted before. No such material is presently available in any library in China in Arabic. The role of Religious institutions in China for equipping Chinese Muslim scholars with the capability of spreading the message of Almighty Allah in this part of land has also be elaborated. My humble effort has been reached the sources of information and compiled this information in Arabic language.</p>	2014
29	ايوب ذكريا <b>Kong Dejun</b>	<p>مشكلات ترجمة معانى القرآن الكريم الى اللغة الصينية دراسة مقارنة بين وانغ جينغ جاي و مكين</p> <p>Objectives of the study were, to compare the similarities and differences between Chinese and Arabic. To study on two scholars Wang Jing Zhai and Ma Jian and their contributions to translation of Qur'an. To dispose the issues and problems in Quran translation, to help readers understand the Qur'an and</p>	2014

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		<p>to make some constructive suggestions and comments to those who want to translate Qur'an into other languages.</p> <p>Research Methodology: survey method is the most commonly used research methods. It is purposeful, planned, systematic collection of the study or historical reality of the situation of the materials. . Literature Review: Literature Review method is based on certain research purposes, or subject, by investigating literature to obtain information to fully and correctly understand the problem. Literature research is being widely used in the study of various disciplines.</p> <p>The effects are: to understand the history and current status of the relevant issues to help determine the research topic, to form a general impression on the study thus to help to observe and visit the subject/object, to get comparative materials of the real data and to help to understand the whole picture of things.</p> <p>Logical reasoning: Through this method we can study on the rhetoric in Qur'an. History research: We can study on the academic and personal history of the scholars mentioned in this study.</p>	
30	عارف صديقي	<p>الشواهد الشعرية في تفسيرى القرطبي و اضواء البيان</p> <p>Poetic Citation in the Tafasir of Al-Qurtubi and Adwa-ul-Bayan Linguistic and Syntactical Comparative Study (Chapters: Al-Ambiya and Al-Haj)</p> <p>The Holy Quran, which is the last book of Almighty Allah and revealed for the guidance of the whole humanity till the doomsday, is indeed the most important and deserving book for a research scholar to carry out his research on it. Learning of Arabic language is a basic tool for its understanding and the Arabic poetry has its major role in the learning process of this language. Arabic language helps the commentators of the Holy Quran in defining the actual lexical and contextual meaning of the difficult words occurred in the Holy Quran. Among the classical commentators of the Holy Quran, Imam Qurtubi (died in 671 H) is one of those commentators who have very abundantly cited the Arabic poetry in his Tafsir. Likewise, Allama Shinqiti (died in 1393 H) is one of those commentators</p>	2014

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		<p>in the contemporary period who followed the same pattern in his Tafsir. Having a profound love for the Arabic poetry, I carried out my research work in the comparative linguistic and syntactical study of the poetic citation used by these two commentators delimiting the research work to two chapters of the Holy Quran.</p> <p>This research work is divided into five chapters: Chapter One: deals with the poetic citation, its importance in defining the meanings of the difficult words occurred in the Holy Quran. Chapter Two: deals with the biographies of the two commentators and the characteristics of their commentaries along with pattern followed by them in their Tafasir. Chapter Three: consists of the analytical study of the poetic citation in Tafsir Qurtubi in the two chapters of the Holy Quran mentioned above covering their linguistic and syntactical aspects. Chapter Four: consists of the analytical study of the poetic citation in Tafsir Adwa-ul-Bayan in the two chapters of the Holy Quran mentioned above covering their linguistic and syntactical aspects. Chapter Five: consists of the comparative study between the two commentaries focusing on the similarities and dissimilarities in both of them.</p>	
31	موسى عبدالله	<p>ظاهرة الخبر ذكرا و حذفاً في نظم القرآن: دراسة نحوية و بلاغية</p> <p>Elimination of the Predicate in the Holy Quran</p> <p>It is a fact that the Holy Quran, being the last Book revealed by Almighty Allah is perfect in all respects. It contains instructions for the entire humanity and teaches us how to become an excellent human being. One beautiful feature of this Book is its rhetoric and syntax, the richness and grandeur of which cannot be found in any other language of the world. In every language, a sentence consists of 'Subject' and 'Predicate'. Sometimes 'Predicate' is deleted from the sentence which makes the language more beautiful and impressive. This feature has been used in the Holy Quran very frequently, which has added to the beauty of the Quranic language.</p> <p>I have highlighted this aspect in the light of:</p> <p>1: Elm-Ul-Bayan</p>	2014

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		<p>2: Elm-U1-Ma'ani</p> <p>3: Elm-U1-Badea</p> <p>Briefly, my thesis consists of an introduction, five chapters and a final conclusion.</p> <p>First chapter: It deals with Arabic syntax and rhetoric, and has two sub-chapters.</p> <p>Second chapter: It deals with Arabic rhetoric, where I have concentrated on theoretical study of the issue. It consists of five sub-chapters.</p> <p>Third chapter: This chapter deals with Predicate in syntax. I have further divided this chapter into three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Fourth chapter: It deals with Predicative attribution and highlights the elimination of attributed words. I have further divided this chapter into three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Fifth chapter: This chapter deals with Applied study in which examples of elimination of Predicate have been quoted from the verses of the Holy Quran. It has three sub-chapters.</p> <p>I am confident that my effort will make the readers more conscious to appreciate the beauty of the language of the Holy Quran. Wallahulmusta'an.</p>	
32	Samiullah	<p>وصف الادوات البلاغية في السور المكية في ضوء التفسيرين الجلالين و البيضاوى</p> <p>"Description of rhetorical devices in Makki Surah in the light of Tafseer Jalalain and Tafseer Baidhawe"</p> <p>No doubt that the Holy Quraan is different from all other books by its style, subject and rhetoric. It is impossible for any other book to be like Holy Quraan. This Thesis is related to research on the rhetorical devices/points in Makki Surahs. For the analytical and rhetorical study, two renowned Tafaseer (Exegesese) have been selected c.e; Tafseer Jalalain and Tafseer Baidhawe.</p>	2014

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		<p>In this research I have focused on points being discussed in three fields of rhetoric:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ilmul bayan</li> <li>2. Ilmul maanee</li> <li>3. Ilmul badie</li> </ol> <p>The research topic carries out in accordance with the following classifications.</p> <p>Chapter 1: is related to the history of Arabic rhetoric and its effect on the Quraanic Tafseer. It consists of three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Chapter 2: deals with the rhetorical points in Makki surahs in the light of Tafseer-i-Jalalain. It consists of five sub-chapters.</p> <p>Chapter 3 deals with the rhetorical points in the Makki surahs in the light of Tafseer-al- Baidhawee. It consists of four sub-chapters.</p> <p>Chapter 4: points out the resemblances and differences comparatively in the two selected Tafaseer i.e Jalalain &amp; Baidhawee in rhetorical points.</p>	
33	<b>Muhammad Ismail</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">آيات الجهاد الواردة في القرآن الكريم</p> <p>It is a matter of fact that the Holy Quran is characterized by rhetoric, eloquence and different subjects. This rhetoric and eloquence appears in the Jihad Verses also. So I selected the analytical, syntactic and rhetorical study for my PhD thesis. I will try to focus on these aspects keeping in view the three kinds of Rhetoric:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) (Ilm-ul-Bayan)</li> <li>(2) (Ilm-ul-Maa'ni)</li> </ol>	2015

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		<p>(3) (Ilm-ul-Badea)</p> <p>(4) Syntactic study of Jihad Verses.</p> <p>Thesis based on five chapters.</p> <p>First Chapter: talks about the introduction of Jihad and It have three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Second Chapter: Is about the introduction of Kinds of Jihad and It have four sub-chapters.</p> <p>Third Chapter: Is about the Analytic study of Jihad Verses and It have three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Fourth Chapter: in it discussed the Syntactic study of Jihad Verses and it have three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Fifth Chapter: Is about the Rhetorical study of Jihad Verses and It have of three sub-chapters.</p>	
34	<b>Qasim Azaam Bhutta</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">الصور البديعية في القرآن الكريم</p> <p>It is a matter of fact that the Holy Quran is characterized by rhetoric and eloquence. This rhetoric and eloquence appear in the Quranic invocations. So I have adopted the stylistic and rhetorical aspects of the Quranic invocations as a subject matter of my PhD thesis. I shall try to focus on these aspects keeping in view the one important aspect (Elm Ul Badee) of rhetoric.</p> <p>Thesis is based on six chapters:</p> <p>First Chapter: Elm Ul Badee, it is further divide into three sub-chapters.</p> <p>Second Chapter: The Stylistic pictures in Holy Quran. It will consist of three sub chapters.</p> <p>Third Chapter: Assonance in Holy Quran. It will consist of four chapters.</p> <p>Fourth Chapter: Other Verbal Embellishments in Holy Quran. It will consist of four sub chapters.</p>	2015

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		<p>Fifth Chapter: Antithesis and Opposing in Holy Quran. This chapter is further divided into five more sub chapters.</p> <p>Sixth Chapter: Syntagmatic Embellishments in Holy Quran. This chapter is consisting of four sub chapters.</p>	
35	<p><b>Ismail Majeed</b> (Ma Ji De)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">الاء فعال المعتلة فى القرآن الكريم</p> <p>Arabic is a very rich and powerful language of the world. That is why Almighty Allah has chosen it for revealing His Last Book - the exquisite Holy Qur'an, which has attracted a large crowd to study and comprehend it from different angles. While some people have studied social and philosophical aspects of the Holy Qur'an; others have studied this Book from the perspective of language research. All these studies, no doubt, have exposed the glory of Qur'an.</p> <p>For discovering the linguistic beauty of the Holy Qur'an, we must study Arabic language and grammar from numerous angles. One of these aspects is to study the relationship between the voice and consonants. This Study is an attempt to highlight this aspect of Arabic language by taking examples from the vocabulary of Qur'an, especially some Mo'tall verbs (ending with و ا and ي) which we find in Qur'an.</p> <p>This is a very vast subject. For the sake of this brevity, we have kept ourselves confined in this Study to Surah Baqarah only. Change of Mo'tall verbs in Surah Baqarah has been discussed at length and an attempt has been made to find out the reasons for changes, replacement and elimination of the characters of Mo'tall verbs.</p> <p>It has been proved that there is one consistent approach of verbal conjugations where the final consonant is a glide, instead of its absence in the deep structure of some morphological forms.</p> <p>The studied Mo'tall verbs forms have been related to the tested processes in Surah Baqarah, sharing the same underlying phonological context.</p>	2015

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36	<b>Muhammad Iqbal</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">المقارنة بين الدر المصون و بلاغة القران</p> <p>Comparison between Al-Dur-Al-Masoon and Blaghat-Al-Quran (Morphological and Syntactical analysis) (Chapter Aal-e-Imran)</p> <p>As a matter of fact many a Muslim scholars had been compiling their Tafaseers on Morphological and Syntactical grounds. Just because complete understanding of Quranic verses impossible without the help of these two. So the researcher chose two books, one from old period and other from present time to compare their styles in dealing with Morphological and Syntactical Citations. I have divided my topic into Abstract, Preface, five chapters, Bibliography and list of contents.</p> <p>First chapter will talk about Morphological and Syntactical Citations in TafaseerUlQuran and it has three sub-chapters and Second chapter will introduce Halabi, Shaikhly and their books and it has three sub-chapters and Third chapter will consist of Morphological and Syntactical Citations in Al-Dur-Al-Masoon and it has three sub-chapters and Fourth chapter will consist of Morphological and Syntactical Citations in Balaghat-Al-Quran and it has three sub-chapters and Fifth chapter will deal with comparison between Al-Dur-Al-Masoon and Balaghat-Al-Quran and it has three sub-chapters.</p>	2015
37	<b>Muhammad Abu Bakar Bhutta</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">الهداية والضلالة تشكيلا و مفهوما في ضوء القرآن الكريم</p> <p>(Alhidya and Al Dhalala, Rhetorically and Morphologically in the Light of the Holy Quran")</p> <p>The Almighty Allah has revealed the Holy Quran for the guidance of humanity to spread the light of Hidayah and to eradicate the darkness of ignorance. It is also a wonderful source of rhetoric and eloquence.</p> <p>I have selected the following title for my PhD dissertation "Alhidya and Al Dhalala, Rhetorically and Morphologically in the Light of the Holy Quran".</p> <p>I have divided my topic into five chapters and to several sub chapters.</p>	2015

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		<p>First Chapter: Meanings of Al-Hidaya and its synonyms; consists of synonyms, literal and terminological meanings of Al-Hidaya, its kinds and rules, and the characteristics of the guided people in the light of the Holy Quran.</p> <p>Second Chapter: This chapter includes the concept of al-Dhalala, its synonyms, its literal and terminological meanings, types and regulations, and the symptoms of the astrayed in the light of the teachings of the Holy Quran.</p> <p>Third Chapter: It includes thematic analysis of the verses mentioning the concepts of Al-Hadiya and Al-Dhalala.</p> <p>Fourth Chapter: It consists of terminological analysis of the verses regarding Al-Hidayah and Al-Dalala and their derivative mentioned in the Holy Quran.</p> <p>Fifth Chapter: In this chapter, I have discussed the rhetorical analysis of the verses regarding the topic.</p>	
38	<b>Kousar Arshad</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">نداءاتالرحمنلاهلالايمان</p> <p>It is a matter of fact that the Holy Quran is characterized by rhetoric, eloquence and different Syntactic subjects. This rhetoric and eloquence appears in the Emani Verses also. So I selected the Analytical, Syntactic and Rhetorical study for my PhD thesis. I will try to focus on these aspects keeping in view the kinds of the Rhetoric: Syntactic study of Emani Verses.</p> <p>Rhetorical study of Emani Verses.</p> <p>I have divided my topic into five chapters:</p> <p>First Chapter: Definition of Nida and five sub-chapters will be mentioned in it.</p> <p>Second Chapter: Al-Nida in the light of Holy Quran It will consist of three sub-chapters.</p>	2016

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		<p>Third Chapter: The Syntactic study of Emani Verses Stated in the Holy Quran and there will be five sub-chapters in it.</p> <p>Fourth Chapter: it will discuss (Ilm-ul-Bayan) Rhetoric examples in the Emani Verses Stated in the Holy Quran and there will be three sub-chapters in it.</p> <p>Fifth Chapter: it will Discuss (Ilm-ul-Maa'ni) of Emani Verses Stated in the Holy Quran and there will be three sub-chapters in it.</p> <p>Sixth Chapter: it will Discuss (Ilm-ul-Badea) of Emani Verses Stated in the Holy Quran and there will be two sub-chapters in it.</p> <p>In the end, conclusion, findings, recommendations and proposals will be presented.</p>	
39	<b>Muhammad Fakhar Moheen</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">الاء مثال العربية و مايقابلها فى الأردية</p> <p>Arabic Proverbs and their equivalentants in Urdu</p> <p>Proverbs or proverbial sayings express in few words a truth which relates to everybody experience, reality of things, feelings and beliefs. Proverbs are based on truth, advice and wisdom and they relate to everybody regardless of his class and education.</p> <p>Proverbs are finest literature and have profound impact on the broad human life and they are in general use and express common ideas and beliefs. They are part of every language and culture. A proverb is very often found with the variations in many languages.</p> <p>Arabic and Urdu Languages are rich with many proverbs that are having so much wisdom and knowledge and this study aims to compare those of Arabic and Urdu languages and will reveal how similar they are. It also address the impacts of Arabic language and culture on Urdu language and culture. Proverbs hold very high standing among all nations of the world because they reflect human life, wisdom and recap of their experiences. The fact is that the proverbs are the finest arts of literature and have profound impact on the broad humanitarian daily life of the every segment of the</p>	2016

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		<p>society. I have chosen this topic "Arabic proverbs and their equivalents in Urdu" for many reasons. It is of great importance to study proverbs who wants to know about different nations of the world. There is no doubt that such a deep study helps to know and understand the characteristics of the people, their wisdom, daily lives and experiences. The proverbs in Quran Kareem and Hadith Sharif have full of knowledge.</p> <p>I have divided this thesis into Abstract, Preface, five chapters and list of contents. This thesis contains an introduction, five chapters, several sub chapters and the research summary. I have collected many Quranic and Prophetic proverbs which are being used in Urdu language and Many Quranic and Prophetic proverbs which are having different wording but giving the same meaning. This study in Arabic proverbs and their equivalents in Urdu languages is a comparative study where the First Chapter discusses in details the Definitions of proverbs and its Kinds whereas the second chapter deals with origin and significance of Proverbs in Arabic and Urdu literature. The proverbs which have similar meanings and different words in both the languages are discussed in details in the third chapter. Whereas the fourth chapter highlights the Arabic Language Proverbs which are now being used in Urdu language. As we know that Urdu literature has taken a lot of Arabic proverbs which are now being used in Urdu language. Fifth and last Chapter of this thesis compares and contrasts the style of Arabic and Urdu Proverbs.</p>	
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Department of Persian			
1	Asadullah Muhaqqique	Allama Iqbal in the Sphere of Literature and Culture of Afghanistan	2006
2	سیده پروین زهرا گردیزی	تحقیق در احوال و آثار مخدوم جهانیان جهانگشت و تصحیح ملفوظات [خزانة الجواهر الجالیہ] (ضمیمہ)	2009
3	علی	<p>تحقیق و بررسی شخصیت عرفانی، معنوی و ادبی سید محمد نور بخش و نقش عقائد نور بخشیه د. شبہ فار</p> <p>This study starts with generalizations such as: statement of the problem, hypothesis, research objectives, formulation of the original question along with sub-questions, research methodology, data and information gathering, research domain, pinpointing of the novel and the original in this research and brief description of obstacles and problems faced during this venture, and then proceeds to introducing the personality of Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakshsh with his academic position and status, his uprising, a brief resume of his outstanding teachers and refutation with proofs of the allegation of the claim of mehdi'ism ascribed to him by his opponents. This is followed by a classificatory detail description of his academic and literary writings and works listed under 84 headings on Quranic exegesis, jurisprudence, ethics, Gnostic science and Sufism, physiognomy, history, etc. — an encyclopedic work subjected to necessary critical introduction.</p> <p>Then there follows in-depth discussion of his Gnostic thought and teachings along with his differentiation between:</p> <p>Gnostic wisdom and science / knowledge, (b) gnosis and Gnostic science, (c) gnosis and Sufism, and (d) the Gnostic and the philosopher — all this followed by his discussion of his views on: (a) the impression of gnosis and Sufism on the mystic journey and behavior; (b) the real Gnostic, (c) the nature of Shariat, tariqat and haqiqat, and their inter-relationship, and then on subjects such as:</p>	2013

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(a) ten principle, of the mystic journey and behavior, (b) their ranks and gradations, (c) their seven evolutionary states of the 'heart', (d) seven 'presences' and universal realms, (e) illumination and its gradations, (f) levels of phenomenological and intuitive tauhid (state of unity), and (g) dos and don'ts of gnosis. His views and teachings on the foregoing make him figure out as an outstanding original mystic thinker with a highly systematic metaphysics well-integrated and self-consistent mystic ideas and concepts as found emerged out of this phase of the study — all grounded in a gradual phase-wise strictly inductive and empirical process of mystic initiation and orientation, which culminates into a triangular goal of self-purification and growth, self-illumination and discovery and transcendental observation as logical and natural result of the methodology of the theory and practice of the Gnostic science, strictly followed by a Gnostic seeker. In order to make the outsider appreciate the nature of this journey in terms of its trio of initiation, orientation and destination, Allama Iqbal has very beautiful summarized its process in the words of a question-answer correspondence in which a Gnostic seeker and disciple writes to his renowned spiritual master, saying: "Heavens and Earth and God's throne and Hell and Paradise have all ceased to exist for me. When I look around, I find them now where. When I stand in the presence of somebody I see nobody before me; nay even my own being is lost to me. God is infinite. Nobody can encompass Him; and this is the extreme limit of spiritual experience. No saint has been able to go beyond this".

To this his master replies: "The experience which is described has its origin in the ever-varying life of the Qalb, and it appears to me that the recipient of it has not yet passed even of one-fourth of the innumerable 'stations' of the Qalb'. The remaining three-fourths must be passed through in order to finish the experience of the first 'station' of spiritual life. Beyond this 'station' there are other 'stations' known as Ruh, Sirr-e-Khafi and Sirr-e-Akhfa, each of these 'stations' which together constitute what is technically called Alam-e-Amr' has its own characteristics states and experiences.

After having passed through these 'stations' the seeker of truth gradually receives the illuminations of 'Divine Names' and 'Divine Attributes' and finally the illuminations of the 'Divine Essence'.

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This study moves thereafter to an in-depth probe of the spiritual (esoteric) thoughts and teachings of Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakhsh on (I) moral and spiritual virtues such as: (a) steadfastness and endurance, (b) self-accountability, (c) good and homely conduct, (d) sincerity and devotion, (e) self-contentment, (f) humility and meekness (humbleness), (g) forgiveness and ignoring, (h) fear and hope, (i) indifference to and abstinence from worldly things (altruism), piety and cautiousness, (j) departure (from one's homeland, kith and kin and belongings for higher cause), (k) modesty and sense of honor, (1) truth, and on (II) moral vices such as: (a) self-conceit / vanity (egoism), (b) self-aggrandizement, (c) false show, (d) false accusation / slander and double-dealing / duplicity, (e) back-biting, and (f) telling lie. This part of the study highlights the transcendental pragmatism of Sayed Noor Muhammad Bakhsh's esoteric metaphysic in terms of psycho-moral transformation which the seeker of Reality undergoes during his Gnostic journey in the sense of passing through the phase of meditative and contemplative 'thinking' towards the goal of 'becoming' and 'doing', that is, moral living.

The study thereafter goes ahead towards the realm of art as embedded in the literary thoughts and teachings of Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakhsh with a critical discussion in terms of (I) definition of literature with that of (a) its kinds, and (b) the impact of its literary figures on the creation of the history of literature, and (II) glimpses of the Gnostic literature of Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakhsh with glimpse of love and emotion, and (III) glimpses of his educational literature with (a) aesthetics (beauty) of endurance, patience and steadfastness, (b) beauty of faith in human existence, (c) beauty of immortal, everlasting literature, (d) beauty of the Perfect Man, (e) seeking of God, (f) beauty of Godly life, (g) diction of Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakhsh's literary writings, (h) symbolic representation, (i) meaningful benefiting from the scenes and phenomena of Nature, (j) literary styles used and borrowed from the Quran and Hadith, (k) explicit and implicit literary modes, and (1) fluency and intelligibility.

Thereafter, this study proceeds to a critical discussion of Sayed Noor Muhammad Bakhsh's scholastic and philosophical thoughts and theories: first (I) the scholastic ones related to: (a) belief in God's tauhid (singularity), (b) belief in Divine pre-destinations (decrees), (c) belief in angels commissioned by God, (d) belief in the institution of prophets, (e) belief in the Sacred revealed books, (f) belief in 'imamatc (g) belief in resurrection, (h) belief in the Mehdi of the ultimate last era, (i) belief in the five

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holy persons (of the Prophet's family) in the light of the Quranic aya of tathir, (j) a linguistic analysis in the context of 'imamat' from Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakhsh's viewpoint, and (II) second, the philosophic ones related to (a) different and various currents of the Islamic thought, (b) linguistic definition of philosophy, (c) probabilistic unity of existence, (d) classification of existence into (i) necessary existence, (ii) possible (contingent) existence, and (iii) impossible existence (e) the reason for the dependence of the possible existence on the necessary existence, (f) cause and effect, (g) eternity and spatio-temporal occurrence, (h) kinds of the eternal and the spatio-temporal, (i) Sayed M. Noor Bakhsh's view regarding the probable pre-mordial of souls, and (j) classification of the existence.

Given this theoretical background of Sayed M. Noor Bakhsh's transcendental metaphysics comprising his Gnostic, spiritual, literary, and scholastico-philosophical plus jurisprudential-political thoughts, theories and teachings, this study moves onward towards a critical discussion of his practical wisdom based on that theoretical infrastructure, and embedded in his jurisprudential-political thoughts and theories with (I) first, his jurisprudential thoughts and theories with discussion of (a) distinct and (b) his jurisprudential diction, and (II) second, his politico-social thoughts and theories with linguistic probe of Islam's political jurisprudence.

Thereafter, this study moves to an in depth discussion of the impact of Noor Bakhshi's beliefs, first (I) in Iran and Kashmir with special focus on (a) the spread of these beliefs in Kashmir, and (b) some samples of their influence in that region, and (c) building of Noor Bakhshi monastery in Zadi Bal, and second (II) in Pakistan with focus on a sample of the influence of these belief in Baltistan — all this followed by a comparative study of the Noor Bakhshi's of Iran and those of the Indo-Pak subcontinent.

This is followed by a discussion of the socio-political conditions of the Noor Bakhshis in the contemporary age with a necessary background of (a) the socio-political situation in Iran during Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakhsh's time, and (b) the socio-literary environment of the ninth century, and (c) the socio-political situation in Kashmir and Baltistan at the time of Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakhsh. Given this background, this study moves to a discussion of the current socio-political and literary conditions of the Noor Bakhshis especially (a) their socio-political and linguistic conditions in

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		<p>Baltistan, and (b) their political and linguistic conditions in Kargal and Laddakh with mention of their schools and religious study centers and their mosques and monasteries, followed by an analysis of why the Noor Bakhshis sect did not spread.</p> <p>All this is followed by a logical and natural inference in the form a comprehensive conclusion and brief mention of data collection, and lastly the triple index of subject / persons, places, and libraries visited and utilized, and then a detailed bibliography with a list of books and magazines / journals / periodicals.</p> <p>All these part of the study relieve the keen student of the impression that Sayed Noor Bakhsh's metaphysics may be a barren desert of abstract esoteric ideas and concepts; nay it is a rather a fertile meadow of multidimensional creative thinking and imagination in which there is a happy blend of his Gnostic, spiritual, literary, scholastico-philosophical, and jurisprudential-political thoughts, theories and teachings, as they bring home the point that Sayed Muhammad Noor Bakhsh was a versatile genius, a linguist scholar and a poet, and a profound mystic philosopher with invaluable academic, literary, and mystico-philosophic erudition.</p>	
4	امبر یاسمین	<p>بررسی و تحقیق در فکر و هنر داستان نویسی سیمین دانشور</p> <p>Semin Daneshver is known as the first famous contemporary novelist, fiction writer and translator of Persian language. She is the first feminist story writer of Iran as well who bore the courage to write among the male writers of her period. Atash-e Khamoush (The Quenched Fire) was the first collection of Persian short stories by Simin Daneshver published in 1948 whereas the first novel by her Suvashun (Mourners of Siavash) was published in 1969. Her other major works are: The Novels Sareban-e Sargardan (The Wandering Camel ride) and Jazire-ye Sargardani (The Wander Island), Collection of short stories: 1-Shahri Chon Behesht (A City as Paradise) 2- Be Ki Salam Konam? (To Whom Should I Say Hello?) 3-Az parnide haye mohajir beporse (Ask the immigrant bird) 4- Intekhab (selection). Likewise her translations of Chekhov, Bernard Shaw, Hawthorne, Schnitzler and Saroyan had become a valuable addition to the collection of foreign works available in Persian.</p>	2013

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		<p>This research is based upon the Structural analysis of her five collections of short stories according to the elements of short story such as Experience, Conflict, Plot, Theme and point of View, Characterization, Dialogues, Setting and Symbol. According to the aforementioned elements of short stories Simin Daneshver is a successful writer. Though her early work Aatise Khamoush was not so successful, but later Daneshver's prose style was considerably mature, closer to the language of the people and developed with a short, clear and concise sentence structure. Daneshver's stories reflect reality rather than fantasy. They contain themes such as child kidnapping, adultery, marriage, childbirth, sickness, death, treason, profiteering, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and loneliness. The issues she deals with were the social problems of 1960s and 1970s in Iran which have immediacy and credibility for readers. She drew inspiration from the people around her.</p> <p>Daneshver is also successful in creating the real, as well as the imaginary worlds of her characters. Hence, her feminist point of view remains the center of many works. Daneshver asserted her devotion to depict women's conditions of Iranian society in the short story Shahri Chon Behesht. Here she no longer dwells on the general characteristics of women; rather, she assumes a neutral position and avoids passing judgment on them; she merely portrays the women and their lives as she saw them. Her characters are able to speak for themselves and demonstrate where their major strengths and weaknesses lie. As a woman writer she wrote about the sensitivity of the Iranian woman. Her characters are quite real and she is close to her readers as she writes about the common everyday problems in simple and understandable language. In the light of the analysis of her works and writing art she is an eminent and successful writer and her thoughts are assets for future female writers.</p>	
5	<b>Hakeema Dastarnagi</b>	<p>بررسی و تحلیل محتوایی – تاریخی سیر اقبال شناسی در ایران</p> <p>The relationship between Iran and Pakistan backs to long time ago. This relationship with the advent of Allama Mohammad Iqbal and understanding his poems and thoughts, by Iranian people, entered a new phase .Allama Mohammad Iqbal by studying and research about Iranian history, literature, philosophy and Persian Mysticism had a profound impact and expressed this impact by the language of poetry (in Farsi and Urdu). In this regard, the title of this paper has been chosen as "Study and</p>	2015

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		<p>Content- Historical Analysis of the Development of Iqbal Studies in Iran". This study is using content analysis method and has been done by relying on all the library and electronic documents about Iqbal studies in Iran. The geographic limits of this study included the created works in Iran from the beginning till 2013.</p> <p>The purpose of this study is analyzing the historical-content development of Iqbal studies in Iran, so that the general ground of the historical development of Iqbal studies in Iran has been studied and compared and at the same time modern researches about the above mentioned topic can be analyzed and introduced. Also the effects of Allama Iqbal on different grounds such as literature, philosophy, politics and cultural issues in Iran have been studied. The results of this study indicate that Allama Iqbal's ideas had a great influence and this effect, after the Islamic Revolution in Iran, besides literature has also entered the thoughts, politics and culture of the people.</p>	
6	<b>Sughra Batool</b>	<p>تحقیق و بررسی زبان 'ادبیات و فرهنگ بلتستان و تاثیر زبان' ادبیات و فرهنگ ایرانی بر آنها</p> <p>Baltistan is situated in the north of Pakistan and near the mountains of Krakuram, Himalia &amp; K2. It is surrounded by Gilgit in west, Kargil&amp;Ladakh in the East, Sinkyang in North and Kashmir in South. Persian is one of the famous language of Indo European group of languages it is an official language of I.R.Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan Relationship between Pakistan &amp; Iran backs to long time ago. Before the British reign, Persian was the official language of Sub continent.</p> <p>Due to preaching of Iranian scholars people of this region not only embraced Islam but also got information about Iranian language, literature &amp; Culture. Most important scholars like Syed Ali Hamdani, Syed Muhammad Noor Baksh, Shams din Araqi and Tosi Brothers can be named in this regards. I have selected the topic for this research "Research &amp; Study of language, literature and Culture of Baltistan and Impact of Iranian language literature and Culture on it".During this research I faced many difficulties for getting material For this study. Historical method is used.</p> <p>Through this research I want to acquaint the new generation to the historical and culture background of Baltistan from beginning till now in my work I have divided my research work in two parts. In first</p>	2016

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		part I have discussed the Balti language, literature, and culture in detail. In the second part the impact of Irani language, literature and culture has been analyzed. In this research I have tried to enlighten the reasons and factors why and how Iranian language, literature & Culture Prevailed in this region as neither they are neighboring countries nor they have any religious ties.	
7	<b>Zahida Lohdi</b>	<p>تصحیح و تدوین رسائل و رقعات طغرای مشہری</p> <p>Tughra-e-Mashadi is amongst the eminent Irani poets, writers and treatiser of the 11th century. The government of Safvee in those times was neglectful towards the development of art and literature, which further disheartened many poets and writers and forced them to move to the Indo Pak subcontinent and Tughra was one of them. It was the Time of Mughal reign, a time when literature was flourishing. Tughra-e-Mashadi came to Dakkan for some time and then worked in the court of King Shahjahan. Later he got appointed as a MUNCHI of Prince Muraci Bakhsh.</p> <p>Tughra-e-Mashadi was well known for his poetry and prose. His writings had an amalgamation of Persian prose and poetry and Hindi words. His poetic works includes qasaid, ghazals, rubayat, qataat and masnawee. The prose depicts his hard work in minutely expressing the thoughts and ideas by the interfusion of verse in prose. A few of his Rassails also start with a verses. His writing style is inspired by Gulistan-e-Saadi. Tughra-e-Mashade has not only used stylized language in prose but has also provided vivid paraphrasing and explanation. The most striking feature of Tughra's Treatises are that they were part of the curriculum in the 11th century. Dr.Zabih-ul-Ilah safa aminent scholar of Iran considers Tugra-e - Mashadi as the second famous writer who got popularity for his works during his life. Another Iranian scholar All Akbar Dekhuda has also talked about Tugra-e-Mashadi in his "Lughat -namma".Tugra-e -Mashadi has beautifully written about different topics like the success stories of kings, literature mysticism, astronomy, the health benefits of various herbs, and the beauty and serenity of different cities in his Rassail. In his Ruqaaat he has talked about rulers and the contemporary poets and writers. Tugra-e-Mashadi's language was difficult to understand that is why most of his writings could not be deeply understood and therefore no authentic work has been done.</p>	2016

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	<p>In this thesis the researcher has selected one of the earliest manuscripts and compared it with three different authentic manuscripts that were collected from GangBaksh Library Islamabad, Karachi Museum Library and British Museum Library London. The inaccuracies of grammar and punctuation are written in the foot notes along with the meanings of Hindi words used in the original text. The meanings of Quranic verses and Hadith are also mentioned for further understanding. The researcher has recorded the fragments in exactly the same manner as that of the original text.</p> <p>Research is required on the manuscripts available in our libraries for further knowledge on various topics relating to art and literature.</p>	
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Department of Russian			
1	АСМА НАВИД	<p><b>ЯВЛЕНИЕ ТРАНСФЕРЕНЦИИ И ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИИ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА УРДУГОВОРЯЩЕЙ АУДИТОРИЕЙ</b></p> <p>A study of language transference and language interference in the learning of Russian in Pakistan, comprising of phonological, morphological and syntactic comparison of two Indo-European languages i.e. Russian and Urdu.</p>	2008
2	Gul Hasan	<p><b>A Study of Lexico-Semantical Peculiarities of Translation of the Scientific and Technical Text form Urdu to Russian</b></p> <p>Translation of scientific and technical text is a multidimensional and multifaceted process determined by the System and norm of the two languages involved. It is not only dependent on the two cultures and the communicative situations, but also directly dependent on the referential situation and the functional parameters, of the source / target text. The process of translation is not only a speech act, but also an act of cross-cultural communication and this fact is borne out by the interdisciplinary status of translation studies and its close link with contrastive and text-linguistics; socio and psycholinguistics and semiotics.</p> <p>The 21st century witnessed the emergence of scientific and technical translation as an independent field of study on the international level. The Intercultural and Intercontinental communications made it mandatory for human beings to understand scientific, technical and environmental issues in the world, and to leave their cocoons behind. It only served to underscore the significance that translation studies was to hold in the times to come.</p> <p>There is hardly a Translator or an Interpreter today who has not to deal with translation of scientific and technical materials. Translation of technical text puts a premium on the translator's knowledge of the subject-matter of Source Text. He must take great pains to get familiar with the system of terms in the appropriate field and make good use of technical dictionaries and other books of reference.</p>	2009

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		<p>When new words come into being to denote news object or phenomena, they naturally cannot have regular equivalents in another language. Such equivalents may only gradually evolve as the result of extensive contacts between the two nations. Therefore the translator coming across a new coinage has to interpret its meaning and to choose the appropriate way of rendering it in his translation.</p> <p>It has been observed that many phenomenon, words and terminologies of Urdu language have no regular equivalents, and a number of techniques has been suggested for transformation of such units of translation in Russian. New words are coined in the language to give names to new objects, or phenomena which become known to the people.</p> <p>Thus, research has been conducted in the background of the ever changing in scientific and technological scenario. The fast-track changes and rapid breakthrough in almost all fields in science and technology has made it mandatory for technical and scientific texts to translate into languages, other than the one in which the study or work has been conducted. Selecting this area to work in, the researcher has tried to focus on the problems encountered during the translation of technical and scientific texts from Urdu into Russian.</p> <p>The researcher is seemed mindful of the magnitude of the task, and has therefore delimited the study to focusing on the lexico-semantic peculiarities of translation of scientific and technical text from Urdu into Russian. Russian and Urdu are difficult languages to learn/teach, yet the geographical proximity has made it important for learners and teachers to recognize and identify the issues involved in translating the text. The major problems, in rendering Urdu scientific/technical texts into</p> <p>Russian, lie in the domain of lexico-semantics. Thus, the researcher has made a comparison of the two languages. But in keeping with the nature of the study, has focused only on the major differences — the foremost being the fact that Urdu lexicon suffers from a dearth of scientific and technical terminology. These and other points have been discussed in detail in this study.</p> <p>The parameters of the research demand a theoretical framework, and this has been discussed in the preliminary chapters — 1 &amp; 2. Chapter 3 comprises general scientific and technical lexicon; word-</p>	
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		<p>building; structure and features of translation of terminological units and ways of translating multi-component terms etc. Chapter 4 deals with the fundamentals of translation, focusing on the contrastive analysis of translation material. The concluding chapter gives the findings and recommends that the study be used to further explore and exploit the Russian market, in order to give a boost to our economy.</p> <p>This study discusses translation studies, from a variety of perspectives and not merely the pedagogical aspects. The nature of the research combined with the significance of the language in the global scenario, makes this study the first of its kind, and the researcher, without idle boasting, is hopeful that he has begun to set a new trend in Pakistan. Hopefully, this study would be utilized to its utmost and in the spirit in which it has been conducted.</p>	
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## FACULTY OF ENGLISH STUDIES

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Discipline</b>	<b>2000-2005</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
01	English	04	24	42	13	<b>83</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>83</b>

Table 3: Number of Ph.D. Degrees awarded in Faculty of English Studies

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<b>Department of English</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Riaz Hassan</b>	<p><b>Modalities in The Teaching of Writing in English in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The study touches upon different approaches to writing in English, with special emphasis on the older student in a social and educational setting where English is still used much, but where deficiencies abound. It endeavours to develop a theoretical matrix for writing, and then suggests ways of teaching writing appropriate for advanced students in Pakistan.</p>	2002
<b>2</b>	<b>Rubina Rasool</b>	<p><b>The Teaching of Stylistics at The Post-Graduate Level in Pakistan Universities</b></p> <p>Stylistics as an offshoot of both literature and language is a comparatively new subject. As such it has strong links with the disciplines, both of literature and language and it also serves to unite the two, through its very existence. As a subject it has so far been kept in the background and it is necessary to highlight its importance and bring it to the forefront; The present study seeks to attempt this by bringing to light the various institutions in Pakistan where Stylistics is being taught and through a comparative analysis to highlight the problems encountered by students/teachers of Stylistics and in so doing to recommend alternatives.</p>	2002
<b>3</b>	<b>Aiziz Ahmad Khan</b>	<p><b>Structuralism and The Contemporary Paradigm of Teaching Literature in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Four tensions define the researcher's approach to the problem of teaching English literature in Pakistan. These are generated by the differences between the society that has produced this literature on one side and the society that is trying to make some use out of it on the other, together with the general displacement of literature as the touchstone of social wisdom by science. The researcher has tested some of the old assumptions about literature, the reasons traditionally adduced for teaching it and the supposed benefits of doing so. Possibilities for rationalizing the objectives, processes and methods of</p>	2003

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		teaching it in Pakistan are also explored, and the researcher has offered some recommendations at the end of the thesis.	
4	<b>Shaheena Ayub Bhatti</b>	<p><b>The Teaching of Stylistics at The Post-Graduate Level : A NUML Case Study</b></p> <p>Stylistics as an offshoot of both literature and language is a comparatively new subject. As such it has strong links with the disciplines, both of literature and language and it also serves to unite the two, through its very existence. As a subject it has so far been kept in the background and it is necessary to highlight its importance and bring it to the forefront; The present study seeks to attempt this by bringing to light the various institutions in Pakistan where Stylistics is being taught and through a comparative analysis to highlight the problems encountered by students/teachers of Stylistics and in so doing to recommend alternatives.</p>	2004
5	<b>Wasima Shehzad</b>	<p><b>Corpus-Based Genre Analysis: Computer Science Research Article Introductions</b></p> <p>Conventional definitions of genres, based on the notions of specific conventions such as of content (theme, setting etc.) and form (structure and style) have been disputed. Some scholars do not believe in the rigid rules of inclusion and exclusion of texts in a particular genre as they can be recognized intuitively as instances of repetition and difference because of their 'family resemblances' among texts. Swales (1990) prefers the psycholinguistic concept of 'prototypicality'.</p> <p>Genres usually go through phases or cycles of popularity as the crucial ideological concerns of the time in which they are popular are embodied in the generic conventions. The popular genre of research article, amongst the research and academic community, is undergoing a continuous evolution. Many scholars have attempted to explore this complex process of writing research article. The list is long, to name some: Berkenkotter and Huckin (1995); Montgomery (1996); Salager-Meyer (1998); Atkinson (1999); Valle (1999); Gross et al. (2002). The work of these scholars includes research articles from different disciplines.</p>	2006

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		<p>However, such scholarly work in the field of Computer science is limited. Cooper (1985), Posteguille (1999) and Anthony (1999) studies are either too broad or too narrow. As compared to these works, the present study addresses the issue at a greater length and is more in depth.</p> <p>The increasing use of computer led text corpora containing millions of words inspired the utilization of the corpus-based techniques for the present research. A corpus of 56 Research articles was created electronically. These articles were taken from five different journals of IEEE, the leading Computer society of the world. Wordsmith tools such as word frequency list, key word, collocation and concordance were applied to the corpus.</p> <p>Secondly, Swales (2004) CARS model was applied for the rhetorical analysis. Lexico-grammatical analysis was done in terms of the rhetorical objectives of writing Introductions.</p> <p>The findings of the research as discussed in Chapter four focus on the syntactic and lexical patterns evident in the data. These include interesting N-grams (three and four word clusters); voice of the author (very different from the authors of other disciplines) and passivization of verbs. These stylistic excursions make an initial contribution to our understanding of Computer science research articles Introductions.</p> <p>The last three chapters of the dissertation constitute the heart of the discoursal analysis of the 56 Introductions in the corpus. These examine the structural-rhetorical features of the moves and steps involved, and the possible linkages between form and function. A revised CARS model has been suggested for writing Introductions of computer science research articles. Some recommendations have been put forward. The dissertation concludes with a note on the pedagogical relevance of the study.</p>	
6	<b>Shahid Abrar-ul-Hassan</b>	<p><b>Reading and Writing Skills for Advanced Students of Business</b></p> <p>Business English is relatively a new subject in Pakistan. Research in this area at the doctorate level is virtually non-existent. This research investigated and analyzed the teaching-learning situation of</p>	2006

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		<p>Business English at the undergraduate level in Pakistan. The study focused on reading and writing skills in Business English teaching (BET). It was an exploratory study with ex post facto design. The study established theoretical framework for Business English as a Discourse and English for occupational purposes (EOP).</p> <p>The theoretical framework also discussed communication in general and Business or organizational communication in particular. The input to this research comprised empirical data collected through a questionnaire survey from a sample comprising 13 course administrators in the educational institutions, 23 practitioners of Business English, and 316 learners of Business English. There were 13 professional education institutions in 7 cities selected for the sample. The data collected was analyzed through the SPSS (release 12.0) program by looking at average, maximum, minimum, and SD. Results of statistical analysis were interpreted independently.</p> <p>A contrastive study of practitioners and learners' responses tested 32 hypotheses about BET by using independent sample t-test. The study presented a set of recommendations based on inferences for effective BET. The recommendations aimed at equipping the learners with written communication skills to meet with the field challenges.</p>	
7	<b>Nighat Sultana</b>	<p><b>Socio-Cultural and Psychological Frames of Reference in Developing Second Language Reading Skills in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Second language reading skills are the most important skills to make a person functionally literate to face the challenges of the modern world, whereas Pakistani learners lack functional competency at advance level of second language reading. Basic bottleneck is the ignorance of the factors involved in reading and inappropriate teaching skills. Difficulty in reading relates to the mental faculty of learning, motivation, perception, reasoning and problem solving of learners. Pragmatic factors generated by socio- cultural and situational elements also play a vital role. The research done in the field indicates that there are external as well a internal forces working while second language teaching and learning</p>	2007

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		<p>takes place, therefore, if these factors are ignored while planning lessons the desired results can not be achieved.</p> <p>Assumptions about psychological processes have always been present in decisions about course content and teaching strategies often without the teacher being aware of them. It is commonly observed that many English language teachers in Pakistan are trained to be ignorant; to rely on the opinions of others instead of their own. There are two major implications for a language teacher, one is related to “teaching skills” and the second to “understanding” the process involved in it. The research done in the field confirms that essential element in literacy instruction is “the teacher” and that literacy is not accomplished through the “external controls” of prescribed programmes. To solve the problem we need to run professional development programs and cultivate the culture of “action research” in our educational institutions by acknowledging and improving the socio-cultural status of teachers.</p>	
8	<b>Mahmood Ahmad Azhar</b>	<p><b>Management of Large Size English Language Teaching Classes: A Study at High School Level in District Abbottabad, Pakistan</b></p> <p>This thesis was aimed to investigate the problems being faced by the teachers, the students and the institutions’ administrators i.e., principals, headmasters, headmistresses, etc. in the management of large size English language teaching classes at high school level in Abbottabad. The study focused on the adoption of appropriate methods, approaches and techniques to manage the classes of large size. The purpose of the study was to examine the type and gravity of the problems being faced by the subjects and suggest the use of appropriate methods, techniques and approaches.</p> <p>The study was conducted in seventy Government Higher Secondary and High Schools in District Abbottabad. Non-participatory observation was conducted to carry out analysis and synthesis of the problems and their solutions. The research was both qualitative as well as quantitative. Three questionnaires were developed in consultations with the subjects who were part of the population but not part of the sample; one for the teachers, one for the students and one for the administrators. These</p>	2007

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		<p>questionnaires served as reliable instruments for study. All the subjects responded positively and showed 100% participation.</p> <p>The obtained data were analysed through chi- square which is a non- parametric test of significance for analysing the nominal data. The results of this study showed multifarious and multidimensional problems being faced in the management of large size English language teaching classes; which included as; the teachers having not attended any pre-service training course, non existence of any special training for the teachers to manage large size ELT classes, discipline, lack of proper teaching aids, school administration' indifferent attitude, unsuitable curriculum, impossibility of checking of home assignments, faulty examination system, etc. Maintenance of discipline, teachers pre-service/ in-service training, individual attention especially to weak students, effective evaluation system, adoption of modern teaching aids, enhancement of STT, etc were recommended to manage the ELT classes of large size. The researcher gave some recommendations for future research as well.</p>	
9	<b>Fauzia Tanveer Sheikh</b>	<p><b>Nature Imagery In Al-Qur'an</b></p> <p>The Qur'an abounds in nature imagery. Most of this nature imagery pertains to the earth with more than 461 explicit references. The earth image, employed literally as well as figuratively, occurs in diverse contexts to reinforce some major themes in the Qur'an such as Allah's Sole Sovereignty, Man's Vicegerency, Doomsday, Resurrection, etc. The earth, like every other object of nature, emerges as a sign of Allah. The personified earth presents for man a model of submission to the will of Allah.</p> <p>The present research aims at presenting an overview of the earth image in the Qur'an from a multi-dimensional perspective. Forms and style of earth imagery, along with general attributes and functions of nature imagery in Al-Qur'an, have also been touched upon.</p>	2007

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10	Hina Ashraf	<p><b>A Study of English Language Learning as An Element Affecting The Social Capital of The People of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This research has been a means to look into Pakistani society and to explore how social capital is being generated through schools. The main inspiration for this work was French sociologist, Pierre Bourdieu's research on language and the creation of social capital. Bourdieu (1992) has used the term habitus to describe certain dispositions which incline individuals to act in certain ways — ways that are explicitly articulated in language. He has also used it as a tool to identify the social 'space of individuals in which a piece of language occurs and embraces the whole activity of the speaker or participant in a setting' (1971). This research aimed to find out how social capital is structured and how is it being affected through education in Pakistani society; to explore how parental perception of social capital coincides with the conceptualization of social capital; and to investigate how the language of education in schools is seen as influencing the formation of social capital.</p> <p>The correlation between social capital, education and the language of schooling was investigated through a detailed library research. The theoretical analysis was then transferred to a questionnaire which was administered on parents of secondary school children to find out their perceptions about the medium of education they chose for their children.</p> <p>The research was carried out in Karachi. The questionnaire was administered to parents of children in the final two years of secondary education, aged 14-16 years. Twelve students were selected at random from each single-sex and 24 (12 girls and 12 boys) from each co-ed school. Half the students were asked to have the questionnaire filled in at home by their mother and half by their father. There was a 100% response rate though of course the use of pupils as intermediaries is open to challenge. The questionnaire was translated into Urdu for the convenience of parents.</p> <p>The scale helped to validate the three main dimensions of social capital (structural, relational and cognitive) and to identify which dimension was being affected through schooling more. The following conclusions were drawn from the data collected: 1. Social capital created in schools affects about 10%</p>	2007
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		of the habitus of individuals. 2. Secondary schools in Pakistan are perceived by parents as a means to build structural and relational social capital more than cognitive social capital. 3. Though Urdu is the national language, there are no Urdu medium schools in the metropolitan city of Karachi in the high-cost profit category. 4. Language of instruction has a stronger effect on social capital than the gender of schooling. The medium of education significantly influences the social capital of individuals in Pakistan.	
11	Fauzia Janjua	<p><b>Political and sociocultural factors in language loss: A study of language shift in North Pakistan</b></p> <p>When a language dies, a whole history often dies with it. The phenomenon is worthy of the closest study possible. There is always a feeling of regret with the passing of languages, yet the processes of change must also be recognized and understood. There is a complex web of political, social, economic and cultural factors responsible for the phenomenon. North Pakistan is a land of geographic and ethnic diversity, one of the most multilingual places on earth. This study is designed to investigate the political and sociological causes of language loss in general.</p> <p>It is a study of language shift in North Pakistan. For this study three dying languages of Northern Pakistan were selected, Palula spoken in Kalcutuk, Yadgha spoken in Lutkoh valley and Domaki spoken in Mominabad, Hunza. Information was collected through observations, interviews, questionnaires, wordlists and texts for transcription. Data collected through these tools were then statistically analyzed and discussed. It was found out that the political and sociocultural causes for language loss were not the same for all the languages; they varied from language to language.</p> <p>Therefore it was concluded that the causes of language loss fall into both general and specific categories. General causes of language loss are usually the same for all languages, irrespective of geographic boundaries and linguistic variables, but specific causes of language loss are different for different languages according to their social, geographic and linguistic features.</p>	2008

12	Sarwet Rasul	<p><b>Language Hybridization in Pakistan as Socio-Cultural Phenomenon: An Analysis of Code-mixed Linguistic Patterns</b></p> <p>Code mixing is an interesting phenomenon in bilingual societies. The social aspects of code mixing which include various factors ranging from the setting, addressee, and addresser to the prestige attached to a language, and its socio-historical background, determine the linguistic choices in the process of code mixing; reciprocally the linguistic choices for code mixing reflect the socio-cultural environment. Code mixing leads to language hybridization that in turn gives birth to the issues of language maintenance, shift, and desertion. All these phenomena have significant socio-cultural implications in the context of globalization and emergence of English as an international language in the recent decades that has challenged the survival of regional and national languages of many countries. As far as Pakistan is concerned these phenomena are a familiar and well-known feature of the present day linguistic scenario that is clearly reflected in the media as well.</p> <p>In this context the present research aims at the study of language hybridization and code mixing of English in Urdu in the country. To analyze the linguistic, socio- cultural and attitudinal dimensions of code mixing, this research quantitatively and qualitatively analyzes the code-mixed linguistic patterns used by the speakers in TV programs i.e. talk shows and discussion panels. Data is categorized under various lexical/ structural categories to study the processes employed, to examine the frequency of occurrence in different lexical and structural categories, and to investigate linguistic and social constraints involved. The linguistic data is further explored to trace the socio-cultural implications of code mixing and language hybridization. Structurally the dissertation is divided into nine chapters.</p> <p>After presenting the background of research, review of the relevant literature, description of the research methodology, and issues of bilingualism in international and national scenario, the data is quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed and interpreted under three broad categories, Insertion, Hybridization and Synthesis respectively. At the end the limitations of the study, and the contributions of this research are discussed.</p>	2008
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13	<b>Muhammad Aslam Sipra</b>	<p><b>Bilingualism as Teaching Aid in a Language Class: L1 as a Facilitator in Teaching/Learning Process of L2 at Intermediate/Certificate Level</b></p> <p>This study is an investigation into the contribution of bilingualism to learning English as a foreign language; and the limited and judicious use of mother tongue in EFL classroom does not reduce students' communicative ability but can assist in teaching learning process. It proposes an explanation for this, based on the historical development of bilingualism over time that has remained the dominant practice in English language classes in Pakistan. Moreover, it seeks to understand whether teachers and the learners who do have another language draw on it in ways relevant to the teaching of English, and to suggest reasons why learners' and teachers' languages are disregarded in the teaching and learning process. In doing so, the dissertation draws on key bodies of literature in bilingualism, second language acquisition and critical studies in an attempt to provide a framework for considering the research questions.</p> <p>The study employed a qualitative, interpretive research design involving questionnaires, classroom observations and semi-structured interviews. The data chapter analyzed the students and the teachers' expressed responses and beliefs about the role of learners' first language(s) (L1) in the EFL class. The findings of the study in general are that bilingualism as a resource in teaching aids and facilitates in learning L2. There are differences between bilingual and monolingual teachers in that the former have much richer resources on which to draw. There are added insights which come from circumstantial or elective bilingual experience, from being a non-native English speaker, and from formal and informal learning experience. These propositions are discussed in the light of the writings of critical theorists to give a wider perspective on bilingualism as a teaching aid. It is suggested that bilingualism as a teaching aid should become a legitimate topic for discussion and further research.</p>	2009
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14	Munazza Yaqoob	<p><b>Developing Creative Thinking: A Cognitive Approach to the Teaching of English Literature</b></p> <p>The study was conducted to investigate whether the application of cognitive teaching tools, strategies, and techniques through cognitive teaching model help develop creative thinking and other higher-order thinking skills of the students of literature at Master's level.</p> <p>The study comprised two phases: phase I was survey, while phase II was experimental. In phase I (survey) three questionnaires were prepared: one for the students, second for the teachers, and third for the chairpersons of English departments. The questionnaires were used to collect data about the existing literature teaching methods in Pakistani universities and colleges. The data collected were tabulated and analyzed on mean score and calculated to find out the central tendency of responses. In phase II of study (experimental), experiment was carried out for two months. The sample was 138 students of M.A. English at International Islamic University, Islamabad studying Romantic Poetry and Fiction II (Modern Fiction). 68 students of Romantic poetry were randomly divided into two groups: 34 in controlled group and 34 in experimental group. Similarly 68 students of Fiction II were randomly divided into two groups: 34 in controlled group and 34 in experimental group. Relevant pre-tests were conducted on all the four groups before the start of the experiment and post-tests at the end of the treatment period that was two months.</p> <p>The data collected through achievement tests were scored and analyzed by applying z test. Phase I of the study concluded that the existing literature teaching methods are traditional and do not develop students' creative thinking and other higher-order thinking skills. Phase II concluded that the application of cognitive teaching strategies and techniques through cognitive teaching model could help develop creative thinking and other higher-order thinking skills of the students of literature.</p>	2009
15	Naz Sultana	<p><b>The Role of Media in the Development and Promotion of English in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This research study is centered on the role of media in the development and promotion of English in Pakistan. It relates to the national process and to the process of globalization in terms of information</p>	2009

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through T.V, radio and newspapers. It also deals with the challenges in this field, due to the advent of science and technology plus current innovations in this mode of communication. In recent years the media in Pakistan has developed at a fast pace and English has become one of its prominent languages. However, its lack of understanding by 90% of the population has created serious gaps in internal communication. To bridge the existing gap, the study looks at how media can be instrumental in the spread of English language and be a useful tool for improving the English language teaching situation.

The study addresses the topic by taking a look at the language situation in Pakistan. Unlike many post colonial states which replaced English with indigenous languages, Pakistan retained English as an official language. However due to lack of a clear cut language policy towards English language teaching it has remained a controversial issue, badly affecting the process of education and development. This has impacted the language situation and its impact leads us to think and reinvent the role of media for teaching it. Given its premier position as the language of international commerce and science, proficiency in English is increasingly acknowledged as vital attribute for any state attempting to establish itself as knowledge based economy. This need is imperative as we are living in a global world. Globalization and issues related to it force us to have a futuristic vision. There is a need to equip our people to meet the demands of modern education. Therefore, we must introduce our students to it at an early stage and provide this opportunity to a large number of people as opposed to the privileged few. Electronic and print media by introducing English to the neglected sector of the society can play a unifying role to integrate the nation. It is in this back drop, the findings of the study are expected to suggest an essential direction of using media for instructional purposes, particularly to bring a constructive change in English language teaching in the country.

A multi-method approach has been applied for the collection and analysis of the data. This has been done as triangulation yields more reliable results. This study has been concluded with the hope that media will look into this vital area and fulfill its responsibilities.

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16	Filza Waseem	<p><b>Teaching of English in the Elite Schools of Islamabad: A Case Study</b></p> <p>The present research was conducted to examine the socio-cultural dimension of English language teaching in Pakistan in terms of identity construction of learners, the possibility of a language shift and social segregation in society. The position of English is compounded within its historical background, its global importance and Pakistani society's perceptions regarding its value. State policies of language and education have implicated English in power structures which have led to the emergence of private elite institutions. These institutions reflect the dual relationship between English and Pakistani society: on the one hand they are based on society's assumptions regarding English and on the other they help to establish these assumptions on the socio-cultural level. Societal attitudes regard teaching and learning of English as highly desirable based on its power to confer economic and social rewards and as the only means to access higher education. Private English medium schools fulfill the elite demand for quality English medium education but exclude the majority because of the expenses involved. This has created a situation of inequality, which impacts not only educational opportunities but also distribution of economic rewards which depend on literacy in English. These institutions contribute to elitist domains of power which has resulted in a very limited vertical, social and economic mobility.</p> <p>The research findings indicate that English language teaching has become a major cause of estrangement between various social strata. Teaching of English in Pakistan is traditionally supplemented with English literary texts which are usually culturally and ideologically loaded. Combined with center-based curriculums and pedagogies, the texts' message could influence learners' identity and subjectivity. Learners could be influenced by the world views impounded in them and combined with the westernized environment and the emphasis on English as the only language within the school, these features could collude to implement a hidden curriculum of acculturation. The hybrid identities which would emerge would be a western-oriented youth, who would be empathetic with western cultural norms and would hold their own languages and cultures in low esteem.</p> <p>The present study attempts to bring awareness about the present ELT practices in the elite schools. It is grounded in theories of language policy and planning, structuralism, postmodernism and</p>	2009
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		deconstruction. Being a sociolinguistic inquiry, it draws on quantitative and qualitative data from stake holders in education and analyses it against documentary evidence. Based on research findings which indicate linguistic assimilation and a language shift towards English, the recommendations include changes in policies related to English pedagogies, teacher training and the regularization of private schools.	
17	<b>Bilqees Fatima</b>	<p><b>The teaching of literature at Graduate level through the structuralist approach</b></p> <p>In the light of long years teaching in different institutions in Pakistan it has been felt that the prevalent method of teaching English Literature is not producing the desired level of competence among students. Hence something interesting and pedagogically sound need to be introduced on experimental level, which could make the teaching of literature more meaningful and interesting for the students, awaken their analytical abilities and at the same time develop their listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. For this purpose certain listening, speaking, reading and writing activities in the class based on the extracts from the literary texts have been introduced.</p> <p>Keeping in view the recommendations as well as the aims and objectives of the National Curriculum Revision Committee of Pakistan, an effort has been made to develop among the students at graduate level the habit of detailed reading of the literary texts, and interpreting them critically and analytically. I have used four novels of Ernest Hemingway and guided the students to analyze them through the Structuralis Approach with my chief focus on 'The Old Man and the Sea'.</p> <p>The reason for selecting Ernest Hemingway's novels is his objective style of writing precise sentences which is much appreciated by the readers of English literature. Moreover, 'The Old Man and the Sea' is a part of the syllabus of English (compulsory) at graduate level and one of the other three novels 'The Sun Also Rises' 'A Farewell to Arms', 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' always remains a part of the syllabus at Masters level in Pakistani universities. The methodology used for research is a combination of Descriptive Research and Quasi-Experimental. The findings support the argument that the problem and</p>	2009

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		the need to address it really exists. The suggested methodology can help us in moving a step forward towards addressing it.	
18	Muhammad Safeer	<p><b>Transcending the Raj: An Analysis of Rudyard Kipling's Kim in the Saidian Orientalist Perspective</b></p> <p>That Rudyard Kipling is generally perceived as a hidebound imperialist and calibrated as a canonical construct is hardly contested. "With a view to relieving Kipling of the pro-Imperial parochialism broadcast through a finite set of ideas subscribing to the glory of Empire, this research focuses on a missing link in Kipling studies. That link, in my view, is related to the corrective influence of Kipling's writings on the British colonial apparatus, hitherto either misread or unacknowledged. Kipling's rectification of Empire, subtle and nuanced in its own right, has been glossed over. His realistic portrayal of India, its people and culture belies the myths constructed by 'metropolitan' Orientalists since the early colonial times.</p> <p>In his exploding the socio-cultural stereotypes about the East (particularly India) paddling in the West, Kipling transcends the Raj mantra It is true that he never seriously challenged the existence of Empire but the way it was conducting its business. In order to highlight Kipling's nonconformist position among the Orientalists at large, I take up Saidian Orientalist perspective and read Kim (with some other stories) vis-à-vis Said's theoretical assumptions in Orientalism (1978) and Culture and Imperialism (1993). However, 'Orientalism' is not an unproblematic, singular or totalizing discourse, as Said has presumed it to be. Kim, written at the turn of the century (1901) and almost halfway through Kipling's life (1865-1936), is the only one of his longer works of fiction that can stand comparison with his extraordinary achievement in the short story form. Its magic has always gripped most of the Kipling readers and has, in fact, helped settle the complex Kipling question to a great extent.</p> <p>'The central question involving this study is whether Kipling is a prototype Orientalist or the one who succeeds in transcending the Raj discourse built upon the nineteenth century racist notions of the white canonical writers like Lord Macaulay, John Ruskin, Thomas Carlyle and others.' However, Kipling's</p>	2009

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		transcendence went unheeded in the normative readings of his oeuvre. This research project is an attempt to bridge that gap in Kipling studies and, by highlighting the metonymic relationship between orientalism, imperialism and postcolonialism, Kipling's contribution is placed in a new perspective.	
19	<b>Nighat Ahmed</b>	<p><b>Colonialism and its Effect on Literature: A comparison of Postcolonial Literature (Novels) of Pakistan and Nigeria</b></p> <p>This dissertation derives from an interest in Postcolonial studies. It has been a means to look into the phenomenon of Colonialism and Postcolonialism. The study investigates the relationship between colonialism and literature. Literature is the most significant form of self expression through which the colonized can share their experiences. The postcolonial era has witnessed the emergence of voices from the former colonies. Drawing upon numerous background studies, the researcher has tried to present a case for colonial after-effects on literature (novels) of two former colonies, Pakistan and Nigeria. The postcolonial discourse theory formulates the theoretical framework for this study and textual analysis of the novels is restricted to issues pertinent to this discourse. Intertextuality is used as a tool for the research. Finally a holistic comparison of novels from Pakistan and Nigeria is conducted to provide an insightful view and for deducing the findings of the study.</p> <p>In the final analysis these findings reveal similarities that are not equitable between the two literatures. The reasons can be attributed to the specific condition of the two cultures which suffered and endured through colonial times. The dissertation is divided into seven chapters. After presenting the background of research, review of relevant literature and description of the research methodology, textual analysis and critique on Pakistani and Nigerian novels has been presented. Finally this data is qualitatively analyzed leading to the conclusion of the study. At the end recommendations for further research are given.</p>	2009

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20	Nighat Shakur	<p><b>Constructing Pathways to Translation: A Study in Translation Pedagogy and Process [From English into Urdu and Vice Versa] Part I&amp;II</b></p> <p>The study touches upon all the major areas of Translation, with special emphasis on Pedagogy (theories and methods), which is not much known and applied by translators, and where controversies still abound. The research analyses and explores all the theoretical and practical aspects involved in the translation process and various approaches to verge on the text to be translated, both in English and Urdu. The framework for translation has been worked out from multiple and diverse theories and models of translation and text linguistics propounded by various theorists. It has been devised in a linear order, beginning from text types, text descriptions, text linguistics and processing, and ending with text production as translation. The most crucial issue of Equivalence in translation has been analysed and applied, and various strategies, procedures and tactical tools for translation have been suggested.</p> <p>The research also unveils the current state of Urdu translation pedagogy and process in Pakistan, and suggests ways for its improvement in the light of the suggested theoretical matrix. The devised exhaustive pedagogic framework is later applied to the content analysis of four novels and the Questionnaire Survey, so that readers can see them in operation and at the same time help to confirm the reliability and validity of the devised theoretical framework and the recommended strategies for translation.</p> <p>The research endeavours to suggest a model translation curriculum, so as to lay down the foundation of Translation Studies as a discipline at the post-graduate level in all the public sector universities in Pakistan, in general and the International Islamic University, Islamabad, in particular. This is one of the pioneering work in Pakistan's academia.</p>	2009
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21	Shamim Ali	<b>Effect of First language on Second Language Learning in Pakistan: A Case Study</b>	2009
		<p>This study is an attempt to provide insights into the extent of use of first language (L1) on learning of second language .The use of first language in the foreign language classrooms has remained an unresolved controversy. There is a universal acceptance of the fact that English is presently the most important international language. Students interested in higher studies within the country or abroad, or even those seeking white collar jobs in any profession in Pakistan are expected to have a reasonable command of the English language. It is however, a stark reality that our Urdu medium educated students are virtually bereft of a meaningful knowledge and understanding of the language. They are unable to communicate properly in English or comprehend written texts. Whether we like it or not, English is our official language and it will not relinquish that position to our national language (Urdu) in the foreseeable future. Both the languages must co-exist harmoniously; on terms of equality, in our institutions of learning and in practical life. Consequently, the need for conducting research into causes of aforesaid linguistic hiatus led this researcher to assay the benefits of L1, essentially as an adjuvant tool for learning English. It is an established fact that through the identification of learning strategies utilized by the students and teachers, students are able to take advantage of cognitive skills in their native language and transfer them to the second language.</p> <p>The Researcher observed many cases in which use of the first language had visibly aided the transfer of knowledge and skills to L2. Students who were literate in L1 displayed a natural facility for extrapolating and extending L1 skills to L2. There is considerable theoretical literature on the learner's use of first language to learn the second language. On L1 contributing back ground knowledge and linguistic cogency which enables learners to construct their own interim values for L2. On advanced cogitative language proficiency is a powerful means of second language development.</p> <p>Researcher has found confirmation of ways in which these attributes work She has also noted the challenges confronting the students of English language, with and without the aid of L1.This research</p>	

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		and its findings will attempt to identify ways and means to help students and teachers of English improve their linguistic/academic performance.	
22	Ali Ahmad Kharal	<p><b>Humanism in Pakistani Novel in English form 1985 to the Present</b></p> <p>The study was designed to find out whether or not the Pakistani English novelists have incorporated: Secular, Marxist and Religious categories of Humanism in addition to Human Rights in the themes of their novels, in the context of social political, religious and economic conditions prevailing in Pakistani society.</p> <p>The research questions formulated to achieve these objectives of the study were: what is the extent to which Secular Humanism appears in Pakistani English Novel, have Pakistani English novelists succeeded to incorporate Marxist Humanism in their novels, does Religious Humanism figure in Pakistani English Novel, and are Pakistani English novelists successful in creating the awareness of Human Rights?</p> <p>Population of the study was all the novels written in English by Pakistani English novelists and first time published from 1985 to the present (2005). Sample was taken randomly for the study which comprised 11 novels.</p> <p>The categories of Humanism namely Secular Humanism, Marxist Humanism, Religious Humanism, and Human Rights were defined in the light of available literature about the movement of Humanism, and the operational definitions were developed for the study. The novels, randomly chosen as the sample for the study, were analyzed by using, 'Qualitative Content Analysis Technique'. The contents of each novel were analyzed paragraph wise, on the basis of the operational definitions of the categories along with their themes.</p> <p>The data analysis reveals that Pakistani English novelists are not only well aware of the different aspects and facets of the movement of Humanism but also incorporate these concepts in their stories. Humanism, which is 'Human-being-ism', is that wave of conscience and realization which gives birth to</p>	2009

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		such arts and literature that instil courage and confidence in the human beings to face and defeat not only helplessness but also show them the path of social, political and economic liberties. Pakistani English novelists are well aware of their responsibilities and duties as citizens. They are on the way to perform their role effectively in the establishment of a better human society in Pakistan at the creative level.	
23	Safdar Ali Shah	<p><b>Impact of English Language and Literature on Punjabi Poetry (1849-1949)</b></p> <p>The British imperialism, while it changed the physical landscape of the Punjab in many ways, made a deeper impact on the socio-cultural milieu by way of intellectual renaissance and political awareness. Besides other agents of change, diffusion of Western education and English language cultivated a liberal mindset that imbibed the spirit of occidental learning. The new cultural context, defined by English language and literature, strongly influenced Punjabi poetry and virtually transformed its medieval make-up and expanded its scope.</p> <p>This study attempts to investigate this influence on Punjabi poetry (1849-1949), particularly in the works of those poets who had been exposed to Western education and literature, to determine the nature and range of its impact with a view to identifying the new trends and directions in form, content and style.</p> <p>It analyses the gradual changes from words and images inspired by British presence to the new forms, themes and symbols introduced under the influence of English literature. It also explores the influence on Punjabi language and the manner in which new words, compounds and structures have been formed and integrated. The cultural imperialism, spread and strengthened through diffusion of Western knowledge, affected all intellectual activities including poetry. Punjabi poetry thus absorbed modernity in all its manifestations. This study attempts to determine whether the Western influences affected the traditional character, charm and appeal of this popular expression or changed it for the better?</p>	2009

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24	Iesar Ahmad	<p><b>Postcolonial Discourse theory and appropriation: an analysis of Bapsi Sidwa and Arundhati Roy's Fictions</b></p> <p>The deployment of English language and its discursive practices entailed the emergence of appropriated English and its counter discursive practices. The postcolonial creative English writers in the invaded and partly in settler colonies nativitized the colonial language in the context of their multi-linguistic, multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-racial colonized experiences. However, this dissertation is an attempt to focus on the dismantling and appropriating strategies inducted by Bapsi Sidhwa and Arundhati Roy in their narratives in the perspective of the geo-political and socio-linguistics settings of Pakistan and India. Both the novelists' innovative linguistic and textual practices demonstrated in their texts denote the deconstruction and decolonization of the colonial language and its discursive practices.</p> <p>The induction of their appropriating strategies also implies the deconstruction of the western dominant ideologies as well as the indigenous hegemonic normative practices in the context of their complex colonized experiences. Likewise, both these creative English writers installed the subverting and appropriating strategies like neologism, transliteration, untranslated words, code-switching, code-mixing, translation equivalents and glossing on the linguistic and grammatical format of their mother tongues to foreground the lexico- semantic richness repertoire of their indigenous languages and the lived socio-cultural and geo-political concrete realities. In addition, these novelists employed the linguistic and textual practices to shoulder the weight of their hybridized experiences as the Standard English language and its norms were inadequate to address the hybridity, split identity, multiplicity of languages and variant culture in terms of the non-western settings of Pakistan and India. Consequently, their induction of appropriating textual strategies in their texts; demonstrated the alterity, resistance and difference from the privileged centre of epistemological and ontological norms.</p> <p>Accordingly, the dissertation in the postcolonial discourse theory and appropriation perspective attempts to investigate that the authenticity and purity of Standard English language is unsound and unrealistic. It also demonstrates that the purity of the western culture is based on myth and</p>	2009
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		<p>transcendentalism. The study explores as well that all language is marginalized and hybridized and all culture is intrinsically syncretic. It also substantiates that the nativizing strategies inducted by Sidhwa and Roy in their texts de-hegemonized the Standard English and its coded referentiality. Hence, their appropriating linguistic and textual strategies demonstrated in their narratives are also authentic and realistic as these incorporated and carried the 'lived experiences' and 'message event' rather than to some presumptive fixed referentiality. Linguistically, the western purists may label Pakistani and Indian appropriated English and its counter discursive practices as mistakes, vernacular, atavistic and primitive but politically these variant Englishes have de-marginalized and decolonized the linguistic and cultural hegemony of the metropolitan centre.</p> <p>The study motivates that appropriation of the colonial language is an accessible and trustworthy alternative instrument for the postcolonial creative English writers of Pakistan and India in terms of irreducible and irrevocable cultural syncretism and linguistic hybridization.</p>	
25	<b>Muhammad Khan</b>	<p><b>Stylistic and Communicative Dimensions in Translations of Surah Yasin into English</b></p> <p>A matter of great concern is that the universal Message of the Qur'ān could not be effectively communicated throughout the world through English translations. This challenging task has been treated lightly. The present study envisages a blending of linguistics and the Qur'ānic translations into English, relatively an unattended area of research. Linguistic stylistic analysis of the Qur'ānic translations' is the subject matter of the study. The interaction between the two is very essential for better translations of the Qur'ān, deviating from the traditional literal and dictionary translations. A linguistic study of the Qur'ānic translations seems extremely fascinating, for, the translator may reap its fruit in the form of effective communication and comprehension of the Qur'ānic Message.</p> <p>The study in hand is a humble attempt to make the two disciplines shake their hands in the field of the Qur'ānic translations, by analyzing linguistically various translations of Sūrah Yāsīn into English as an epitome. The work will certainly encourage further studies in the field of the Qur'ānic translations and comparative linguistics. It may however, be pointed out that it is almost impossible to translate in</p>	2009

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		entirety the thematic, stylistic and rhetorical standards of a Divine revelation. Hence the study will go to the extent that it can.	
26	<b>Muhammad Umar Farooq</b>	<p><b>Computer-Mediated Communication for Effective English Language Teaching Programme Through Distance Education at Post Graduate Level in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) for English language teaching programme in Pakistan in distance education context. The researcher tried to find out the effectiveness of CMC in terms of students' learning, interaction, access and cost. The experimental study was done during Autumn 2007 and Autumn 2008 semesters, through pretest treatment-posttest experimental control group design. A CMC-ELT blended model was applied in two phases. In the first phase, two groups of students enrolled in Dip TEFL programme were selected from four AIOU regions and in the second phase, two groups were selected from all over the country. Online tutorial support was provided to the experimental groups. Data was collected through AIOU documents, questionnaires, tests, and focused group discussions.</p> <p>The results of the study proved the effectiveness of CMC in distance education. Using a t-test for independent samples, it was found that after six months the students (n=26) who were instructed using CMC achieved significantly higher scores (t=6.94 and 6.29, p&lt;.05) in the tests of 'The Language Skills' and 'EFL in the Classroom' (Autumn 2007) than did the students (n=18) whose instructions did not include CMC. The experimental group also performed better (t=2.06 and 2.31, p&lt;.05) in the AIOU final assessment (n=25 and 66). In Autumn 2008, another experimental group of students (n=25) achieved higher scores (t=10.92 and 11.61, p&lt;.05) in the same courses than did the students (n=19) in control group on pre-post tests and performed better (t=2.01 and 1.68, p&lt;.05) in the AIOU final assessment (n=24 and 301). A substantial decrease was observed in dropout rate and cost. The dropout rate in CMC-based learning was 3.7% to nil as compared to 5.3% to 8.3% in existing distance education from 2007 to 2008. In addition, the cost per course in CMC-based learning was 29% less than of the existing distance education system.</p>	2010

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		In focused group discussion, all the participants acknowledged the effectiveness of CMC based instructions. A CMC-ELT blended model in distance education proved its effectiveness in terms of access, quality, interaction and cost-effectiveness. The study has implications for distance education institutions, course designers, tutors, students and administration at institutional, national and international level.	
27	Munawar Iqbal Ahmed	<p><b>Post-Independence/Post-Colonial Pakistani Fiction in English: A Socio-Political Study with Focus on Twilight in Delhi, The Murder of Aziz Khan, Ice-Candy-Man and Moth Smoke</b></p> <p>Since Independence in 1947, Pakistan, as a nation and state, has been grappling with socio-political and economic problems, the issue of national identity and even an existential dilemma. Its postcolonial existence has also been threatened by the failure of its leadership that lacked imagination and vision. Therefore, questions like "Can Pakistan survive?" have often been posed by the political pundits. The subject of this research is how Pakistan's national texts, particularly creative writings in English, reflect socio-cultural and political transformations since Independence. Ethnically and linguistically, Pakistan is a pluralistic, society, but the state has pursued centrist and unitary policies. Islam has been (ab) used to justify the unitary character of the state.</p> <p>Thus state and 'ideological state apparatuses' have been in collision with the natural pluralism of its society. Therefore, various conflicts have been raging and boiling over to shake the foundations of the state and the society. The response of Pakistan's creative writers, with few exceptions, has been ambivalent towards these issues, until a new generation of young writers since early 1990s began to respond more openly and critically. In 1967, Zulfikar Ghose, with the advantage of geographical distance, gave a powerful critique of Pakistan's new ruling elite in his novel The Murder of Aziz Khan.</p> <p>The same sentiments are expressed by Mohsin Hamid in his 2000 novel Moth Smoke. By analyzing these texts I have tried to show how Pakistan is frozen in time: its socio-political problems still persist with the same frequency and intensity. While analyzing Pakistan's texts in English, I have tried to make use of the theoretical frameworks expounded by such social theorists as Michael Foucault, Antonio Gramsci,</p>	2010

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		<p>Louis Althusser as well as the theoretical underpinnings of larger postcolonial theory. The study has a topical significance as Pakistani writers in English, in my view, after a long period of marginalization, are registering a strong presence in the global academia. This dissertation aims at contributing to the growing field of Pakistani literary studies and the wider English Studies.</p>	
28	Malik Ajmal Gulzar	<p><b>Classroom Discourse in Bilingual Context: Effects of Code-Switching on Language Learning in Pakistan TEFL Classroom</b></p> <p>In the last decade, a number of previous research studies in the Applied Linguistics, TESOL and TEFL focused on the issues of language alternation and their role in the interaction between teachers and students. But no such research was conducted to address these issues in the context of Pakistan to understand the reasons for teachers' code-switching between English and Urdu in the TEFL classroom. Pakistan is a multilingual country, and educational institutions are essentially bilingual and cannot be made free from the influence of bilinguality. Moreover, English courses are designed for teaching English as FL and SL (in some cases only) and the execution of these courses in the classrooms includes code-switching. Since both trainers and trainees are bilingual, they code-switch to perform different functions in the EFL classrooms.</p> <p>The present research tried to explore these functions of code-switching in the bilingual classroom discourse with special reference to the Diploma TEFL classroom at AIOU. The unifying thesis of the work is presented in chapter one alongwith the definitions of the terms, basic concepts, and sociolinguistic background of Pakistan and framework of the study. Chapter two provides a review of relevant literature, specifically addressing bilingualism, classroom discourse, and various aspects of code-switching. Chapter three deals with two research methodologies (qualitative and quantitative) used in the process of collecting and analyzing the data. In chapters four, five and six, analysis of the findings is presented.</p> <p>These chapters might be viewed as vital chapters because the researcher presented the analysis of all the findings in these chapters. In chapter seven, the researcher re-examined and re-visited the research</p>	2010

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		<p>questions by focusing on the bilingual classroom interactions and the education policy in relation with the medium of instruction. In the first part of the last chapter, results are analyzed in the form of the triangulation of the data, and then reiteration of the principal results is presented to emphasize the important findings which reveal that code-switching is used by all the teachers included in the sample of sixteen teachers except one. Thus, it is an unavoidable and inevitable phenomenon in the bilingual classrooms. The teachers' code-switching or the alternate use of two languages is quite common in Pakistani EFL classrooms. The analysis of the recorded Diploma TEFL sessions shows that the teachers' code-switching is function oriented and it is related to classroom discourse and socializing discourse in most of the cases. The teachers achieved different kinds of pedagogical purposes by code-switching, for instance, clarification, giving instructions effectively, emphasis, and creating a sense of belonging etc. In the second part of the last chapter, contributions of the study and various theoretical and practical implications of this research are presented, followed by the suggestions for future researchers.</p> <p>It is found that there is a need to devise clear language policy about the use of medium of instruction(s) at different levels of education and this fundamental clarity can bring a qualitative change in the infrastructure of Pakistani bilingual classroom discourse. The results of the study have implications for research methodology, EFL classroom teachers, administrators and policy planners. These implications are discussed in detail in the last chapter and a change in the teaching/learning methodologies has been suggested at the policy level as a crux of the whole discussion. The principal result is that unless we determine the percentage of the use of code-switching and L1 in the classroom and devise a clear cut policy on the medium of instruction according to the need of the bilingual society, qualitative and quantitative changes cannot be incorporated in the educational system of Pakistan.</p>	
29	<b>Shahzad-ul-Hassan Farooqi</b>	<p><b>Semiotic Analysis of English as Media Language: A Colonial Perspective on Media language and its Nexus with President George W. Bush's Speechs</b></p> <p>Semiotics has been inherent part of media and media discourse. It has also been exploited by the political leaders of all ages to construct a world view sanctioned by the power structure. However, after 9/11 semiotics was used to win people's sympathies and propagate ideas of American superiority and</p>	2011

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		<p>hegemony through media. The opportunity was also grabbed to influence the global public, using to the full, the advantage that the status of English as international language provided. American news media and President George W. Bush used colonial references in conventionalized linguistic practices to consolidate the nation in face of challenging danger and fan war hysteria to channelise the public opinion in war against terrorism.</p> <p>Colonial legacy, efficiency of modern mass media machine and international status of English provided an effective triangular tool to rally the western society as well as influence the entire world. Colonialism, which previously was a national phenomenon i.e restricted to particular nations, now became universal one because this time it has the most effective tool at its disposal to form and craft public opinion at massive scale—the media.</p> <p>Through comparative thematic analysis the study in hand reveals the linguistic features semiotically exploited by US. Print media and President Busad h's political discourse to create international public opinion in favour of their stance in war against terrorism. It is for the first time in history of the world that linguistic communication has that much far reaching impact.</p> <p>Such use of language is manipulative, hegemonic and leads to emergence of new colonialism under universalism, however, in today's horizontally segregated and vertically rifted world, the study of such semiotically organized linguistic communication, may help in creating homogeneity, streamlining governments and the public opinion and resolving conflicts in wider perspective.</p>	
30	Saiyma Aslam	<p><b>Study of Status and Role of Arab Muslim Women with Special Reference to Fatima Nernissi and Nawal El Saadawi</b></p> <p>The present research is motivated by a desire to explore the nature of conflict mechanisms over reevaluations and accommodations on the subject of the status and role of Arab Muslim women in highly transformed circumstances. 'Feminism is considered a travelling theory that travelled to the Arab world and thus it is considered foreign and extraneous to the Muslim culture. This goes on despite abundant information provided by travelling theorists highlighting major developments a theory</p>	2011

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		<p>undergoes in the context of arrival. Feminism is modified in different contexts and thus is symbolized in plural form 'feminisms'. Arab feminism is deeply rooted in the local problems and priorities. The Arab Muslim feminists, Fatima Mernissi and Nawal el Saadawi, demand serious recognition of incompatibility in the status and role of Arab Muslim women at the level of ideology and at the level of reality.</p> <p>They explore forces restricting Arab Muslim women's mobility and resulting in their relegation to the private domain. They also explore the economic, social, cultural and technological forces of globalization impacting even the space bound women's lives, preferences and participation in the public world. They project serious awareness of local and global forces impacting the status and role of Arab Muslim women. The forces impacting Arab Muslim women are evaluated in the broader perspective of domestic, national, and international forces much more interlinked in the period of globalization than ever before. The two feminists suggest serious reevaluations and adaptability patterns based on principles of justice, democracy and ijihad, and urge collaboration between different progressive forces as well as greater understanding between both the sexes of the matrices of powers oppressing them and clouding their prospects of a better life.</p>	
31	<b>Mian Khurram Shahzad Azam</b>	<p><b>Transhumanism: Natural Language and Innovative Concepts in Communication</b></p> <p>Transhumanism promotes an interdisciplinary approach to understanding and evaluating possibilities for moving beyond human limitations. It is connected with both present day technologies like genetic engineering and artificial intelligence and future technologies like molecular nanotechnology. In this research, Transhumanism refers to the improvements and enhancements in the related fields of speech technologies and improving and supporting the human —machine communication act using the existing and the anticipated technologies of the future. The language of communication is essentially natural language with a vibrant social context of the real world. Transhumanism is used in this research as theoretical reference to discuss in detail the technological advancement and state of the art support systems in the field of natural language communication, speech recognition and speech generation systems to support a reliable and meaningful communication act between humans and machines and</p>	2011

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		<p>possibly machines and machines. The overall aim of the research is to look at the evolution and developments in the field of natural language speech technologies with reference to Transhumanism from a linguistic and secular point of view.</p> <p>The objective of the research is to signpost the research work for the future - researchers in this particular area of research and in general linguistics. The research is aimed to explore the scope and impact of interdisciplinary technological advancements for artificial intelligent systems using natural language as communication tool independently through speech input and speech output.</p>	
32	Mohammad Saeed Sheikh	<p><b>Diagnostic Cum Remedial Study of ELT in Pakistan - Reasons of Failure or Partial Success</b></p> <p>The present study is an investigation into the causes of failure or partial success of ELT in Pakistan. The study also suggests measures to remediate the situation. In a multilingual society like Pakistan English is taught as a second or foreign language. English, therefore, has been taught as a compulsory subject almost at all levels since Pakistan came into existence. However, ELT programmes either failed or partially succeeded in achieving the objectives in terms of developing learners' communicative competence in English. The researcher has attempted to identify the problems and make recommendations to resolve these problems.</p> <p>Research procedure adopted for this purpose is based on action research. The data was collected and analysed by using observation, questionnaires and interviews as research instruments. Observations were based on the professional practice of the researcher. Three questionnaires were designed (a) for the students, (b) for the college teachers and (c) for the trainee teachers. The sample for the research was 214 students of intermediate studying at different colleges of Islamabad. 51 college teachers, 29 trainee teachers, and 07 teachers who were interviewed. The analysis of data revealed that the components of an ELT programme were not adequately and properly dealt with. The components examined in this study are (1) Needs, (2) Syllabus, (3) Objectives, (4) Methodology, (5) Materials, (6) Assessment, (7) Untrained teachers.</p>	2012

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		<p>It has been suggested that needs are required to be analysed in depth, the syllabus should be functional, communicative and skill oriented; the conditions of second/foreign language learning/teaching should be kept in view while launching an ELT programme. Objectives need be clearly defined; criteria for selecting materials be observed for prescribing reading text; eclectic methodology be adopted; assessment procedure in terms of designing question papers be reviewed discouraging rote learning and aiming at assessing the language proficiency; extensive and comprehensive training programmes should be regularly conducted.</p>	
33	<b>Mariam Saeed</b>	<p><b>A Linguistic Perspective of "Extremism" by Analyzing Discourse of Extreme Rhetoric in Forming Xenophobia and Xenophilia in the 21st Century</b></p> <p>Of all the variables of extremism, such as religion, economics, stratification or ethnicity; language is one of the most effective means of inculcation of extreme attitudes and behaviors in societies. Since centuries, men have studied how language creates and generates ideas, concepts and thoughts; however, little is done to understand the use of language in promotion of extremism. The manifestation of extreme behaviors is xenophobia and xenophilia which create conflict in a society and produce disharmony leading to extreme social environment. Consequently, strong divides can be seen and felt in a society due to these contrasting behaviors, which powerful social agents like clerics or politicians exploit to further their agendas. Thus, language is a potent tool in the hands of such agents with which they tap the emotions of susceptible audience as a stimulus to elicit an emotional reaction, resulting in an anti-social response. The effect of word – extreme rhetoric and discourse in societies is visible as “extremism” and has become a powerful psychological, social, international as well as linguistic phenomenon at the global level. The explored causes like poverty, religious beliefs and injustices have been explored at length.</p> <p>It is pertinent to delve into the study of cause and effect – emotional responses to extreme rhetoric and discourse. Anger, hatred, revenge are some of the emotions associated with phobias, while extreme rhetoric also feeds on positive ideas related to phobias like self-fulfillment, ideology, glory and fame. This also leads to logical questioning of the role, media is playing in projecting and promoting extreme</p>	2012

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		<p>tendencies using rhetoric and discourse both in print and electronic mediums. Media is a powerful instrument which can be used and abused, by various social agents to project their ideas and sentiments, which may be one or the other form of extremism – xenophobia and xenophilia. It is crucial hence, to check the language and its usage in media to curtail the contagious ideas based on extreme behaviors. This mental contamination – extremism; is not territorial, but has gripped the whole world. It is thus, socially, economically and politically prudent to try and curtail the effects of extreme ideas spreading across the globe via language by reviewing the language in vogue.</p>	
34	Tabassum Javed	<p><b>Phonetic Flexibility and Phonological Process of English: A Comparative Study of English and Pashto Sound Systems)</b></p> <p>English language like every other spoken language consists of sounds and patterns of sounds. English phonetic system has 44 phonemes or the basic contrastive units of sounds, also termed as International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). There is a lot of variability and discrepancy in pronouncing these phonemes within the language from context to context. Like human beings they are affected by their neighborhood or contiguity. This of course, gives rise to very interesting and strange phenomenon. On account of variability of the same sounds or phonemes, the pronunciation of words become easier, this in fact shows the flexibility of the phonetic system of English language. This reality of change of pronunciation in the basic sounds of English language is also observed among the non-native speakers of the language. Perhaps on account of flexibility and phonological processes, English language has adopted various forms such as Black English, African English, American English, Canadian English, Hindish, etc. No doubt, this is one of the reasons of diversion from the standard language, yet a very strong one.</p> <p>One of the hazards for the users of English is that the language has many more speech sounds than it has letters of the alphabet. In some of the cases it lacks in one to one correspondence between sounds and letters. We some times know what a word means through our reading experience but we are not sure whether a particular vowel is short or long, whether a particular consonant is silent or not, where the stress should be or not etc. This discrepancy proves to be problematic for the non-native learners</p>	2012

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		<p>of the language. The main purpose of this thesis is to focus the problems faced by Pakhtu/Pashto learners of English relating their pronunciation.</p> <p>An attempt is made to highlight those problems caused by certain phonological processes such as assimilation, elision and linking etc. An effort is also made to make it clear for the Pashto learners that there is a great deal of difference between the way the words are pronounced in isolation and in connected speech. It is difficult for any non-native as well as Pashto speakers of English language to speak hundred percent like native speakers. Two speakers may not pronounce the same utterance exactly alike and no two pronunciations of a single word uttered by the same speaker may be exactly the same. Within an utterance there could be infinite chances of variation. Deviations in pronunciation from Standard English are a common and natural phenomenon throughout the world.</p> <p>As long as the content of the utterance is understandable such deviations are accepted worldwide. Moreover, by accepting such variations English language proves itself to be a living and versatile language. This research tries to make it clear that the element of flexibility facilitates to get ease in spoken expression and encourages the speakers within limits of tolerance to speak in a liberal atmosphere.</p>	
35	<b>Farheen Ahmed Hashmi</b>	<p><b>The Projection of English Through the Electronic Media of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The present research is about the projection of English through the electronic media of Pakistan and can be taken as an extension of the works carried out by Tariq Rahman, Robert J. Baumgardner, and Riaz Hassan. The research has been carried out in order to determine the variations emerging in the variety of English spoken/used in Pakistan.</p> <p>It has been observed that this variety abounds in phonological deviations which are so recurrent in their frequency that they have emerged as a distinct linguistic feature of this variety. The phonological variations have affected the regular sound values of English alphabet, allophones, morphological units, structure words, and syllables etc. The prime cause behind these changes is the interaction of English</p>	2012

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		<p>language with the local culture and local languages. In addition, the orthography of English as well as Urdu has been found to be two major causes.</p> <p>The research is conducted on 750 participants taken from 200 current affairs programmes from four domestic news channels, and the participants are observed for the phonological variations in their speech. The selection of electronic media namely television for data collection has been specially done as this medium is considered to be the fastest and strongest source for the spread of language change.</p>	
36	Muhammad Iqbal	<p><b>Communication Theory: The Problems of Self-Expression, Comprehension and Communicative Urge</b></p> <p>The thesis hypothesizes that communicative competence is situational and relative because it is theme as well as age reliant. The potential of a theme of communication for inducing communicative involvement is different for different age-groups. Communication is a reciprocal process and the communicative gusto of a communicative setting depends on whether or not its theme is somewhere within the imaginative and psycho-social frontiers of the participants. Such a potential of a theme of communication for ignition / inducement communication needs investigation.</p> <p>The approach and the subsequent selection of the reading texts of the Intermediate Level presently used as language teaching material in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Pakistan do not meet the requirement. The themes of many of these texts are too thick, erudite and off -the- wall for the teenagers to make their discourse. They tend more towards the discourse of the teachers i.e. the discourse of the aged and elderly than the discourse of the students (teenage level).</p> <p>As an alternative approach, the researcher has put to test another theme – Recollections – encompassing and embodying the spirit of the discourse advocated by the research's hypothesis. The analyses of the data obtained via three questionnaires confirm that English language classroom in Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa is a site of two conflicting discourses: the discourse of teenagism and the discourse of English perceptual assumptions maintained through the selection of foreign reading texts. As the selection of the reading texts is made by teachers, it is, to an extent, the linguistic realization of</p>	2012

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		their social interests. The pro-teacher nature of the reading texts creates problems of self-expression and comprehension for the students – it dampens their communicative urge.	
37	Muhammad Iqbal	<p><b>Error Analysis with Special Reference to Writing Skills at Degree Level in Pakistan</b></p> <p>In this modern age one needs the ability to communicate well. This communication can be oral or written. Written communication is comparatively more permanent and hence the chances of errors being recorded increase. For an overall mastery of language all the four skills are important but for Pakistani students, and especially for the students of degree level, writing skill is more important as the students' linguistic competence in the examination is assessed through writing only. Our examinations are writing oriented and although more time and attention is paid to writing skills yet even after so much coaching and care the performance of our students remain very poor. Students keep committing grave errors in large number and remain unable to write even a few sentences in grammatically correct English. Many students at B.A. level fail simply because of the subject of English and many leave their education for good because of repeated failure in this subject. Therefore, the researcher felt a dire need to see into the nature, causes and frequency of errors in written English at degree level with a view to making suggestion to minimize these errors and hence help the teachers as well as students to improve the situation.</p> <p>The aim of the research was to highlight the weak areas of the students while writing English as well as to determine the attitude of the students and the teachers towards written errors. Error free written English is the ideal in the mind of the researcher which he wants to achieve for the students at degree level; after all the students have been studying English for the last fourteen years, a pretty lengthy period indeed. The researcher studied the trend of setting papers and analyzed the errors of the students at sentence level and also in the context. To authenticate the data, interviews of the teachers were conducted for qualitative data and analysis. In the end, on the basis of the findings conclusion is drawn and suggestions are given for the reduction, if not total eradication of errors. These suggestions</p>	2012

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		will not only help the teachers in designing remedial programme but also the students in improving their written English.	
38	Adnan Tahir	<p><b>Socialization of Beginning English Teachers in Pakistan</b></p> <p>English language teaching in Pakistan has been experiencing a period of rapid and multiple reforms in different areas including professional socialization of English teachers. This doctoral study was conducted to examine the relationship between socialization content and effective socialization process of beginning English teachers during the initial four years of their service. Socialization content was identified with four variables: task mastery of teaching skill, professional learning, relationship with senior colleagues, and organizational culture. Effective socialization has been interpreted as the criterion through which the success of the organization's socialization programs and individuals is evaluated. The survey method was used for generating the desired data. A sample was chosen carefully from the colleges located in Punjab province and Islamabad. A detailed questionnaire comprising three main sections and four sub-sections was used for data collection. A separate questionnaire was used for the Heads of English Department to supplement the research findings. The collected data, from 295 respondents, was examined through descriptive analysis and then computed for interpretation with linear and multiple regression analyses to test study hypotheses.</p> <p>The results did not approve the Null hypothesis of <i>no</i> relationship between socialization content and effective socialization of beginning English teachers. The alternative hypotheses were accepted which assumed a positive relationship between effective socialization (DV) and individual variable of socialization content (IV). Many socialization challenges were found related to beginning teachers' mastery on teaching skill, on-the-job professional development through formal training programs and job experiences, relationship with experienced colleagues for advice and support, and administrative and cultural inconsistencies.</p> <p>Finally, the study has suggested that introducing mentoring and cost-effective PD models can improve professional skills along with the enhancement in relationship among teachers through various</p>	2012

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		socialization programs. The principals/ administrators can contribute to favorable organizational culture, empowering beginning teachers in classrooms, which may have a positive effect on teachers' self-perception. There is a need to focus on workplace learning programs with a mind shift from theoretical lectures/ workshops to real life practices. It is hoped that findings of this research would help in developing strategies for the forthcoming socialization and professional challenges in the perspective of English language teaching reforms in Pakistan.	
39	Fakhira Riaz	<p><b>Punjabi Language: A Study of Language Desertion</b></p> <p>Pakistan is a land of linguistic diversity having more than sixty languages. Punjabi, along with its numerous mutually intelligible dialects, is an ancient language. It is mainly spoken in the Pakistani province of Punjab and Indian Punjab in the subcontinent. It is a member of the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European language family. The aim of this ethnographic study is to explore the status of Punjabi language in our society by looking at the language usage and linguistic practices of Punjabi native speakers residing in selected urban and rural areas. Ten families, five from urban area and five from rural area, participated in the study. The participants were selected on the basis of their educational level, marital status, monthly income, occupation, family background and the size of land owned by them.</p> <p>The theoretical framework which informs this research is the constructivist qualitative paradigm. The tools of data collection include semi structured interviews and recordings of informal conversation of the research participants. The analysis of the collected data reveals that in the urban areas, Punjabi language is not the dominant medium of communication among the research participants. The participants do not consider it important and worthwhile to maintain Punjabi language, as they do not see it as economically advantageous and profitable to them. It is just a part of their cultural heritage, but they do not use it for communicative purposes. In the rural areas, however, the research participants expressed a strong sense of association and affiliation with Punjabi language; Punjabi language is their dominant medium of communication with others; they consider Punjabi an inevitable part of their</p>	2012

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		<p>cultural heritage and identity; they support the idea of learning English and Urdu languages but not at the cost of Punjabi language.</p> <p>These findings suggest that language desertion is an urban phenomenon, as Punjabi language is not maintained by the urban research participants due to certain wider socio-political factors which have disrupted and distorted the status of Punjabi language while consolidating the role of English and Urdu in the society.</p>	
40	Muhammad Uzair	<p><b>The Role of Pakistani English Newspapers in Promoting the Pakistani Variety of English</b></p> <p>Pakistani English is heavily influenced by both Pakistani languages and indigenous cultures of Pakistan. It has developed its own grammatical and lexical features that are fairly different from those of Standard British English. Many linguists studying Pakistani variety of English language have focused on Pakistani English newspapers as an important source of data since they can provide a documented proof of the differences from the standard norms. It is relatively a new idea to identify the role of English newspapers, which can be determined only if the influence of the language of the newspapers is reflected in the writing of its readership. For this purpose, the present ex post facto, causal comparative research was conducted to find the impact of language of the newspapers on its readership.</p> <p>The research consists of two phases: in the first phase a Survey conducted and in the second phase a Written Test was dispensed. The survey was conducted by the researcher through a simple questionnaire and those males and females who were used to reading any one of these newspapers and having no other reading habit were selected as sample of the research.</p> <p>In the second phase, an open book written test was given to the selected sample to find deviations in their language. It was found that the deviations from the native norms which have been regular feature of English newspapers published in Pakistan are reflected in the language of the readers of theses newspapers. Thus, the result justifies the role of English newspapers in promotion of the deviations which have been identified as a sign of a new variety of English.</p>	2012

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41	<b>Fatima Soheila Saljughian</b>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of the Syntactic &amp; Morphological Errors of Iranian EFL Learners with Reference to Persian as Their First Language</b></p> <p>Since the term Error analysis was given unprecedented significance in the late sixties, as a reaction to CA, a number of studies in the field of second language learning have addressed this unusual phenomenon because of the wide ranging implications that this area of research has for explaining the nature of human language faculty and the process of language acquisition in general. Although over the years, each particular aspect of EA has been examined by different scholars, a lot more is needed to extract different kinds of errors and to analyze them scientifically. This research study was an attempt to examine the notion of error as a deciding area in the field of second language acquisition and the major causes for making errors across learners and analyzing their major syntactic problems categorizing the errors and estimating the frequency of each group of errors according to previous scientific measures.</p> <p>This study was particularly aimed at identifying the sources of syntactical errors of Iranian English learners and illustrating the role of mother tongue interference as the basic source of errors in this study. The performance data was gathered from a subject pool consisting of 250 learners from a more or less the same background learning English as their foreign language who attended TOLIMO, which is a test for Ph.D. applicants in Iran. In this study, different pattern of syntactic morphological errors, their frequency of occurrence and the overall shapes of error production curves were analyzed across a particular group of participants who attended TOLIMO Test to reflect the sources of their errors. Since the field of EA has a greater capacity for revealing the learners' system of errors, it is crucial to uncover this system in order to discover and explain the problems of ESL/EFL learners.</p> <p>A detailed study of the factors leading to errors would be a fruitful avenue to pursue for insights into the nature of learners' linguistic system providing us with clues to a deeper understanding of the acquisition process. So far, the aim has been to show how interference of mother tongue and intralingual effects are responsible for commitment of some syntactic errors in the writings of Iranian EFL learners.</p>	2012
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		A lot more longitudinal studies will be needed to examine not only syntactic but orthographic, phonological, morphological and lexical errors of EFL/ESL learners.	
42	Sibghatullah Khan	<p><b>Between Homes and Hosts: Life Narratives of South and Southeast Asian Diasporic Academic Women in America</b></p> <p>This dissertation is a transcultural feminist and postcolonial study of the life narratives (auto/biographies) of late Twentieth Century South and Southeast Asian diasporic academic women in America. It is delimited to Sara Suleri's <i>Meatless Days</i> (1989) and <i>Boys Will Be Boys</i> (2003), Meena Alexander's <i>Fault Lines</i> (2003), Shirley Lim's <i>Among the White Moon Faces</i> (1997), and Bharati Mukherjee's <i>Days and Nights in Calcutta</i> (1977). Located on a larger scale in Asian American literary tradition and focused on life narratives written by diasporic women, this investigation is in the area of Autobiography Studies.</p> <p>The main argument of this study is that, through their construction of relational, hybrid, multiple, and shifting subjectivities/identities in their life narratives, diasporic academic women not only challenge the male autobiography writing conventions but also question and subvert the universalist assumptions of the White Euro-American/Western feminism. This dissertation also argues that, operating from their hybrid viewing positions as academics and making a creative use of their agency as intellectuals, the Asian-American diasporic women in America use their life narratives to disrupt postcolonial polarities and make the imaginary liminal space between home and host cultures a productive site for diasporic articulations. Moreover, this dissertation investigates how they put up with the demands of their intellectual lives and motherhood, and brave the odds stacked against them in their patriarchal native societies and race-/gender-conscious American society and academy. Since they leave their homes, this study particularly investigates how their concept of home changes across time and space.</p> <p>Their experience of straddling two different cultures simultaneously develops in them a sense of be/longing or un/belonging, cultural nostalgia as well as a tendency to assimilate, the degrees of which</p>	2012

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		<p>vary from person to person. Due to their marriages with white North Americans, their distinguished positions as academics in American universities, and multiple migrations, their concept of home changes from ordinary to imaginary, static to portable, and from singular to plural, constructed through writing. It is through disrupting male autobiography writing practice, questioning the First World feminism, energizing the “intervening space” between cultures, and overturning the traditional postcolonial binaries that South and Southeast Asian diasporic academic women in America problematize and nuance contemporary production of feminist and postcolonial/diasporic knowledge.</p>	
43	Irum Zulfiqar	<p><b>The Effects of the Interaction between Monomodal and Multimodal Texts on Language Performance in Pakistani ESL Context: A Longitudinal Case Study</b></p> <p>The study is about the language performance of undergraduate learners including the possibilities and challenges faced by them in the learning and development of linguistic competence, mainly communicative competence. The research examines the use of visual texts as supplementary teaching materials and their influence on the barriers caused by the learners' Affective and Cognitive domains. For these pupils, after learning the target language for 6-12 year, insufficient communicative competence remains to be one of the major reasons for their low performance in academic and non-academic settings.</p> <p>It is a longitudinal Case study that challenges the hegemony of the application of the monomodal teaching materials. The study focused on 41 learners for duration of a semester during their Bachelor of Electrical Engineering at Air University, Islamabad. However, the research is conducted in two phases; the cross-sectional study in phase-I serves to provide the background knowledge of the problem being address in the second phase of Longitudinal Case study.</p> <p>The data collected during both phases of the study covered varieties of texts and were analyzed through qualitative and quantitative methods, thus resulting in thick description demonstrating both the process and the product of language learning. The results of both case studies reflect learners'</p>	2013

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		acquisition of the second language being heavily influenced by the factors investigated and suggest a significant role for visual texts in the curriculum to minimize them.	
44	<b>Muhammad Saeed Akhter</b>	<p><b>Syllabus Designing for Teaching of English at Intermediate Level in Pakistani Colleges</b></p> <p>The present study aimed at identifying weak areas of the syllabus of English for Intermediate level that hamper the teaching and learning process, and to suggest changes to align it with teaching and learning requirements and needs of the students in an age of science, technology and commerce. Giving rationale of the study, the researcher discussed the need of evaluating the syllabus. He established the necessity of the research work in perspective of the phenomenon of change, mass failure of students, lack of skills and intellectual and creative incapacity of the students. He set the research questions and objectives of the study.</p> <p>The researcher discussed various aspects of syllabus design and evaluation of syllabus in literature review. They include: basic concept of syllabus; needs analysis; impact of situational factors; aims and objectives; concept of proficiency; learning styles; various approaches to syllabus design; methodology; role and design of instructional materials; selection and grading; and tools of evaluation of syllabus. The researcher adopted quantitative and qualitative techniques. The population comprised Intermediate students, Graduation students, teachers of English, parents and members of the Curriculum Committee. The choice was made by convenient sampling technique.</p> <p>The size of the population was 1000 Intermediate students, 500 Graduation students, 600 teachers and 1000 parents. The questionnaires were sent to every segment of population in numbers exceeding the actual population size of each segment. The questionnaires returned from Intermediate students, Graduation students, teachers and parents were 1040, 460, 340 and 480 respectively. The research tools used were questionnaires, group discussion, and evaluation tools selected from certain linguists. The data analysis manifested that almost all the respondents from all categories of population criticised the present syllabus in perspective of its aims and objectives, needs, contents, methodology, and styles</p>	2013

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		<p>of learning. The application of evaluation tools also demonstrated gross level flaws in the syllabus contents and textbooks.</p> <p>The researcher gave his finding derived from the data analysis and the evaluation. They included these observations: the evaluation of the syllabus had not been carried out since 1972; needs analysis was never conducted. Listening and speaking skills were never included in the syllabus. The syllabus was failing in producing proficiency of language in the students. On the basis of the analysis and the finding, the researcher gave recommendations for an effective syllabus. They included: periodical evaluation of the syllabus and needs analysis process; shifting of contents from literature based to skills based; making the syllabus dominantly communicative and task based; and inclusion of certain contents in the syllabus. He also suggested syllabus contents for Intermediate level of education. The researcher concluded the research with a note of optimism and best wishes for the future of ELT in Pakistan.</p>	
45	Hazrat Umar	<p><b>Pedagogical Practices of English Language Teachers at the Higher Secondary Level in Pakistan: An Evaluative Study</b></p> <p>The present study examined the effectiveness of current English language teaching practices at the Higher Secondary level. The basic proposition of the study was that the current teaching practices at the intermediate level are ineffective and are in the need of improvement and reconsideration. The researcher conducted this evaluation through descriptive research methods and used questionnaires for students and teachers, and classroom observation sheet to collect data. The cohort of the study comprised 400 students and 100 teachers. Classroom observations of 29 English language teachers' teaching practices at the institutes in the capital territory of Islamabad were conducted. The collected data were analyzed through Chi-square goodness of fit test, z-tests for proportions, and chi-square test of association using SPSS, Excel, and MSTAT software.</p> <p>The research instruments addressed the correspondence between the objectives and teaching practices, motivational aspects of the teaching practices, teachers' ability to present the material, teachers and students' awareness of the objectives, teachers' evaluation practices of students, and</p>	2013

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		<p>teachers' reflection on their own teaching practices. This study also examined the association between gender and the current teaching practices at the intermediate level.</p> <p>It was found that the current teaching practices do not adequately align with the course objectives, but that they are motivating to some extent. Teachers are generally skillful at presenting the material but they do not tell students the objectives which results in the students remaining unaware of the objectives of the course. Furthermore, the findings with regard to teacher's assessment of the students are significantly unfavourable. Also they do not reflect significantly on their own teaching practices. No significant differences between male and female teachers' teaching practices are found.</p> <p>Based on the findings, recommendations have been made with hope for improvement in ELT practices and further areas for research have been suggested.</p>	
46	Ansa Hameed	<p><b>A Gender-Based Study of English Textbooks Produced by Punjab Textbook Board and Oxford University Press for Elementary Level</b></p> <p>Gender as a social and cultural phenomenon, rather than a biological one, is instituted in children in early stages and textbooks play an imperative role in shaping up such gender related views and attitudes. Following these lines, the focus area of this research is gender depiction in the English textbooks produced by two different publishing companies (namely, Punjab Textbook Board and Oxford University Press) for elementary level in Pakistan. It aims to make a comprehensive comparison between the gender images as displayed in the two sets of textbooks as well as the variety of gender ideas their respective readers have. To meet the objectives, the study is divided in to two phases: Firstly, the textbooks by both publishing companies are analyzed and in the second phase their respective reader's conceptions regarding gender are gathered and analyzed.</p> <p>The study reveals the presence of biased attitude towards gender in both sets of textbooks but at the same time, it is also discovered that Oxford Modern English has improved gender images , in ratio as well as in presentation, than the textbooks by Punjab textbook board. It is also found that students have partially fixed ideas about the attributes, occupations and activities as suitable for the members of both</p>	2013

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		<p>genders. Finally, the study reveals that gender images of the readers of Oxford Modern English are slightly improved than the readers of the other publishing company. This is an important finding as it suggests that textbooks can play a crucial role in shaping up gender ideas of the children and thus can be used as an effective tool to encourage positive gender roles among children.</p> <p>The study recommends a gender-based test of the textbooks prior to publication, guidelines for the writers while creating text for children and some tips for the teachers to handle gender partial text.</p>	
47	Ghazala Kausar	<p><b>Role of Students and teachers Beliefs in English Language Learning at Federal Colleges of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Beliefs play a vital role in shaping actions. They not only drive the actions but also help in identifying strategies to practice beliefs. English Language Learning beliefs and strategy use is a relatively unexplored area in Pakistani context. The aim of this study is to investigate Pakistani college students' and teachers' beliefs about English language learning, to explore English language learning strategies used by the students and preferred by the teachers and to find out relationship between beliefs and strategy use.</p> <p>419 college students and 40 teachers participated in the study. A wide range of data collection tools were used, including four Likert-scale questionnaires, comprising different versions for teachers and students respectively, The Individual Background Questionnaire (IBQ), the Beliefs About Language Learning Inventory (BALLI), the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) and Teachers Preferred Strategy Questionnaire (TPSQ). Apart from these questionnaires, other information gathering tools including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Open-ended Questions, Interviews and Classroom Observations were also used for collecting qualitative data with a view to imparting more reliability and objectivity to the data used for the study. In this regard, five focus group discussion sessions and 12 classroom observations were conducted. Data were analyzed using SPSS 20 for quantitative data, while the software Nvivo 9 was used for qualitative data analysis.</p>	2013

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		<p>The results largely suggest convergence in teachers' and students' beliefs, yet they differ from each other in many respects. The data revealed that metacognitive strategies are most frequently used by Pakistani students, while social strategies are amongst those least preferred. Gender as well as exposure to English is among significant factors in determining the use of these strategies. The study also showed that teachers preferred certain strategies over the others. Most importantly, the study testified that there existed a significant association between beliefs and strategy use. The study has important implications for language teaching, teacher training, syllabus reformation and the examination system.</p> <p>The study recommends that curriculum, teacher training programs and examination system prevalent in colleges of Pakistan be revised keeping in view teachers' and students' beliefs towards learning of English in order to improve English language teaching/learning situation in the country.</p>	
48	<b>Muhammad Akbar Khan</b>	<p><b>Rationalization and Fallacies in Benazir Bhutto's and Pervez Musharraf's Political Autobiographies</b></p> <p>Political discourse rests heavily on persuasive aspects of language. Political writers use a well-stocked battery of persuasive devices to rationalize their actions or to sway people into a supportive world. Readers and listeners are not normally very analytical or rational in their approaches and responses. Empty rhetoric, falsehood wrapped in piety, plausible deceit, thunderous assertions, misdirected arguments, false conclusions – as long as they succeed in moving people – they will be employed. This may be described as the “dishonest” use of language. However, if the pursuit of power is considered to be legitimate, then all means employed in the realization of that pursuit are legitimized. The present study is not judgmental about these matters. It merely seeks to identify some of the linguistic devices used in the process i.e. the rationalization of the political role besides pointing out some errors in arguments.</p> <p>Pakistani political scenario is permeated with a dichotomy of power between civilian rulers and military dictators. Each claims his/her positive efforts in the welfare and progress of the country, whereas the consequences tell a different story. The social, geographical, political and economic</p>	2013

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		<p>conditions have deteriorated through the sixty-five years' history of Pakistan. Politicians hold military Generals responsible for these and the latter have the same opinion about politicians. Language is an obvious tool for them to rationalize their roles while in or out of office. Ms Benazir Bhutto's and General Pervez Musharraf's political autobiographies entitled "Daughter of the East" and "In the Line of Fire", respectively, have been selected for this analysis.</p> <p>The analysis has been done under the paradigm of critical discourse analysis to unearth hidden motives and ideologies underneath discourses. The selected models – for the purpose of looking into the linguistic techniques employed by the authors for the rationalization of their rule and logical errors committed in the process – proved useful in validating the purpose for which these are formed. Applying these tools, the researcher was able to uncover a number of rationalizations and fallacies in the autobiographies noted above. The genre of autobiography has also been found useful to examine personal motives of the authors.</p>	
49	Mirza Naveed Baig	<p><b>Cultural Implications on TESL at Graduation Level in Islamabad</b></p> <p>Cummins (2000) is of the view that reduced performance, poor achievement and imperfect acquisition of a language may be results of socio-cultural variables, group differences and negative feelings. Keeping this in mind the researcher tried to find out the current situation of teaching and learning cultural background of the text in English language classrooms at graduation level in Pakistan. It is an effort to unearth the possibilities of teaching and learning cultural background of the text inside the classrooms, for teaching English as a second language at university level in Pakistan.</p> <p>Research questions are, how important is it for a language learner to learn cultural background of the text for learning English as a second language? Can proficiency level of second language learners are increased by teaching them cultural background of the text inside the classroom? Can motivation be enhanced in the language learners by introducing cultural background of the text inside the classrooms, especially for teaching English as a second language? The population of this study comprised of all the</p>	2013

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		<p>undergraduate students learning English as a second language and all the teachers of English, teaching English as a second language to the undergraduate students in Islamabad.</p> <p>Sample for the current study comprised of 400 students and 100 teachers at graduation level. Research instruments developed and utilized are Questionnaire for the Teachers, Questionnaire for the Students and Short achievement test for the students. Data helped a lot in establishing a sound and far-reaching conclusion. There had not been any dependable and logical national language policy. The study methods utilized by English language teachers are not up to date and do not care to address the need of introducing cultural background of the text inside English language classrooms. In terms of teaching material no such material is available which can focus on the cultural background of the text inside English language classrooms. A great number of English language learners in Pakistan have not been able to achieve the competency level which they were required to achieve and a vital reason is the absence of role of culture in English language learning. Maximum number of students, who were introduced with cultural background of the text, not only responded better than their class mates but at the same time scored higher in the achievement test as well.</p>	
50	Aalia Sohail Khan	<p><b>A Hermeneutic Study of Metaphor and Meaning Making in Bulleh Shah's Poetry</b></p> <p>This interdisciplinary, qualitative study addresses key issues of relationship between language, meaning and life. It makes an entry, through Bulleh Shah's Punjabi poetry as a case, into the conceptual world of Sufi poetry as an authentic domain of knowledge, and argues that mystics' language articulates profound, high truths. This research focuses on metaphor as a discursive strategy that embodies abstract concepts in concrete images to perform ontological, epistemological and cognitive functions. Ricoeur's (2004) poetic hermeneutics of recovery underpins the theoretical approaches and ways of interpretation of the mystical discourse of Bulleh Shah. A detailed hermeneutic analysis and interpretation of <i>Alif</i>, one of the dominant metaphors for God in Sufi literature, is followed by the focus converging on three universal metaphors in mystical literature - Love, Journey and Transformation, expressed under culture-specific images in Bulleh Shah's poetry.</p>	2013

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		<p>This study explores new vistas of research, looks at the interconnections between the sacred and the secular, the local and the universal, broadens the parameters of English Studies, and introduces a new paradigm shift that revises the relationship of English language and literature with local cultural and literary traditions in the perspective of sacred literature, and opens up the indigenous discourse in local context. It questions the assumed centrality of English literature in the English discipline, challenges the fixity of its canons and conventions, and replenishes the complete dearth of serious academic work on local literature by admitting Punjabi Sufi poetry as appropriate subject for study in English Studies. My application of Western theories of language and metaphor to Punjabi Sufi poetry and its hermeneutic interpretation in English language incorporates it in English Studies.</p> <p>This study also adds to Translation Studies by looking at the issue of untranslatability of metaphor in mythic language and letter mysticism, and offers possibilities to future researchers to reread and rethink about the interconnections between English literature and local literatures, and include more voices from the peripheries in the construct of English Studies.</p>	
51	<b>Mahwish Mumtaz Niazi</b>	<p><b>English for Medical Purposes: A Case of English for Specific Purposes</b></p> <p>The present study aimed at investigating the academic and professional English language communicative needs of medical learners in Pakistan. The study explored the frequency of usage of English, its importance in various activities related to medical field, the existing level of English proficiency of medical learners also identified opinions about learning English at medical colleges in Pakistan. In order to investigate academic and professional English language needs of medical learners, empirical research was conducted by means of survey questionnaires. I employed techniques of purposive sampling and stratified random sampling.</p> <p>Four questionnaires were constructed for four groups of medical discourse community; students of medicine, teachers of medicine, medical trainees, and medical administrators. Data were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Closed-ended items were analyzed quantitatively by using SPSS</p>	2013

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		<p>(Statistical Package for Social Sciences) and open-ended items were analyzed qualitatively by reviewing responses, grouping related responses and identifying common themes.</p> <p>The findings revealed that English was extensively used both in medical studies and profession. English was considered highly important to carry out various activities in medical field. The findings presented that medical learners' existing level of English proficiency is not adequate to meet their linguistic needs and thus English is highly required. The findings revealed that the amount of English taught before joining medical college is not adequate to meet academic and professional medical needs of the medical learners therefore a course of English is required to address the problem. Based on the findings, needs oriented course of English has been recommended for its implementation in medical colleges of Pakistan.</p> <p>The findings provided directions for designing course contents that need to be integrated with enriched knowledge of all four skills of English language with a close emphasis on productive skills (speaking and writing) as compared to receptive skills (reading and listening). The study indicated the needs of specific methodology and trainings of English language teachers for teaching English in medical colleges. The overall findings of the study revealed dire need of course of English that should be urgently implemented in the medical colleges of Pakistan.</p>	
52	Amna Saeed	<p><b>The Multi-accentual Language of Children as Border Crossers in Contemporary Literature</b></p> <p>This qualitative study focuses on the effects of adult discursive practices on language, consciousness, identity formation and development of worldview of children as presented in contemporary literature. To gain the objectives of the study, three literary texts, <i>The Kite Runner</i> by Khaled Hosseini, <i>The Road to Nab End</i> by William Woodruff and <i>Say You're One of Them</i> by Uwem Akpan, have been analyzed and interpreted using van Dijk's socio-cognitive methodological framework of micro and macro analysis in the context of language and linguistics.</p> <p>The analysis and interpretation of the texts, at the local and global level of discourse, is based on the Social Constructionist perspective with an emphasis on the children's understanding of self/other, and</p>	2013

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		<p>the world and reality around them in the prevalent socio-political context, with respect to the dialogic process of meaning making between children and adults. Based on the analysis of language and discourse in the selected text, critical insights are drawn as conclusion, and these refer to adult discourse, which is marked by cultural, religious and political factors as its markers, poses cognitive borders for child's understanding of his/her identity and social position in society.</p> <p>Moreover, adult rationale for war, violence, extremism and genocide not only confuse children's concept of reality but has severe psychological, physical and cognitive consequences for their normal course of development. In conclusion, the adult responsibility towards children not only pertains to their physical care and protection but also to their psychological and cognitive growth and development into healthy and developed minds, which can lead the world towards a constructive future.</p>	
53	<b>Muhammad Usman Ghani</b>	<p><b>Maintaining Multiple Identities: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of South Asian Immigrant Fiction</b></p> <p>South Asian immigrants on being in a foreign land, including Britain and the USA, have to make many adjustments in their lifestyles to live a less frictional and more resourceful life. Yet they cannot completely delink themselves from their original culture in which they or their parents are brought up. This results in their developing complex and multiple identities which draw force partially from their origin as well as their host culture. Fiction writings, particularly by Diaspora writers, bring out these conflicts/issues more clearly than any other means as authors masquerade behind the veils of their respective protagonists whom they give their languages, origins, ethnicities, biographical similarities, particularly identity dilemmas and crises.</p> <p>This study aims to investigate how immigrants of various South Asian origins and generations develop, maintain and/or negotiate the multiple aspects of their identities when they live in an entirely different host culture. With this aim in mind, the lives of characters in selected works of South Asian Immigrant Fiction have been analyzed using Bakhtin's framework of Novelistic Discourse for detecting the identity issues confronted by the immigrants as it particularly focuses on the dialogical relationship between the author and his/her characters, their languages and worldviews in the novelistic discourse. The</p>	2013

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		<p>works chosen centre around the issues of maintenance and negotiation of identities of various characters in the South Asian Immigrant Fiction in English. The ideology and identity of the authors is traced through their language use and portrayal of characters. Bakhtin's framework is aided by Sociolinguistic tools as well as Literary Close Reading, Discourse Analysis and Social Anthropology.</p> <p>The study reveals that the necessity of developing multiple, contradictory and compromised identities are not without their windfalls and pitfalls though; it is helpful in immigrants' assimilation and naturalization in the host culture, yet at the cost of losing a great part of their original culture, language and heritage. Grown up in their native countries, the first generation parents are able to maintain multiple identities pretty successfully by posing a 'fake' identity. In contrast, the subsequent generations (in their developmental stages) have to face many peculiar dilemmas which often result in distancing/breaking off from their parents. The biggest challenge that poses the latter is striking a balance between individualism and family unity, personal freedom and family life, adjustment in the mainstream and expectations of home and, liberty and social conservatism.</p>	
54	<b>Mudassar Mahmood Ahmed</b>	<p><b>Language Comprehensibility Through Digital Hypertext: An Experimental Study of Cognitive Understanding</b></p> <p>This qualitative and interdisciplinary study experiments with the emerging digital hypertexts, composed in multimodal/ multisequential representational forms in order to understand the intricacies of cognitive processing of content language. This research attempts to find out how this phenomenon is connected to language, how digital text better facilitates meaning making and understanding, and also facilitates the use of language for communicating that meaning and understanding. Hence, also to evaluate how it brings comprehension competence through language in the reading of digital hypertexts. Since understanding the digital language of hypertexts is a new phenomenon in the Pakistani educational context, therefore the present study attempts to explore the relevant, intricate cognitive patterns as the non-native readers navigate through the interactive hyperlinked language for meaning making. Thus, the focus is on understanding the process rather than the product. For this purpose, qualitative approach and methods were applied in three phases.</p>	2014

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		<p>Participants from the postgraduate classes of English department were engaged and data responses were collected.</p> <p>The study reveals that the participants exhibited many (meta) cognitive categories and informs that interaction with digital language representation enhances the meaning making experience of the non-native readers. The participants employed new reading strategies unlike the ones used for comprehending traditional sequential printed text. The study reveals that the medium has a great impact on the understanding process of the language readers, and that a different representational medium might facilitate or discourage the meaningful interaction with language.</p> <p>It is concluded that the participants favor the use of multimodal digital hypertext for its positive impact on understanding and use of communicative language. Thus, the study highlights new openings for meaning making using digital language of multisequential/multimodal hypertext composed in a new environment.</p>	
55	<b>Muhammad Athar Khurshid</b>	<p><b>Cognitive Problems of Urdu-Medium College Students in Learning English Syntax</b></p> <p>The present study describes the learners' confusions caused by Grammar Translation Method. The researcher has tried to explain the reasons for the grammatical errors which the learners commit. Though the list of reasons is not intended to be exhaustive, yet its contents can be used inductively to understand learner's confusion. The study was conducted in two steps: First, the Pilot Study was conducted on 5 male undergraduates. A test was designed which consisted of 6 questions: Translation questions in both directions, fill in the blank questions to test the learner's competence of Auxiliaries and Main Verb forms. They were motivated to tell the reasons for their answers.</p> <p>In the light of contrastive analysis, and learners' answers, the reasons for the Errors were collected and organized into 10 main groups, and around 50 sub-groups. This classification of Errors provided us with the basic understanding of the reasons behind them. In the light of the results of the Pilot study, the Test was modified and reduced to one Main and one supporting part, questions 7 and 8. The main part consisted of 48 sentences, 4 for every tense: 1 Affirmative, 1 Negative, 1 Polarity question, 1 Wh</p>	2014

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		<p>question. 25 male students of BA class were selected for the test and interview. Of 728 Errors 342 were Tense-related. 131 Errors could not be classified because of lack of evidence. 339 answers were correct, and 184 were not attempted. The main reasons discovered were faulty Inter-lingual Correlations, and faulty combinations (termed in this work as Mental Associations).</p> <p>The present study reviews the concept of Overgeneralization describes it. It explains the reasons for such frequent errors as *'did not going', *'are go' and so on. Sometimes, the combination 'did not' sticks too fast to the learner's mind, and he extends it to the negative sentences of every tense. So is the case with * 'are come'. Similar confusions arise in Polarity Interrogatives where learners associate the process of question making with a particular Auxiliary and extend it to all the tenses. In this way, various reasons of learners' confusion were collected and classified. The study also suggests remedies of the problems.</p>	
56	Ismat Jabeen	<p><b>English Language Teaching: Implementing Collaborative Language Learning Approach in Federal Colleges of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Most of the college students in Pakistan, irrespective of their gender cannot communicate effectively and confidently in English. Despite the fact that they are taught English as a second language from an early stage of their educational life, they never develop communicative command on English. This incompetency of learners is largely attributed to faulty language teaching system in Pakistan. Keeping in view the effectiveness of sociocultural language learning framework, this research set out to implement collaborative language learning environment in our colleges.</p> <p>The main objective was to analyze whether collaborative language learning will help the learners to improve their listening and speaking skills or not. It also aimed to find out that how successfully collaborative language learning can be implemented within our context as well as to highlight the hurdles which may impede its implementation. To achieve the said purpose, this experimental research was divided into three phases mainly: pre-test, experimental study and post-test. The pre-test assessed the learners' existing competency level at the beginning of the study. Subsequently, the experimental</p>	2014

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		<p>study was applied following the sociocultural paradigm to assist the learners towards gaining communicative competency by working collaboratively. The post-test, held at the end of the experimental study period, helped to critically evaluate if the collaborative language learning approach had actually supported the learners to enhance their conversational or communicative efficiency in English. As revealed by the findings of the study, the experimental groups performed comparatively better than the controlled groups during the post-test. The participants of experimental study demonstrated better understanding of the ideas, messages and information offered in English, as far as listening skill was concerned. The study also discovered that the experimental performed better in speaking skill tasks registering significant enhancement in their oral proficiency.</p> <p>These findings are quite important as they ascertain the fact that collaborative language learning paradigm can effectively facilitate the learners to enhance their communicative skills a great deal, if implemented carefully and systematically within our context, without bringing about major changes within the existing infrastructure. However, the study suggests that the teachers should be trained, textbooks be revised adding speaking and listening skill focused tasks and assessment system should include communicative skills evaluation so that the teaching of English as a collaborative endeavour can be facilitated and implemented effectively.</p>	
57	Syed Shujaat Ali	<p><b>Influence of Medium Change on Pashto Narrativization with Close Reference to English Narrativization</b></p> <p>Pashto oral traditions, seen in comparison with literate works, are normally looked down upon, especially by the Pashtun literate society. The research hypothesizes that the contempt is due to misconception caused by the change of medium from oral to literate, and rises up to explore it inside Pashto literature, in a sequence. First, the researcher examined the change of medium from primary orality to literacy in general Pashto literature, with close reference to English literature and its crucial role in the switch over from primary orality to literacy, then narrowed down the study to those forms of oral and written Pashto literature that involved the narrative form, and then, for detailed analyses</p>	2014

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		<p>narrowed it down further to the study of a specific Pashto oral narrative, 'Yousuf Khan Sherbano', in its various oral and literate versions.</p> <p>The thesis examined and interpreted the art of narrativization from a perspective of oral-literacy contrast, through a sequence, namely, primary orality, literacy and secondary orality. Use of intensive textual analysis of various communication theorists, linguists and psychologists is made on the subject. The inferences and insights generated by the analyses have been organized together into a fresh argument about transition in the mode of expression and its corollaries. By applying research about contrast between orality and literacy, the thesis lets the reader appreciate the true worth of Pashto oral traditions. On one hand, it revealed that oral products are not inferior to the modern literate products, but are rather different, for being the product of a different medium. When examined, the products of mediums of primary orality and literacy come out to be different, and the impact of the medium is borne by its respective literary product to such a considerable degree that it will not be justified to pass value judgment on the products of primary orality, by applying standards of literacy.</p> <p>On the other hand, it showed the correct mutual relationship of the mediums of primary orality and literacy. Products of primary orality and literacy can share same characteristics, in varying degrees, and they exist along a continuum. Features of one medium are not exclusively its own, but can be represented by another medium to such an extent, that it will be wrong to exaggerate the difference between the mediums of primary orality and literacy so much, as to consider them opposite poles or mutually exclusive.</p>	
58	Jamil Asghar	<p><b>An Analytical Study of Domestication in V.G Kiernan's Translation of Muhammad Iqbal's Poetry into English</b></p> <p>The researcher has explored the elements of domestication in Kiernan's translation of Iqbal. The study has established the presence of highly structured and complex domestication in Kiernan's translation. Domestication is a translation strategy which seeks to obliterate the linguistic and cultural identity of the source text and re-writes it in line with the norms and canons of the target text.</p>	2014

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		<p>The researcher has also examined the nature and effects of this domestication on the translation. Through a thematic and extended discussion it has been established that there are multiple categories of domestication present in the data such as Anglicization, classificational dislocation, explicitation, omission, ennoblement, qualitative impoverishment, distortion, mistranslation, and prosodic domestication. Moreover, in order to give a wider and deeper reliability to the findings, the researcher has also carried out a comprehensive corpus analysis of the data. For this purpose he has designed an elaborate corpus of eighty five highly domesticated words/phrases. Each of these words/phrases has been subjected to an extensive analysis and the insights emerging thereby have been correlated to the issue of domestication.</p> <p>The study has also demonstrated how this domestication has considerably deprived Iqbal of his 'voice' and has affected the linguistic and cultural features of the source text. For the methodology, the researcher has employed the textual analysis which is primarily situated in the domain of qualitative research. Through this analysis, the researcher has critically interpreted and evaluated the data instead of merely describing it. All the conclusions/findings have been consistently correlated with the textual evidence from the data. All these findings and insights have enabled the researcher to problematize Kiernan's translation and relate it to a larger body of investigation in the discipline of translation studies. As regards the theoretical framework the researcher has used Lawrence Venuti's model of foreignization and domestication which contends that, rather than being a liability, it is one of the greatest assets of a translation to appear unfamiliar and foreign since that is the only way to register and negotiate the linguistic and cultural features of the source text. Besides, as per this model, the researcher has conceptualized translation in a broader perspective as a site of ideological conflict for power and supremacy which is constantly animated by multiple linguistic and literary factors/variables.</p>	
59	<b>Mirza Muhammad Zubair Baig</b>	<p><b>Rewritings: A Feminist / Postcolonial Study of Absences in Western Canonical Texts</b></p> <p>This feminist and postcolonial study of the rewritings explores the absences found in the Western texts. Jean Rhys's <i>Wide Sargasso Sea</i> (1968), J. M. Coetzee's <i>Foe</i> (1987) and Margaret Atwood's <i>The Penelopiad</i></p>	2014

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		<p>(2005) are the primary texts which have been analyzed during the study. Generally, these rewritings respond to three Western canonical texts which are Homer's <i>The Odyssey</i>, Daniel Defoe's <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> (1719) and Charlotte Bronte's <i>Jane Eyre</i> (1847). Specifically, the rewritten characters are Bertha Mason of <i>Jane Eyre</i>, an undocumented woman (Susan Barton) and Friday from <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> and, Penelope and her twelve maids from <i>The Odyssey</i>. The word "absences" has been taken synonymous with silences and erasures in the study and the feminist and postcolonial parallel themes of othering, identity and representation have been studied. The deconstructive reading of the texts has revealed that rewritings occupy the in-between space generated between the theoretical positions taken by Homi K. Bhabha and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak about the recovery of voice.</p> <p>Though the reversal of binaries has been noted at the level of narrative voice, yet the narration by women has also created new binary oppositions in the texts to the disadvantage of the women and the colonized people. During this process, some women and the colonized characters have been misrepresented and their stories have been left-out. Linda Tuhiwai Smith's taking rewriting as a process of rereighting is "partially" applicable in case of these texts as the rewritings have partially re righted the characters.</p> <p>The main factors which have limited the effectiveness of these rewritings are the anxiety of influence, authorship and misrepresentation shown by the rewriter and narrator, strong patriarchal and colonial set up and absence of justice for the women and the colonized characters. However, the prominent feature of these rewritings is that the narrators have neither compromised with the patriarchal and colonial acts of injustices nor have resigned to their imposed identities. The rewritings have been, however, successful in building up an alternative view for the despised characters. The newly developed erasures in the rewritings create possibility for new rewritings of these rewritings.</p>	
60	Aneela Gill	<p><b>A Phenomenological Study of Multilingual Memory and Lexical Access</b></p> <p>Bilingual memory has been a subject of psycholinguistic experimental studies for last 6 decades, whereas, the study of multilingual memory has so far largely been excluded. Moreover, tMhe</p>	2014

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		<p>psycholinguistic studies, though proven highly insightful, have always excessively relied on the experimental tasks used in them to the extent that subjects as language users were overshadowed. These were the two concerns that led the present study to examine two of the psycholinguistic phenomena, multilingual memory and lexical access, phenomenologically without disregarding the insight gained from psycholinguistic studies. Under the phenomenological framework, lived experiences of Punjabi-Urdu-English (P-U-E) trilinguals were explored in order to find out the processes these trilinguals employed for learning the three languages and making them work.</p> <p>Three of the phenomenological methods: semi-structured lifeworld interviews, focus group discussions and essay writing, were used for eliciting the experiences of 40 P-U-E trilingual participants, chosen from three different age groups (18-23 years, 30-40 years, and 50-60 years or above) to observe developmental changes in the learning and use of the three languages over a long period of time. Data explication was carried out using Hycner's (1985) 15-step process, especially formulated for keeping the essence of the participants' experiences of the phenomena intact.</p> <p>Major findings were: (1) the effect of the age of acquisition on the learning of new languages, L2 as well as L3, (2) Dependence on Urdu for using English and translation asymmetry at lower L3 proficiency levels, (3) Developmental aspect, (4) The need to exert conscious control for stopping interference from the other two languages in order to speak one language consistently, and (5) Proficiency as the most significant factor in lexical selection. The findings of this phenomenological study when compared with the results of psycholinguistic experimental studies, a phenomenological model emerged that attempts to capture the trilingual memory structure of a P-U-E trilingual, i.e., how the three lexicons are organized, how they interact with each other, and how lexical access is accomplished.</p>	
61	Muhammad Khalid	<p><b>An Evaluation of English Language Course at Bachelor of Arts Level</b></p> <p>An English language course is expected to possess the vital quality necessary to develop the intended language competency in the learners. The present study was designed to examine the effectiveness of B.A. compulsory English course and textbooks to meet the pedagogical requirements and target needs</p>	2014

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	<p>of the students. The study also evaluated the effectiveness of the Curriculum of English 2002 spelt out by the Higher Education Commission and its level of harmony with the course and textbooks. The researcher carried out the study under set objectives and research questions. In literature review, he discussed the objectives of English language teaching, curriculum, syllabus, teaching methodology, needs analysis, importance and role of textbooks, concept and various aspects of evaluation, and testing and assessment.</p> <p>The researcher used qualitative and quantitative techniques for data collection. The population comprised the teachers and graduate students from all degree colleges affiliated with University of the Punjab. Sample consisted of 100 teachers and 400 students. The researcher appraised the effectiveness of the contents of 04 core textbooks, which served the purpose of the course, by using two questionnaires and a composite checklist. The composite checklist suitable to the local conditions was developed by consulting 14 checklists designed by renowned evaluators. Evaluation model of Charles was used for the purpose of research design which includes objective and subjective data.</p> <p>Objective and subjective analysis was carried out using questionnaires and the composite checklist respectively. Both the analyses showed certain lacunas in the course and textbooks. The prominent among them were: the course was literature based; it is too lengthy to be covered in the stipulated time frame; it was not functional and communicative; it did not enhance the macro and micro skills; and it was demotivating for self-esteem of the learners.</p> <p>The researcher gave his findings and recommendations to attain the aim of linguistic and communicative competence of the students. The researcher concluded the research with recommendation for the future researchers, and expressions of his best wishes for English language teaching in the country.</p>	
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62	Aisha Jadoon	<p><b>Subalternity and Representation: A Feminist analysis of the issue of Divorce in the selected Novels</b></p> <p>For Spivak, the idea of subalternity as encapsulated in “Can the Subaltern Speak”? (1994) is a complex definition, encompassing the way concrete historical locations, social relations as well as political structures interconnect to consolidate subordination of a particular group or people. In terms of the representational neglect of divorce in contemporary literary studies, utilizing Spivak’s concept of subalternity has meant that women, along with many other subaltern groups have long had their experiences being denigrated and excluded in favour of the masculinised knowledge of the discipline. As a consequence, despite the prevalence of divorce as a theme in the contemporary Indian/Pakistani women's fiction, critical exploration of the issue of divorce within postcolonial literary criticism has been slightly considered.</p> <p>This study offers a feminist analysis of the divorce experience of the female protagonists in five postcolonial novels, which include: The God of Small Things, Ancient Promises, Sister of My Heart, My Feudal Lord and Typhoon. This study draws upon Stuart Hall’s idea of representation as an ideologically inscribed process for investigating the context and its relevance with the theme of divorce in the selected texts. It highlights that divorce is an experience, which is meticulously constituted in time and space, and when coupled with the gendered identity of a female protagonist render her marginal. The divorced woman is peripherized by the mechanisms of patriarchal ideology which surrounds the institution of divorce and places her to a subaltern position in comparison to her male counterpart.</p>	2015
63	Sakander Ali	<p><b>A Study of Non -Observance of Gricean Maxims in Females</b></p> <p>According to Grice, we must adhere to four maxims i.e. the maxim of quantity, quality, relevance and manner, in our speech. Adherence to these maxims makes a speaker obliged that the information passed by him/her must carry quantity in it i.e. it should be as informative as is required. In quality maxim, the contribution of a speaker should be based on truth and s/he should not say something without having complete knowledge. Lastly, the contribution should be relevant and clear as well (Grice, 1975).</p>	2015

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		<p>Observance of these maxims in cooperative principle is a rational behavior which benefits the participants in conversation (Verschueren, 1999).</p> <p>Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the present study to investigate non-observance of Gricean maxims in females' formal speech and the reasons behind it. For exploring non-observance of quantity, relevance and manner maxims in females' formal speech formal presentations of females were recorded in national / international conferences and workshops. The results have proved that there is observance of the maxims of relevance and manner however there is non-observance of the quantity maxim in females' formal speech. Thus, contrary to the common belief that women are more talkative, they spoke less in the formal speech. One can also see close association between age/qualification and observance, for instance, the observance of maxims is higher in older females' speech as compared to the younger ones. Similarly, females with higher qualification observed the maxims of relevance and manner but flouted the maxim of quantity.</p>	
64	<b>Muhammad Munawar Khan</b>	<p><b>A Critical Study of Inter- Discursive Constructions of Language in Novel Texts</b></p> <p>This qualitative research aims to explore how language use constructs identity, gender and power relations inter-discursively in the two novel texts — 'Foucault's Pendulum by Umberto Eco and 'Trespassing' by Uzma Aslam Khan.</p> <p>It also examines implications of inter-discursivity and its effects upon meaning making. Chapter 1 critically unfolds the inter-discursivity as deeply linked with interdisciplinarity and intertextuality. It also illustrates assumptions concerning discourses of the texts and research questions. Chapter 2 carefully builds a theoretical framework basing on analytical perspectives of Cultural Studies (CS) and Critical Feminism Discourse Studies (CFDS) and inter-discursive notions of Foucault, Bakhtin, Kristeva, Fairclough, Wodak, Mills, Blommaert, Jorgensen and Phillips, Cixous, Pecheux, van Dijk, Nietzsche, Hutcheon, etc. In Literature Review, specific and relevant views have been critically examined to assess the scope for further research and understanding of perspectives and positions from which the novel texts under study can be explored. Chapter 3 presents the research design that is based on analytical strategy of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), epistemological bearings of analytical perspectives of CS</p>	2015

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		<p>and CFDS and the multidirectional and interdisciplinary model, Discourse Historical Approach (DHA) of Ruth Wodak.</p> <p>The novel texts are extensively analysed and interpreted in chapters 4 and 5 respectively to explore the research questions using Wodak's DHA that mainly focuses on the contexts and the important five discursive strategies used generally in the discourses to affect specific meanings for the construction of identity, gender and power relations. Based on the intensively carried out analysis and interpretations of the two texts, insights and understandings about inter-discursivity and certain issues of language use are noted and discussed in Chapter 6. Limitations of this study are also discussed in this chapter with the view that inter-discursivity does not stop making further connections, hence the readers of this research can go further to explore and enrich the field of inter-discursivity.</p>	
65	Muhammad Asif	<p><b>Poststructuralist and Postcolonial Analysis of the Myth of Objectivity of Anglo-American Literary Tradition</b></p> <p>Anglo-American Literary Tradition is humanist, mimetic, teleological and canonical. Humanism manifests itself in its emphasis on individual as a unified entity and a rational being and culminates in valorizing the author and the reader. Mimesis signifies representation, depiction, presentation, realism, correspondence, and resemblance. Mimetic view of language suggests that language describes and represents reality objectively. Anglo-American Literary Tradition is canonical. Shakespeare is presented as the centre of Western literary canon and is considered as indispensable to the western culture as Christ is to Christianity. Teleology reflects itself in the concern among the western critics and authors for the maintenance of form of literature and its role in life.</p> <p>The objectivity of Anglo-American Literary Tradition implies that it is neutral, impersonal and universal. Poststructuralism challenges and subverts the traditional concepts of language, author, text, meaning and reading practices. It exposes the western culture to be phonocentric, phallogocentric and logocentric. Postmodernism denies all claims to objectivity, universality and teleology. It denies all truth claims and privileges hyper-reality. Postcolonial criticism exposes western art and literature to be complicit in the colonization project. The postcolonial critics show how the myths of universality and</p>	2015

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		<p>objectivity were enlisted in projecting western culture and ideology through art and literature in the once colonized world. Shakespeare was imposed on the colonized people as a source of universal values. His works were projected as embodying human nature. Shakespeare was enrolled in the colonization project for his valorizing western race and culture and condemnation of people of other cultures and religions. Presence of racist and colonial content in his work has seriously dented his reputation as champion of humanity. The critics from the postcolonial world are taking Shakespeare to task for his involvement in race politics.</p>	
66	<b>Muhammad Ilyas Chishti</b>	<p><b>Discursive Construction of Local Culture In Schimmel's Analysis of Sufi Poetry</b></p> <p>The study is an enquiry into construction of local culture within Schimmel's interpretive discourse on Sufi poetry. Discursive construction acquires significance visibly noticed in research pursuits pertaining to construction of local culture, ideological perspectives embedded within interpretation of Sufi poetry and investigation of the level of adequacy in Schimmel's reconstruction of local culture. The examination of Schimmel's works through a critical discourse perspective is a distinct dimension of investigation within Sufi discourse.</p> <p>Further, investigation of a Western scholar's profound understanding and evident inclination towards Sufi themes also acquires significance. Employment of research-based methods of enquiry for Sufi interpretive discourse, promotion of 'Discourse Competence', portrayal of various cultural aspects embedded within local cultural traditions, revival of various folk elements incorporated within Sufi interpretive discourse and formation of a positive and tolerant image of Islamic concept of Sufism through promotion of cultural values are some of the prominent aspects signifying my study. Seeking insights from CDA as the most preferred method of enquiry, Fairclough's three-dimensional model with textual, discursive and social dimensions was applied on 15 selected texts from three core books of Schimmel: <i>Pain and Grace</i>, <i>Mystical Dimensions of Islam</i> and <i>As through a Veil</i>.</p> <p>The study reveals the evident instances of discursively constructed local culture through various indicators reflected through folk traditions, traditional love element, music, superstitions, Sufi beliefs and practices etc. The traces of Schimmel's ideologies are evident through frequent 'value assumptions'</p>	2015

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		through which she relates her beliefs with various Sufi, folk and cultural themes. Prominence of authorial voice reflected through maneuvering of intertextual references, relations of elaboration, additive relations, frequency of her subjective stance and grasp over the minutest cultural details are indicative of a considerably adequate reconstruction of local culture within her analysis of Sufi poetry.	
67	Arshad Mahmood	<p><b>Relation of Phonemic Transcription to the Pronunciation of Pakistan Learners of English: a NUML Case Study</b></p> <p>Pronunciation is a very important component of language since verbal aspect of language is more important than its written aspect because of the volume of day to day verbal communication. This basic component of language becomes very important in foreign language learning /teaching because it involves a great deal of conscious learning where there is no native speech community around in most cases. In case of English, it becomes even more crucial due to vocalic richness that it possesses, the lack of correspondence between its actual sounds and its letters of the alphabet and its inherent stress-timed nature. Therefore, both teachers and learners have to be extremely careful in terms of its pronunciation.</p> <p>The present study was conducted to find out correlation between the written and verbal performance of Pakistani learners of English studying at Diploma Level in National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan. Correlation was found in monophthongs (single or pure vowels), diphthongs (double vowels or glides) and lexical stress. The members (both male and female) of the study sample (N=375) hailed from 11 different linguistic backgrounds which include all major languages spoken in the country. The data were collected with the help of two tests: one for written performance and the other for verbal performance. The data were statistically compared in order to determine correlation. The correlation was found with the help of Pearson Product Moment Formula. Though members of the study sample with different linguistic backgrounds exhibited their typical articulatory features, yet results of the study generally indicated strong (in the area of monophthongs), medium (in the area of diphthongs) and weak (in the area of lexical stress) though positive relationship between what the members of the study sample transcribed in phonemic symbols and what they pronounced. As far as</p>	2015

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		the issues of gender and L1 are concerned, the former does not appear to be a crucial factor in terms of articulation whereas the latter does.	
68	Muhammad Ayub	<p><b>Comparative Study of Psycholinguistic Devices Used by Victorian Authors</b></p> <p>A critical debate exists among the discourse analysts in context of the supremacy of spoken discourses on written discourse, and vice versa. The proponents of these two schools have denigrating arguments about each discourse. The present study endeavors to prove how written discourses follow the principles of the spoken channels and how do the literary authors demonstrate such canons in their literary productions.</p> <p>Moreover, the present study discusses that how do literary writers cope with the changing mental scenarios of the fictional characters through observing a change in language of these characters. In this research work, the researcher carries out the psycholinguistic analysis of three Victorian novels to evaluate the effects of trauma on the employed language of the characters of the selected novels. In the present study, the researcher codes the texts of three Victorian novelists: Charles Dickens, George Eliot and Thomas Hardy in different phases of their characters' fictional lives and compares how the selected writers are different and similar in depicting the effects of the psychological stimuli on language production of these characters. In the present study, the researcher analyzes the text samples of the selected characters to evaluate the effects of trauma on language of the selected characters and their depiction through phonological, lexical, morphological and orthographic devices.</p>	2015
69	Qaisar Khan	<p><b>Linguistic Market and Education: Exploring Attitudes of Madrassa Students and Teachers Towards English Language in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan)</b></p> <p>English language is a symbolic capital and an asset in linguistic market. Its contribution in the determination of professional career is considerable. At national level, it can divide or unite a nation. At global level, it has become lingua franca for most of the political, economic, social interactions and working language of international organizations. In Pakistan, it enjoys wide recognition and is a principal means of communication and business. It is also viewed as the language of opportunities. The</p>	2015

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		<p>government takes necessary measures to facilitate its learning in educational institutions yet madrassas lag behind in its implementation contrary to the needs of the professional job market.</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigate the teaching situation in madrassas; to probe English language attitudes of madrassa students and teachers; and to look into the possibilities of related reforms in the curriculum. Based on 42 qualitative in-depth interviews conducted in six purposively selected madrassas in the three districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the findings revealed positive attitudes and willingness to accept the language as part of the curriculum. It was also revealed that the language was not active part of the curriculum owing to the lack of financial resources for provision of books and trained teachers.</p> <p>The study further revealed that the government did not give proper attention to curricular reforms in madrassas. Along with discriminatory attitude of the government, the dominance of conservative anti-western religious elite and the narrow worldview of madrassa authorities alongside poverty and ignorance also contributed to the situation. As part of policy measures, the findings revealed the need for confidence building measures to bridge the gulf between the state's authorities and religious scholars; attention to the academic requirements of madrassa students; funding for meeting their immediate needs; executive measures to identify, isolate and then target the selected few religious institutions that spread sectarianism and hatred. Further, the government needed to appreciate the socio-educational role of madrassas, to treat them at par with other educational institutions and to enter into a dialogue with reputed scholars at national level for mainstreaming religious education through English language reforms that would provide a fair chance to the graduate in the job market and thus would be a good step forward in bringing madrassas into the mainstream education system.</p>	
70	<b>Syeda Juwairrya Mobein</b>	<p><b>A Study of Language Strategies in Transgressive Texts</b></p> <p>This study focuses on language as a site of resistance in transgressive texts. These texts are taken as resistants to colonialism that offer meaning-making possibilities through the exploration of language strategies, and simultaneously allow the expansion of cognitive domain for seeing things from the perspective of wholeness as opposed to segregation. This quest for wholeness invites me to study the</p>	2015

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		<p>language strategies with focus on metonyms, dead metaphors and live metaphors that provide insight into colonialist practices and pave the way for anti-colonial spaces and new truths.</p> <p>In the context of the continuing colonial phase in new and covert ways, this study brings forth the reactive and proactive modes of resistance posited by the language strategies accordingly. Unlike the metonyms and dead metaphors, the transformational, reflexive, anti-colonial and proactive resistance prompted by the live metaphors increases chances for engagement in humanness and at the same time displays the capacity for correcting the myopic vision. Contrary to the metonymic mapping, the metaphorical mapping involves the connection between two distinct mental domains which accounts for the extension in meaning-making especially in the case of live metaphors.</p> <p>This study seeks to broaden the primal difference between the live and dead metaphors and the opposite roles that they play in the context of anti-colonial resistance and possible extension of cognitive abilities. Depending upon the reciprocal relationship between linguistic and thinking patterns, this research furthers the argument that language has the power either to extend mental capabilities or mislead or destroy these that would annihilate peaceful existence in the world. The positive impact of the study relates to the transformational possibilities associated with the language strategies. The tensions within language strategies address the issues of segregation, exclusion, voice and power and the release of tensions provides hope and promise for the peaceful integration of ethnic varieties in multicultural backdrop.</p>	
71	Samina Azad	<p><b>Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis of Contemporary South Asian and Native American Novels</b></p> <p>People of South Asia and Native America have somewhat similar destinies. Both sides are invaded, displaced and exploited by the intruders and the foreign occupiers. Therefore, the study examines contemporary South Asian and Native American novels in the light of Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis while highlighting the similarities and differences that exist on both sides in the condition of female characters and representation of gender in a comparative analysis. For this purpose different forms of oppression employed to oppress female characters, discursive production of power and dominance, reworking and contesting of the assumptions embedded in the hegemonic gender ideology</p>	2016

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		<p>by female characters and representation of gender are the vital concerns taken up in the study. Since Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis combines the perspective of Critical Discourse Analysis and Feminism, it facilitates the exploration of above mentioned subject matter. Complex and subtle issues of power, gender and ideology are scrutinized by the theory. Dialogism with its emphasis on utterances, context, polyphony, heteroglossia, temporal and spatial framework is employed as a method to investigate the novels. Despite geographical distance and difference, South Asians and Native Americans have certain analogous experiences. Female characters are seen subjected to various overt and covert forms of oppression in the South Asian and Native American novels but their sufferings diverge in their magnitude and size, intensity and level, degree and extent. Written and spoken, verbal and non-verbal dimensions of language are studied in the discourse. Discursive power and dominance is materialized in interactions.</p> <p>Domination and authority is asserted by controlling interactions, commencing and concluding them on one's own initiative, not caring for the actions and reactions, words and thoughts of the other person involved. False generalizations and ideologies are means to enact power and dominance discursively. Manipulation through discourse leads to conditioning, acceptability and hegemony. The female characters breach the taboos, get involved in the processes of mental and spiritual development to rework and redefine their position. They challenge and rebel, discarding what is falsely established and associated with them. They aspire and then work to transpire their hopes, dreams and ambitions into reality. The female characters are very much visible in the novels, performing their traditional as well as nontraditional roles. Characters, both male and female, are portrayed on human level with all their offerings and failings.</p>	
72	Ayyaz Mahmood	<p><b>A Critical Study of the Phonology of a Sub- Variety of Pakistani English under the Influence of Pashto</b></p> <p>In Pakistan there are several languages which are spoken in different regions as mother tongues. There are four major regional languages i.e. Balochi, Pashto, Punjabi and Sindhi.'In addition to these, Urdu is used as a lingua franca and the national language of the country. Language change is an established</p>	2016

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		<p>phenomenon; it changes horizontally (regionally) as well as vertically (socially) and naturally the same goes for the English language too which is used as a second language in our country. Since L1 influence is a reality, each regional language of the country influences the English language in its own right when it is used by Pakistanis from different regions.</p> <p>In this way, there emerge different varieties of the English language in Pakistan which need to be identified, explored and studied in detail to highlight similarities and differences in them. It will help in getting Pakistani English recognized the world over as a distinct variety and it will project our beautiful indigenous linguistic treasure too. It will help in identifying those difficulties which the speakers of different regional languages face when they learn English.</p> <p>The present study is an effort in this connection with regard to the Pashto language. The phonology of English spoken by Pakistani Pashto speaking people of the country is the focal point of this work. To be able to do it first the participants' loud reading in English was recorded and transcribed to mark all the deviations manifested in their pronunciation. Finally those deviations were judged against the British Standard English (RP) applying Contrastive Analysis (CA). It was done so because in Pakistan we do not have one variety of English accepted and recognized by all. The possible reasons of the deviations found, have also been shown up to facilitate Pashto speaking learners of English. At the end different suggestions and recommendations have been given to address those problems which are within our capacity.</p>	
73	Ghulam Murtaza	<p><b>Discursive Reconstruction of the Native American Subject in Sherman Alexie's Works</b></p> <p>The Native American subject has been misconstrued by the Euro-American historical, media, literary and politico-judicial discourses for the White colonial capitalist agenda. Columbus, the most hated individual by the Native Americans, initiated their genocide in the name of <i>civilization and service to Christ</i>. Onwards from the <i>discovery</i> of the New World in 1492, Euro-American history, geography, politics, judiciary, literature, media and even religion all served as instruments of colonial project to construct Red Indians as a <i>cannibalistic community</i> whose extinction is unavoidable for the <i>preservation</i></p>	2016

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		<p><i>of humanity</i>. Sherman Alexie, a Coeur de Alene Native American author's works reconstruct the Native American subject from tribal perspective. His revisionism discursively brings the Native American subject into interiority.</p> <p>The subject in <i>The Summer of Black Widows</i> and <i>First Indian on the Moon</i>, conscious of domestic imperialism, is proudly rooted in the past, challenges Euro-American misrepresentation without compromise and imaginatively reactivates the old American Indian cultural patterns and practices. It dismantles the historical oblivion and brings to the surface the cultural identity from pre-Columbian context to write back to the imperialist misconception. But the subject in <i>Ten Little Indians</i>, <i>The Absolutely True Diary of a Part Time Indian</i> and <i>Flight</i> is simultaneously rooted in both the Euro-American and the Native American discursivities. In the latter case, the subject is realistically conscious of the existing milieu of the United States in which survival without acceptance of the multi-cultural and multi-racial institutionalized bioforce and governmentality is not possible. <i>Flight</i> and <i>Diary</i> offer a solution to the nihilist vision presented in <i>The Indian Killer</i>.</p> <p>The frustrated Native American subject is frequently bogged down into historical trauma, colonialism, alcoholism and racism but the subject in <i>Flight</i>, <i>Diary</i> and <i>Ten Little Indians</i> realizes the need for healing the ravages of traumatic inheritance of genocide. Forgiveness, compassion and empathy emerge as a solution to the imbroglio of agony and suffering. The optimistic subject in Alexie's latter works develops the simultaneous relationship with past and present: the former is necessary to preserve the tribal identity of the Native American culture and the latter is significant in view of the modern multicultural, multi-ethnic and technologized milieu of the United States.</p>	
74	Ayyaz Qadeer	<p><b>Discursive Practices in the Portrayal of Political Speeches in English Newspapers</b></p> <p>CDA is used in social research for the purpose of depicting the discourse surrounded by complex socio-political issues, and it aims to investigate social inequality as how inequality is expressed and signaled, and how it is constituted and legitimized through discourse. CDA analysts consider Media as an important discursive space. With reference to Pakistan, the role of media in developing public</p>	2016

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		<p>perception regarding the political parties is important. As such, the media has attained a powerful position from where it establishes certain practices and is capable of moulding public opinion in the process of political representation. The speeches of prominent leaders of leading political parties were selected to be reflected through leading newspapers of Pakistan. Three newspapers namely <i>The News</i>, <i>Dawn</i> and <i>The Express Tribune</i> were selected for representation.</p> <p>This study critically analyses news reports of the selected political speeches of prominent political leaders of Pakistan. Following an eclectic approach, the study uses the relevant features from the established CDA models for data analysis. The theoretical framework surrounds the concept of power of discourse in shaping the realities. This study has revealed some significant tendencies and patterns in the media discourse related to political speeches in the context of Pakistan. For instance, the order of the contents of speeches is normally not followed in the reporting of the speeches. A significant difference in the selection of lexical choices is identified in the representation of different political leaders. Different newspapers adopt their preferred setting of arguments in the speech representation of various leaders.</p> <p>The study concludes that exclusion is a very significant feature of the Pakistani newspapers' reporting style. Moreover, quotations are used as a strong tool in changing or creating perception in political reports. All in all, diversity in the reporting of same contents confirms that practices of newspapers generate different perceptions about various political leaders and /or parties.</p>	
75	<b>Shaista Zeb</b>	<p><b>A Critical Discourse Analysis of Hugo Chavez' Rhetoric: A Study of Dominance and Resistance</b></p> <p>The present study intends to explore some of the contemporary issues of Language and Power that are critically embedded in the dialectics of dominance and resistance and being effected through discursive practices. With these underpinnings, this study focuses on the tense and strained relationship between America and Venezuela and the consequences of such relationship in the form of resistant discourse emanating from the speeches and interviews of former Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez. Critical Discourse Analysis as a theoretical construct in Van Dijk's framework will be applied to analyze the resistant discourse of as many as five speeches and two interviews of Chavez in order to view it against</p>	2016

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		<p>the background of the hegemonic discourses of America; is neighbor to Venezuela and economically and politically more powerful.</p> <p>The thesis seeks to explore the implications of the rhetoric of resistance of the former Venezuelan president in order to determine how it forges a counter discourse to the hegemonic discourse. The study also attempts to determine how it not only tries to accuse America of injustice but also seeks to make the world rethink about the socio-political changes that have been brought through resistant rhetoric. From the perspective of CDA, such counter discourses can be of great help towards effecting a viable social change in the present consumerist age of international politics, as such this study is of a valuable contribution to the volume of research already available in this area.</p>	
76	<b>Zawar Hussain Shah Hashmi</b>	<p><b>An Exploration of Motivation and Attitude of Teachers Towards English As Medium of Instruction on Rural Pakistan</b></p> <p>History of medium of instruction in Pakistan is marked by alternations mainly between two languages i.e. Urdu and English, the former being its national while the latter official language. Lately, the government of Punjab took an ostensibly decisive step in this regard by imposing EMI (English as Medium of Instruction) for content subjects in all public sector schools of Punjab. It led to a complex situation because the teachers, expected to use EMI, are in no way different from EFL learners of any level in their proficiency.</p> <p>In view of this situation, the current study was designed to explore the motivation and attitude of the teachers of rural areas towards EMI policy of the Punjab government. A survey from six districts of Punjab (selected on the basis of Human Development Index) was conducted using triangulation as a data collection technique. Following convenience sampling 100 questionnaires were distributed among the teachers from each of the selected districts making it thus a total of 600 questionnaires overall. Interviews of 25 principals/incharges of the schools were conducted with at least three from each of the six districts.</p>	2016

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		<p>A hybridization of socio-educational model of R. C. Gardner and WTC (Willingness to Communicate) model by MacIntyre was used for theoretical grounding and for the purpose of instrumentation. Percentages and chi-square were used to find variation on the basis of gender, age and qualification. Correlation and regression analyses were used to discover the nature of relationship among the selected variables. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to confirm the path from motivation to WTC as hypothesized (but found not confirmed) by Yashima (2002).</p> <p>The path from motivation towards WTC was confirmed through SEM. Qualification was found to be the most important predictor of motivation. The teachers were discovered not to be motivated by any means at present. However, a predominantly optimistic view was found existent among the participants about the future of EMI. Training was pointed out as one of the most important requirements by the teachers. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that these teachers should be provided intensive language training to develop adequate proficiency.</p>	
77	<b>Abdul Waheed Qureshi</b>	<p><b>Oppression of Women in Patriarchal Societies: An Analytical Study of Anita Shreve's Novels</b></p> <p>The intention of this study is to show how language is used to represent women's oppression. Women are oppressed in patriarchal societies and this theme provides the theoretical framework for the study i.e. feminist theory, which is applied to the texts of two novels of contemporary American novelist Anita Shreve, namely <i>All He Ever Wanted</i> and <i>Body Surfing</i>. Text of the novels is represented with the view to see how certain linguistic features are meaningfully used to show women as an oppressed group and are denied their due rights. Analytical perspective of the study is post-structuralism, in which various meanings having ideological significance for women's oppression are reached upon.</p> <p>A detailed discussion on the theoretical significance for the study with an extensive critical review of related literature has been provided with the aim to show how certain aspects of language show power, gender, identity, representation, and ideology, leading to women's oppression. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used as methodology for the study and its significance for textual analysis is also highlighted. Norman Fairclough's Three Dimensional Model (TDM) of CDA is used as strategy for the interpretation and analysis of text. Various paragraphs and dialogues covering different research</p>	2016

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		<p>questions from both the novels are analyzed under the treatment of Fairclough's TDM. The analysis of each paragraph and dialogue is followed by critical discussion with a possible relation between language use and implied meanings, leading to women's oppression. Interpretation and analysis of text is done to show how various textual and linguistic features are critically analyzed to outline their importance for the construction of social realities i.e. the seemingly neutral language is covertly and deliberately treated to oppress women; and how these realities are normatively coded in belief system and are taken for granted.</p> <p>The critical discussion is made in line with readers' own conceptual world by referring to the commonsensical beliefs, to make them realize the ideological implications. Finally, the conclusion shows language a multi-dimensional process which socially oppresses women in various fields of life. The critical discussion reveals that such patriarchal oppression of women in narratives, is actually made real when applied to the society. The suggestions enable the reader to go ahead in the matter by basing his/her knowledge on the information gained so far.</p>	
78	Kanwal Zahra	<p><b>Representation of The Muslim In Qurratulain Hyder , E.M. Forster And Ahmad Ali : A Discourse Analysis</b></p> <p>The research investigates the nature and form of the colonial encounter in colonial and postcolonial fiction in the Subcontinent. The colonial fiction develops the stereotypes of the colonized whereas these stereotypes are challenged by the postcolonial counter-discourse. The representation of the colonized Muslim in India in the colonial discourse is a stereotype which is a jumble of fact and fiction. The identity of the colonized Muslim is established in the counter-discourse by the Muslim fiction writers in the Subcontinent. Their representation of the colonized Muslim counters the representation of the colonial discourse.</p> <p>The focus of the research is to draw a comparison between the two representations to investigate the nature of colonial encounter between the West and the Indian Muslims. Situated in the postcolonial theoretical perspective, the researcher has analyzed the novels of E. M. Forster, Ahmad Ali and Qurratulain Hyder to understand the identity of the colonized Muslims in the Subcontinent. Chapter</p>	2016

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		<p>one sets out the nature and the scope of the work, explaining the purpose of examining the representation of the colonized Muslims in the postcolonial novel, and outlining the theoretical context and the orientation of the study.</p> <p>The theoretical framework of the research and the methodology are also explained. The method of the investigation in this research has been a combination of the narrative analysis and the critical discourse analysis. Chapter two explores the postcolonial perspective of the research explaining the issues in the postcolonial theory regarding the identity of the colonized people. In this regard the various models of the postcolonial literature are discussed. Chapter three describes and interprets the text of <i>A Passage to India</i> to explore the stereotypes of the colonized Muslims in the colonial discourse. Chapter four and five describe and interpret the texts of <i>Twilight in Delhi</i> and <i>River of Fire</i> respectively, to explore the modes of writing back the colonial discourse in the postcolonial counter-discourse. Chapter six compares the representation of the colonized Muslims in the three novels and draws conclusions. The identity of the colonized Muslims appears to be discursively constructed, multilayered and polyphonic, and dialogically constructed in the power struggle in the colonial world.</p>	
79	<b>Rab Nawaz Khan</b>	<p><b>Identity and Power Issues: A Study of Voice in Discourses in Khaled Hosseini's Novels</b></p> <p>This study is a critical exploration and evaluation of identity and power issues as discursively constructed, communicated and represented through multiple voices in Khaled Hosseini's novels (Discourses): <i>The Kite Runner</i> (2003) and <i>A Thousand Splendid Suns</i> (2007). Using the concept of 'Voices in Discourses,' this enquiry aims at examining voices of the narrator and mostly major characters in discourses about the Pashtun identity, the Hazara identity issue, the Afghan national identity, the representation of the Taliban, power exercise and resistance in gender and ethnic relations, ethnic and sex/gender discrimination in the novels under study. Fairclough's dialectical-relational analytical model namely Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is applied on the selected data for the analysis of the texts assumed as discourses, as discursive practices and as social practices.</p> <p>Moreover, the selected discourses are analyzed from the perspectives of critical discourse studies and feminist critical discourse studies at the macro level. The research unfolds the role and politics of voices</p>	2016

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		<p>in discourses, and it also unveils Hosseini's ideological and political stance regarding the issues under study. Since CDA is problem-oriented and useful for viable research, therefore it is applied on the selected data to reveal the interplay between discourse and the issues under study. This critical discourse analytical study views language of the selected data as a non-neutral, ideological, political and subjective construction, communication and representation of the issues under study.</p> <p>The selected data consist of 40 passages (discourses) selected sequentially from the novels under study with focus upon the discursive construction and representation of identity and power issues. Hosseini's works unfold the socio-political and historical saga of multi-ethnic Afghanistan in a chronological way covering the Afghan history from 1973 to 2003, i.e. Karzai government. However, the study has investigated the root causes of dynamic identity and power issues in Afghanistan, and has suggested some views for the future reader about the issues under study.</p>	
80	Faisal Arif Sukhera	<p><b>Trauma of Holocaust in the Fiction of Saul Bellow</b></p> <p>This study attempts to analyze the fictional writings of Saul Bellow, the Jewish American writer in the backdrop of the trauma theory presented by Cathy Caruth. Saul Bellow wrote novels and short stories which are representative of the second generation Jewish immigrants. This study uses the Historical Biographical method of research to show how far Bellow's fiction represents the Jewish victims of the Holocaust. The focus of the research is Bellovian protagonists Herzog, Leventhal, Fonstein, Mosby and Lustgarten.</p> <p>It also discusses the extent to which these protagonists exhibit their trauma through action, speech and behavior. I have also analyzed how these characters represent their traumatized historicity, haunting flashbacks and the recurring memories of torture and brutal treatment of the Jews that continue to haunt them in contemporary America. The connection between Bellovian fictional characters and the Holocaust testimonies is also tied into the basic theme of the trauma of the Holocaust. In order to establish a link between the fictional account and the factual, a detailed study has been made to analyze the extent to which one supports the other.</p>	2016

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81	Uzma Imtiaz	<p><b>Impact of 9/11 Events on Contemporary English Novel</b></p> <p>This study is an attempt to register the post 9/11 literary response to the terrorists' attacks on WTC and Pentagon on September 11, 2001. It aims to explore the aftermath of 9/11 and investigate how successfully contemporary writers have managed to portray the impact of these events on both American and Non-American societies.</p> <p>The research design for this study is qualitative and the resources used are novels written in the aftermath of 9/11 by both Muslim and Non-Muslim American writers, including <i>The Reluctant Fundamentalist</i> by Mohsin Hamid; <i>Once in a Promised Land</i> by Laila Halaby; <i>Falling Man</i> by Don DeLillo and <i>Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close</i> by Jonathan Safran Foer.</p> <p>The events of 9/11 engendered trauma throughout the world especially in the US, therefore trauma and terrorism are core topics in most post 9/11 novels. In order to answer my research questions, I have used the theoretical apparatus of Jean Baudrillard, the French social theorist, although my main theorist is Kali Tal, a literary trauma theorist, who considers the responses to traumatic experience, including cognitive chaos and the possible division of consciousness, as an inherent characteristic of traumatic experience and memory. For this purpose I have used Fairclough's Discourse Analysis to look at the writings of American writers as representatives of fiction produced in the immediate aftermath of 9/11.</p> <p>This research focuses on the reactions and responses of American writers, taking as its premise that since Americans are the direct victims of the attacks, American writers have written more than any other nation. The focus of these writings is death, loss, trauma, mourning and violence and most of the survivors are injured and shell-shocked as a result of the death of a loved one. The focus is on how the different characters learn to deal with personal tragedy in the face of a national loss and the similarities and differences in the treatment given to the subject by Muslim and Non-Muslim writers.</p>	2016
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82	Shazia Rafique Raja	<p><b>Inferences and Interpretations: A Relativist Based Study of English Novels</b></p> <p>The course content of M.A. English literature taught at Pakistani universities is written by foreign authors is culturally loaded and the kind of set of cultural values represented in these novels is diametrically opposed to the set of cultural and moral values of Pakistani society. To mitigate the difference arising out of such variance requires the readers to entail more effort to appreciate the text on literary grounds so their interpretation and inference process might not be compromised at the cost of keeping their culture superior.</p> <p>The purpose was to identify how the difference in the practices, norms, values and customs portrayed in the selected novels is being viewed by the Pakistani students in their own relative cultural framework and whether or not it affects their process of interpretation and inference. The survey among the students of post- graduate level, studying in both the segregated and co-education system, brought forward many such parts and scenes that students found difficult to talk about and to discuss in the classroom environment and ultimately influence the process of interpretation and inference of the readers having cultural values different from the writer. Further involving the teachers as research participants, the research explored the strategies students and teachers adopt to cope with the challenges that emerge during the course of study. Using the triangulation of the research tools i.e. textual analysis, questionnaire, interviews and focus group discussions, the study discovered various aspects associated with the study of English literature at Pakistani universities.</p>	2016
83	Salma Qayyum	<p><b>A Linguistic Study of The Psychological Aspects of Aphasia</b></p> <p>This is a cross disciplinary study as it draws upon ideas from neurology, linguistics, developmental psychology and philosophy and examines the effects of emotional security on the process of language recovery after aphasia. Language recovery after aphasia is generally studied by using the standardized terminologies from the domains of first language acquisition and second language learning. This orients and controls the ways in which researchers look into this phenomenon ignoring its own uniqueness. Overemphasis on concepts such as neural plasticity and critical period has resulted in neglecting the</p>	2016

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		<p>emotional and psychological aspects of the process. The neurological and linguistic debates over aphasia support the existence of a critical period till which the human brain can retain its plasticity.</p> <p>This study challenges these ideas by discovering the positive effects of emotional stability and security on language recovery of an aphasic even when s/he had crossed the so-called critical period. The study covers one year of the linguistic recovery process of the research participant. The data collection methods included audio recordings of the research participant's speech, diary notes about her linguistic performance and discussions with her physician about the same. The insights drawn in the end strongly support the positive effects of emotional security on language recovery after aphasia.</p> <p>The study concludes with grounded theory that emerges from the data. The researcher has named it as her theory of emotionology. This theory is based on the serendipitous discovery that not only initiation of positive emotions help in language recovery but also inclusion of the negative emotion, that is, aggression in controlled and mild forms (at advanced stages of recovery) can be used for further fuelling the speech production process. It is, however, suggested that aggression has to be employed with caution and should be applied only by a trained caregiver in brief episodes (of say 10-15 seconds) when the aphasic is emotionally and physically secure. This study also stresses that for the betterment of the aphasic, the caregiver has to acquire emotional competence as a skill. The understanding in the end is purely subjective, and situated. Thus, no generalization claims follow.</p>	
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### FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sr. No.	Discipline	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016	Total
01	Islamic Studies	-	11	26	3	40
02	Pakistan Studies	-	-	-	-	-
03	Education	01	17	27	4	49
04	International Relations	-	-	-	-	-
05	Peace & Conflict Studies	-	-	-	-	-
06	Mass Communication	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>89</b>

Table 4: Number of Ph.D. Degrees awarded in various disciplines of Faculty of Social Sciences

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### Department of Islamic Studies

1	حسین فاروق	<p style="text-align: right;">اسلامی اور ہندو معاشرہ: موازنہ اور تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>In the present Research, I seek to compare the social system of Islam with that of Hinduism. The study starts with the introduction of human society. In the first two chapters religion and its role in the construction of Human Society is discussed. The social system of Islam is discussed in 3rd chapter. The 4th chapter is specified for Hinduism, its beliefs, sacred books, teachings and social system. Beliefs, rituals, customs, manners and ceremonies of Islamic and Hindu Society are analyzed and compared in the 5th chapter. The last chapter concludes the whole work with suggestions.</p> <p>The leading principles of Islam, its basic values and the essential elements constitute the hard core of Islamic Society. While Hinduism is not the essential element of Hindu Society. There is clear influence of Greek, Roman, Aryan, etc., on Hinduism.</p> <p>The researcher has also tried to analyze the influence of Islam on Hinduism and its social system. Another significant aspect of the thesis is to analyze customs, manners, and ceremonies of both the societies. In Islamic society the beliefs system, rituals and social system are so interrelated that it cannot be treated in isolation. In Hinduism, there is no harmony among the beliefs, rituals, customs, manners and ceremonies.</p> <p>The present research looks into exploring the customs and manners which basically belong to Hindu Society but are also in practice in the Muslim Society of the Subcontinent. Various factors and reasons in this regard are also analyzed.</p>	2008
2	طاہر خان	<p style="text-align: right;">شیخ احمد سرہندی اور شاہ ولی اللہ بحیثیت مجدد تقابلی جائزہ</p> <p>My Ph.D dissertation is a "Comparative Analysis of Sheikh Ahmed Sarhandi and Shah Waliullah as revivalists". Though much has been written on this topic yet the comparative analysis of both these personalities has never been done before inclusive way with special order. The objective of writing this</p>	2009

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		<p>thesis was to expose the services of the families of Sheikh Ahmed Sarhandi and Shah Waliullah for the cause of Islam.</p> <p>I have categorized my thesis into six chapters. The first chapter includes revivalism and its history. The second chapter is entitled as The Torch-Bearers of the movement of the revival of the Region. This chapter covers the life span of Sheik Ahmed Sarhandi and biography of Shah Waliullah.</p> <p>The third chapter presents the back-ground of the reformative achievements. The forth chapter covers the reformative and the revivalistic achievements. This chapter has further been distributed in three sections. This chapter vividly describes those revivalistic endeavors which made them Revivalists.</p> <p>The fifth chapter is about the spread and perfection of the revivalistic task. The first section comprises the revivalistic endeavors of the successors of Sheikh Ahmed Sarhandi whereas, the achievements of the successors of Shah Waliullah have been discussed in the second section.</p> <p>The sixth chapter presents in the comparative analysis of Sheikh Ahmed Sarhandi and Shah Waliullah as revivalists. In the beginning of the chapter, the meaning of comparative analysis, its beginning, significance and the rules and the regulations have been discussed. After that, the comparative analysis has been presented under different headings. In the last portion of the chapter, the allegations put against these personalities and their impacts have been described and it has been demonstrated who actually are revivalists and how their thought - provoking teachings can be helpful in today's age of turmoil.</p> <p>At the end of thesis, the out come of the research, suggestions, punctuation and references have been mentioned.</p>	
3	مطلوب حسین	<p>وقف: اسلام اور مروجہ قوانین کے آئینے میں (ایک تقابلی جائزہ)</p> <p>Waqf is an Arabic word, literally means detention, endowment and is "stop" that is, Stop from being treated as an ordinary property. It denotes tying up of the substance of a property in the ownership of the Wakif for some religious and pious purpose. After dedication the waqf property vests in God. Such dedication must be unconditional. Irrevocable, perpetual, uncontingent, inalienable and the right of</p>	2009

		<p>ownership of the dedicator is extinguished. Waqf property also ceases to be heritable. The person making the waqf may be of any sex, of any age and may be made inter vivos or testamentary. In case of waqf inter-vivos, the entire estate may be settled for a waqf but when a testamentary waqf is created, the dedication up to the one-third of the estate of the founder. But if the waqf is made for a mosque, the waqf created for the entire property shall be void if the heir do not consent and if they consent, then it will be wholly valid. Islam gives its flowers, a complete law of waqf in which definition, history, subject of waqf essentials of waqf and other details such as possession acceptance, perpetuity and creation of waqf, waqf of mushaa, waqf Al-nnafs, waqf Al-Auolad, waqf on heir, Muslim and non-Muslims and concept of Mutawalli are introduced. These all terms of Islamic law of waqf are to be discussed in this thesis with reference to the following State made laws of waqf.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Mussalman waqf validating Act, 1913</li><li>2. Mussalman waqf validating Act, 1930</li><li>3. West Pakistan waqf Properties ordinance, 1959</li><li>4. West Pakistan waqf Properties (Administration) Rules, 1960</li><li>5. Mussalman waqf Act, 1923</li><li>6. Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir waqf properties ordinance, 1961</li><li>7. West Pakistan waqf properties ordinance 1961</li><li>8. West Pakistan waqf properties ordinance 1971</li><li>9. Auqaf (Federal Control) Act, 1976</li><li>10. Punjab Waqf properties ordinance 1979</li><li>11. Sindh Waqf properties ordinance 1979</li></ol>	
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		<p>12. N.W.F.P Waqf properties ordinance 1979</p> <p>13. Baluchistan Waqf properties ordinance 1979</p> <p>In this thesis important terms of Islamic waqf law and Government waqf laws are to be compared.</p>	
4	محمد اختر عابد	<p>انسانی حقوق: اسلامی اور مغربی قوانین کے تناظر میں (حصہ اول) (حصہ دوم)</p> <p>This thesis has been divided into six chapters.</p> <p>The first chapter deals with the literal and technical meaning of right (haqq), the concept of basic human rights and different kinds of rights (huquq).</p> <p>The second chapter throws light on the history of human rights, its start and evolution, in pre-Islamic time, during Islamic reign and their current state of affairs in the West, at the end of the chapter some theories concerning human rights have also been elaborated.</p> <p>The third chapter gives the details of individual and collective human rights in the light of the Quran and Sunna. Besides, the historical documents of the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) have also been quoted. The chapter closes with the steps taken by the four rightly guided caliphs for the promotion of human rights.</p> <p>The fourth chapter is dedicated to women's rights both in Islam and the Western world; children's rights with their different types have also been mentioned.</p> <p>The fifth chapter is devoted to the following historic Western charters: Magna carta 1215, The Bill of Rights 1689, The Declaration of Independence of America 1776, The Bill of Rights 1791, Declaration of the Rights of man and of the citizen 1789 (France), Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.</p>	2009

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		<p>The sixth chapter focuses on the critical analysis of human rights in the Islamic and Western Laws, with a focus of the rights on women, Children, minorities and slaves; a comparative study of their charters has also been conducted.</p> <p>In the conclusion, benefits of this research, proposals and recommendations have been highlighted.</p>	
5	محمد ادريس مفتی	<p>پاکستان میں اسلامی علوم اور عربی زبان کی ترویج و اشاعت اور قومی زندگی پر اس کی تاریخی، سیاسی، مذہبی اور معاشرتی اثرات</p> <p>This dissertation is an analysis of the promotion and publication of Islamic Education and Arabic Language and its historical, political, religious and social effects in Pakistan It consists of five chapters. The first chapter gives a background of Islamic education in Pakistan by discussing one by one the introduction and popularity of Islamic education in the Sub-Continent.</p> <p>It also discusses the contribution of the Mughal Empire followed by the part played by women in popularizing and publishing the Islam education and art. This discussion goes down to the creation of Pakistan. Chapter second takes up syllabus, teaching, writings and Arabic language. Chapter three is significant in the sense that it explains in detail the dissertation title. Chapter four is a comparative analysis of religious and contemporary (modern) educational systems. This discussion reaches its conclusion with a note on the effects of educational system on national life. The last chapter is comparative study of the proposals about fields of specialization in religious and contemporary (modern) educational systems.</p> <p>This dissertation is likely be a significant contribution in bridging up the communication gap between two main streams of education in Pakistan - religious and modern. The research project would open up new avenues in further research about making religious education part and parcel of contemporary modern education.</p>	2009

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6	عظمیٰ بیگم	<p style="text-align: right;">پہلی صدی ہجری میں خواتین کی دینی خدمات</p> <p>The thesis is spread over six chapters wherein the religious services of women in the First Century Hijri have been discussed. It commences from the educational services of the women and then some light has been thrown over the religious services and then social inter-action has been narrated. Their struggle i.e. jihad against infidels and virtues of excellent behaviour are also included in the essay. Besides, their religious endeavours have also been discussed in detail in the obedience of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Lastly the result of discussions, suggestions and re-commendations have been presented.</p>	2009
7	عفت سلطانہ	<p style="text-align: right;">سلسلہ چشتیہ میں بابا فرید الدین مسعود گنج شکر کا مقام</p> <p>In the under discussion thesis an effort has been mad to establish the position of Baba Farid Ganj-E-Shakkar (RA) in the Chishti Silsilah. He by his teaching and strong character greatly inspired thousands of people who ultimately embraced Islam. Later on the same Muslim majority became one of the reasons for the creation of Pakistan.</p> <p>Fortunately, out of the five great personalities of Chishti Silsilah, Baba Farid (RA) is buried in Pakpattan. He is still a great source of inspiration for millions of the Muslims even today. Not only the Muslims but also the non-muslims greatly admire and respect him. The Sikhs consider him their Guru. The under discussion thesis is based on three parts according to its topic. The first two parts one of the prime importance as they will help to establish the position of great saint of the subcontinent. The first part includes two chapters and four sub-chapters. In this part the introduction of the Chishti Silsilah, the arrival of Chisti saints in the subcontinent, and the brief analysis on their life history. In the second part the life history of Baba Farid has been discussed in detail. An effort has been made to bring out the actual facts by analyzing the controversial aspects in the light of the authentic information. The third part is directly related to the topic of the thesis. It has seven chapter, in which it has been tried to establish the position of Baba Farid (RA) in the Chishti Silsilah. The research is based on the facts gathered from the life history of Baba Farid (RA). In the end a summary of the whole discussion and its conclusion has been given.</p>	2009

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8	حسین محمد	<p>شاہ ولی اللہ کی فقہی، معاشرتی اور تصوفانہ افکار: تحقیقی جائزہ</p> <p>This research project encompasses the entire aspects of Shah Waliullah's thoughts in the domain of Islamic Jurisprudence (FIQHA), Social and Mysticism in a very logical and analytical approach, highlighting their utility in developing of a progressive and harmonious society. The research work has been developed systematically and chronologically in five chapters.</p> <p>Chapter-I discusses the complete biography of Shah Waliullah's with his academic and linguistic career and his pioneering role in renaissances of Islam in the sub continent.</p> <p>In Chapter-II the focus is made on contemporary position and status of Politics, socio-economic and Mysticism of the era of Shah Waliullah of 18th century as a revolutionary changed of period. It was a time of adversaries and general decline of national level.</p> <p>Chapter-III elaborates with detail of the Islamic Jurisprudence (FIQHA) and prominent sources of Islam i.e. QURAN, SUNNAH, IJMA, QIAS and other authentic sources of Sharia. The legal and constitutional uses of these sources have also been highlighted for the well being of the progressive society.</p> <p>Chapter-IV is purely related with the philosophical and developmental stages of the field of social evaluation in the vision of Shah Waliullah. It has also been concluded that how to provide smooth and social justice to members of various community and nations. Moreover the complete political management system have also been diagnosed.</p> <p>In Chapter-V focus has been made on two different theories of existence i.e. VVAHDAT-UL-VVUJOOD (unity of existence of IBN-ARABI) and (WAHADAT-UL-SHUJOOD (unity of manifestation) which was put forward by Ahmad-Sirhindi. In the back drop of these two doctrines Shah Waliullah's specific theory in this regard introduced.</p> <p>In this chapter irregularities and adversaries in the society have also been discussed and the remedial measures for their satisfaction have been suggested in the field of Sufisim. Moreover, the significance and</p>	2009
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		<p>influences of inner human spiritual power has been explored and considered extremely helpful on satisfying the members of the Muslim society.</p> <p>So, the present comprehensive research reflects the past Islamic cultural heritage as well as the vision for the future. As an eminent scholar Shah Waliullah's thought study resulted in his distinguishness bridging so many gaps and help in solving much of the persisting confusion in relevant disciplines viz Islamic Fiqha, Socials and Mysticism.</p>	
9	سعید احمد بخاری	<p>قوموں کے عروج و زوال کے اسباب قرآن مجید کے تناظر میں</p> <p>This is a research-based effort, an attempt to illuminate heart with the light of Qur'anic knowledge and to enable human mind to have a clearer vision of the matter in this divine light. Worthwhile research already exists on this topic but I ventured to write with the faith that those who have quest for knowledge can get satisfactory answer for all the questions emerging in their minds. The writer explored the word "Nation" and explained the meanings of "rise and fall" after that the ummahs of all the prophets termed as nations with ages when human society got organized have been discussed.</p> <p>The nations whose rise and fall have been discussed in Holy Quran either in detail or briefly become main stay of this thesis. It begins with the rise and fall of Hazrat Idrees's (A.S) nation as his period is regarded as the beginning of organized human society. This nation started its march in the sagacious leadership of Hazrat Idrees (A.S). this nation never suffered degradation as it remained obedient to the prophet and his commandments: Besides Holy Qur'an, Hadith has also been consulted as saying of the Holy Prophet an explanatory to Holy Qur'an. In this way all the prophets down to Hazrat Ismail (A.S) have been discussed. From Hazrat Ishaq's (A.S) prophethood, leadership and kingship were vested in his posterity. Their separate accounts make the work bulky. So after Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S) all the nations have been combined under the name of Israelites to study the causes of their rise and fall. Hazrat Ishaq (A.S) has been blended as father of Israelites. All the prophets till Hazrat Isa (A.S) belong to Israelites so they have been combined for the sake of discussion. After that the most remarkable nation belongs to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H). So the causes of rise and fall of Mulsim nation have been combined.</p>	2009

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		<p>If we study carefully, the mention of rise and fall of others is only as a warning to the ummah of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) so that they may continue their upward journey. In the last chapter, comparative study of causes of rise and fall between western thinkers and those given by Holy Qur'an is given: this comparative study includes three thinkers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The book of Dr. Micheal The rise and fall of nations; how Christians interpret History.</li> <li>- Edward Gibbon's book Decline and fall of Roman Empire.</li> <li>- A Study of History by Toynbee.</li> </ul> <p>The crux of these three books is compared with the Qur'anic perspective of this topic. A lot of stuff is available on this topic.</p>	
10	محمد ارشد	<p>Allah has bestowed the honor of His viceroy ship and exalted the man upon other creations. Man is created only and only to worship Allah. The world is a place of trial in which man has been given a choice between obedience of Allah and fellowship of Satan. The line of prophet hood was created to provide guidance to all mankind. Majority of Ummahs of prophets opted for shirk and became troublesome for people in social life. They were destroyed by Allah because of their consistency in wrong believes and social evils.</p> <p>Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) has been sent as last Prophet and Quran is the last book for human kind, till the Day of Judgment. Man's success in this world, in the grave and the world hereafter is conditioned by the obedience of Allah and following the path of Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H). We can achieve Allah's willingness and benevolence by adopting a way of our lives which is enjoined by Allah. Whereas shirk and disobedience invites Allah's displeasure, wrath and curse which incur disgrace in this world and eternal loss in the next world. Shirk and disobedience of Allah were the main features of the nations which were suffered by Azab in this world. Such Punishments from Allah were always according to certain rules. Lives and cities of those nations were destroyed but on the other hand the nations who</p>	<p>دنیای عذاب کے قرآنی اصول</p> <p>2009</p>

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		<p>persist in Allah remain intact by this wrath. They achieved Allah's benevolence and comfort in the worldly life.</p> <p>The Holy Quran explains those rules and principles at length according to which Allah punished nations and also gives their detailed histories. In the thesis under consideration, these rules and principles have been extracted from Holy Quran and are applied on the nations which were destroyed by Azab. By understanding these rules and principles, the Muslims can avoid Allah's wrath and get His willingness and benevolence.</p> <p>Moreover problems of Present days can only be overcome and resolved by learning from the previous nations and correcting our own actions in the light of Quran and Sunnah which consequently will bring prosperity, comfort and peace in this world and an honorable position among other nations of the world.</p>	
11	عبدالشکور چوہدری	<p>عالم اسلام کا معاشی بحران اور اس کا حل</p> <p>Almost every 5th person in this world is follower of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW). Within a century after the Prophet, the muslims became the masters of an empire extending from the shores of the atlantic Ocean to the Confines of China, an empire greater than that of Rome at its Zenith. The muslims not only produced an empire but a culture as well. The muslims, heirs of the ancient civilization observed and assimilated the main features of the Greeco-Roman culture, and subsequently acted as a medium for transmitting to medieval Europe many of those intellectual influences which ultimately resulted in the awakening of the western world and in setting it on the road towards its modern renaissance. No people in the middle Ages contributed to human progress so much as did the muslims. Between the 9th and the 12th centuries more works, philosophical, medical, historical, religious, astronomical and geographical were produced through medium of Arabic than through another language.</p> <p>My dissertation is about economic ups and downs of this community, the muslims, in different periods of the history. The muslim world has 57 independent countries, 1.5 billion population out of 6.5 billion of the world, (23% of the world), out of 103 million km Area of the world the muslim world covers 30.51 mk (22.80%). It produces more than three quarters of the world's rubber and jute, two thirds of its oil, two</p>	2010

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		<p>thirds of all palm oil, two thirds of its spice, half of the tin and phosphate, vast number of gas reserves, large quantity of world cotton, tea, coffee, wool, uranium, manganese, cobalt and many other commodities and minerals. But unfortunately its GDP is hardly 2300 billion dollar out of world's 44384 billion dollar, The only 5% of world's GDP. In this dissertation I have discussed the economic decline of the Muslim world particularly and its political, social intellectual and educational downfall in general, and tried my best to explore the reasons.</p> <p>This Thesis consists of ten chapters first of all I endeavoured to throw light on Islamic economic system and other systems. The background of the muslim Ummas' economic system is discussed in the second chapter. In the third I have discussed in detail the zenith of the Muslims prosperity and development and its factors i.e. research, education and intellectuality, political stability, quality of good governance and strong defence etc. In chapter 4, the causes of decline are discussed in which the top most are educational backwardness, abolition of Ijtehad, absence of brotherhood, disinterest in modern research and blind imitation of the west. In the fifth chapter, economic development and great achievements of advanced countries are discussed. Basic factors (education research etc.) of their development and prosperity have also been discussed.</p> <p>In the 6th chapter the causes of economic decline and destruction of the muslim world are also discussed. The involvement of Europe, America, Jews and Hind- and their policies in the Muslim world are also discussed. The part played by UNO, world bank and IMF etc. in the destruction of the muslim world is also viewed. I have also written about the part played by the muslims in their own devastation. At the end I have suggested some possible solutions to get rid of this economic destruction. If this research is studied and taken seriously, it will enable us to know the causes of economic backwardness of the muslim world and secrets of prosperity and development of the western world. The thesis will also help us to know how to come out from the economic blind alley.</p>	
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12	شازیہ یوسف	<p>تہذیب و تمدن کے خاندانی قوانین پر اثرات کا علمی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>The family is an Institution found in all human societies. It is accepted that the normal family is a co residential which consists of a married couple and their children. In this research project, my aim is to explore the cultural and civilization impacts on the family laws with specific reference to the unjust/unfair exploitation of women for many years. The subject carries great importance for me because it provides me an opportunity to understand the great social problem and also give me a chance to suggest appropriate material to resolve this particular issue. It is an established fact that sex doesn't determine the social status of a person rather than social, political and economic values and practically shape the identity of a person.</p> <p>In this research work I have explored the family laws of Greek, Roman, Judeo, Christian and Islamic Civilization I have detected their short comings that how, where, and why these laws get influenced by the cultural and traditional norms of different civilizations. Thus leading to the formulation of such incomprehensive family laws which place the women at a valuable position country to the above mention situation.</p> <p>Islam provides us comprehensive code of family law but in Islamic Civilizations, the Islamic Laws were not properly implemented and where it is implemented the influence of culture and civilization changes its real spirit.</p> <p>Although there are some family laws fixed for all nations but in spite of it due to cultural effects on these law, these law are being ignored specially in the case of women. I have highlighted these points in detail in my thesis.</p>	2011
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13	محمد اکرم جان	جہاد اور دہشت گردی	2011
<p>Thesis is composed of seven chapters, which consists of Introduction, recommendations, contents, objectives and goals. Bibliography (original and secondary sources), result of the research and proposals are placed at the end of the Thesis.</p> <p>First Chapter is titled as introduction of Islam and it consists of five sub-chapters and endnotes. I have described the different aspects of Islam according to the Quran, Hadith and opinions of different scholars (Jurisprudents). I have also described the view point of Imam Abu Hanifa regarding 'man (Faith) and Islam in the light of Teachings of Quran and Hadith. The arena of Islam, Economic affairs of Islam, Law of inheritance, Dawaah and Management of Islamic State has also been described in this chapter. The importance of the policy of Islam for maintaining the security of life, wealth and property of the people has also been highlighted in this chapter.</p> <p>Second Chapter is titled as Definition of Jihad, legality of Jihad, Merits and its classification and it consists of three sub-chapters and endnotes. In this Chapter, I have discussed under which condition, the Jihad, Qital (Killing) is permitted according to the Shariah and the opinion of Islamic Scholars (jurisprudents) has also been highlighted.</p> <p>Third Chapter is titled as Objectives of Jihad Conditions of jihad and its arena. It consists of four sub-chapters and endnotes. The scenario of Jihad, its appeal to the people, relation between Iman and Jihad, its objectives, and the strategy of Prophet's Wars have been discussed in this Chapter.</p> <p>Fourth Chapter is titled as Suicide, Extremism and Fundamentalism - In the light of Islam. It consists of three sub-chapters and endnotes. In this chapter, I have discussed comparatively religious fanaticism, committing suicide and suicide attack in the name of war and Jihad. After discussing these aspects, I have proved that Islam is a moderate religion.</p>			

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		<p>Fifth Chapter is titled as Introduction to Terrorism and it consists of four sub-chapters and endnotes. In this Chapter, I have clarified the difference between Jihad and Terrorism, Origin of Jihad and its gradual development and comparison of Jihad and Crusade.</p> <p>Sixth Chapter is titled as Terrorism, its classification, reasons behind terrorism, its influence on Muslim World. It consists of five sub-chapters and endnotes. In this Chapter statistics of terrorist attacks, functions of different terrorist groups, relation of different intelligence groups behind the terrorist groups and their evil tendencies, have been discussed.</p> <p>Seventh Chapter is titled a Comparison of Jihad and Terrorism. It consists of four sub-chapters and endnotes. Examples of toleration during/after Holy War and the fair and kind treatment extended to the enemies have been described in detail. The highhandedness of the enemies and the cruel behaviour have also been highlighted.</p> <p>In the end recommendations have been made to the Government Organizations and Departments for implementation of the findings of the Research Study.</p>	
14	زینب امین	<p>حدود و قصاص میں عورت کی گواہی وضعی قانون اور شریعت اسلامی کی روشنی میں: تقابلی جائزہ</p> <p>Thesis contains four Chapters:</p> <p>I: The Status of Woman in various Civilizations and Religion: Greek, Romans, Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism, Pre- Islamic period. Status of Woman in the Light of Quran and Hadith and in Islamic History. Woman and Sheria Laws: Personality of Woman, Her Completion as Human being her Duties and rights Responsibilities, Equality in issue of inheritance.</p> <p>II Difference of Shariat and Enacted Laws, famous Enacted Laws of the world.</p> <p>III: Woman and her evidence: Definition of Evidence of Woman in Sharia, and Enacted Law. (Comparison with Act 1872 and 1984) Mental Capability of woman. The Evidence of woman Alone and Along with the</p>	2011

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		<p>men Analysis of the Views of the Jurist Regarding the Evidence of Woman Qualification of Evidence in the eyes of Jurist and their Argumentations. Natural Supremacy of man on Woman in Evidence.</p> <p>IV: The Status of Woman's Evidence in Huddod and Qisas in Enacted Laws. Definition of Hudood and Qisas in Sharia Law and Enacted Law. (Caparison with Hudood Laws 1979) Evidence of Woman in Hudood and Qisas Critical Analysis of Evidence of Woman in Hudood and Qisas by Commentators Jurists and Modern Researchers and Comparison with Enacted Law.</p>	
15	فرزانہ شاہد	<p>حضرت عائشہ صدیقہ کی شخصیت اور فقہی مسائل میں ان کی آراء:تحقیقی اور تحلیلی جائزہ</p> <p>The dissertation has been undertaken on Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqua's personality and her views regarding issues of fiqh (a study based on research and resolution).</p> <p>It is a compilation including the case, four chapters, research results, and Bibliography (original and secondary sources).</p> <p>Under the heading of case , an introduction to research on the subject, the need for work on the subject, the problem of the research subject, Hypothesis of the research, the objectives of the research, survey of the research topic in the light of previous studies, the ways and means of research and a synopsis have been presented.</p> <p>In Chapter I the life of Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqua R.A, her different activities, her journey to knowledge, her religious bent of mind and the prevailing conditions and achievements have been discussed.</p> <p>Chapter II presents a brief introduction of her students and provides answers to objections raised by Orientalists.</p> <p>Chapter III introduction of Fiqh, significance of Fiqh in the light of the Teaching of the Holy Quran and Sunnah. History of Fiqh and Hazrat Ayesha Siddiquas's principles of observation of Fiqh.</p>	2011

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		<p>In Chapter IV a research has been undertaken of Ummul Momineen.</p> <p>Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqua's traditions of Fiqh which Taharat, Worship, Issues of Nikah and Divorce, Morality and Politics have been discussed. In the results of the research the answers has been given to the questions raised in the case. Moreover correct duties established in the case have been identified.</p>	
16	آسیہ رشید	<p>الہامی مذاہب میں مشترکہ اقدار: قرآن کریم اور کتاب مقدس کے تناظر میں علمی جائزہ</p> <p>Man is the voice vicegerent of ALLAH on the earth. The purpose of his creation is to worship and the welfare of the creature. For this purpose ALLAH sent prophets. The teachings of divine religions are revealed by ALLAH. Norms are the asset of life for the welfare of the nation. The prophets also impart the teachings to the followers of divine that they should do for the wellbeing of humanity. They should spread the message of virtue and forbid from evil. It was the mutual teaching of all the prophets. The purpose of this debate is the followers of divine religion should spread peace by abiding by the teachings of the prophets. This work consists four chapters, findings/suggestions and list of rich bibliography. Introductions, statement of problems, hypotheses, objectives of research, review, of literature and survey of the previous work have been added in prefix.</p> <p>Chapter1: It consists the history of Jews, Christianity and Islam, religious assets and the life history of the prophets.</p> <p>Chapter2: This chapter deals with mutual beliefs, social issues and ethics.</p> <p>Chapter3: In this chapter the concept of worship, salvation, importance, purpose and kind are mentioned.</p> <p>Chapter4: It consists a debate on mutual laws of divine religion and the concept of reward and punishment.</p> <p>Each chapter enclosed with references and descriptive notes of its.</p>	2011

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17	فرحت نثار	<p>رسول اللہ اور خلفائے راشدین کے اجتہادی فیصلے: عصر حاضر کے تناظر میں تحقیقی جائزہ</p> <p>Ijtihad has played a vital role to bring compatibility between society and Islamic law, its expansion, development, and changing needs of society. This Principle has provided solution to various political, social, economical and other problems during the times of The Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and his Pious Caliphs. Significance of Ijtihad cannot be denied. Change and evolution are the basic to human life and problems and solutions all come with it. The existence of nations lies in their response to the emerging problems while stagnancy brings an end to them. Islam doesn't keep narrow view regarding human life, rather removes obstacles in its way to development. The Quran says, this day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favour upon you and have chosen for you Islama as your religion.(5:3) Ijtihad is the alternate method in case if no clear instructions and guidance are mentioned in basic sources of Shariah, Quran, and Sunnah, to find solutions to the problems. It keeps the stream of life flowing, repels stagnancy and provides other ways to maintain evolution i.e. Qiyaas, Istedlal and Istihsan etc. All these are the indirect offshoots of Ijtihad.</p> <p>The Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) himself, many times practiced Ijtihad regarding matters rising in newly established Islamic State &amp; the Ummah. Many of his decisions were ratified and corrected by revelation to him as well. This research - work has been focused on the decisions and judgments delivered by the Holy Prophet (SAW) and his Pious Caliphs on the basis of Ijtihad. Moreover, I have tried to deduce and infer the principles for an Up-dated Ijthad which is need of the hour for the Muslim Ummah in Particular. The practice of Ijtihad continued since time of Mohammad (SAW) till date. In contemporary times the shape is different but the spirit is same either by an individual or by institutions in 20th century. It proves the flexibility and compatibility of Islamic laws with ever-changing world. It is the sphere which proves Islam as a religion for every caste, creed, and nation and for all the times.</p>	2011
18	محمد ریاض خان الازہری	<p>صوبہ سرحد میں مراکز افتاء کا قیام، معاشرتی خدمات، اثرات اور اصلاحی تجاویز</p> <p>This thesis is mainly descriptive. It highlights the services and contributions rendered by the Muftis of NWFP (presently Khyber Pk) in the field of Islamic Jurisprudence. Their gigantic work which they have</p>	2011

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		<p>contributed in Jurisprudence striving for the excellent solution of the present day's problems, has been analyzed extensively and intensively. This work consists of five chapters, findings/suggestions and list of rich bibliography. Introductions, statement of problems, hypotheses, objectives of research, review of Literature and survey of the previous work have been added in the prefix.</p> <p>Chapter 01: It consists of profile of area, includes history of the area, its geography and political setup before and after the independence. History of establishment of Fatwa centers in NWFP etc have been discussed briefly but knowingly. In the third part the form and procedures of giving fatwa are mentioned as they use to do it at mosques and at their homes. Mahabat Khan and Qasim Ali Khan mosques were famous for this exercise which later on transformed into separate fatwa centers.</p> <p>Chapter 02: It deals with the exact definition of the word "Fatwa", its history, rules\principles and the significance of fatwa in the light of Holy Quran. Criteria, status of Muftis, and other related issues are also highlighted in this chapter.</p> <p>Chapter 03: Renowned Muftis of NWFP and their contributions are main theme of this Chapter. The pre and post independence period personalities for fatwas are discussed. In pre independence period Mufti Abdul Rahim Popalzai, Mufti Midrar Ullah, Mufti Abdul Karim Kolachi, Mulana Alauddin, Mulana Hammd Ullah Jan etc were well known for it. After independence Jamiah Haqqania emerged as the center for training and learning as well as center for issuing fatwa. All prominent muftis and centers of today have their roots in Jamiah Haqqania.</p> <p>This Chapter also deals with Muftis and fatwa centers and their sound political role .The most important of all was the fatwa endorsing Pakistan's independence. Another major fatwa of political significance was of getting or seeking independence from the British. The fatwa declaring war against USSR as jihad was given by Mufti Muhammad Farid of Jamiah Haqqania which had the most powerful political impact and resulted in disintegration of USSR. This was definitely the most important fatwa of the 20th century. Chapter three also highlights the contribution of three important Muftis and Fatwa contents which played a significant political role.</p>	
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		<p>Chapter 04: It deals with critical review of the work done in NWFP regarding Fatwas. In this chapter, a thorough and well documented evaluation of Fatwa is presented in detail.</p> <p>Chapter 05: This chapter overviews the impact of Fatwas on society. The Muftis and fatwa centers have contributed a lot in the society. They spread awareness among people, supported them to seek liberty and independence, but still some damages were also caused, as few so called muftis, for worldly advantages and privileges issued fatwas which caused material, physical and financial losses to the people. In this chapter the suggestions to prevent such events in future are also given.</p> <p>Each chapter contains references and descriptive notes of its own.</p>	
19	زابدہ پروین	<p>پاکستان میں مروج زرعی نظام اسلام کے تناظر میں تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Agricultural system of any country plays a pivotal role in its survival as well as its development. A huge percentage of raw materials are obtained through this most important sector for other economic sectors systems such as industry, energy, food, etc. In today's world, various economic/religious systems are in use, but exact and precise solutions and just distribution of resources is not found anywhere. Every knowledgeable person knows that Islam is the only religion that offers reasonable solution to complete humanity and every field of life. Pakistan came into being in the name of Allah and to implement the systems of Islam. So it is the utmost requirement for the survival and development of the country that an agricultural system whose agricultural statutes and regulations are based upon the Islamic values and philosophies and where 80% of population is affiliated with agriculture.</p> <p>After emergence of Pakistan, unfortunately, the same faction of "Jagirdars" and "Zamindars" occupy the ruling class of the country and tried to run the same system which depicts the British unjust and cruel state of mind. Consequences of this unjust system can now be seen everywhere in the country. Because of this feudal system and unfair structure, agricultural development is not found anywhere; distribution of water resources has become a national problem; imposition of agricultural tax is a dilemma, etc. So the need of the time is that we have to develop and implement such agricultural strategy which not only</p>	2012

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		<p>strengthen our prevailing feeble agricultural system but also make it alive upto the level that really stand our country into the line of developed countries. So we have to put into practice the system of Islam.</p> <p>The said thesis is being presented to serve the same purpose. In the thesis, the undersigned has narrated the agricultural systems before Islam, how human beings knew about the soil and the blessing found underneath the earth. Then agricultural system in the era of Prophet Muhammad P.B.U.H. and four Caliphs has been discussed. The revolutionary steps taken by Prophet Muhammad P.B.U.H in the field of agriculture are of great importance, as a result of these measures, huge pieces of land were made useful. In the Chapter-III, I have thrashed out the rulings regarding land-lordship and strategies to colonize the lands. In this chapter, there is also a comaprison between the Islamic system and contemporary system. In the next chapters, the undersigned has also referred to the opinions of Islamic Jurisprudence.</p> <p>The importance of irrigation in agricultural system and Islmaic approach towards irrigation has also been outlined. Through these paragraphs, there is an effort to resolve the disputed issue of distribution of water in the country. Background of agricultural system of Sub-continent of Indo-Pak and its impacts on Pakistani agricultural system are talked about. In addition, there is a detailed discussion in the thesis regarding Islamic System of Agricultural Levies and Prevailing Laws of Agricultural Taxes in Pakistan. In the end, recent financial position of Pakistan and comparison between different taxpayer groups of agricultural land; feasibility of imposition of taxes on agricultural income; suggestions regarding reforms in agricultural system of Pakistan are also discussed in detail in the thesis.</p>	
20	<b>Mubeen Ahmad Siddiqui</b>	<p><b>A Critical study of Selected Works of Orientalists on Sirah</b></p> <p>With the death of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) the enemies of Islam had started their intrigues to create obstacles against the fast growing and spreading message of Islam or Quran and Sunnah. In eighth century the Christian missionaries were seriously apprehended from the great successes and victories of the Muslim in European countries. They, thus, tried their best to oppose Islam and Muhammad (S.A.W) through their unscientific and polemical writings (e.g. the writings of Johan of Demascus) and their military or warlike activities (e.g. long-duration Crusades of 11th to 13th centuries). But they did not succeed to destroy the Muslims and Islam in medieval times. In the 17th and 18'1' century, the period of</p>	2012

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		<p>renaissance, the trend of scientific study on Sirah from original sources started but could not promote with true spirit of seeking real knowledge. During this period, thus, a dangerous Orientalism had taken place, which caused British and French Colonialism and afterwards the imperialism.</p> <p>This confrontation between the East (especially the Muslims or Arab countries) and the West continued and aggravated even in 20<sup>th</sup> century when America appeared on the map of the world. Now, beyond any doubt, the Orientalism was definitely meant for seeking of knowledge of the Islamic sciences and of Muslim countries for the purpose of gaining power, domination and possessions of Muslim countries and their economic resources especially the oil-resources of the Arab world. The most important Orientalists promoting the power-based scholarship are Huntington, Bernard Lewis, Berger, Fukuyama etc.</p> <p>The pure scientific era of research i.e. the 20th century was expected to give the right direction to the Orientalists' research on Sirah. But, the works of the Orientalists are still creating the hatred and enmity between the two civilizations such as the tricky and dangerous works of W. Montgomery Watt have been serving the same purpose. Although, he presents an attractive rhetoric in his works but the medieval style of unscientific research is still continuing in the form of modern scientific research which does not provide objective study but a purely religiously biased study on Sirah. This dissertation aims at contributing towards scientific point of view and to review the studies by the Orientalists.</p>	
21	محمد افضل	عہد نبوی کے منظوم عربی ادب میں سیرت نگاری: تحقیقی و تحلیلی مطالعہ	2013
22	نور حیات خان	عصر حاضر اور بین المذاہب ہم آہنگی	2013
		<p>This world is a temporary abode where the humans are deemed as social beings. Allah Almighty has also endowed the humans with intellect and reason which has made conflict and difference of opinion inevitable among communities. In order, to resolve conflicts and guide the people to the right path prophets were sent from time to time but, the evil blood remained warm and changes were made to the divine scriptures that resulted in the formation of three major world religions. Such ideological conflicts</p>	

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		<p>have existed since the times of the Holy Prophet Muhammad SAW. During his lifetime the Holy Prophet left no stone unturned to guide the people to the right way i.e. Islam.</p> <p>He even invited them to dialogues."SAY: O, People of the book! come to common terms as between us and you : That we worship none but God"(2). In the same vein, the holy Quran argues "To you be your way and to me mine"(3)"to us our deeds and to you yours"(4). Unlike the past, the Modern world is rapidly changing and is fast turning in to a global village but the tragedy remains unsolved. None of the major religions are ready to accept changes to their basic principles and modes of thinking. Coupled with this are factors that can prove fatal and lead the humans astray. In such a critical scenario it is high time to work for global peace and harmony and to look for ways and means that ensure mutual understanding, tolerance, respect for humanity and above all respect for all religions. This grand goal can be achieved through interfaith dialogues and by seeking /combining all the common features among all the major religions. Such efforts can prove a panacea for all the major social evils including fundamentalism and terrorism.</p> <p>This research work is an attempt to find out the similar features and to bridge the gap among religions. The work is also an endeavor to sketch and envisage a world where happiness, peace, tolerance and mutual respect reign.</p>	
23	سمیہ رفیق	<p>علمائے اندلس کی علم رسم قرآنی میں خدمات پانچویں صدی ہجری تک: تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Andalusia (Spain) had been an Islamic centre of knowledge and literature for a long period of time in the Islamic history. Muslims, not only worked and researched a lot in all fields, but also endeavored and have done monumentous efforts in the fields of Quranic Orthography (ilmu-rasam). Their efforts are buried in the books of history, out of sight and waiting for our attention. It is miracle of Quran that it is safe from amendments, modifications, and alterations; so it is also its miracle that its orthography is safe from modifications, and alterations. I have made a humble attempt in this dissertation, to elaborate the history of Quranic Orthography (ilmu-rasam) and have addressed the suspicions raised by orient lists, regarding efforts of Islamic scholars of Andalusia in this field.</p>	2013

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		<p>Research plan:</p> <p>This dissertation mainly consists of an introduction of dissertation, and five chapters. Further the introduction introduces the advent of Islam in Spain; analysis of a short history of Quranic Orthography, a need and pattern, fundamental question of research and also includes analysis on the previous efforts made on the subject and further outlines/synopsis of dissertation. The First Chapter deals with the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the first and second century.</p> <p>The second Chapter deals with the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the Third Century. The Third Chapter deals with the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the Fourth Century. The Fourth Chapter deals with the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the Fifth Century. The Fifth Chapter consists of evaluation of the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the First five centuries.</p> <p>The conclusion consists of the outcomes of Research, bibliography of Primary and secondary sources.</p>	
24	کنیز فاطمہ	<p>برصغیر میں صوفیاء کی تعلیمات کا تنقیدی جائزہ اور ان کی روشنی میں عصر حاضر کے مسائل کا حل</p> <p>The word "Sofia" is plural of word "Sufi". Sufi means, a man who uses a simple dress and he is an emblem of simplicity, contentment. He avoids all kinds of useless activities. Sufies, lead their lives according to the teachings of Islam. These pious personalities worked in the Sub-continent for advancement, development and glory of Islam. The field which gives us the knowledge about the lives of sufies is called Mysticism. So In this thesis, general introduction of Mysticism, its meaning in light of Quran-o-Hadith, information and teachings of Naqshbandia, Qadria, Chishtia, Sohrwardia will be discussed proving that their teachings were not other than islamic Shariah.</p> <p>The sufies and their companions acted upon the teachings of Islam and also preached them to public. They worked to abolish all customs, traditions and practices against the Islam. They laid down the foundation of an islamic society in which there will be no place for Terrorism, Sectarsim, Dishonesty, Societal Partiality, Narcotics and all other losable activities. The lessons of these sufies were to construct</p>	2013

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		the society with Unity, Brotherhood, Modesty, Public Service, Patience, Prayer, Humbleness, Learning of Education, Good dealings with others and Charity. Major problems faced to islamic society presently and their solutions in the light of Sufies's teachings will be described.	
25	<b>Muhammad Tahir</b>	<p><b>The Qur'anic Knowledge from Scientific Perspective</b></p> <p>'Knowledge is power', said Francis Bacon. And yet Muslims, by and large, hold the general notion that empirical science is secular, and therefore below Islam.</p> <p>This thesis seeks to fundamentally negate the constructed disconnect between empirical science and the Quran. Rather, this study, through employing historical evidence, establishes that it was the pre-Qur'anic era in which man tumbled over and fumbled around in search of knowledge and only succeeded in getting together the basic tools. Moreover, it was only after the advent of the Quran that the pursuit of knowledge became a legitimate and highly desired activity. Indeed Qur'anic revelations encouraged and ushered in an age of empirical and reason-based knowledge.</p> <p>The Qur'anic knowledge constitutes two streams: the transcendental (spiritual) and temporal (secular), which complement each other in a wholesome and holistic manner. In fact, the Ayat of the Divine Book (the Qur'an) and the Created Book (the Cosmos) complement each other for wholesome and holistic knowledge. The sense-perception-reason approach to secular knowledge had inspired Muslims in the earlier pristine era of Islam to achieve the zenith of scientific knowledge.</p> <p>The study highlights that the period from the 2nd through the 7th centuries hijrah (8th — 13th centuries AD) constitutes the Golden Age of the Muslim era, the time when science flourished in all fields of knowledge. It was, in fact, the Muslim science which when transmitted to Europe, then miring in Dark Age, triggered there the Age of Enlightenment and Reason (the scientific revolution).</p> <p>Thus, the findings of the research study demonstrate that Islam is perfectly compatible with science and delinking the two, Islam and science, is the cause of Muslim decadence. The Qur'an emphasizes reason</p>	2013

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		<p>and reflection. The Qur'anic text refers to the natural physical phenomena for a reflection and its teachings are, in fact, rooted in agriculture — a vital biological science.</p> <p>The study establishes that the current dilemma faced by Muslims is due to abandoning reason and instead following the path of ritualistic Islam. They relegated the temporal and secular sciences, while on the other hand the West made progress by leaps and bounds. Thus, the hypothesis proposed is upheld.</p>	
26	محمد فاروق	<p>اسلامی اقداد کا احیا اور پاکستان کا نظام تعلیم</p> <p>In the present research the reasearcher has evaluated the revival of Islamic Values and education system of Pakistan. The study starts with the introduction Concept, meaning, needs, importance, objectives and limitations of values in terms of basic terminology in the first chapter. There is detailed discussion about values according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah.</p> <p>It has been tried to know the background of educational history of Pakistan, objectives of educational policies and basic elements of education system of Pakistan and their character for revival of Islamic values in 2nd chapter. In 3rd chapter, researcher has tried to explain the causes of absence of Islamic values in different educational institutions and levels. Evolution of education in Pakistan, and discussion about difficulties in revival of Islamic values in 4th Chapter has been discussed. Ethical, spiritual, political, social and economical effects of Islamic values are discussed in 5th chapter. The last chapter concludes with the whole reasearch with suggestions. Islamic values are basic elements for an Islamic (Muslim) society. They have a universal role in every field of life.</p> <p>The researcher has also tried to evaluate the role of public and private educational system affiliated with foreign institutions in the revival of Islamic values. There is no remarkable contribution in the above-mentioned institution to the revival of Islamic values. Curricula of public and private institutions are different from one another. The present research demands, from the very beginning that there is dire need to reorganize and restructure the educational system in Pakistan under the Islamic educational policies and values.</p>	2013

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27	حسین احمد	<p>امیر کبیر سید علی ہمدانی المروف شاہ ہمدان : ہمہ گیر شخصیت، تصانیف، کشمیر میں دعوت و تبلیغ اور سیاسی افکار کا تحقیقی جائزہ</p> <p>Ameer Kabir Sayyed Ali Hamadani popularly known as Hazrat Shah-e-Hamadan was born on 12th Rajab ul Marajab 714 Hijri, 22 October 1314 in Hamadan, a famous city in Iran. He was a great and famous spiritual leader. He died at the age of 72 years, on 6th Zul Haja 786 Hijri i.e. 19-1-1385 at village "Nokot" Pakhly area in District Mansehra, Pakistan and was burried at Kolab (Tajkistan). His father Sayyed Shahabuddin was a pious man and Governor of Hamadan. His mother Sayyeda Fatima, was also a Pious lady. The uncle of Shah-e-Hamadan, Sayyed Allauddin Samanani, Sheikh Taqi-ud-din Dosti and Sheikh Mehmood Mazdaqani educated Shah-e-Hamadan. He was a good writer also and wrote 170 Books, Pamphlets and Leaflets, on various religious topics. Most of these are in Persian and are lying in British Library London in the Shape of Manuscripts. In Pakistan few books are available in the market.</p> <p>In the thesis, besides the life story of Shah-e-Hamadan and his preaching, I have discussed in detail the literarture he has produced and his political thoughts. So for no body has elaborated these important services of Shah-e-Hamadan.</p>	2014
28	سید حسن عسکری نقوی	<p>علم کلام کی تشکیل نو استاد شہید مرتضیٰ مطہری کی افکار کی روشنی میں</p> <p>To get salvation in this world and in the world hereafter depends upon the belief in the doctrines of life presented by God Almighty. And to have access to these prescribed doctrines, one must be acquainted with Ilm-e-Kalam as it asserts true beliefs and rejects wrong ones. To understand Ilm-e-Kalam it is necessary to study the scholars of this field.</p> <p>Ustad Shaheed Murtaza Mutahari is one of the renowned philosophers, whose outstanding work in the form of numerous lectures and books proves his greatness and genius. So the given topic is the study of Ilm-e-Kalam in the light of Ustad Shaheed Murtaza Mutahari's thoughts. The thesis has been divided into six chapters. First chapter deals with the introduction of limitations of Mantiq (logic), the philosophy and its problems, and Ilm-e-Kalam and its evolution respectively. Second chapter analyses in detail the</p>	2014

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		<p>different branches of Kalam. Third chapter deals with the introduction of Shaheed Murtaza Mutahari, his education and his position as a scholar of Ilm-e-Kalam. Chapter four presents the views of Ustad Shaeed Murtaza Mutahari about Ilm-e-Kalam in detail.</p> <p>Chapter five shows how Ustad Shaheed Murtaza Mutahari has presented Islamic Doctrines related to various topics and Mutakalimeen.</p> <p>In chapter six Ustad Shaheed Murtaza Mutahari is compared to a few classic renowned scholars and to some modern ones to highlight his role in reconstruction of Ilm-e-Kalam.</p> <p>At the end, conclusions and suggestions are presented.</p>	
29	ارم سلطانه	<p>بين الاقوامی سطح پر مسسلم اور غير مسلم كے تعلقات كا جائزہ (قران و سنت كى روشنى ميں)</p> <p>The peaceful regulation of international relations between human societies, particularly among the states, has been a difficult task from the very beginning. From time immemorial, jurists and philosophers have been trying to develop legal and/or moral principles that could be effective in controlling the use of force and in regulating relations between rulers and states in accordance with principles of justice and fair play. Islam is not only international but universal in its message and approach, and the Muslim community has performed its universal role from the very beginning. The first calls made by the Prophet of Islam (pbuh) were addressed to humanity rather than to any particular group of people.</p> <p>We never find that the Quran or the Prophet (pbuh), in his recoded sayings, speak exclusively to the Arabs, the Iranians, or other ethnic or linguistic entities. People are addressed either as 0 mankind or 0 children of Adam. Many verses and important discourses in the Quran open with one of these phrases, particularly in the Makkan surahs (chapters). This shows that contrary to the notion of some western writers the approach and message of the Quran was universal and pan-human from the beginning of revelation in Makkah. Not only does Islam respect the diversity of nations, it also recognizes that other religious beliefs and ideologies exist side by side with it. Recent Muslim jurists have placed special focus on this feature.</p>	2014

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		<p>The Quran is perhaps the only Divine Book in the history of religions that has acknowledged the existence of other religions. It refers to the People of the Book, the Christians, the Jews, the Sabians, idolators, atheists, etc. It guides Muslims in how they should conduct themselves with those among these followers of other beliefs who enter into agreements with them, those who prefer to stay away from any kind of relationship, those who wish to remain neutral, and those who wish to enter into a hostile relationship.</p> <p>The fact that these various categories have been mentioned in the Quran and that high moral standards have been declared for Muslims to deal with each of them indicates that the Quran not only contemplates a variety of international relationships but has also taken care of possible avenues of interaction and intercourse between Muslims and non-Muslims. Practical details of this interaction were demonstrated by the Prophet of Islam (pbuh) through his normative practice, the Sunnah, or the model example. Based on the Quran and Sunnah, Muslim scholars and jurists of the second century (ah) developed an independent legal-historical discipline known as siyar. The five principles are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To prevent a war;</li> <li>2. To resolve the dispute peacefully with compromise;</li> <li>3. To contain the war to the minimum;</li> <li>4. To contain the effects of war; and</li> <li>5. To protect the affectees of war.</li> </ol> <p>All of these criteria are found in the Quran and the sayings of the Prophet and have further been expatiated upon by Muslim jurists.</p>	
30	معد احسن قریشی	<p>آیات محکمت اور متشابہات: تفاسیر اور علوم عصریہ کی روشنی میں</p> <p>The Holy Quran is the last revealed Book of Allah. It is a source of perfect guidance and inspiration for all the Muslims of the world. It has specific terminology and every word of it implies a number of meanings and shades. In Surah 3 entitled "The Family of Imran" two contrastive terms, Muhkamat (Clear in</p>	2014

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		<p>Meaning) and Mutashabihat (Not very clear in meaning or resemblances) have been used in its verse 7. The Muhkamat and Mutashabihat dichotomy has been widely debated by the medieval Arab scholars and prominent theologians.</p> <p>The literature of exegesis is full of great variety of meanings, dimensions and explanations. However, the word Mutashabihat was not perceived well until the recent time and the present age of science. When the matter was looked into its real perspective of present scientific knowledge it revealed another side of the story. So it was made the subject of PhD thesis under the above mentioned caption. The thesis was divided into five subsections comprising the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muhkamat and Mutashabihat - Meanings and Division.</li> <li>2. Muhkamat and Mutashabihat - Identification and Examples.</li> <li>3. Verse 7 of Surah Al-e-Imran (Family of Imran) in the light of Exegesis.</li> <li>4. Muhkamat and Mutashabihat - In the light of Usool-e-Fiqh.</li> <li>5. Muhkamat and Mutashabihat - In the light of Modern Knowledge In the fifth section the writer has tried his best to clear picture of Mutashabihat verses. At the end of the work substantial annotated illustrations provide a detailed and comprehensive guide to the topic. Now it is up to the readers and the scholars to conclude how well the author has contributed, interpreted and disclosed the much hidden message of the verse.</li> </ol>	
31	Aayesha Rafiq	<p><b>Western Scholarship on ORIGINS of Islamic Law an Analytical and Critical Study</b></p> <p>Orientalism is an ancient tradition of Western scholarship which portrays Islam, Muslim societies and Arabs in negative manner. Orientalist tradition was extended to Islamic legal scholarship during colonial era. Ground breaking publication of a Hungarian orientalist Ignac Goldziher (d.1921) 'Introduction to Islamic Theology and Law' (1910) became the basis of all future writings on this subject. Joseph Schacht (d.1969) a German orientalist carried his work in Goldziher's footsteps and published 'Origins of</p>	2014

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	<p>Mohammadan Jurisprudence' (1950) and 'An Introduction to Islamic law' (1964) which laid the foundations of Islamic legal orientalism in academic writings of the Western world.</p> <p>With the advent of orientalist tradition in USA during the Cold War era, leading American universities established Oriental Studies, Near Eastern Languages and Cultures and Middle Eastern Studies departments which worked closely with U.S. State department and Foreign Affairs department to facilitate the government to establish political hegemony over the Middle East and the Muslim world. Two major assumptions put forward in the academic debate by the West on 'Origins' of Islamic law were inauthenticity of hadith literature and influence of pre-Islamic non-Arab laws on the development of Islamic law. This dissertation carries out critical analysis of writings of Western scholars during cold war era through post 9/11 era to date, on these two issues.</p> <p>The objective of this research is to study the shift in paradigms, trends, approaches and methodology adopted by Western scholars of 21' century in their writings on Origins of Islamic law and to see how this scholarship is related to European and American political hegemony over the Muslim world. Writings of Harald Motzki, Jonathan Brown, Wael Hallaq and Patricia Crone and a few more are selected to analyze 21' century Western scholarship. Responses, rebuttals and critiques on the assumptions put forward by Western scholars of 20th century are also part of this dissertation. A shift in trend and methodology is observed in 21' century Western scholarship on Islamic law but the essential paradigms for the study remain the same thus putting forth similar results.</p> <p>It is also observed that Western scholarship on Islam is strongly connected with its political hegemony over the Muslim world. Methodologically Western scholarship has shifted from 20th century philological zeitgeist to 21' century social science research but it remains within the orientalist problematique. Thus Islamic law is portrayed as an essentially defective legal system and hadith literature the second primary source of Islamic law remains inauthentic in Western scholarship. However there are scholars who are aware of the fact that they are not to become hostage to biased paradigms and inadvertent commitments to political agendas in order to promote academic honesty.</p>	
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32	<b>Hafiz Rao Farhan Ali</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">جدید اسلامی بینکاری میں اسلامی طریقہ ہائے تمویل کا اطلاق</p> <p>2014</p> <p>Economic activities of man encompass most of his time and energy. All his life, from dawn to dusk, man keeps striving for a suitable living. Economic activities are linked with banking system in present era. But, unfortunately, the banking system across the world, by and large, does not base on the Islamic economic rules. In this research thesis such prospects have been discussed to see what guidance does Islam provides for the matters concerning to economics. The following question have been taken into account: What is the importance of wealth in Islam? What are the chief centers of wealth today? Do the economic activities of these financial centers consider the religious decorum? If not then does Islam provide us substitution for them? Truly, Islam provides a long list of substitutions, but in this thesis, the study has been confined to Musharka, Mudraba, Murabaha and Ijara, only.</p> <p>This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter discusses the concept of wealth in Islam, conventional and Islamic banking while the second to the fifth chapters describe above mentioned Islamic modes of financing. Initially, in each first section of all the chapters, rationales of these modes of Islamic finance have been discussed, relatively; in the second sections of each chapter, their conditions and rules have been discussed, whereas, the third section of each chapter consists of discussion on the applications of these modes of Islamic finance such that what Islamic mode of finance can provide substitution for what instrument of conventional banking; moreover, in the present time Islamic banking has been given a review, its limitations and shortcomings are discussed to see how they can be removed and improved.</p> <p>It has been discussed that what are the fundamental resources and Islamic methodology of Islamic banks in the present time and how the best implementation can influence them effectively. This study may help to solve some of the problems in the field of Islamic economics with the grace and the benevolence of Allah Almighty.</p>
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33	<b>Shahbbir Hussain</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">فقہ اسلامی کے مذاہب خمسہ</p> <p>Islam being a comprehensive way of living, always thinks of the wellbeing of humanity. It came up with unity, peace, progress and prosperity. Its basic tenets are set down on the basis of solid and broad vision. That is why Islam has evolved constantly among Muslim Ummah. After the demise of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), due to the political situation, social disintegrations and sectarianism, the basic teachings were not fully followed and there came obstacles in the implementation of these universal principles. As a result the fundamental principles of Islam were neglected due to little differences in their beliefs. The minor variances were given more importance and the universal principles were disowned, so the Muslim society could not remain united even about their mutually agreed points and principles which were essential to keep Muslim society intact. Consequently, Muslims failed to save their gratitude and dignity.</p> <p>However there were, some intellectuals and lovers of Islam, who struggled to bring forth the commonalties of Muslim's sects to promote unity and regain the lost dignity of Muslim Ummah. Their contributions to the cause of Muslim's unity are immense which are included in this study.</p> <p>"Fiqh.e Moqarin" as a term, "Majma.e. Jahani.e. Tagreeb Bein.ul Madhahib" as a foundation and "Intra Faith Dialogues" a thought provoking series of dialogues, which were aimed at bringing various school of thoughts closer.</p> <p>This research is also a humble effort to put forward the prevailing resemblances of Islamic jurisprudence among the major five school of thoughts, so it may bring harmony, peace, affluence and tolerance to each other's ideas and beliefs. It is also intended for bridging the gaps and end up the ideological infighting among Muslims.</p>	2015
34	<b>Hafiz Muhammad Zia ur Rehman</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">منتخب اردو تفاسیر کے مناہج اور ان کا تقابلی مطالعہ</p> <p>The final divine message in the form of Qur'an was revealed on Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as the guidance for the believers in particular and for humanity in general. So, its study and understanding is essential not only for the Muslims but it has many secrets for the success and prosperity</p>	2015

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		<p>for the whole humanity as well. The exegetes of the Qur'an have explained these practical and scientific guiding principles as per their deliberations and depth according to their specific methodologies. They have made their utmost efforts in this regard so that the understanding of the Qur'an could be made easy.</p> <p>It would be possible by understanding first their methodologies and through the comparisons of some different methodologies having some common points. Therefore, I have selected there exegeses of the prominent Islamic Scholars of Indo-Pak subcontinent, named Mu'arif-ul-Qur'an by Mufti Muhammad Shafi, Tafhim-ul-Qur'an by Syed Abu Al Ala Maududi and Zia-ul-Qur'an by Syed Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari.</p> <p>The underline objective of this thesis is also to minimize or reduce the sectarian sentiments among some muslims against one other. It would be achieved through describing or elaborating the common salient features of these three books. A Tafsir in this way we will be able to remove the misgiving among the sects and thus have an opportunity to resolve the differences for the great cause of the unity of Muslim Ummah.</p> <p>May Allah Guide and Help me to complete this great task for the success in this life and the hereafter.</p>	
35	<b>Muhammad Khalid Shafi</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">خلافت اور تحریک احیائے خلافت</p> <p>Islam is a complete code of life, whose foundations are guidance and blessing for the mankind. Man is the vicegerent and representative of Allah. The role of vicegerent and caliphate can only be fulfilled when the system of Islamic Caliphate is established. It is the duty of Muslims to endeavor for establishing such a system in all parts of the world. This is a compulsory duty. And it is established from Koran and Sunnah and 1.ima of the companions of Holy Prophet (PBU).</p> <p>It is an undeniable historical fact that India was partitioned on the basis of two-nation theory and Pakistan was established on the basis of muslim nationhood and in the name of Islam. The founder and architect of Pakistan also demanded a separeate homeland for Indian muslims, so that they could present before the contemporary world a concrete demonstration of islamic principles of human freedoom,</p>	2015

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		<p>fraternity and equality. In the entire muslim world, pakistan is the most ideal country where a modern Islamic state can be established and true khilafah revived, which can serve as a model for the whole world.</p> <p>The revivalist efforts in the indo-pak subcontinent made during the last 400 years insinuate that Pakistan has a special and pivotal position in the divine scheme for the ascendancy and revival of Islam. I also believe that, through the interplay of the forces of history, Humanity itself is at last moving towards the most balanced system of politico-socio-economic justice as enunciated by Islam. This movement of history in the direction of Islam is slow but inexorable, and will ultimately culminate in the global domination of Islam. The struggle and effort to establish the ascendancy of Islam is obligatory upon each one of us. The global domination of Islam is bound to come. The question for us is whether we achieve success and salvation in the hereafter by participating in this struggle, or whether we remain Idle and indifferent and earn divine wrath! This choice has to be made by everyone of us.</p> <p>Hopefully, this research will serve as food for thought for people working for the establishment of Caliphate in Islamic world.</p>	
36	<b>Hafiz Muhammad Farooq</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">مکافات عمل (قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں)</p> <p>Allah has created human beings as crown of creation and sent messengers for their guidance. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is the last messenger of Allah. All these messengers were sent for the guidance of human beings but even then the nations followed the path of Shirk (Polytheism) and got entangled in the social evils which proved to be a reason of their destruction.</p> <p>Islam is based on the Law of Mukafat (Requital), not only Islam but the whole universe is based on the Law of Mukafat e Amal which means that God has determined the result of each activity and every act of human (good or bad) determines its result. This is an unchangeable and ultimate law. Many directives of Islam which are: worship (Ibadat), ethics, and world affairs revolve around Mukafat e Amal.</p> <p>Human beings have control over their actions and intentions and thus follow God given law and deviate from it too. When he follows, he succeeds and when deviates he fails. Thus the type of Humans determines</p>	2015

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		<p>the type of society. Hence society is also dependent on the practice of Law of Mukafat. If a society determines the right direction it will prosper. If deviates it will meet with failure and disaster.</p> <p>Hard work and continuous struggle is the guarantee of success only committed nations succeed. Today Muslim Ummah is on the decline due to lack of commitment and hard work. There is no cruelty and injustice in the law of God. According to the Law of Mukafat, human beings will get as much as they deserve.</p> <p>No matter how complete and just the world system of accountability is it still depends on human apparent action, while human imagination and determination is out of its reach. But according to God's law of Mukafat each human imagination and determination affects his own personal self on the basis of which he will be rewarded or punished in the world here after.</p> <p>The rules and principles of Law of Mukafat are discussed in detail in the QURan and Sunnah. Many nations who disobeyed the law of God were punished while the others who followed the law were rewarded. The Muslim Ummah (Nation) can only escape the wrath of God if they understand and follow these rules and can reach the accord of Allah. Learning a lesson from previous nations and self accountability is the only possibility to get rid of problems of the present day. Thus by the Grace of Allah prosperity, honour and dignity in the world can be achieved.</p>	
37	Irfan Shahzad	<p><b>A Study of Human Motives In The Light of The Holy Quran</b></p> <p>This research work aims at the study of human motives of actions and behaviour in the light of the Qur'an, psychoanalysis and some theories of behaviorism and genetics. It also includes the study of the factors, which initiate, motivates and affect the motives behind human actions and behaviour.</p> <p>Mainly, psychoanalytical or psychodynamic approach has been adopted. However, in addition to it, following are some of the theories, which, have largely been employed in this research work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Genetic Behaviour</li> </ol>	2015

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Social Learning Theory of Albert Bandura</li><li>3. Situational Attribution by Philip Zimbardo</li><li>4. Hierarchy of Human Needs by Abraham Maslow</li><li>5. Narcissism</li></ol> <p>We believe that God is the creator of man, He knows him well. He knows the innermost secrets of his heart. Since we know from the holy scriptures that God wants to cure and correct man's actions and behaviour, it is obvious that He must have revealed to man his true nature and the real motives of his actions and behaviour in His divine books, especially in the Qur'an; so that, man may beware of himself and his true nature and may improve his actions and behaviour with the help of this knowledge. This is the theme of this research thesis. Therefore, the postulation of this research work is that God is the best psychoanalyst.</p> <p>Some philosophical and metaphysical problems have also been discussed in this research work to establish foundations and parameters for the proposed study. Then, different modes of human behaviour and actions, mentioned in the Qur'an, have been discussed in the light of the Qur'an, psychoanalysis, psychodynamics, and the above-mentioned theories of behaviorism and genetics. Next, the good and bad personalities of the Qur'an have been discussed to determine the motives of their behaviour and the factors, which caused such behaviour. Next, the nations and their collective behavior have been analyzed with the same methodology. Scientific theories of behavior, except for genetics, are least consulted here as the author believes that human behavior and motives are not a subject completely scientific. They are more the subject of social sciences. In the end, the thesis concludes with some conclusions and recommendations for possible application of the findings of this work and for further research work, in the future.</p>	
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38	<b>Mohsin Khan Abbassi</b>	<p>مسلم امہ میں فکری اصلاح: جہات اور تدارک</p> <p>Intellectual reforms in Muslim Umma (Dimensions &amp; Solutions as per contemporary perspective) is a title, which is widely spread. Thought is a general term. Its involvement is existing in each department of human education. Every item of the world requires thoughts. Thinking is common and knowledge is different than thinking. Knowledge and thoughts are essential for each other. But when thinking converts from the ordinary to its specific philosophical meaning, then improvement starts from the thinking. Thought is also used in the meaning of thinking exploration, passion, and crazy and adore, similarly, religious &amp; secular. Intellectual system plays a key role in the rise and the fall of societies and nations. Islamic thinking is a separate code of nature living system from secular thinking system. The thesis has an idea of the Islamic thinking which provides results from a combination of thoughts and actions together. So it has a separate code of nature in humanities.</p> <p>The thesis lemmatized in two ways. Mostly focused on religious traditions. Council reforms situation could be recovered. However, non-Islamic and secular thoughts also briefly considered into account &amp; written, so obvious traits of Islamic thoughts can be highlighted.</p> <p>Due to this reformation of Muslim thinking, Muslim thinking and physical rehabilitation can be made possible to achieve its real goal.</p> <p>First of all meanings of thinking and optimization specific and struggle made with the help of words &amp; sentences to emphasize the thinking.</p> <p>Muslim Ummah should understand the status of Islamic thinking and about the thinking condition of Muslim nation. In this way Muslims can get the religious, political, economic and cultural rise again.</p> <p>The concept of thinking reforms presented in Muslim nation is less than other reforms. These are the four religious, educational, political, and cultural dimensions which are developed during reparable work in demise rule and people forget the thinking of demise rule.</p>	2016
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		Muslim Nation divided into three parts of the world. Reformation of Muslim thinking is not possible without each part's confusion's through into practical measures and thinking revivals proposed, being remained in the same region. These three sections of Muslim world are different in terms of population, means and in terms of wealth.	
39	فرید الدین طارق	<p>عصر حاضر میں اسلامی ریاست کی تشکیل: تحقیقی جائزہ مسلم مفکرین کے افکار کی روشنی میں</p> <p>The institution of the state is core need of the human society for its solidarity, safety and peace. Islam, being a comprehensive philosophy of life, provides human being with guidance for every sphere of life and for all institutions of society. Islam not only has given basic principles to run a state, but also has practically manifested the same principles in the form of a model Islamic Welfare State, established by the last of the Holy Prophets, Hazrat Muhammad SAW, in the middle ages.</p> <p>The Muslim communities of twenty first century wish to have a modern Islamic state. But the question rises, how to create an Islamic state, in modern times? Same is the topic of the following research. The study discovers the philosophy, distinctive features and basic principles to establish the desired Islamic state, in the light of thoughts presented by Islamist Political scientists.</p> <p>The first chapter is based on introductory study of the institute of state and nature of Islamic state. It discloses the basics of politics in Islam. There is also descriptive study of the basic principle of Islam regarding establishment and governance of state. Second chapter explains Islamic form of government, its structure and distinctive features. In the third chapter, judiciary, education, economy and foreign affairs in Islamic state are explained. Fourth chapter focuses Islamic culture and, social system and civilization in an Islamic state. The last chapter discovers underlying concepts of basic human rights in Islamic state. At the end this chapter analyzes the concept and objectives of Jihad in Islam and international affairs of Islamic state with reference to modern globalized world. The dissertation concludes with the essence and results of research.</p>	2016

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		Hopefully, the confirmatory research will stand out as an important study about a modern Islamic state and will open an arena of further research on the topic.	
40	ندیم عباس	<p>اصول فقہ میں مسالک فقیہ کے مشترکات: تقابلی جائزہ ادلہ اجتہاد کے تناظر میں</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to investigate how different Islamic schools of thought interpret and derive basic principles in Islamic jurisprudence. It is believed that the Muslims set the principles of Islamic jurisprudence soon after the demise of the Prophet (s.a.w.w) of Islam. This branch of knowledge is actually a superb fusion of reasoning and imitation. It is the study of the arguments through which Islamic Sharia is interpreted and Islamic legislation is achieved. Most often, the debates involve doctrinal arguments, and all the existing Islamic schools of thought agree on the basic principles through which certain laws are derived from those debates.</p> <p>All the Islamic schools of thought agree that Qur'an is the final authority, and it is the Qur'an that provides the initial argument whenever some issue arises. Thus the Qur'an is the first and foremost source to provide an answer to any issue. However, the Hambli scholars ascribe authority to the Qura'an and the Sunnah, without making a clear distinction in order or rank between the two.</p> <p>The Sunnah is the second source for deriving doctrinal principles. All Islamic schools of thought agree that the Sunnah is an important and basic source for deriving the Sharia principles. The Sharia can be divided into two kinds: the first deals with the steady and gradual reporting which, according to every school of thought, adds to argumentative knowledge, and hence stands for authority in Islamic jurisprudence. The second kind involves personal reporting which depends on personal character for determining its truth-value. However, every school of thought takes it as authority once its truth-value is verified. For Hanfi school of thought, certain other conditions besides personal character are required in order to accept the personal reporting.</p> <p>The third most important source for deriving principles in Islamic jurisprudence is the community consensus. Every school of thought accepts the authority of the general consensus. Although most of the schools of thought agree on the authority of absolute consensus, the <i>Malkis</i> also take community</p>	2016

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	<p>consensus as an authority, i.e., if the community in Madina arrive at a consensus on some issue, it would be accepted as the authority. On the other hand, according to the <i>Ja'firi</i> school of thought, every consensus has attained authority with a <i>ma'soom's</i> opinion in its favor.</p> <p>For the majority <i>Ummah</i>, reasoning is also regarded as authority for the derivation of the Sharia principles. According to Imam Ibne Hazam, logical reasoning is possible, but it is not recognized by the Sharia. On the other hand, the <i>Ja'firi</i> school of thought accepts the authority of both the <i>mansoosul-illat</i> reasoning and the <i>awaliyat</i> reasoning.</p> <p>As for the authority of <i>istashab</i>, all the Muslim states accept and set it as a precedence to implement the state laws. The <i>Hanfis</i> believe that only an accepted right can be explored and verified through <i>istashab</i>, and not a new one. All these are the basic principles that serve as authority in the Islamic jurisprudence. Every Islamic school of thought employs them for the interpretation and implementation of the Sharia.</p>	
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Department of Education			
1	Usman Ali Isani	<p><b>Higher Education in Pakistan: A Historical - Futuristic Perspective</b></p> <p>The study examines the importance of Higher Education in the development of a nation. It looks at the provisions regarding education in the different Constitutions of Pakistan, and compares them with those in the Constitutions of some other countries. The conclusions are that Pakistan would be well advised to re-look at the constitutional provisions regarding education in the Constitution of Pakistan.</p> <p>A detailed examination and analysis of major Education Policies / Commissions has been carried out. It covers an appraisal of the Five Year Plan outlays for education in general and in particular, Higher Education.</p> <p>Various problems affecting higher education have been analysed, and suggestions offered for improvement. Lack of quality in education has been discussed at length. Financing of universities, both public and private, along with the Self-financing Scheme, has been examined. The potential of Higher Education through distance learning has been looked at.</p> <p>The role of the University Grants Commission and a National Council of Accreditation and Quality Control has been discussed. The emergence of the Private sector in University education, along with its pitfalls, have been deal with. Finally, the thesis deal with plans for the future development of Higher Education in Pakistan. It presents policy proposals, and a critical ideological vision for the future, which is, none-the-less, realistic and pragmatic, in the tradition and spirit of Pakistan's founders, who were all Islamic ideological Pragmatics Visionary Futurists.</p>	2002
2	Safdar Rehman Ghazi	<p><b>Job Satisfaction of Elementary School Head Teachers (Toba Tek Singh ) in the Punjab</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was twofold. First, the study was to document intrinsic, extrinsic, general, and facet-specific levels of job satisfaction of the head teachers (Toba Tek Singh) in the Punjab as measured by the MSQ. Secondly, demographically intrinsic, extrinsic, general, and facet specific levels of job</p>	2006

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		<p>satisfaction and the influence of selected demographic characteristics on general job satisfaction was investigated.</p> <p>The Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire, 1967 Long Form (MSQ) was chosen to measure satisfaction levels of intrinsic, extrinsic general, and twenty job facets. An individual data sheet was used to collect information about selected personal and unit related characteristics. To collect the data 207 surveys were delivered to elementary school head teachers in district Tuba Tek Singh of the Punjab.</p> <p>The first question addressed by the study was: What are the intrinsic, extrinsic and general satisfaction levels of elementary school head teachers (Toba Tek Singh) in the Punjab as measured by the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire? The second question was: What are the intrinsic, extrinsic and general satisfaction levels according to the demographic variables; gender, age, degree, experience, school location, and school size? The third question was: What is the satisfaction level for each of the 20 dimensions of the job measured by the MSQ? And the fourth question addressed by the study was: What is the satisfaction level for the 20 dimensions of the job according to the demographic variables; age, gender, degree, experience, school location, and school size?</p> <p>Using the instrument Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire, the intrinsic, extrinsic and general satisfaction scores indicate that these head teachers were "Satisfied" with their jobs. The head teachers with demographic characteristics younger and older, females, bachelor degree holders, minimum and maximum experienced, from urban and smaller schools obtained high means than head teachers with middle age, males, master degree holders, medium experienced, from rural and larger schools, for intrinsic, extrinsic, and general satisfaction, Demographically, significant differences were found among four demographic variables (age, gender, experience, and school location) with intrinsic and general job satisfaction. The head teaches younger and older age, females, minimum and maximum experienced, and from urban schools were intrinsically and generally more satisfied than the head teachers with middle age, males, medium experienced and of rural schools. However, there were significant differences among only different age groups with extrinsic satisfaction, The head teachers of younger and older age were extrinsically more satisfied than the head teacher with middle age. Therefore, no</p>	
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significant differences were observed for degree status and school size with intrinsic, extrinsic and general job satisfaction.

The mean scores for the 20 dimensions ranged from "Slightly Satisfied" to "Very Satisfied, Compensation, Working Conditions, Social Status, and School System Policies and Practices ranked the lowest in the hierarchy respectively, which indicates that the head teachers found to be "Slightly Satisfied" with these dimensions of job. Advancement, Social Service, Creativity, Recognition, Supervision Human Relations, Security, Independence, Colleagues, Supervision Technical, Authority, Responsibility, Achievement, Ability Utilization, and Variety ranked the middle in the hierarchy which indicates that for these fourteen dimensions of job, The head teachers were found to be "Satisfied". Moral Values and Activity ranked the highest in the hierarchy respectively which indicates that the head teachers were "Very Satisfied- with these dimensions of the job.

Demographically, younger and older age head teachers were significantly more satisfied with all dimensions of the job than the middle aged head teachers. Female head teachers scored more with every dimension than male head teachers. Therefore, female head teachers were significantly more satisfied with Ability Utilization, Activity, Authority, Colleagues, Creativity, Moral Values, Recognition, Responsibility, Social Service, Social Status, Advancement, School Policies and Practices, Supervision Human Relations, Supervision Technical, and Working Conditions than male head teachers, No significant differences were found between the head teachers with bachelor degree and the head teachers with master degree for any dimension of the job, The head teachers, minimum and maximum experienced scored more than the head teachers with medium experience on all dimensions of the job, However, the head teachers with minimum or maximum experience were significantly more satisfied with Activity, Authority, Colleagues, Creativity, Moral Values, Recognition, Responsibility, Social Service, Social Status, Variety, School Policies and Practices, Security and Working Conditions than head teachers with medium experience. Urban head teachers were significantly more satisfied with Activity, Creativity, Independence, Recognition, Social Service, Social Status, Variety, Advancement, School System Policies and Practices, Security and Working Conditions than head teachers located in rural areas, Although the head teachers with smaller schools scored more than head teachers with larger

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		<p>school for most of the dimensions of job, however, significant differences were found only with two dimensions. Head teachers with smaller schools were more satisfied with Social Status and Compensation than the head teachers with larger schools.</p> <p>In this study two demographic variables, Degree Status and School Size found to be not the predictors of job satisfaction while four demographic variables, Age, Gender, Experience and School Location, were found to be important predictors of job satisfaction.</p> <p>Results based on this study provide a sufficient ground to frame the following recommendations. (a) Satisfaction level for compensation may be improved with a big rise in salaries of the head teachers. (b) Working conditions may be improved with provision of missing facilities. (c) The satisfaction level for social status can be improved by providing more chances to head teachers to intermingle with important personalities. Some like VIPs preferences should be given to the head teachers in different spheres (hospital, railway, bank, court etc.) of life as well as in the whole community. (d) Governmental steps like new dismissal/termination rules, privatization, stoppage of move-over and advance increments, and freezing of house-rent should be eliminated and government also needs to be sure how the new policies and practices are in the favor of the head teachers.</p> <p>Recommendations for further research included: Comparative study of elementary and secondary school head teachers' job satisfaction to determine if one group is more or less satisfied than the other; Studies on satisfaction and age to investigate why satisfaction increases in younger and older age while decreases in middle age; Study on satisfaction and school location to investigate the reason why satisfaction increases with urban schools; Gender based studies to investigate the reason why females seem to be more satisfied than males; Studies on satisfaction and experience to investigate the reason why satisfaction increases with minimum and maximum experience while decreases with medium experience, and studies to investigate more predictors to job satisfaction.</p>	
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3	Sufiana Khatoon	<p><b>A Study of Differential Moral Sense Development Through Modular and Traditional Approaches at Secondary School Level in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The study addresses the differential moral sense development through modular and traditional teaching approaches at secondary school level. The effects of applying modular and traditional approaches were assessed in moral sense development of students and their achievement in general comprehension and in text understanding.</p> <p>The study was experimental in nature. The data for the study was collected from sample of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students through the administration of defining issues pretest, defining issues posttest, general comprehension and textual based teacher-made (posttests) tests, The researcher delimited the study to assess students' moral sense development from their comprehension and reasoning level and not from their behaviour. Six hypotheses were formulated for the study Applying statistical package for social sciences tested hypotheses of the study.</p> <p>Conclusions based on the results of statistical analysis showed the significant differences between the results of the modular approach and the traditional approach. Results conformed that students taught through modular approach straightaway reached to the postconventional level of moral sense development. The rapid change in moral sense development of students may have occurred due to the factor that the study was conducted in an Islamic culture and with reference to the teaching of Islamiat through modular approach unlike Kohlberg's study conducted in a European culture and with reference to general ethics_ Finding depicted good impact of modular approach in general comprehension of students. The same situation has been indicated by results that text understanding of students taught through modular approach become better than those who were taught through traditional approach.</p> <p>Major findings of the study indicated differential influences of modular and traditional approaches in moral sense development and achievement where students taught through modular approach showed better results than students taught through traditional approach. Findings encountered no significant</p>	2006
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		<p>gender difference in moral sense development and textual understanding. Whereas a significant difference 'al gender was found in general comprehension where male proved better than female.</p> <p>The study provides framework for development of teaching modules in all subject areas. At the same time it is beneficial for teachers, head teachers, students, education planners, policy makers, curriculum developers and educators.</p>	
4	<b>Azahar Mehmood Chaudhary</b>	<p><b>A Study of Relationship Between Organizational Climate and Job Satisfaction of Secondary School Teachers</b></p> <p>The present study was conducted to determine the relationship between organizational climate and job satisfaction of government secondary school teachers. The data were collected from 785 teachers selected from all government secondary schools (192) in the district Sargodha.</p> <p>Two questionnaires were used to determine the relationship between organizational climate and teachers' job satisfaction, which were (i) organizational climate description questionnaire and (ii) Minnesota satisfaction questionnaire. The findings were drawn after the descriptive and inferential analysis, Means, Standard Deviation, inter-correlation, pearson correlation, 't' test, post HOC and ANOVA was run to test the hypotheses.</p> <p>There was no significant relationship among organizational climate subscales which showed that subscales were independent Of each other. There was significant relationship between job satisfaction factors which showed that job satisfaction factors were dependent of each other.</p> <p>Generally teachers were less satisfied with advancement, compensation and working conditions. Female teachers were more satisfied than their male counterparts. There was no significant difference between urban and rural teachers' job satisfaction. Art teachers were more satisfied than science teacher. Teachers having 6 to 10 years experience were less satisfied than teachers having more experience.</p>	2006

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		<p>General conclusion that could be drawn from this study is that both principal behavior and teacher behavior are significantly related to teachers' job satisfaction as perceived by government secondary school teachers. The relationship between principal behavior and teachers' job satisfaction, however appeared to be relatively stronger than the relationship of teachers' behavior and teachers' job satisfaction.</p> <p>Supportive principal behavior and directive principal behavior were found to be significantly correlated with job satisfaction, on the other hand restrictive principal behavior was found no significantly correlated with-job satisfaction.</p> <p>Collegial teacher behavior and intimate teacher behavior were found to be significantly correlated with job satisfaction, on the other hand disengaged teacher behavior was found no relationship with job satisfaction.</p>	
5	<b>Javaid Iqbal Awan</b>	<b>An Appraisal of Continuous Assessment and Evaluation System in Public Sector Schools of The Punjab</b>	2006
6	<b>Muhammad Ajmal</b>	<b>An Appraisal of Community Participation Programme In the Management of Public Sector Educational Institutions.</b>	2006
7	<b>Naushaba Atta Chaudhary</b>	<p><b>A Study of Differential Self-Concept Development of Adults</b></p> <p>This study was undertaken to explore the self concept of adults. The study also explored the effects of different demographic variables like gender, socio economic status, education, locality, nature of job and employment of spouse on self concept of adults. Population of the study was all the 25 -45 years old citizens of Rawalpindi &amp; Islamabad. Six hundred individuals including male and female were requested to participate in the study but only 453 responded back. The data was collected through an instrument originally developed by Jayne E Stake in 1994. Researcher translated the scale into Urdu and used it after pilot testing and getting formal permission from author.</p>	2008

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		<p>The demographic portion of the instrument was developed by the researcher to sort out the demographic information. Forty nine null hypotheses were established to examine the effect of gender, socio economic status, education, locality, nature of job and employment of spouse on self concept. To explore differences between the means of two groups t-test was applied, one way ANOVA &amp; post hoc LSD was applied for exploring the differences among more than two groups Major findings of the study showed that gender, age, education, locality nature of job and socio economic status all affect the self concept of adults, but employment of spouse does not affect it. Giftedness sub scale of self concept was scored lowest in each group of demographic variables while morality sub-scale was scored highest in each group of demographic variables.</p>	
8	Qaim Raza Jaffry	<p><b>A Study of the Education System as an Aspect of HRD in School / Colleges of Rawalpindi Garrison (Pakistan)</b></p> <p>The present research was undertaken to study the contribution of some areas of education system towards the enhancement of human resource development (HRD) in schools /colleges of Rawalpindi garrisons (Pakistan). Sixteen major areas of education system were taken for the research study, which could affect the HRD in the sample region viz., primary education, secondary education, higher education, vocational education, curriculum development, examination system, drop out, physical education, IT education, female education, special education, adult education, teacher training, educational planning, private sector and educational research. The definition as given by UNDP (2000) and referred by Hyder (p.39) is taken as operational definition of the research which says, "HRD is a process of increasing the skills, stocks of knowledge and capacities of all human beings actually available for economic and social development in the community." The findings of the study will be of great support particularly for the educational planners, curriculum developers and the consultants of HRD in Pakistan.</p> <p>Four major variables were taken in the survey, i-e., gender, age, sector of service and qualification. Sixty four null hypotheses were established to determine the role of the areas of education system in the enhancement of HRD in the sample region. The data were mainly collected from heads, teachers, and</p>	2008

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		<p>students of the Federal Government Educational Institutions (FGEIs) and Army Public School and Colleges (APS &amp; Cs) located at Rawalpindi garrison. An opinionnaire was developed as an instrument of research which comprised 48 items. Findings were drawn after the descriptive and inferential analysis, and testing of the hypotheses. Chi Square test was used to find out the significance level of opinion differences between the variables of the survey and each area of education system mentioned above.</p> <p>As a result of the study, it was accepted that all sixteen areas of education system taken for the study, mentioned above have yet to play a significant role in the promotion of HRD in the sample region unless lacunae in the educational system are duly detected and removed through research indigenously.</p>	
9	<b>Fauzia Khurshid</b>	<b>The Relationship of Personality Characteristics with Occupational Role Stress and Organizational Commitment Among University Teachers</b>	2008
10	<b>S. Tajammal Hussain Shah</b>	<b>Constructivist Approach to Development of Criteria for Selection of Contents for Teaching English in Secondary School (Class IX_X)</b>	2009

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		<p>represents the population from rural and urban areas, Urdu and English mediums and public and private schools for both male and female in the right proportion.</p> <p>The key conclusions based on the descriptive and statistical evidences indicated that the people of Pakistan attach great importance to values and purposes related to religious teachings and want to promote these through schooling. It also revealed that the people are very keen to learn English as it is the language of knowledge and higher learning in all fields. The findings of the study indicated that in the present textbooks of English speaking is least emphasized as compared to other skills. The findings of the study also gave a fairly good idea of themes and sub-themes that the majority of population wants to include as content of English for classes IX—X. Based on statistical analysis of the data, criteria for selection of contents for teaching English in Secondary Schools has been developed and weightage suggested for each which have been validated by the Textbook Boards and Curriculum Bureaus in the country.</p>	
11	Azra Parveen	<p><b>Effect of Home Environment on Personality and Academic Achievement of Students of Grade 12 in Rawalpindi Division</b></p> <p>The aim of the study was to examine the effect of home environment on the academic achievement and personality of students. Home environment has been identified as being an important contributing factor in child's educational development. Very few researches have dealt with this dimension' of education in Pakistan. The population of the study comprised 8533 Intermediate science male and female students of grade 12, who appeared in the Intermediate examination (part 1)2006, taken by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Rawalpindi. The sample of the study included 724 students, 410 were female and 314 were male.</p> <p>Three research instruments were used for data collection. To determine the personality of students a Five Factor personality inventory developed by Dr. Tom Buchanan (2001) was used. The intra-familial environment as perceived by students was measured by using the Index of Family Relations (IFR). Researcher translated these instruments into Urdu and used them after pilot testing. A Demographic</p>	2009

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		<p>Variable Information Performa, developed by the researcher, was used to collect information relating to the demographic variables of the study. The information about the achievement was collected from the Result Gazette of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Rawalpindi.</p> <p>Seventy null hypotheses were tested to find the effect of home environment, socio economic status, family relations, gender, parental education, income of the family, family size, birth order of the student and type of the family on students' personality and achievement. Data was analyzed by using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), and t-test. It was concluded from the study that with the exception of birth order and family type, all the independent variables of the study had a significant effect on the academic achievement of students. However students' personality was partially influenced by these variables.</p>	
12	<b>Muhammad Farouq Khan Lodhi</b>	<p><b>Redesigning M.A. International Relations Curriculum: Reorganization and Enrichment of Contents Through a Modular Approach (Vol.I) &amp; (Vol.II)</b></p> <p>This research examines the effectiveness of modular approach in delivering curricular objectives in the specific context of the University of Modern Languages, Islamabad. The validity of the concept was demonstrated through classroom trial of reorganized and enriched modular contents pertaining to one of the courses taught as part of M.A. International Relations programme. The trial was administered by the researcher, acting as the teacher, at two separate developmental stages; first at the level of pilot modules and then at the level of the final product. The intended objectives were secured to satisfactory degree of success through emphasis on relatively novel elements of the enhanced contents delivered through diverse teaching strategies. Statistical confirmation of learning gains was obtained in a test-retest cycle. The findings firmly established modular approach to curriculum as being contemporarily valid in the specific context of the University and, concomitantly, re-confirmed the findings of earlier researches by other NUML researchers pertaining to the effectiveness of modular approach.</p> <p>The research design was geared to test the success of the modules through pretest-teaching-posttest cycle by assessing students' learned awareness of national and global concerns and his/her sensitivity to core cultural issues. The former domain was tested through a questionnaire seeking concurrence or</p>	2009

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		rejection of posited opinions on selected concerns, and, the latter through assessment of student's ability in forming enlightened personal opinions and expressing the same in written form in a subjective report. The findings reassured the overall effectiveness of the modular approach in delivering intended curricular objectives. While the thesis is presented in Volume I of this document, the curricular material developed as part of the developmental study is organized into twelve modules that constitute Vol. II. These modules are intended to serve as an example for enthusiastic and dedicated teachers to follow in their grass-roots level endeavour towards further modular conversion of the curricula.	
13	Shafqat Ali	<p><b>Effectiveness of Layered Instructional Strategy for Teaching English at Secondary Level</b></p> <p>This study was designed to find out the effectiveness of Layered Instructional Strategy (LIS) based on the Elaboration Theory given by Charles M. Reigeluth on the learning achievement of secondary school students in the subject of English. He is of the view that layering approach of instruction helps students to learn better and improves retention. This layering has a zoom lens sequencing approach that proceeds from general to specific.</p> <p>Main objectives were as follows: (i) To develop an understanding about instructional design. (ii) To ascertain the difference between layered instructional strategy and traditional method on learning achievement of secondary school students in the subject of English. (iii) To explore the difference of experimental treatment between high achievers of experimental and control groups. (iv) To calculate the difference of independent variable between low achievers of experimental and control groups. (v) To measure the degree of retention of treatment effects between experimental and control groups. (vi) To examine the retentiveness of the treatment between high achievers of experimental and control groups. (vii) To discover the retentivity of independent variable between low achievers of experimental and control groups. (viii) To compare the learning competencies/abilities of the students taught through layered instructional strategy and the students who received traditional instruction.</p> <p>To achieve these objectives, the following null hypotheses were tested. (i) There is no significant difference between the mean scores on post test of experimental and control groups. (ii) There is no</p>	2009

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		<p>significant difference between the mean scores of high achievers of experimental and control groups. (iii) There is no significant difference between the mean scores of low achievers of experimental and control groups. (iv) There is no significant difference between the mean scores on retention test of experimental and control groups. (v) There is no significant difference between the mean score on retention test of high achievers of experimental and control groups. (vi) There is no significant difference between the mean scores of low achievers of experimental and control groups. Students studying at secondary level constituted the population of the study. The students of Federal Government Secondary School, 1-9/4, Islamabad were taken conveniently as sample of the study.</p> <p>The sample was divided into two groups after equating them on the basis of scores on pre test. Each group comprised of 31 students. One group was randomly taken as experimental group and the other one as control. The treatment was given to the experimental group by the same teacher who taught the control group by traditional method. The experiment continued for 12 weeks. Post test was administered immediate after the treatment was over to the whole sample to obtain final data. Independent sample t test was applied through SPSS to analyze the data. The experimental group exhibited better results. The difference was statistically significant. To measure the retentivity of both groups a retention test was given after 15 days of post test. Data were analyzed through SPSS version 13.0 by applying independent sample t test. The analysis of data revealed that the experimental group performed significantly better than the control group. LIS was found statistically significant. The rate of retention in the experimental group was also significantly higher than the control group. The difference was found statistically significant.</p>	
14	Munis Kashmeeri	<p><b>A Study of the Most Basic Life Values of Teachers and Students in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study investigates the most basic life values of teachers and students. It limits itself to one type of such values, namely “conceived value” type. In other words it deals with the respondents’ personal “conception of the desirable” rather than the “desired” or “the desirable”.</p>	2009

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		<p>The main objective of the study is to know the most preferred ways to live of the teachers and students in Pakistan. The research data was gathered through the responses on the <i>Ways to Live Scale</i> devised by Charles Morris (1956). The study also tells us whether the students and teachers have the same opinion on the ways to live or not. The sample used, was 2183 for the present study and it consisted of 740 teachers and 1443 students from all the Social Sciences departments of 20 public universities of Pakistan (from Punjab-8, Sindh-3, Baluchistan-2, NWFP-2, Northern Areas-1, ICT-3, and AJK-1).</p> <p>The technique of simple random sampling and stratified random sampling were used for this purpose. The <i>Ways to live scale</i> was used as a tool for data collection. The research questions were answered and analyzed through finding the <i>Means, Standard Deviation, Chisquare test, Kruskal-wallis test</i> and <i>One-way ANOVA</i>. The statistical software like <i>SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences)</i> and <i>STATA (Statistical Analysis)</i> were used for the analysis of data. Analysis of the data obtained and the study of ways clearly indicate that today's students and teachers prefer way 8 which focuses on enjoyment over traditional self composure.</p> <p>It seems to be due to changes in the environment which is more open now than it was as in 1960. Democracy, technological, development, open media, human watch agencies, cross cultural interaction and above all globalization have had their own effects. Truly all these were missing in 1960 and era before it. Traditional composed society of Pakistan is also breaking up and today increased numbers of students go to America and European countries. It is quite natural that these students are bringing traits of those societies which are characterized by openness, enjoyment and freedom of thought and actions. People in Pakistan are now interacting with outside world more than they did in 1960. Self-reliance and reducing dependency are also showing up and that teachers and students of today prefer enjoyment and independent life more than those who were studying or teaching in 1960.</p>	
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15	Muhammad Safdar	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Ausubelian and Traditional Methods of Teaching Physics at Secondary School Level in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The work reported here is an investigation about the effectiveness of two teaching methods (i.e. Ausubel teaching method and traditional teaching method) in the teaching of physics at secondary level in Pakistan. The main objectives of this study were to compare the relative effectiveness of these teaching methods on students' achievement and attitude, and to find out the impact of pre-lab on the learning of the students. This experimental work was carried out for the period of thirty-five weeks in the physics classroom and laboratory of Govt. Comprehensive School, Jhelum (Pakistan). Sixty-two secondary school science students of class X were randomly selected for this experiment. The posttest-only equivalent group design was used for this study. It involved two groups; experimental and control. These groups were equated on the basis of marks achieved by the students in a test of 8<sup>th</sup> class science. The different tools used to collect the data were; the Achievement tests, Post labs, and Attitude scale. Experimental group was taught through Ausubel's teaching method while control group was taught through Traditional.</p> <p>To measure the achievement of the students in the science theory and practical, the researcher administered the following tools; Experimenter's tools 1 &amp; 2, and post-labs. The other achievement tests used in the study were the Term Tests 1 &amp; 2 administered by the school, and the question paper of physics theory and practical constructed, administered and evaluated by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Rawalpindi (SSC annual examination 2005). To measure the scientific attitude of the students, an instrument was constructed and validated and then administered to the whole sample. Data collected by tools were analyzed by the application of software, SPSS and presented in the form of mean scores. To compare the mean scores of experimental and control groups, t-test was employed.</p> <p>The study indicated that Ausubel's teaching method was found more effective than traditional teaching method in improving the achievement of the students in the subject of physics as measured by experimenter's tools, term tests and in the SSC examination, 2005. The study also showed that the use of pre-labs significantly improved the performance of the students. It has found in various significant</p>	2010
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		<p>indications that the new way of teaching has improved performance of the students in various tests and some evidence that attitude have changed.</p> <p>The nature of pre-lab and post-lab need more improvement and further investigation at other levels and regions. There relative effectiveness should be evaluated so that the more effective tool can be used in the future. The persistence increase in the standard deviations for the experimental group suggests that not all students benefited equally. This gives rise to another area 'cognitive learning styles' that should be explored. This study can be seen as an exploratory study and offers encouragements that the new approach has considerable value for the learners. It needs replication, using many teachers, with boys and girls, and in all disciplines of science.</p>	
16	Tahir Mehmood	<p><b>Impact of Formative Evaluation and Fixed Interval Schedule Reinforcement on Academic Achievements of Secondary School Students</b></p> <p>The study was designed to find out the impact of formative evaluation and fixed interval schedule reinforcement on academic achievements of secondary schools students. It was experimental design and completed in two phases with the duration of 120 days, 60 days for each phase. In first phase experimental group was evaluated by formative evaluation and in second phase experimental group was evaluated formatively and also was given fixed interval schedule reinforcement. In first phase 60 students were randomly selected from 9<sup>th</sup> class of Govt. High School Fateh Jang. This sample was divided into two equal groups. One served as control group and other as experimental group. A pretest was conducted to both the groups in the subjects of Math and English. Both groups were taught by subject specialist of Math and English. Control group was only taught and was not given any treatment whereas experimental group was taught and evaluated by teacher made test during session. After completion of 60 days teaching, a post test was conducted in Math and English.</p> <p>In second phase 60 students were randomly selected from 10<sup>th</sup> class of Govt. High School Fateh Jang. This sample was divided into two equal groups. One served as control group and other as experimental group. A pretest was conducted to both the groups in the subjects of Math and English. Both groups</p>	2010

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		<p>were taught by subject specialist of Math and English. Control group was only taught and was not given any treatment whereas experimental group was taught and evaluated by teacher made test and reinforcement was given with a fixed interval schedule, after every six days, during session. After completion of 60 days teaching, a post test was conducted in Math and English. It was found that formative evaluation and fixed interval schedule reinforcement has significant relationship with learning and academic achievements in the subjects of Math and English at secondary school level.</p> <p>It is recommended that educational institutional management may arrange capacity building programs for teachers to familiarize them with evaluation, its importance and its process. The managers of educational institutions may monitor teaching learning process with a view to implementing formative evaluations policy. Curriculum designers and developers may design and develop formative evaluation tools within curriculum documents for each subject keeping in view the requirements of fixed interval schedule reinforcement in the manuals for textbook instruction.</p>	
17	Syed Azhar Hussain	<p><b>A Study of Educational Administrator's Personality and Management Styles in the Process of Human Resource Development</b></p> <p>The research was aimed to study the personality of educational administrators and their management styles. It was assumed that it is possible to study the Personality of Educational Administrators according to the Jung's Theory of Personality. The Management Styles of Educational Administrators were studied as Democratic, Autocratic and Laissez-faire. The five point Likert Scale was used for collection of data from the Principals of Government Colleges in the province of Punjab, Pakistan. The sample for study was drawn randomly keeping in view equal gender distribution. The demographic variables were also studied to understand the basic introduction of the principals of Government Colleges in the province of Punjab, Pakistan.</p> <p>Data was collected through registered mail and personal visits of the offices of Principals. Conclusions were derived from findings of collected data. Recommendations were made on the basis of findings and conclusions for further study.</p>	2010

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		<p>The researcher has explored that (a) there is no significant difference in the mean score of male and female Head of Institutions on Personality Determine Scale and selection of management style (b) there is no relationship between Introvert Personality Democratic, Autocratic and Laissez-fair style of management (c) there is no relationship between the Extrovert Personality and Autocratic, Democratic and Laissez-fair style of management (d) there is no relationship between Ambivert Personality and Democratic, Autocratic style of management. Therefore, it was accepted that there is no relationship between the Personality of Educational Administrators and their Management Styles. Researcher is in opinion that internal and external forces should be explored in any further studies who are determining the Management Style of Principals in their respective institutions.</p>	
18	<b>Marium Din</b>	<p><b>A Study in Indices of Discrepancy Between Students' Learning Styles and Their Actual Grade Achievement at Masters' Level</b></p> <p>Every person has a preferred way of learning that is called Learning style. It is a characteristic way of reaching to the solution of the particular problem. The present study was conducted to find out the indices of discrepancy between students' learning styles and their actual grade achievement at the masters' level. It was to find out which type of learners is better in terms of actual grade achievement. The mean difference was also to be found out between learning styles of male and female students, urban and rural students, mean difference due to difference of fathers' academic qualification, mothers' academic qualification, and parents' monthly income.</p> <p>All the students of Social Sciences and Management Sciences studying in third and fourth semester in public sector universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad constituted the population which was two thousand and seventy six. Eight hundred and twenty students were chosen as sample. The Stratified Random Sampling Technique was employed for selecting the sample. The Kolb's Learning Style Inventory Version III was used for assessing learning styles of students. The students' first two semesters' results were used in order to find out the grade achievement. Data were analyzed by using, percentages, T -test, and one way ANOVA. After analysis it was found out that Divergent learning style</p>	2010

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		<p>was learning style of majority of student irrespective of the department or subject. It was concluded that there was a significant mean difference of learning styles in grade achievement at Masters' level.</p> <p>The divergent, assimilative, accommodative, and convergent learners acquired higher grades respectively. It was also found out that residential location, academic qualification of mothers, and monthly income of parents brought significant mean difference in learning styles of students. No significant mean difference was found between learning style of male and female students, Along with that no significant mean difference was observed between learning styles due to academic qualification of fathers.</p>	
19	Zarina Akhtar	<p><b>The Effects of Learning Styles and Socio-Economic Status on Learning Achievement of Secondary School Students</b></p> <p>The objectives of the study were to investigate the relationship between different learning styles and learning achievements, socio-economic status of students and their learning achievement and learning styles and Socio-economic status of students studying at secondary schools. Study also assessed the difference in opinion by gender and by region about learning styles.</p> <p>To investigate the relationship three types of data were collected. Firstly information about students learning styles were collected by using learning style questionnaire, secondly information about socio-economic status of parents were collected through the questionnaire and thirdly information about students' achievement was taken from their Secondary School Certificate Examination.</p> <p>The population of the study was all students studying in class 10<sup>th</sup> at public sector schools of district Attock, Chakwal, Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The sample (1580 students and their parents) was drawn by using multistage sampling technique from four districts. The data were collected by administering the questionnaires to students in their classes. The data were then analyzed by SPSS using Pearson Correlation. Gender wise and region wise differences in opinion were also computed by t-test.</p>	2011

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		<p>It was found that A+ grade achievers did not preferred collaborative learning style and A grade achievers did not preferred dependent learning style. None of the students from upper and lower class got A+ grade. The more students who got A+ grade were from the upper middle class and lower middle class. The middle class students prefer independent learning style. The female students prefer dependent learning style in spite of region (rural and urban). No difference in opinion by region was observed.</p> <p>Students did not preferred collaborative and dependent learning style. They preferred to study at their own this leads that the class room activities were of no use for them. Their concern for the achievement showed their interest for examination. This showed that learning styles may not effect learning achievement but the system of examination effects the achievement. In the light of conclusions it was recommended that the system of examination may be connected with class room activities. It may focus on real classroom learning not to rote memorization.</p>	
20	Abdur Rashid	<p><b>Evaluation and Enrichment of Chemistry Curriculum for SSC and HSSC in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The study was conducted to carry out the evaluation of existing National Curriculum (chemistry) for Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSSC) and Secondary School Certificate (SSC). The study mainly focused on the achievements of the objectives set by the experts in the curriculum document, appropriateness of the contents for the levels, prevailing teaching methodologies and the students' evaluation. Using sample survey, opinion of the respondents was obtained through questionnaires developed for the purpose. A sample of 400 chemistry teachers (200 male and 200 female) teaching at higher secondary level and 600 chemistry teachers (300 male and 300 female ) teaching at secondary level were selected from all the provinces of the country. The sample also included 50 curriculum experts involved in the process of curriculum development. In addition opinion of 800 chemistry students (400 male and 400 female) studying at higher secondary level and 1200 chemistry students (600 male and 600 female ) studying at secondary level from all the provinces of the country was also sought for, supporting or otherwise, the opinion of the teachers. Chi square test and t test were applied for the analysis of the data.</p>	2011

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		<p>The key conclusions based on the descriptive and statistical evidences indicated that the objectives set in the curriculum document are in line with the national ideology of the country. It was indicated that experts were not satisfied with the curriculum development process in the country. Majority of the teachers were of the opinion that curriculum in vogue was not capable of attaining most of the objectives set in the document. Contents have been selected by applying the criteria of significance only and rest of the aspects like utility, human development and interest have been ignored. Teachers use lecture method for teaching the subject and rest of the teaching methods like participation, discussion, demonstration and individual experiment methods have been ignored. The teachers were not satisfied with the present system of students' evaluation.</p> <p>The recommendations offered are; opinion of teachers be sought and given due consideration while developing the curriculum. Developing the objectives must be based on research and must be realistic. Enrichment be carried out as suggested.</p>	
21	Iftikhar Ahmed	<p><b>An Experimental Study of Comparative Effectiveness of Concept Attainment Model and Advance Organizer Model in Teacher Education Course</b></p> <p>The purpose of the study was to explore comparative effectiveness of concept attainment model and advance organizer model in teacher education course. Concept attainment model and advance organizer have emerged as potent instructional patterns. Since, both models provide explanation such questions as how to improve intellect, speed up learning process and prolong retention.</p> <p>Objectives of the study were: (i) To explore the difference of treatment effects on academic achievement of trainee teacher taught through concept attainment model and advance organizer model. (ii) To explore the difference of treatment effects on academic achievement of trainee teachers taught through concept attainment model and traditional method. (iii) To identify the difference of treatment effects on academic achievement of trainee teachers taught through advance organizer model and traditional method. (iv) To ascertain the difference of treatment effects on academic achievement of trainee teachers taught through concept attainment model advance organizer model and traditional method.</p>	2011

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		<p>(v) To explore the difference of treatment effects on academic achievement of high and low achievers trainee teachers taught through experimental and traditional method.</p> <p>To achieve the objectives of the study following null hypotheses were posited. (i) There is no significant difference in the mean scores of trainee teacher taught through concept attainment model and advance organizer model. (ii) There is no significant difference in the mean scores of trainee teachers taught through concept attainment model and traditional method. (iii) There is no significant difference in the mean scores of trainee teachers taught through advance organizer model and traditional method. (iv) There is no significant difference in the mean scores of trainee teachers taught through concept attainment model, advance organizer model and traditional method. Experiment was conducted in federal college of education Islamabad. Sample comprised 69 trainee teachers. Each group comprised 23 trainee teachers. On the basis of pretest scores two experimental and a control group were formed. Two experimental groups' concept attainment model and advance organizer model received treatment whereas control group received no treatment. On the basis of result scores concept attainment model proved effective method of teaching.</p>	
22	<b>Abdul Waheed</b>	<p><b>An Analysis of Early Childhood Education Facilities in District Jhang-Pakistan</b></p> <p>The physical, academic, sports and learning environment facilities for early childhood education promote and ensure high quality learning opportunities for young children. The equity in the availability of these facilities is essential for providing equal learning opportunities to children from all spheres of the society.</p> <p>The major purpose of the study was to analyze the available facilities for early childhood education in public and private sector schools in district Jhang by adopting descriptive method of research. The main objectives of the study were to assess and find out the level of available facilities for ECE in public and private sector schools.</p> <p>As the study was conducted at district level, the population of the study was all the ECE teachers, administrators and SMC members of both in public and private sector schools of district Jhang. The</p>	2011

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		<p>sample was ten percent teachers of public sector and twenty percent teachers of private sector selected through random sampling. Three questionnaires (one each for Teachers, Administrators and SMC members) and a checklist were developed and after their validation through pilot testing were used as research instruments. Data were collected, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using percentage, mean, chi square and t-test.</p> <p>It was concluded that teachers of both public and private schools were young, less experienced and undergraduate. Only a few teachers of both schools had Montessori training diploma/certificate. A large number of schools of both public and private sectors had lack of physical, academic, sports and learning environment facilities for ECE. It is recommended that separate and sufficient physical facilities, sports materials and facilities for learning environment, appropriate instructional and learning materials for ECE may be provided in schools.</p>	
23	Zafar Iqbal	<p><b>System Analysis of the Federal Directorate of Education and Development of A Futuristic Organizational Model</b></p> <p>In Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), different types of educational institutions are working under the umbrella of one Directorate. The study aimed to identify the Federal Directorate System of Education with respect to type of systems i.e. rational, natural and open, and to analyze it at structural, functional and pedagogical level to develop a model of a uniform education system.</p> <p>The major objectives of the study were to (i) identify the existing type of education system of Islamabad Capital Territory with respect to rational, natural and open. (ii) Analyze the flaws of the present education system of the Islamabad Capital Territory at structural, functional and pedagogical level. (iii) Suggest a Uniform Model of Educational System for the Islamabad Capital Territory. The research questions to be followed were: (i) How and why the present system of Federal Directorate of Education introduced diverse elements in its policy and practice, which are affecting quality education in its setup? (ii) How the Federal Directorate System of Education has embedded the structural, functional and</p>	2012

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		<p>pedagogical levels in the institutions working under its ambit? (iii) How to align the proposed organizational model to the policy of the Government of Pakistan? The study was survey based.</p> <p>There were four types of populations: Heads of Educational Institutions, Presidents of PTA of educational institution, administrators of the FDE and Teachers of institutions. Populations of Heads and PTA Presidents were taken as whole in the sample excluding those included in the pilot testing. While all FDE Administrators were included in the sample and two teachers were randomly selected from each institution. Four research instruments were used for data collection from Heads of Institutions, PTA Presidents FDE Administrators and Teachers. The questionnaires for the Heads of Institutions, Teachers and the PTAs were sent to educational institutions through the R &amp; I section of the FDE and for FDE Administrators self approach was adopted. Response rate of the Heads, PTA Presidents, FDE Administrators and Teachers were 93.7%, 79.8%, 100% and 86% respectively. Collected Data were analyzed calculating means, SD, ANOVA and post hoc LSD.</p> <p>Major findings and conclusions were: the system was found inclined towards open system, better building structure, proper recruitment system of teachers and timely provision of textbooks, no tuition fee, community involvement and audit system were strong aspects. Weaknesses of the system were; less physical facilities, high teacher student ratio, less teaching staff, centralized authorities, discrimination in teachers" selection and provision of funds to the institutions. A uniform model of Federal Directorate system of education comprising four components i.e. FDE administration, jurisdiction based institutions, teachers training academy and monitoring and evaluation department, was recommended.</p>	
24	<b>Mohammad Younas Malik</b>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education and National Testing Service</b></p> <p>Assessment is an integral part of the education system everywhere in the world whereas education in Pakistan is provincial subject according to the constitution. There are certain organizations responsible</p>	2012

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	<p>for the assessment of the student's achievement like Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BISE) and National testing Service in Pakistan (NTS).</p> <p>The comparative study of these organizations was carried out keeping in view the different objectives as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a.) To analyze the evaluation system of Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education and National Testing Service with reference to content validity.</li><li>b.) To evaluate the Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education and National Testing Service with reference to construct validity.</li><li>c.) To determine the relevance with reference to chronology and psychological considerations.</li><li>d.) To analyze the subjective type of evaluation.</li><li>e.) To analyze the objective type of evaluation.</li><li>f.) To evaluate the efficiency in the area of control and conduct.</li><li>g.) To analyze the system of the practical examination.</li><li>h.) To explore the area feedback and research.</li></ul> <p>Two questionnaires were prepared using the techniques of comparative assessment and both the systems were assessed through the respondents with same criterion applied at the same time. The sample of 500 students was randomly selected with 100 teachers from BISE Rawalpindi. All the students who appeared in NTS and Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Examination at the F-Sc level constituted the population of the study with teachers of the respective area. The findings gave a clear insight about the efficiency and the areas of improvements in the systems.</p>	
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		NTS was responded as more reliable system as compare to Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education with considerable improvements necessary for the future.	
25	Nuzhat Fatima	<p><b>The Locus of Motivation and Achievement of University Level Students</b></p> <p>This study was undertaken to know about the locus of motivation and achievement of the university level students and to find out inter-relationship of male and female students. In order to collect data one questionnaire was used which was developed and tested by Dr. Russell F. Waugh, Edith Cowan University, Australia, with his permission to gather data for motivation and achievement. Its validity was confirmed by the group of experts and reliability was calculated through Cronbach Alpha on 100 students not included in the sample. The value of Cronbach Alpha comes out as 0.78. Then results of different students were collected to analyse the data to compare male and female students with their responses. The questionnaire had three main aspects of motivation, linked with two response sets (<i>What I aim for and What I actually do</i>), and an ordered set of subject response categories (<i>none or only one of my subjects, in some, though not most of my subjects, in most, though not all, of my subjects, in all or nearly all of my subjects</i>).</p> <p>Only seven universities were included in the sample which were willing to participate. Pearson Product moment correlation and <i>t</i>-test were used for analysis of the data. It was concluded that the majority of the university level students had the highest motivation level. It is also interesting fact that gender difference was found in the motivation level of male and female students. Data collected through questionnaire from 1267 students was analyzed and tabulated. Three different departments (<i>computer science, management department and social science departments</i>) were chosen to collect data from male and female students.</p> <p>It was also concluded that there was positive correlation between motivation and academic achievement of the university level student and motivation and achievement level of male and female students was higher than that of female students. Another interesting fact was that from all these three</p>	2012

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		aspects constituting the locus of motivation i.e. striving for excellence, desire to learn and personal incentives, the predominant aspect was personal incentives.	
26	Faridullah Khan	<p><b>Developing a Total Quality Management Framework for Public Sector Universities in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Total Quality Management (TQM) is a management philosophy and practices that aims to harness the human and material resources of an organization in the most effective way to achieve the objectives of the organization. This descriptive study investigated the preparedness of public sector universities in Pakistan for ISO 9001:2008 implementation and proposed a TQM framework. The study was carried out in the backdrop of National Educational Policy 1998-2010 recommendations for implementation of ISO 9000 and Higher Education Commission (HEC) push for enhancing the quality of education.</p> <p>The objectives of the study were to: (a) survey the presence of effective quality assurance processes in HEIs (b) explore the problems faced by HEIs to improve the quality of education (c) explore critical success factors for TQM implementation (d) explore correlation among different management practices in HEIs (e) find out the factors influencing Customer Focus and Satisfaction (f) propose a TQM implementation framework. It studied 25 HEIs through the perceptions of 25 VCs, 25 Registrars, 25 Deans, 500 Teachers and 1500 Students regarding the quality management practices.</p> <p>The study focused on the core activities i.e. teaching, learning and research; and the aspects which had a direct impact on the quality of the educational product. ISO 9001 requirements were used as a survey instrument for Gauging Absence of Prerequisite (GAP) analysis for the implementation of ISO 9001. Descriptive Statistics, Correlation, Regression and ANOVA were performed to analyze the data. The findings indicated that HEIs were strong in the area of measurement, analysis and improvement but weak in resource management and their standing regarding QMS, as a whole, was above average which showed that more need to be done and improved. Customer focus and satisfaction was a dependent variable and a proxy to measure TQM level of implementation.</p> <p>The study revealed management commitment, internal communication, work environment, infrastructure, teaching processes and assessment processes as significant predictors of customer focus</p>	2012

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		and satisfaction. Moreover, all selected TQM factors were positively correlated to one another. The study proposed a TQM implementation framework. It also revealed insufficient financial and physical resources, lack of planning and lack of quality assurance at feeding colleges as top detriments to education quality in HEIs. The study adds to academic knowledge, provides a solid foundation for future research in the area of quality assurance and offers recommendations for quality assurance in HEIs.	
27	<b>Rabia Khatoon</b>	<p><b>Developing an Organizational Model for the Management of University - Industry Linkage in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The purpose of the study was developing an Organizational Model for the Management of University — Industry Linkage in Pakistan. The objectives of the study were to (i) examine the existing situation of University Industry Linkage in Pakistan (ii) investigate factors responsible for the development of University Industry Linkage (iii) identify the strengths and weakness. (iv) develop an organizational model for the management of University Industry Linkage in Pakistan.</p> <p>A sample of 33 (male 23 and female 10) consisted of Deans and Heads of departments of the universities and representative of Higher Education Commission was taken. It was found that universities and industries have linkages through liaison offices in Higher Education Commission which included R &amp; D activities, training, visiting lectureship and joint efforts for curriculum development and consultancy services. Centralized coordination at national level was found hence, international cooperation was not found among these institutions in Pakistan. The linkages mechanisms include personal contacts, meetings, consultancy services, collaborative training programs, R&amp;D activities, committees, seminars and conferences.</p> <p>These linkages are affected by many factors such as government policy, management of the university as well as industry, lack of coordination, communication gap, shortage of funds for research, lack of interest of faculty members, lack of R&amp;D activities, lack of required professional, inconsistent investment of industries. The possible areas of cooperation included protection of intellectual property, grants, donations, scholarship, seminars/workshops, career counseling, joint R&amp;D Projects and</p>	2013

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		consultancy services. On the basis of these empirical evidences model for establishing linkages among universities and industries was developed.	
28	Zahid Bashir	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Quality Enhancement Measures in Public and Private Sectors at Secondary Level in Hazara Region</b></p> <p>Quality is an important aspect in education. There are many parameters such as drop-out rate, teacher-student ratio, class-size, physical facilities, educational facilities, hostel facilities, information and communication technology, parents and community participation in children education, monitoring and assessment, homework assignment, students and teachers absence, actual size of classrooms, participation in pre-primary/early childhood education, teacher's qualification and professional development, administrative and financial autonomy of Principals, coordination between staff and head of schools, competency in English, mathematics and science and reading proficiency in Urdu and English that reflect the quality of education. These were used as bases of comparison for quality enhancement measures in public and private sectors' institutions. Total sixty four (64) schools were randomly selected, thirty two (32) schools from private sector and thirty two (32) schools from Govt sector.</p> <p>A questionnaire was developed and distributed among the principals of sample schools to collect relevant information. Achievement tests were prepared in the subject of science, English and mathematics to compare the academic achievements of Govt and private schools' students. Hundred (100) test item for science, hundred (100) for English and fifty (50) test items for mathematics were taken. The tests thus taken were marked and other collected data was analyzed by using different statistical tools, i.e. average (mean), percentage, standard deviation, t-test and correlation.</p> <p>The findings of the study indicated that the performance of private boys and girls schools was better than the performance of the Govt boys and girls School's in all the three tests and English reading competency while in Urdu reading both type of students were same. Principals of the boys and girls private had more administrative and financial powers as compared to the principals of Govt girls and</p>	2013

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		<p>boy's schools. Parents of private school students participated actively in their children's education as compared to the parents of Govt school's students. All kind of facilities were better in boy's and girl's private schools as compared to Govt boys and Govt girl's schools. Teachers' academic and professional qualifications were similar in both types of institutions. Results of the achievement tests were highly correlated with the results of examination conducted by BISE.</p>	
29	Tahir Javed	<p><b>A Study of Effectiveness of Dimensions of Learning Model for Science Teaching at Elementary Level</b></p> <p>This research was an experimental study based on pre-test post-test equivalent group design. The population of the study was comprised of all the students (boys and girls) of 7<sup>th</sup> class studying at elementary level in district Abbottabad. Sample of the study was comprised of 240 students (120 each from both genders). Both the samples were further divided into two equal groups. One served as control while the other as experimental group. The researcher under the guidance of supervisor, after thorough and comprehensive review of test construction techniques, developed pre-test, post-test and an attitude scale. Pre-test was administered to the sample of study in order to formulate two equivalent groups- the experimental and the control group. Then both the groups were taught by dimensions of learning model and prevailing rote learning model respectively. After the completion of one hundred and twenty days teaching, post-test and the attitude scale were administered to both the groups.</p> <p>At the end, data was collected and analyzed. The analysis of data showed that there was a significant difference between the achievement of experimental and the control group. Experimental group showed better performance in post-test as well as on attitude scale and achieved high scores as compared to the control group. This reflected that by applying modern approaches like Dimensions of Learning Model for teaching science at elementary level, we can attain better results.</p>	2013

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30	<p><b>Muhammad Nasar Ahmed Khan</b></p>	<p><b>An Evaluative Study of the Impact of Trained Elementary School Teachers on the Classroom Practices and Students Achievements in AJK</b></p> <p>The study aimed to evaluate the teacher training program at elementary level in AJK so as to have quality education through the improvement in the quality of teacher training, classroom teaching and ultimately by up grading the student’s achievement level.</p> <p>The main objectives of the study were 1) To evaluate the impact of trained elementary school teachers on classroom practices and students achievements 2) To compare the impact of trained elementary school teachers on classroom practices and students achievements in different strata 3) To suggest some recommendations to educational administrators, supervisors and teacher trainers to coordinate and upgrade the programs of teacher training and instructions to enhance the students achievements and quality of educations.</p> <p>Total respondents were 605 including students of grade 8th through other respondents to Directors of education. The tools of study were composed of questionnaires, interview schedules, classroom observation schedule and an achievement test of science grade 8th. Analysis of the data collected, through different tools, was made, means and percentages were calculated out which showed that generally there was no application and implementation of training in classroom environment and resultant achievements of the students remained very low ranging from 42.24 % to 48.57 % falling in grade “D” (Fair). Overall performance level of teachers regarding impact on classroom practices and students achievements was very low. This least or no impact of trained teachers on classroom practices and students achievements was due to the lack of well-planned and organized teacher training, monitoring, supervision and follow up mechanism for trained teachers.</p> <p>To address this poor prevailing situation in the areas of teacher training and classroom practices of trained teacher’s recommendations are presented and a new model of teacher training has been designed for implementation in future.</p>	2013
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31	Muhammad Asghar Ali	<p><b>A Study of Job Satisfaction of Academic and Administrative Staff Working in the Elementary Education System of Punjab</b></p> <p>Job satisfaction of academic and administrative staff of elementary education is very vital because teaching and administration at elementary level is venerated and sensitive job. Job satisfaction has been a question mark and in debate by the researchers since long. It gained much importance due to its significance for the achievement of objectives of any organization.</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to explore job satisfaction of academic and administrative staff working in the Elementary Education System of Punjab. The respondents for this study were academic and administrative staff taken of two Districts of Punjab i.e. Sahiwal and Rawalpindi. The overall response rate was 88%. Fifty seven Assistant Education Officers, 261 Headmasters, and 522 Teachers responded the questionnaire. Majority of the respondents n=702, 83.6% were from the rural area while n=138, 16.4% from urban area. Overall response rate of females was more than the male staff. 63% of the whole sample was of more than 40 years of age. Majority of respondents were having master degree. The Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) was used to collect data from the respondents. Stratified random sampling technique was used to take the sample from population. After seeking permission for survey from Executive District Officer (Education) Sahiwal and Rawalpindi; the researcher send questionnaire through mail to the respondents. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data. Frequencies and percentages along with mean value of responses were tabulated and calculated. The t-test was applied to know the difference of means and Pearson r value was also calculated.</p> <p>The findings of study show that as whole respondents were satisfied with their job. However they were not satisfied with three dimensions (out of twenty) of the job i.e., 'advancement', 'Education Policies' and 'compensation'. No significant differences between job satisfaction of academic and administrative staff was found as a whole. However, by parts a significant difference of job satisfaction was found</p>	2013
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		between academic and administrative staff from District Sahiwal. Similarly a significant difference observed between male and female teachers from District Sahiwal.	
32	<b>Munazza Ambreen</b>	<p><b>The Impact of Communication Climate and Managerial Communication Styles Upon Quality Assurance in Higher Education in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Quality assurance with its multiplying manifestations around the world has become an integral part of higher education. The present study aimed to explore the impact of communication climate-which refers to individuals' perceptions regarding communication events within the organization and managerial communication styles, which refers to the pattern or way a manager verbally or non-verbally interacts, upon quality assurance in higher education in Pakistan. An attempt was made to identify the communication climate(s) present in higher education institutions and to compare and contrast the communication climate(s) across the sector and rank.</p> <p>The study also sought the answers to the questions about what are the major communication styles academic managers of higher education institutions in Pakistan do possess and whether these styles vary according to the sector and ranking of these institutions as well as according to the personal characteristics of the academic managers. All the 58 ranked universities constituted the population of the study. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. At the first stage 8 high ranked universities (5 public sector and 3 private sector) and 8 low ranked universities (5 public sector and 3 private sector) were selected. At the second stage faculty members and academic managers from these universities were selected randomly.</p> <p>For measuring communication climate through Communication Climate Inventory, 500 faculty members (academicians) out of 3049 serving in selected universities/ Higher education institutions of Pakistan were selected by using simple random sampling technique. For measuring communication styles of the academic managers of higher education institutions through the administration of Communicator Styles Inventory 250 out of 332 Deans and Heads of the Departments of the selected</p>	2013

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		<p>universities were randomly selected by applying simple random sampling technique. Instruments were re validated through pilot testing before administration.</p> <p>Data were collected through personal visits, email and with the help of some colleagues. For data analysis both descriptive and inferential statistics were applied. The study findings revealed that supportive communication climate, characterized by provisionalism, empathy, spontaneity; equality; problem orientation and description was found to be prevalent in public and private sector high ranked universities of Pakistan. Low ranked universities exhibited the prevalence of defensive communication climate characterized by evaluation; control; certainty; superiority; strategy and neutrality.</p> <p>Most common communication styles of the academic managers working in high ranked universities of Pakistan, both public and private sector were open, relax, friendly and attentive. Academic managers of low ranked universities, both public and private sector were having argumentative; precise; impression leaving and dominant communication styles. It was concluded that most of the communication styles did not vary on the basis of gender, age and experience of the academic managers. Based upon the generalizable conclusions, some plausible implications and recommendations were made for the stakeholders of higher education including those research scholars who are interested to conduct research studies in this area.</p>	
33	Rahmatullah	<p><b>Impact of Cognitive Learning Styles on Academic Achievement of Students at Secondary Level (Effects of Pre-Labs)</b></p> <p>At secondary level in Pakistan, Objectives of chemistry are to develop higher order thinking skills and practical skills in students. However, students tend towards rote learning due to inadequate teaching – learning process in the chemistry laboratory. Researches indicate that students come in the lab without any preparation. Teachers do not bother to take care for the learning styles of students. Therefore, Present study was designed to explore the impact of pre-labs in chemistry laboratory at secondary level.</p> <p>This study aimed at improving the students’ understanding about the concepts, theories and laws of science (chemistry) at secondary level and their application in daily life situation. Study also highlighted</p>	2013

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		<p>the effects of pre-lab on academic achievement of the convergent and the divergent students in chemistry laboratory. All secondary schools of Islamabad having science laboratories (chemistry) were the population of this study. Randomly selected two schools (one from boys' schools and one from girls' schools) from the above population was the sample of the study. Data was collected through Cognitive Learning Style (Convergent and Divergent) Test, already developed and used by several researchers. Post-labs developed by the researcher and result of annual examination, conducted by the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Islamabad.</p> <p>Data was analyzed by using statistical procedures (Mean, t-test). Analyses of the data revealed that pre-labs enhanced the achievement of Convergent learner while affected adversely the achievement of Divergent learners in this sample of study. Hence, consideration of learning styles is recommended while introducing the prelabs in chemistry lab.</p>	
34	<b>Khurshid Alam</b>	<p><b>Use of Information Processing Model and Student's Achievement in Mathematics at Secondary Level</b></p> <p>The development of the information processing model (Johnstone, 1997) brought some radical changes to address students' understanding difficulties in mathematics and science subjects. The model mainly concerned the ways the learner process the incoming information and better results were reported in different contexts. In this study cognitive improvement of the secondary level students in the subject of mathematics was explored.</p> <p>It mainly concerned the prediction of the model "if working memory is overloaded then there is a sudden drop in students' performance". To reduce the working memory overload, the concentration was diverted to the other predictions of the model. These predictions of the model lead towards the idea of pre-learning.</p> <p>To check the effectiveness of this strategy a sample of 212 students from two schools in Cantt/Garrison setup Peshawar Pakistan was selected. The sample was divided into with and without pre-lecture groups. To judge the difference between the performances of the two groups objectively, it was</p>	2013

necessary to assess the students' attitude towards mathematics. For this purpose an attitude questionnaire was administered on the sample at the preliminary stage of the implementation of experimental plan. To check the reliability of the tool internal consistency method was used. After employing chi-square test, the attitude questionnaire was found reliable. At the final stage by using chi-square test no significant difference was found between the overall positive attitudes of the two groups.

The experimental group got treatment through pre-lecture (information processing model) whereas the control group through traditional teaching method for the academic session 2011-12. The students of former group performed significantly better in all categories than the students of later group. To ensure the objectivity of the post-test results through external source Federal Board results (2012) of the two groups were also analyzed. By employing t-test as whole significant difference was observed between the mean scores as the students of the former group performed significantly better than the students of the latter group.

It was found that by using pre-lecture strategy aided to understanding and procedural learning of both boys and girls in mathematics. As whole the girls outperformed the boys in all groups, but no significant difference was observed between post-test performance of the girls and boys with pre-lecture. This shows that the pre-lecture might have an effect of supporting boys' understanding more than the girls. It was found that the girls got more improvement in procedural learning as compared to boys, this shows gender bias in quality of teaching in favor of boys. This study also depicted that as whole the teaching learning process got improved in the subject of mathematics at secondary level.

In Pakistan procedural learning is widely rewarded in teaching learning process of mathematics at all levels, therefore this study in replica form can be extended to other levels as well. The Board Examinations are mainly measure learning at lower cognitive levels such as procedure and recall therefore this issue needs to be addressed by the relevant department in future. The mathematics' textbooks materials need redesigning keeping in view the working memory capacities of the learners. Equal opportunities should be provided to the girls in par with boys in the context of quality of teaching in Pakistan.

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		<p>There is a vast contrast between procedural achievement and understanding in mathematics, therefore this issue needs more explorations. In this study due to high standard deviation values in certain categories, all the students couldn't equally benefitted from the treatment given to the experimental group. In future, more work is needed to explore this in special connection to the learner's interests and capabilities. Working memory plays an important role in understanding therefore this area needs more exploration in special relation to learning mathematics. Exploration must be made to assess students' attitudes change to real understanding in mathematics.</p>	
35	Shazia Zamir	<p><b>An Analytical Study of Occupational Stress and Personality Type of Academic Managers at Higher Education Level</b></p> <p>The purpose of present study was to analyze occupational stress and personality type of academic managers serving in public sector degree colleges in Punjab. Major objectives of the study were to find out the relationship between occupational stress and personality types among academic managers of the higher education institutions, to identify the level of occupational stress among academic managers of the higher education institutions, to determine the gender differences regarding occupational stress and personality types. All the 295 government degree colleges in Punjab constituted the population of the study, out of which 120 were taken as representative sample. Data were collected through Occupational Stress Inventory-Revised and Myers Briggs type indicator personality. Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as Mean, Standard deviation, Percentages and Inferential statistics such as t-test and Pearson Correlation. Analyses of the data lead to the findings.</p> <p>On the basis of findings major conclusions were drawn which indicated a high level of occupational stress in females than males. The occupational role that academic managers perform was reported as the main source of stress. Data revealed that main domain of personality types among both male and female academic managers were found as extroversion, sensing, thinking and judging. It was also concluded that there is significant positive correlation between extroversion, sensing, thinking, judging</p>	2013

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		<p>types of personality and occupational stress whereas significant negative correlation was found between introversion type of personality with occupational stress.</p> <p>Based on conclusions it was recommended that steps should be taken to reduce the occupational stress of academic managers in higher education in order to improve the physical and mental health of academic manager which will ultimately lead to the development of healthy and calm environment in higher education institutions consequently enhancing the quality of higher education.</p>	
36	<b>Khush Bakht Hina</b>	<p><b>Analysis of National Curriculum for Social-Studies (Grade-VIII) with Reference to Citizenship Education in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study was undertaken to investigate the current status of citizenship education in National Curriculum of Social studies for Grade-VIII. For conducting this study mix method research: qualitative and quantitative research approaches are utilized .This study is consisting on two parts, first part based on investigation of curriculum standards and examine social studies textbook content' with reference to citizenship education. Pingal framework was used for analysis of standards and operating system of textbook and four point frameworks was used for social studies content analysis. The second part of the study was undertaken to investigate the awareness of citizenship education from 8th grade students and also investigate the role of teacher regarding school climate for citizenship education. Population of the study comprised on boys and girls of 8th grade and male female teachers who taught the social studies in five sector of Government Federal school of Islamabad only. One sector was selected for pilot study and other four sectors for main study. Proportional stratified and simple Random sampling was done.</p> <p>According to application of proportional stratified sampling, two strata were made for boys and girls, almost 200 was the desired sample. For selection of teachers, simple random sampling was made and desire sample was 40 for Male and female teachers. Two instruments were used, Students awareness scale assess and investigate individual awareness about citizenship categories. A second instrument role of teacher and school climate provided information regarding role of teachers and school climate</p>	2013

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		<p>and related activities was administered on the sample teachers. (SPSS-XII) software was used to analyze the data. Statistical technique (one sample T-Test, chi square'and simple ANOVA) were used to examine the data. ANOVA was used to test the difference in citizenship education based on demographic information.</p> <p>Results and findings revealed that students awareness in citizenship education shows that boys and girls students have highest mean scores in civic sensibility while girls students have a lowest mean scores in political awareness and literacy where as boys students have very lowest mean scores in political awareness literacy and sensibility. Male teachers have highest mean scores in (a) textbook content analysis and (b) Recognition of the Civic Purpose of Education category while they have a lowest mean scores in two categories As compare to female teacher they have highest mean scores in category of (a) Thoughtful and Respectful Dialogue about Issues and (b) Trust and Positive Interactions categories. While they have a lowest mean scores in two categories. The data indicate that school climate regarding citizenship education is missing in the schools and there were no statistically significant difference in citizenship education based on demographic information.</p>	
37	Fauzia Kosar	<p><b>The Role of Aptitude in Mastery Learning and Direct Instruction in the Graduate Teachers Training Program</b></p> <p>The problem under investigation was to find out whether achievement through Mastery Learning (ML) and Direct Instruction (DI) was dependent on the aptitude of student-teachers in the graduate teacher training programme or not. The objectives of the study were to ascertain the aptitude of student-teachers before teaching them through Mastery Learning and Direct Instruction, to compare the high aptitude student-teachers in their academic achievement through Mastery Learning and Direct Instruction. Further objectives were to compare the low aptitude student-teachers in their academic achievement through Mastery Learning and Direct Instruction. Moreover, to compare the academic achievement of student-teachers having high and low aptitude taught through Direct Instruction and to</p>	2014

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		<p>compare the academic achievement of Mastery Learning group and Direct Instruction group of student—teachers.</p> <p>It was an experimental study. The population of the study consisted of student-teachers enrolled in B. Ed. programme in Federal College of Education, Islamabad. The sample comprised of 116 student-teachers of B. Ed. class of Federal College of Education. Research findings revealed that the student-teachers having high and low aptitude differed in their achievement after teaching them through Mastery Learning and Direct Instruction respectively, the difference being in favour of those taught through Mastery Learning. The student-teachers with high and low aptitude did not differ in their achievement when exposed to teaching through Mastery Learning. The student-teachers with high and low aptitude however differed in their achievement when exposed to teaching through Direct Instruction, the difference being in favour of student-teachers having high aptitude. Mastery Learning was found to be equally effective for student-teachers having high and low aptitude for teaching, whereas Direct Instruction was found to be effective for student-teachers having high aptitude.</p> <p>The major recommendations of the study were: Keeping in view the significance of aptitude, the enrollment selection criteria may suitably be modified. The text, lesson plans, co-curricular activities and behaviour of teacher may have a positive influence on aptitude. Therefore, these aspects may be improved and further research may be conducted on these aspects. Instructional material should be developed based on these two models of teaching for different subjects at different grade levels. These two models of teaching should be tested on under-achievers and over-achievers in terms of their achievement.</p>	
38	Riaz Hussain Malik	<p><b>A Study to Examine the Effect of Classroom Learning Environment on Student's Achievement in Secondary Mathematics Classrooms</b></p> <p>This study is carried out to examine the effect of classroom learning environment on students' academic achievement at secondary level in the Mathematics classroom. The study was focused on formal school system in Pakistan. The study was delimited to secondary and higher secondary schools located in</p>	2014

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		<p>Tehsil Rawalpindi and Islamabad (Federal Area). Out of these institutions 299 (237+62), 24 schools were selected by random sampling. Initially, 530 students of 10th grade studying Mathematics in 27 classrooms (one class for each school included in the study) were taken into consideration.</p> <p>In order to measure the student's perception, three internationally validated and used instruments, namely, Classroom Environment Instrument (Personal Form), Classroom Environment Instrument (Class Form) and Questionnaire on Teacher Interaction (QTI) were used and translated into Urdu for Urdu medium schools because these Instruments were developed in English. The validity of the questionnaires was also checked by experts and were found satisfactory. Their reliability was also rechecked using statistical formula. The Cronbach Alpha values of these Instruments were 0.855, 0.862 and 0.878. The pilot testing was carried out before the actual application of these Instruments to the whole sample included in the study. Validation of these instruments confirmed that these instruments are reliable tools to measure classroom learning environment in Pakistani context. For measuring student's academic achievement, the marks obtained by students in the subject of Mathematics in annual examination in 10th grade conducted by both BISE Rawalpindi and FBISE Islamabad were taken into account. The eight (8) Null hypotheses were formulated in the light of objectives of the Study. The data was analyzed using multiple regression, Pearson 'r' formula for correlation, t-test (independent samples), ANOVA to assess the effects of classroom learning environment on students' academic achievement. The results of study revealed that classroom learning environment contributes 15% and 6% towards students' academic achievement when measuring through individual and collective perceptions of the students respectively.</p> <p>The results of the study can be summarized in the following assertions. First, the subscales, 'Involvement', 'Personal relevance', 'Emphasis on understanding', related to students are major predictors affecting classroom learning environment and academic achievement whereas subscales 'Investigation' and autonomy' related to students have negative effect on students' academic achievement. Second, teachers are not playing their significant role in improving the classroom learning environment especially in rural areas. Third, gender of the students is not a major player affecting their academic achievement. This study may benefit curriculum developers, teachers, educational managers,</p>
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		teacher educators, policy makers etc. in Pakistan and will prove to be a basis for further studies at other levels, grades and subjects as well.	
39	<b>Muhammad Zaheer-ud-Din Khan</b>	<p><b>The Effect of Emotional Literacy on Academic Achievement and Emotional Intelligence of Students at Secondary Level</b></p> <p>The study reported in this thesis has the following major objectives: (i) to find out effect of emotional literacy on academic achievement in terms of experimental group and control group (ii) to find out the difference of treatment effect between the students of low achievers group and high achievers group (iii) To find out difference regarding treatment effect in terms of students of experimental group and control group on the basis of variable emotional intelligence. The researcher selected 60 students of 10th class of Government Boys High School, Isa Khel (Mianwali District).</p> <p>The sample was equally divided into the experimental group and the control group. Both the groups were equated on the basis of the scores of 9th class in the Board examination (treated as pre-test). A pre-test for emotional intelligence was also administered to find out emotional quotient (EQ) of the experimental and the control group. A curriculum of emotional literacy consisted of Chapters 4-9 taken from Goleman's book entitled: "Working with Emotional Intelligence" was taught as treatment to the experimental group. A short syllabus (Appendix-D) from Urdu Book (Part II) for 10th class was taught to both experimental and control groups in a combined class by the same teacher. The study lasted for twelve weeks. After twelfth week, two separate post-tests (one for academic achievement and other for emotional intelligence) were administered to the both experimental and control groups.</p> <p>Data were collected, tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted in the light of the objectives of study. Data were analyzed by applying t-test and (2x2) ANOVA. The findings of the study revealed that there is a considerable effect of emotional literacy on the academic achievement of the students at secondary level. It was also found that emotional literacy has improved emotional intelligence of the students. Moreover, it was found that emotional literacy was equally helpful and effective for both high achievers</p>	2014

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		<p>and the low achievers. Finally, on the basis of the findings of the study, the researcher put forward some feasible and practicable suggestions/ recommendations in this area.</p> <p>It is recommended to include emotional literacy in the curriculum as a compulsory subject, particularly at secondary level. Emotional education may be utilized in solving the issues of problematic behaviors of the children in the schools. The managers of educational institutions may monitor teaching learning process with a view to implementing emotional literacy policy. A special curriculum model suitable for the subject of emotional literacy may be devised. Moreover, public awareness regarding the importance of emotional literacy should be increased by using mass media. Emotional literacy should be made an important element of professional training of teachers, managers, curriculum developers. For further research it is recommended that the present study needs to be replicated with students and schools at larger scale and context. The association of Emotional Quotient (EQ) with Intelligence Quotient (IQ) is another aspect which needs to be addressed.</p>	
40	Nargis Ara	<p><b>Impact of Educated Maternal Workforce on Academic Performance of Children at Primary Level</b></p> <p>Education is playing major role to promote social, political, economical and intellectual development of any nation around the globe. Students' performance at primary level is the integration of psychological socio-economical, institutional standards and parental environment of interest, time spent with children, mothers' motivation, fathers' involvement and investment on children are the big factors to lift up children academic performance.</p> <p>The major focus of the study was to explore the impact of maternal workforce on academic performance of children at primary level. Compare academic performance of children of highly educated working mothers and less educated working mothers. Investigate the impact social interaction of highly educated working mothers and less educated working mothers on children. Find out the differences of time spent in child's educational activities by highly educated working mothers and less educated</p>	2014

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		<p>working mothers. Probe variations in income spent by highly educated working mothers and less educated working mothers on their children.</p> <p>The study was both quantitative and qualitative in nature. Survey method was used as a major method for this research study. All those students who had passed class four and promoted to class five were the part of population and they were 525. Total number of students participating in study were 350. The total number of teachers were 21. Mothers of the respective students; educated working, nonworking and without education were the part of population. Proportionate allocation method was employed to select sample size.</p> <p>Data were collected through questionnaire; from children, teachers and mothers. Questionnaires were developed in the light of previous researches. Reliability were also tested, questionnaires were distributed to the respondents personally. Data were analysed through percentages, graphs, ANOVA and t-test. Data was tabulated and interpreted in SPSS (statistical package for social sciences). Highly educated working mothers children's got high academic(83.4) achievement as compare to less educated working mothers(74.06).</p> <p>By applying cross tabulation it was appeared that about 46 children of highly educated working mothers obtained more than 90% marks. So highly educated mothers are in better position to assist their children in academic performance at school.</p>	
41	Naveeda Mahmood	<p><b>Impact of Management and Instructional Practices on University Students' Satisfaction</b></p> <p>Present study was designed to explore the impact of management and instructional practices on university students' satisfaction. Major objectives of the study were to check existing management and instructional practices in the context of private and public sectors universities, to weigh students' satisfaction towards existing management and instructional practices, to measure the relationship between management and instructional practices, to measure the impact of teachers and managers' demographic variations of age, discipline, gender, grade, experience, socioeconomic status and marital</p>	2014

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		<p>status in determining specific management and instructional practices and to propose a model of effective management and instructional practices for universities.</p> <p>In this study a stratified random sample of 800 respondents was collected from 3 distinct groups of population such as administrators, teachers and students from 16 leading private and public sector universities located at Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore and Mansehra. Finding revealed that most of the universities are trying to impart quality education up to the satisfaction level of their students but due to lack of resources they are unable to provide education of national standards (HEC, HEIs). When compared with the private sector students of public sector universities are more satisfied. Difference does exists between management and instructional practices because task of the management is to plan, organize, execute, lead and control the whole organizational processes whereas task of teachers is to plan, organize, execute their lectures. Management and faculty demographic variations affect their management and instructional practices whereas, students' demographic variations also played important role in determining students' satisfaction.</p> <p>Study proposed a model for the overall improvement of university physical and learning environment which will be helpful to promote students' satisfaction. If the university management and faculty follow these practices which are proposed in this model then students' satisfaction can be ensured and this may also lead universities to achieve higher ranking.</p>	
42	Quratul Ain Hina	<p><b>Assessment of Socialization Strategies Adopted by Public and Private Sector Universities of Punjab</b></p> <p>The research was designed to assess and compare the organizational socialization strategies adopted by public and private sector universities of Punjab for its employees. The major objectives were to explore the socialization strategies that can be applied in the universities; to assess the effect of the socialization strategies being used by the universities of Punjab; to compare the socialization strategies being adopted by public and private sector universities and further to propose the comprehensive model by keeping in view the cultural background of Pakistan to enhance socialization practices.</p>	2014

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		<p>The population of the research was based on 9397 faculty members hired by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) recognized universities of Punjab, Pakistan. By considering public and private sectors as separate strata proportional stratified sampling technique was applied to draw representative sample. 10 percent of the faculty members from both strata were selected as the sample of the study. That data was collected by the use of three different tools (Socialization Strategies Scale (SSS), Socialization Content Learning Scale (SCLS) and Socialization Practice Suggestion) developed in the light of the model presented by Ruth V. Aguilera, John C. Dencker and Zeynep Y. Yalabik (2006).</p> <p>The data was analyzed with the help of SPSS 16<sup>th</sup> edition. Results revealed that the socialization strategies used at organizational (<math>\beta = -.023</math> &amp; <math>R^2 = .003</math>), group (<math>\beta = -.068</math> &amp; <math>R^2 = .004</math>) and individual level (<math>\beta = -.069</math> &amp; <math>R^2 = .001</math>) were inversely related with Socialization Content Learning and were not being used effectively. However in the prevailing situation the private sector universities were utilizing socialization strategies more frequently then the public sector. Yet the socialization content learning was found better in public sector employees.</p> <p>On the basis of findings it was recommended that socialization of the employees must be accorded the foremost priority by the organizations' leadership and the top level management of the universities. Special focus may be retained on the provision of orientation, mentoring, and social activities. There is a need to develop a culture and attitude to share, communicate, support and discuss professional issues and matters.</p>	
43	Saira Nudrat	<p><b>Comparative Study on Need- Based Work Motivation Among Employees of Public and Private Universities of Punjab, Pakistan</b></p> <p>The study was based on an investigation about employee motivation practices in universities of Punjab. In this regard objectives of the study involved to assess the factors serving as motivation force for employees, comparison of motivational factors considered significant for employees of public and private universities, to compare motivation techniques used by public and private universities for employees and to evaluate the effect of motivation technique on motivation factors. Employee from</p>	2014

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		<p>public and private universities of Punjab responded against two study questionnaires (MFAS &amp; MTAS). These tools of data collection were developed by the researcher in light of related literature and researches. Various statistical tests were used for data analysis like correlation, t-test, regression, percentages and factor analysis.</p> <p>A pilot testing was conducted for the verification of the tool with reference to its reliability and validity. Total faculty members of all public and private universities located in province of Punjab, Pakistan was population of this research. For sample selection, proportional stratified sampling technique was applied and ten percent (11%) members out of population were taken as sample. These questionnaires were distributed among 1033 faculty members which was desired sample size and finally 940 questionnaires were received in complete form. Responses received from the respondents were interpreted and analyzed through SPSS 16th edition. The analysis provided a significant interrelationship among scales and subscales. Data presented high motivation level of private universities' employees as compare to public sector universities' employees. But private universities were found to be incapable of fair and frequent distribution of intrinsic and extrinsic techniques.</p> <p>In this regard public sector universities of Punjab were better in terms of integration of intrinsic and extrinsic techniques with management practices. The study was highlighted a need to explore some other areas responsible for ineffectiveness of motivational techniques in regards of employees motivation. The study findings might be helpful in figuring out deficit areas causing low or no motivation. Need for proper and regular development programs for managers of an organization was also considered imperative so that psychological factors could be addressed.</p>	
44	Wajiha Kanwal	<p><b>Impact of Locus of Control and Self Esteem on the Achievement Orientations of Private and Public Sector University Students</b></p> <p>Problem of the study was to explore the impact of locus of control and self-esteem on the academic achievement orientations of private and public sector university students, it further aimed to investigate the impact of demographic variations such as gender, age, discipline, number of siblings,</p>	2014

	<p>birth order, family income in determining the type of locus of control, level of self-esteem and level of academic achievement orientations of private and public sector university students.</p> <p>In this study for the measurement of self esteem Factor Loading Self Esteem Scale developed by Rifai was used (1999), it was consisted of 29 items and 4 factors such as Self Acceptance, Academic Competence, Physical &amp; Social Acceptance, and Self Competence. For the measurement of locus of control Rotter's Locus of control Scale consisted of 29 items was used. Achievement orientation attitude scale developed by Ansari was used to measure achievement orientations, which was consisted of 10 items. Rresearch was carried out in two parts, part I was pilot study which was carried out on a sample of 100 Master level university students. After data collection, psychometric properties were determined and scales were finalized for main study. Part 2 was consisted of main study in which data was collected through stratified random sampling technique. The sample consisted of 510 respondents among them 256 were male and 254 were female students belong to various departments of 138 from social sciences,130 from natural sciences,122 from management sciences and 120 from humanities.</p> <p>Data was analyzed with various statistics, results provided an insight that students differ in terms of self-esteem, locus of control and achievement orientations, higher academic achievement orientations create love for learning and a sense of internal locus of control in the learners that enable learners to exhibit higher motivation towards their academics without extrinsic rewards. Results revealed that students of public sector universities have internal locus of control, higher self-esteem and higher achievement orientations. Female students have higher self-esteem and achievement orientation, whereas male students have internal locus of control.</p> <p>It is recommended that teachers may use appropriate pedagogical and motivation practices to inculcate internal locus of control, higher self-esteem and higher academic achievement orientations among university students. It is also recommended that at university level students may also learn self-management and develop internal locus of control, positive self-esteem and ought to work hard in order to achieve their academic goals without external push.</p>	
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45	<b>Syeda Nighat Firdous Bukhari</b>	<b>Comparative Effects of Teachers' Transformational and Transactional Leadership Styles on Students' Academic Achievement</b>	2014
<p>The study intended to compare the effectiveness of teachers' transformational and transactional leadership styles on students' academic achievement. The objectives of the study were: to compare public and private sector college teachers' transformational leadership style; to evaluate public and private sector college teachers' transactional leadership style; to explore gender wise differences in public and private sector college teachers' views about their leadership styles; to measure gender wise differences in students' views of public and private sector college about their teachers' leadership styles; to compare relationship between teachers' leadership styles and students' academic achievement; to calculate gender wise differences in academic achievement of students in public and private sector. The population of the study was college teachers and students of 12<sup>th</sup> grade from public and private colleges registered and affiliated with Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education Islamabad. Total 36 null hypotheses were developed.</p> <p>The major findings inferred from the data analysis were: there was found significant gender difference in the opinion of teachers about teachers' transformational leadership style, male and female teachers did not show any difference of opinion about teachers' transactional leadership styles, male and female students gave different opinion about their teachers' transactional leadership style, students from moderate ability groups were found more concerned about their teachers' leadership styles; the transformational and the transactional leadership styles than low and high ability groups, positive relationship was found between teachers' transformational and transactional leadership styles with students' academic achievement.</p> <p>The major recommendations of the study were: There is a need to design a complete course for teachers' training in leadership and this course may be included in teacher training programs. Effects of teachers' leadership styles may be investigated with reference to self-actualization of students. The teachers' training program for in-service college teachers may be designed for development of traits of</p>			

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		leadership and for this purpose the model proposed by the researcher may be used for designing teachers' leadership training course.	
46	<b>Farkhunda Rasheed Choudhary</b>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Cognitive learning Styles and Attitude of Science Student is at Undergraduate level</b></p> <p>Everyone has a distinct style of thinking and learning. Because of individual differences, the cognitive learning style of every individual is different. Cognition explains an individual's usual mode of perceiving, thinking, remembering, or solving problem. Cognitive learning style is typically explained as a personality aspect which influences values, social interaction, and attitude. Researches have revealed that cognitive learning styles and attitude are joint contributors to behavior.</p> <p>This study was designed to understand, identify and compare cognitive learning styles and science related attitude of undergraduate science students, to compare science related attitudes of science students with respect to cognitive learning styles, to find relationship of cognitive learning styles with science related attitude and academic achievement, to find relationship between science related attitude and academic achievement of undergraduate science students. The population of the study consisted of all undergraduate science students of basic sciences (physics, mathematics, and bio sciences), computer sciences, and engineering sciences (electrical and computer engineering) of public and private sector universities/Degree Awarding Institutes of Islamabad. For sample selection, stratified random sampling was used. The data was collected using demographic inventory, Hidden Figure Test (SHAPES) and convergent/divergent test. A self-developed science related attitude questionnaire was used to identify student's science related attitude. The academic results of students were obtained from the respective universities/Degree awarding institutes. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. Frequency distribution, percentage, mean, and standard deviation were used for data analysis. The hypotheses were tested using Chi-Square and t-tests at 5 percent level of significance. Results were presented in tabular and graphical form.</p>	2016

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		<p>The findings revealed that Field-Dependent and convergent cognitive learning style have been found the most prevailing cognitive learning styles of science students at undergraduate level. Moreover the Field-Independent and divergent learners have more science related attitude and academic achievement than other learners. The findings also revealed that cognitive learning styles have positive relationship with science related attitude and academic achievement. It has been recommended that teachers must use varied teaching methods and provide academic and career guidance to the students so that they can be motivated to develop more positive science related attitude towards the study of science and may improve their academic achievement.</p>	
47	Fauzia Malik	<p><b>Interrelationship of Emotional Intelligence, Self Efficacy and Organizational Commitment Among University Teachers</b></p> <p>The study seeks to explain the interactive and relative effects of emotional intelligence, self-efficacy and organizational commitment among university teachers in Pakistan. Basic objective of this research was to find the relationship between emotional intelligence, self-efficacy and organizational commitment and further to investigate emotional intelligence and self-efficacy as predictors of organizational commitment. Disproportionate stratified sampling technique was used to select 500 university teachers (male= 225, female=275) from public sector universities, located in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sargodha, Faisalabad, Multan and Islamabad. The data for the study was collected through three types of instruments. These were; emotional intelligence scale, self-efficacy scale and organizational commitment scale.</p> <p>Data was analyzed using statistical techniques like Pearson correlation, t-test, ANOVA and simple linear regression. Results of the study indicated that emotional intelligence, self-efficacy and organizational commitment had positive significant relationships. It was inferred that emotional intelligence and self-efficacy were found as significant predictors of organizational commitment. It was found that there were significant gender differences in university teachers' scores on emotional intelligence, self-efficacy and organizational commitment scales. Female teachers were found more emotionally stable and</p>	2016

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		<p>competent than male. However, males' score was found higher than female on organizational commitment.</p> <p>Findings inferred that married teachers' score was higher on organizational commitment and self-efficacy scale, whereas unmarried score was found higher on emotional intelligence scale. There were found no statistically significant differences on emotional intelligence and organizational commitment of teachers due to their demographic variation (Age, job experience, designation and locality). Likewise age, designation and location differences have no effect on university teachers' self-efficacy. However it was found that differences in job experience effected significantly on teachers' self-efficacy.</p> <p>It was recommended that emotional intelligence of male teachers can be enhanced through professional training. Likewise novice teachers' self-efficacy can be improved through professional training. The findings of the present study has implications for teachers' training, counseling and retention of university teachers. As there was found positive relationship among emotional intelligence, self-efficacy and organizational commitment, therefore it was recommended that professional training of teachers can enhance teachers' emotional stability, efficacy and they can be more committed to their organization. It was further inferred that emotional intelligence and self-efficacy were the significant predictors of organizational commitment.</p>	
48	Wajeaha Aurangzeb	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Organizational Characteristics in System 1 - 4 Organizational Theory in Public And Private Universities</b></p> <p>This study was designed to compare the organizational characteristics in System 1-4 Organizational theory in public and private sector universities. Major objectives of the study were to explore and make a comparison among organizational variables including leadership processes, motivation processes, communication , interaction influence , decision making , goal setting , control processes, performance goals and use of ICT in public and private sector universities, finding the correlation among employee related variables of the study namely employee attitude, commitment, group loyalty, trust, confidence,</p>	2016

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		<p>upward influence and motivational forces and developing a model for making a shift towards System 4 Organization.</p> <p>Population of the study included 12, 729 faculty members and administrators of 17 public sector and 15 private sector universities. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select 10% as the research sample. Data was gathered through a self-constructed Opinionnaire. Its psychometric properties were developed through validation of expert opinions, Cronbach's alpha(<math>r=.90</math>) and Item analysis. Descriptive and Inferential Statistics with the help of SPSS version 21 and Cohen's d calculator were used for data analyses. Descriptives revealed that public sector is System 3 organization and private sector is a System 2 organization.</p> <p>Correlations, Multiple regression analyses, Independent Samples t- test and Cohen's d helped to make associations and comparisons. Results showed that a significant difference was found in the organizational characteristics except for control processes which were manifested in centralized manner in both the sectors.</p> <p>Findings revealed that as the leadership processes moved towards consultation, employee attitude, trust, loyalty and commitment towards organizational goals improved. A suggested model was developed on the basis of gaps observed to make a shift towards System 4 organization. This model recommends leadership development, improved motivation strategies, strong communication networks, training in decision making, interactive goal setting approaches and decentralized control. Recommendations of this study may be useful for educational managers and planners in reframing their organizations through improvement of organizational characteristics and processes.</p>	
49	Abida Haneef	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Teacher Education Program in Pakistan and Turkey at Secondary</b></p> <p>Teacher training is a lynchpin of teaching learning process. Curriculum of teacher training programme plays a vital role in its success. The study was undertaken to compare Secondary School teachers' education programmes in Pakistan and Turkey. The study pinpointed the points of congruence and incongruence in teacher education programmes of both the countries. The study was carried out to</p>	2016

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		<p>achieve set objectives and research questions. Major objectives of the study were to highlight the procedure which is being used to monitor and evaluate the model lessons; to investigate the similarities and differences in teacher education programmes of both the countries, teaching practice facilities, curriculum, comparison of teaching methodology, teaching faculties of Pakistan and Turkey, foreign professional training, duration of teacher training course, monitoring and evaluation, assigning of projects, comparison of education facilities available in both the countries and to suggest possible plan for teacher education based on best practices of both the countries.</p> <p>Research questions were framed to achieve the objectives of the study. 25 teacher trainers (13 Turkish and 12 Pakistani) and 200 prospective teachers (100 Turkish and 100 Pakistani) were taken as sample for the study. Two survey questionnaires were developed: one questionnaire for teacher trainers and one for prospective teachers from Pakistan and Turkey. Survey Questionnaires were used as an instrument for data collection and data was analyzed by using percentage and mean score. Majority of Turkish teacher educators received foreign professional training while majority of Pakistani teacher educators did not receive any foreign professional training. Teacher educators of both the countries had attended seminars, workshops and conferences. Teacher educators as well as prospective teachers of both the countries had consensus that supervision and evaluation of model lessons should be done by a panel of examiners rather than head of institution or an individual teacher. Turkish teacher educators were satisfied with the number of teaching staff, working conditions, funds for research, internet facilities and gadgets whereas Pakistani teacher educators and prospective teachers were dissatisfied with the number of teaching staff, working conditions, funds for research, internet facilities and gadgets. Turkish prospective teachers and teacher trainers mostly used demonstration method whereas most of Pakistani teacher educators used lecture method. The researcher also recommended that duration of B.Ed. should be increased to two years instead of one year.</p> <p>On the basis of findings, major conclusions were drawn. The researcher gave his findings and recommendations to attain maximum benefit of teacher training programmes in Pakistan and Turkey.</p>	
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### FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

Sr. No.	Discipline	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016	Total
01	Management Sciences	-	24	14	3	41
02	Economics	-	-	-	-	-
03	Governance & Public Policy	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>41</b>

Table 5: Number of Ph.D. Degrees awarded in various disciplines of Faculty of Management Sciences

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### Department of Management Sciences

1	Bakhtiar Ali	<p><b>Critical Success Factors for Effective Knowledge Management In Corporate Sector (Pakistan)</b></p> <p>The 21st century recognized the potential benefits of knowledge as a valuable strategic asset. Knowledge management (KM) is the field that helps in management of this strategic asset for competitive advantage. Various factors contribute to KM effectiveness.</p> <p>This study explores the critical success factors (CSFs) and develops a model for effective KM. Data were collected from various energy sector organizations, because this sector is ahead of other sectors in initiating KM. To date no empirical research has been done in the field of CSF for KM in Pakistan. Literature reveals that no agreement exists among scholars regarding CSF.</p> <p>Based on the literature review, human resource, technology infrastructure, organizational structure, organizational culture, and top management support and leadership were identified as critical success factors. Since this study is concerned with analysis of KM effectiveness, organizations that may have implemented KM were selected. In response to 225 questionnaires 130 were returned out of which 124 were valid. Multiple regression analysis method was used to test 14 hypotheses. Results indicate that all factors are significantly affecting KM effectiveness. These factors would provide greater insight in understanding KM effectiveness.</p> <p>This study indicates that KM needs a comprehensive approach with strategic attention to various social and technical factors, as the investment in knowledge and learning related activities needs considerable time to pay off. This study also reinforces the past findings and increases the awareness about the use of KM to gain competitive advantage in Pakistani corporate sector.</p>	2008
2	Imran Hameed	<p><b>An Exploration of Active Listening Skills in Medical Doctors</b></p> <p>An exploratory study was conducted to assess the active listening skills of medical doctors working in Rawalpindi and Islamabad.</p>	2008

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		<p>One hundred and fifty three medical doctors were included in the study. Self perception of their active listening skills was first recorded, followed by a standard listening skills test developed by Kentucky University. After the test, the participants were exposed to a listening skills workshop developed by the Nanzan University, Japan, and retested by the Kentucky Comprehensive Listening Test. The data were collected and analysed.</p> <p>The results revealed that 68.0% of medical doctors had a high level of self perception. The actual scores in the pre intervention listening skills test showed 56.9% of the medical doctors to possess high listening skills. After the listening skills workshop, the number of medical doctors having high level of listening skills rose to 59.5%. A strong association was found between self perception and ethnicity and type of practice of the medical doctors. Similarly strong association was witnessed between the actual active listening of medical doctors and many of the independent variables.</p> <p>The Short Term Listening improved from 59.5% to 62.7%, and Short Term Listening with Rehearsal from 56.9% to 63.4% after the intervention. However, Short Term Listening with Distraction decreased from 55.6% to 51.6%, and Listening with Comprehension from 58.8% to 55.6% in the post intervention case. Strong association was visible between the components of listening test and the many of the independent variables.</p> <p>In light of the findings of the study, it is recommended that medical doctors need to improve their communication skills especially active listening skills. This requires incorporation of active listening skills training in their curriculum.</p>	
3	Atiq ur Rehman	<p><b>HRD Practices in the Federal Government Project Management System in Pakistan: An Empirical Analysis</b></p> <p>This study has explored the training and development practices and investigates the dynamics of human behaviour in public sector projects in Pakistan, with a view to identifying gaps in such practices and synthesizing a framework for facilitating improvement in capacity building interventions in the projects. A semi-structured questionnaire was designed and pre-tested. The study was carried out by taking a sample</p>	2008

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		<p>size of 115 projects. Data was processed and analysed in SPSS. The results indicate that there is a higher degree of training inadequacy in the project organizations.</p> <p>The study has identified several reasons for inadequacy of training, like 'workload does not permit', 'training is not a priority of top management' and 'lack of appropriate training opportunities'. Findings reveal that practice of evaluation of training interventions is almost non-existent in most of the project organizations. The present study has extended the work of Kunder and developed a model for measuring the level of ineffectiveness of training in organizations. Results indicate that training and development practices in public sector projects in Pakistan are ineffective.</p>	
4	<b>Muhammad Zahid Iqbal</b>	<p><b>Training Needs Assessment: Its Impact on Improvement of Human Productivity in Pharmaceutical Organizations of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Purpose of this research was to analyze the opinions of salespeople about TNA along with concentrating on studying the current TNA practices; to study relationship between TNA and human productivity of medical representatives; to study the segregation of training and non-training needs.</p> <p>Survey questionnaires were designed and pre-tested. The study was carried out by taking a sample of size 292 medical representatives and 60 training/sales managers working with 32 pharmaceutical organizations of Pakistan. In addition, a semi-structured questionnaire was designed to interview 53 doctors. Data were processed in MS Excel and analyzed in SPSS.</p> <p>Results supported the TNA-HP model by showing direct impact of TNA on HP i.e. TNA explained 36% of variation in HP. In addition, TNA and human productivity were found correlated directly and through training and KSA. TNA was found essential for goal setting; medical representatives to be acclimatized with adopting new sales approaches, techniques and procedures; arousing learning motivation of trainees. TNA was found instrumental to help reduce training cost and to identify cost of training. Segregating training and non-training needs was found helpful for attaining cost effectiveness of a training program. Results also revealed significant</p>	2008

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		<p>difference among average opinions of training/sales managers while responding to six different situations of Prokopenko and Kubr model.</p>	
5	<b>S. M. Imran Haider Naqvi</b>	<p><b>Developing a Framework for Effective IT Project Management and Best HR Practices</b></p> <p>The existing framework of Project Management advises project managers to exercise nine knowledge areas. These are management of the project's Scope, Time, Cost, Quality, HR, Communication, Procurement, Risk and Integration. It suggests entertaining these nine knowledge areas in five processes that are initiating, planning, executing, controlling and closing the project. The knowledge on HR Management (HRM) declares fourteen functions that this study identified applicable to Project Management. The literature stresses that managing all these knowledge areas determines project's outcome. The literature further indicates that nine knowledge areas are not equal in priority and HRM is not given the needful precedence. The study perceived that it is not pragmatic for a project manager to perform the nine knowledge areas and all the applicable functions of HRM efficiently.</p> <p>From January 2005 to January 2008, this study discovered that in the IT industry of Islamabad — Rawalpindi, Pakistan, project managers were assigned neither all the nine knowledge areas nor all the applicable functions of HRM. The study observed that projects suffered where HRM was underestimated. Can the quality in practice of HRM make or break projects? If yes, what minimum functions of HRM should be assigned to a project manager to benefit projects? Further, how can the project manager's role for precise number of knowledge areas be defined? The study assumed that precise and well-defined role of a project manager in terms of the nine knowledge areas and HRM can make the existing framework for Project Management more adoptable. For this purpose integrating the literature and the real practices in the selected IT industry this study identified and selected five FIRM functions as independent variables (IVs) keeping project result as dependent variable (DV). The IVs include selecting right person, assigning workload, setting timelines, communication and monitoring performance.</p> <p>This study hypothesized that the result of specific IT/Telecom project is correlated with and regressed by the quality in the practice of the mentioned HRM functions. Utilizing a valid and reliable instrument the study</p>	2009

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		<p>collected data for a stratified sample of 70 heterogeneous IT/Telecom projects from the selected 24 IT/Telecom organizations. Employing frequency &amp; descriptive statistics, Pearson's correlations, regression and PLS regression the analyses were conducted. All the selected IVs were found correlated with project result. Individually no 1V regressed project result but collectively they all regressed the DV.</p> <p>The study substantiated its hypotheses based on results of regression and PLS regression. It inferred that good quality, practice of all the selected HR functions paves success for IT/Telecom project while their substandard practice will lead project to suffering. The conclusion of the study is applicable on the IT projects of large scope and team size with well-defined type provided all the other knowledge areas for project management are exercised with necessary equilibrium. Based on results this study declares that a project manager should perform at least these five functions of HRM.</p> <p>The study designed templates to help project managers performing these HR functions. The mentioned results and findings from the IT industry about the knowledge areas enabled this study reshaping the existing framework for Project Management. It contributes that project manager better be set responsible only for the management of scope, time, cost, HR and communication for projects while quality, risk and procurement for projects better be managed at organization level. Project manager should consider HRM, Communication and technology the driving tools for managing other knowledge areas.</p>	
6	<b>Muhammad Aslam Khan</b>	<p><b>Organizational Culture and its Impact on Organizational Performance</b></p> <p>Organizational culture has a definite bearing on organization performance and facilitates employees to become valuable elements within the system. This study illustrates the dimension of organizational culture and evaluates its impact on organization performance with respect to the demographic profiles. A sample of 278 individuals, working in eight different organizations, was selected. Questionnaires, comprising four parts, were sent directly to the targeted segments.</p>	2009

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		<p>The first set of nine questions pertained to personal and organization profiles; second part consisted of sixty questions, based on the Denison organizational culture survey concerning Involvement, Consistency, Adaptability &amp; Mission, and the last part related to eight questions on organization performance.</p> <p>The study shows that organizational culture dimensions, such as Involvement, Consistency and Mission have positive impact on organization performance while Adaptability borders around negative region. Organization performance enhances 69.5 % due to organizational culture. Furthermore, organization performance amplifies between the ranges of 07 percent and 39 percent, due to Involvement, Consistency and Mission but organization performance trims down by 06 percent due to Adaptability. The overall, model is significant (<math>p &lt; 0.05</math>) and organizational culture has strong linkage with the organization performance, though with varying levels in different demographic profiles i.e. age groups, education levels, management levels, experiences, organization sizes, organization status, and languages in different organizations.</p> <p>The study highlights that organizational culture is a vital ingredient in the success of an organization. Core organizational culture typically emphasizes special themes such as performance excellence, effective integration, workers' involvement and orientation towards organizational objectives.</p>	
7	<b>Maqsd-ul-Hassan</b>	<p><b>An Analytical Study of Human Resource Development Through In-Service Teaching Training and Development</b></p> <p>The quality education is the hallmark for the growth of a nation which is contingent upon the quality of teachers who sustain the environment where this manpower is shaped and in due course emerges as a reckonable force. Thus the requirement to prepare and train teachers becomes a vital need for a country to develop its human resource. Modern times dictate that educational measures be conceived, planned and implemented wholesomely and in totality. It is in this regard that the two fields of Human Resource Development (HRD) and education blend to evolve a sustainable system of teaching and training, targeting the objectives of quality education.</p> <p>Focused on the importance of training of teachers, the researcher selected a newly developed in-service teacher training programme which was implemented under Education Sector Reform (ESR) programme in</p>	2009

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	<p>Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) from year 2001-2005. Federal Directorate of Education (FDE), in the beginning established a teacher training cell for its institutions in the rural and urban areas of Islamabad. The present research is an evaluation of an in-service teacher training programme developed for the teachers of primary and secondary school level. During 05 years, in-service training continued at FDE, adding maturity and growth to the programme. For the data of the thesis a sample of 300 was picked up which comprised 50 Policy Makers, Planners, Administrators, Resource Centre Coordinators and Heads of Institutions, 50 Master Trainers, Resource Persons of both genders and the third group of 200 Elementary and Secondary Trained Teachers.</p> <p>The tools of research are questionnaires, documents and open-ended discussion session. The research objectives are focused on the analysis of contents, duration and schedule of training programme, strengths and weaknesses and the problems faced by trainers, trainees and administrators for the three stages of pre-, during and post training periods. The data collected through the questionnaires is analyzed by using statistical techniques. Central tendency was used as descriptive statistics whereas chi-square was used as inferential statistics.</p> <p>The main results of the study in terms of strengths are continuous professional development, training based on TNA, willingness of participation, use of audio-visual aids and availability of information and resources at the centres. The weaknesses analyzed highlighted selection procedure for training, training objectives, follow-up plans, contradictions of assessment and perceptions at different levels. The researcher also made an effort to prepare a research based model on in-service education for teachers (INSET) through the present study with strong recommendations of making in-service teacher training a well structured system and linking in-service training with career progression etc. to contribute towards an indigenous teacher training programme. Thus blending the precepts of HRD for training of human resource, a teacher will not only emerge as a manager of learning but will cultivate a student centered approach in the classroom enabling his students to become independent learners.</p>	
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8	Tanvir Kayani	<p><b>Challenges of Human Resource Development to Pace with Globalization</b></p> <p>Purpose of this investigation is to study the Challenges of Human Resource Development to pace with globalization. A study of this kind would highlight the dimensions, which can be manipulated to upgrade the human resource development in teacher educators working in institutes of teacher education to pace with global threats. This may also help in planning the resources to be tapped and utilized in its optimum level.</p> <p>The present study aimed at identifying certain variables related to human resource development in teacher educators' working in institutes of teacher's education. Study determines the effect of human resource development climate, performance appraisal, induction in-service education and training needs of teacher educator with impact of gender, experience, age-wise difference, organizational difference, working in unisex or co-education, service stature difference. Population of the study was teacher educators working in the eleven institutes of teacher education in the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Two hundred twenty three, male and female teacher educators responded to the researcher's questionnaire. Instrument used for data collection was HRDC, PERAP, INS and training needs assessment, questionnaire adapted through Nooljahe.n N, Ganihar. Researcher used it after getting the formal permission.</p> <p>The demographic portion of the instrument was developed by the researcher to sort out the demographic information. In total thirty one hypotheses were developed. To explore difference between the means of two group's t-test was applied. One way ANOVA and post hoc LSD were used for exploring the difference among more than two groups. Major findings of the study revealed, that gender wise, experience wise, age-wise difference, organizational difference, working in unisex or co-education, service stature difference have a significant impact on the variables HRDC, PERAP, INS and training needs. Furthermore a significant relation among the variables HRDC, PERAP, INS and training needs was determined.</p>	2009
9	Sabahat Akram	<p><b>Human Resource Development Through Foreign Aided Projects in Azad Kashmir</b></p> <p>This study presents an analysis of the impact of training (capacity development) through three foreign aided project in AJK. For that purpose a customized set of capacity domains was developed using standard analysis</p>	2009

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		<p>tools devised and used by UNDP against whom the change due to trainings will be measured. The variables of the model are Relevance, Performance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Sustainability, and Community Participation.</p> <p>The study is theoretical as well as statistical in nature. The statistical estimates and analysis are based on a data set of various surveys and scheduled interviews. The study concludes that although trainings for the extension workers and master trainers were relevant and efficient but they couldn't provide desired results as these workers couldn't pass on the knowledge gained to the ultimate beneficiaries of the project.</p> <p>This study identifies some inherent flaws and exclusion of some important factors which rendered the trainings less effective. Sustainability and community participation were the weaker areas of the project and created some negative effects.</p> <p>The analysis also includes recommendations for more prudent future policy making of such projects. This research study is first of its kind for the Azad Kashmir. This will help not only in presenting an overview of lessons learnt, strengths and weaknesses of the foreign aided projects. But will serve as data base for short term and long term planning and future research.</p>	
10	Sajid Hussain Awan	<p><b>Impact of Capacity Building Interventions Towards Employee Development in the Garments and Apparel Organizations of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This research attempts to assess the impact of Capacity Building Interventions towards Employee Development in the G&amp;A organizations of Pakistan on the basis of opinions of their Chief Executive Officers (CEOs).</p> <p>A survey questionnaire was designed and pre-tested. The study was carried out by taking a sample of size 105 CEOs of G&amp;A organizations located in five districts of Pakistan.</p> <p>Results supported the CBIs-ED model by showing significant impact of Capacity Building Interventions on Employee Development. Several multiple regression models were used to refine and increase the accuracy of results of six explanatory variables of Capacity Building Interventions to confirm their relationship and impact on the response variable of Employee Development. Overall, the explanatory variable of Training in General</p>	2009

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		<p>explained the highest variation in the response variable of Employee Development followed by variables of Skills, Knowledge, ICT and Technical and Vocational Education. However, the variable of Transfer of Information explained very small variation in the dependent variable. In addition, ANOVA and Post Hoc analysis were carried out to analyze the opinions of CEOs to ascertain differences in CBIs implementations in relation to size and location of G&amp;A organizations.</p> <p>The result revealed that small G&amp;A organizations were laggards vis-à-vis implementation of CBIs, whereas medium and large were having CBIs as they perceived them to be significant.</p>	
11	<b>Muhammad Tariq Khan</b>	<p><b>Industrial Relations: Role of Labor Unions in Organizational Climate in Pakistan's Perspective</b></p> <p>Purpose of this research was to explore the aspects of HRD beyond education and training, and to explore the role of labor unions in HRD by looking at the improvement in productivity and harmony at work place due to them. For this purpose, survey questionnaires on five point Likert scale ranging from very unsatisfied to very satisfied were designed and pre-tested.</p> <p>The study was carried out by taking a sample of 10 unionized organizations. In these organizations, 525 unionized workers, 90 temporary non-unionized workers and employers were interviewed to collect information on role of labor unions in securing benefits for workers and motivating them for higher productivity and peace at work place. Performance of unions was estimated in two aspects. One aspect was their success in securing benefits for workers and other was in protecting the interest of employers. The success of unions' in exerting efforts for securing benefits for workers was measured by satisfaction of workers which was dependent on 15 variables i.e. wage rise, fringe benefits, job security, time decrease, health facilities, children education, over time payment, working conditions, leaves increase, post retirement benefits, recreation facilities, training opportunities, decrease of wage differences, informing workers about their rights and workers' education. The success of unions' in exerting efforts for protecting employers' interest was measured by satisfaction of employers which was dependent on two variables i.e. productivity increase and work place harmony.</p>	2009

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		The results of the study show that unions proved successful in securing benefits for workers and protecting the interest of employers though performance of unions needs to be improved by exerting more efforts.	
12	<b>Ikramullah Shad</b>	<p><b>Influence of Organizational Work Environment on Transfer of Training in Banking Sector</b></p> <p>The primary objective of the research was to determine the influence of Organizational Work Environment (OWE) on transfer of knowledge and skills learnt during training; a phenomenon widely quoted in HR literature as Transfer of Training (TOT). To this end, the researcher initially identified eight elements constituting work environment of banks in Pakistan. Subsequently, the magnitude of influence of each constituent element of transfer of training in 12 important functional areas of banking operations was analyzed. After identifying the problem area, low level of transfer, variable of primary interest was discerned as the influence of workplace environment on transfer. Hypotheses were formulated on the basis of previous researches and a hypothetico-deductive method of research was followed.</p> <p>The instrument of data collection was a questionnaire comprising 71 items which measured perception of respondents about the level of eight supports (management support, peer support, resource support, technological support, budget support, opportunity to perform, workload, and religiosity) available to them in the work environment. Besides, the questionnaire measured perception about degree of Transfer of Training in 12 most important areas of banking operations. Sample size of this research consisted of 237 bank officers of 29 banks with 357 branches located in Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The results were reconfirmed by the help of another survey questionnaire based on Model of Transfer through Learning Process.</p> <p>Data was collected by mail as well as through personal contacts. A pilot test was conducted and improvements suggested by the respondents were accordingly incorporated before launching a full scale survey. As predicted, the results confirmed a non-zero relationship between OWE &amp; TOT. All eight OWE variables showed significant regression results and the R square value also indicated an overall 'good' model fit. Additionally, the strength of linear relationship measured by the help of Correlation Coefficient Pearson r was found to be positive at 0.01 significance level. The results of data analysis were in line with previous researches in this field.</p>	2009

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		The study brought out a number of important findings which necessitated formulation of HR initiatives for bringing about tangible improvement in OWE at banks that will eventually enhance levels of transfer: the major objective of training programs.	
13	<b>Raana Ahsan</b>	<p><b>International Trade challenges and opportunities for Pakistan Cotton-Textile Apparel Sector</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research was to provide a comprehensive analysis of international trade in order to evaluate and determine the challenges it poses, and opportunities, it offers to Pakistan's Cotton, Textile and Apparel Sector. The research is based on secondary data sources. World Bank, WTO, UNCTAD, and a lot of other valuable and authentic reports from the authors of repute have been consulted to understand the increasingly complex international trade relations in a globalizing world. Volumes of government reports, position papers, handouts and books have been searched to appreciate the dynamics of Pakistan Cotton, Textile and Apparel Sector.</p> <p>The research thesis endeavors to capture where the challenge is. What is at stake? Who are the players? What are the opportunities in the international market place? How these challenges can be translated in to opportunities? Brief account of recent trade development and the relationship between global and domestic trading arrangements have been discussed. Role of politics in shaping decisions and managing power both at domestic and global level, significance of international commitments, and influence of historical, cultural backgrounds, shared ideas and beliefs, and individual mind set in competing interests in the domestic economy have also been dilated upon.</p> <p>Analytical findings reveal that Pakistan has comparative edge on the basis of comparative advantage, reveal comparative advantage, relative trade advantage, and trade complementarities. The estimated value of revealed comparative advantage of cotton in Pakistan is 18 which is very high than unity which implies that Pakistan has great opportunities in the export of cotton and cotton manufacturing. Moreover, the estimated values of balasa and Lafay index for all cotton and cotton products are very high which reveal that Pakistan has trade competitiveness in the cotton and cotton manufacturing. The estimated value of relative trade index</p>	2009

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		<p>for primary products, cotton seed, cake of cotton seed and cotton linter, are positive which imply that these products are highly competitive, while oil of cotton seed and cake of cotton seed are uncompetitive.</p> <p>Furthermore, the value of trade complementarities variable for USA, EU, Japan and Canada (trading countries) are greater than unity except SAARC countries. This means that trading with SAARC countries in cotton and cotton products is less profitable as compared to other countries where cotton trading is highly profitable. Still domestic resource cost analysis (DRC) proves that Pakistan has greater opportunities in cotton production. The values of reveal comparative advantage and relative trade advantage further suggest that Pakistan has greater opportunities and prospects for exporting cotton and cotton manufacturing. Similarly trade complementarities show and suggest that Pakistan should focus on Middle East market with highest trade complementarities, followed by Canada, USA, EU, SAARC countries and then Japan. Bt transgenic cotton is widely grown in the cotton growing areas of Sindh and Punjab.</p> <p>But cotton can play a significant role to enhance agricultural productivity as the productivity of cotton in Pakistan is 0.5 ton/ha as compared productivity of Bt cotton in China is 9 ton/ha which implies a huge cotton productivity gap. This gap can be narrowed down by the adoption of Bt cotton in Pakistan which will have major impact on food security efforts in the country. Urgent efforts are required to focus on cost efficiency, higher productivity with quality of cotton, export diversification of cotton products, export oriented policy and market perspective to become more competitive in the global cotton market. There is also a need to strengthen the cotton - textile value chain with back ward and forward linkages. Unique products have to be developed, and a shift from comparative advantage to competitive advantage is the way forward.</p>	
14	Saif-ur-Rehman Khan	<p><b>Intra-Organizational Stressors in Power Wing of Water and Power Development Authority: An Empirical Study A Test of the Demands-Control-Support Model</b></p> <p>Most of the stress theories were developed to describe reactions to "inevitable" acute stress in a work environment threatening the individual organic survival. However, the demand-control-support model (DCSM) was constructed for work environments where "stressors" are persistent, not initially life threatening, and are the products of complicated human organizational decision making process. Here, the controllability</p>	2009

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of these stressors is very important, and becomes more important as we develop ever more complex and integrated organizational system, with ever more complex personality traits of individual behavior. The DCSM (Karasek 1976 & 1979; Karasek and Theorell 1990) is based on psychosocial and physical characteristics of work environment: the psychological and physical demands of work and a combined measure of task control through personal skills (decision latitude) and social support. Job control includes the worker's abilities and skills for coping with demands and the latitude to decide how a specific task should be accomplished. Job stress depends on the level of demands, on the worker's decision-making latitude, and on the quality of social support available from management and co-workers.

The models predict, first, stress-related strain indices, and, secondly, active/passive behavioral correlates of jobs. These models propose that worker strain and active learning are determined by particular combinations of job demands, job control and social support at workplace. Specifically, incumbents of jobs that are high in demands, low in control, and low in support are expected to show high levels of strain. Whilst incumbents of jobs that are high in all three job factors are expected to display high levels of activity, learning and participation, both on and off the job. The models also propose that prolonged exposure to combinations of these job conditions influence workers' immediate indices (job anxiety, job dissatisfaction and somatic symptoms) and remote indices (mastery, neuroticism, and employee's turnover intention and activity participation) of job strain. This thesis reports an attempt to clarify, critically evaluate, extend and test Karasek & Theorell's models.

Self-report data, as well as information obtained from Distribution Companies (DISCOs) of power wing of Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) are used to assess the independent linear, quadratic, additive and interactive effects of job factors. Study 1 is being conducted a cross-sectional design, and self-report measures of job demands, job control and job stressors to predict several indices of worker strain and performance. Study 2 was designed to ensure the authenticity of study I and thus to provide a more valid and logical proof of test of Karasek's hypothesis and models. Personality variables of employees (neuroticism, mastery) were also determined to predict the relationship with job factors and indices of job strain. In general,

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		<p>the results from this research confirm past findings regarding the effects of job demands, control and social support on strain.</p> <p>The research makes several important contributions to practical implications to job development and jobs re-design. More practically, the research reinforces the importance of providing "control-enhancing" opportunities for employees who are facing problems to highly demanding jobs. Because the cost of stress and strain is very high for individuals (poor health, accidents, job dissatisfaction, health care expenditures), for companies or organizations (poor performance, lack of productivity, effects the quality of work, spoilage and defective work, absenteeism, medical costs, turnover, even labor conflicts and strikes), and for society (health care costs, loss of intellectual capital, low-level performance and economic competitiveness). Recommendations for future research include the need to test an expanded model using multi-wave cross-sectional designs and magnitude of multi-stressors of work environment.</p>	
15	Waheed Akhter	<p><b>Potential of Takaful in Pakistan: Operational and Transformational Paradigm</b></p> <p>Takaful is an Islamic way of doing insurance: It proved its viability after several Fatwas were issued by Ulama and Fiqh academies in its favour. Presently, over 100 Takaful and Re-takaful companies as well as Takaful windows under conventional insurance are operating across the world. Enhanced financial performance of selected Takaful companies has shown the growing interest in Takaful business across the world. Insurance comparison in Muslim and advanced countries as well as in the South Asian region has identified low literacy, low GDP per capita and low GDI value as the probable causes of low insurance penetration in Pakistan.</p> <p>Geographical spread of Takaful business and estimated future potential together with the increasing trend of insurance business indicated that potential for Takaful business exists in the country. It urges the policy makers to pay attention to global indicators that might become potential contributors to Takaful business.</p> <p>The study emphasizes that strengthened regulatory standards, with Shari'ah compliance mechanism playing a central role, are essential to transform conventional insurance system and exploit the existing business potential. To further analyze which of the Takaful standards are significantly affecting Takaful practices, a</p>	2009

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		<p>survey of Takaful operators in the country indicated that reporting standards and internal controls have low level of observance in Pakistan.</p> <p>The survey of 150 life insurance customers revealed that majority of the respondents is unaware of Takaful concept. Level of Takaful awareness was found to be significantly associated with the education of the customers, their perceptions about Takaful and their intentions to shift to Takaful Company. Education was found to be the single important factor affecting monthly income of the respondents, their state of mind and hence their awareness about Takaful.</p> <p>The study identifies effective regulatory framework a critical factor for the success of Takaful business in Pakistan. A greater focus on promotion of Takaful and governance issues along with strengthened role of SECP as a regulatory authority is likely to contribute for further growth of Takaful industry in Pakistan.</p>	
16	<b>Abdus Sattar Abbasi</b>	<p><b>Role of Islamic Leadership in Value Based Corporate Management</b></p> <p>Value crisis in corporate world around the globe significantly increased the need to find new management paradigm to deal with existing ethical dilemma. Study investigates inherent flaws of the contemporary corporate management in general and value based corporate management in particular. Study identifies that weaknesses of current corporate management stem from two main factors first lack of values and ethics and second loss of leadership integrity. A questionnaire containing 50 items was developed and validated. Study was carried out by taking a sample of 302 managers from manufacturing and service sectors of Pakistan. Data was processed and analyzed in SPSS and VPLS.</p> <p>Results of the study indicate that there is significant and positive relationship among values and ethics, managerial performance and welfare and protection of all stakeholders of organization.</p> <p>Findings suggest that management by example is a better management paradigm to curb many ethical ailments of modern enterprise. The current study developed 'Islamic VBM Score' to assess VBM practices in an organization from Islamic perspective. Furthermore, results suggest that Islamic leadership tries to take</p>	2009

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		<p>the organization towards total value based management through ensuring welfare and protection for all stakeholders of organization including shareholders, employees, customers and society at large.</p> <p>This study concludes that Islamic leadership in value based corporate management theory ensures satisfaction of all stakeholders of organization.</p>	
17	Shazia Akhtar	<p><b>Attribution and Influence Perception of Success Among Male and Female Managers: A Perspective of Pakistani Private Sector Organizations</b></p> <p>This study investigated whether people's attribution for success and failure do reflect identifiable dimensions and whether or not these were compatible with those proposed by Weiner (1985, 2004) mainly internal and external locus of control. Moreover, it also looked at the perceived influence used by managers, mainly rationality, ingratiation and exchange maneuvers. It was hypothesized that success will be attributed more to internal factors like ability etc; whereas failure will be attributed to external factors like luck etc. The gender of the managers was believed to influence the attributions made, with males' success and females' failure attributed to internal causes. For influence perceptions, it was hypothesized that success will be attributed to the usage of ingratiation and exchange maneuvers as well as rationality maneuvers. As for the gender of the managers, it was hypothesized that males' success will be assigned to the more frequent usage of rationality maneuvers, whereas the success of female managers will be assigned to the more frequent usage of ingratiation and exchange maneuvers.</p> <p>The design of the study was experimental and four hundred employees from the private sector organizations of Pakistan participated in this investigation. The overall design of this study was a 2 (managers: most successful/least successful) X 2 (manager's sex: male/female) X 2 (participants sex: male/female) between-subjects factorial. This means that this was a 2x2x2 factorial design because three independent variables were examined: the managers' success, the managers' gender and the subjects' gender all with two categories each. Data was gathered with the help of a self-report questionnaire with closed questions that included scaled items. MANOVA and ANOVA techniques were performed to test the hypotheses.</p>	2010

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		<p>The results revealed only partial acceptance of the hypotheses proposed. As predicted, success by a male was assigned to skill (internal), whereas the lack of career success in a female was attributed to lack of skill (internal). For influence perceptions, male's success was assigned to the more frequent use of rationality maneuvers compared to the other managers. The gender of the participants was not significant in the evaluations of the manager. Moreover limitations, future research, directions, and implications for organizations were also discussed.</p>	
18	Shahzad Ali Khan	<p><b>Impact of Devolution on Managerial Functions of Public Health: Perception of Health Managers in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The objective of the study was to examine the impact of devolution reform of 2001 on the health management functions and to determine the change in managerial roles and responsibilities after the devolution reform.</p> <p>Qualitative research methods, inclusive of review of published as well as the grey literature, archival analysis and informant interviews were used for analysis. An internationally validated tool was used for data collection and analysis.</p> <p>Analysis of data showed that devolution reform of 2001 has changed the power holder scenario in the Health sector all the way down from the National level to the District and Facility level, with an increased involvement of District level after devolution. On the other side there is still a conflict among various power holders, about who has the authority and has responsibility of certain managerial functions. This conflict is visible, in the way respondents identified the level of authority and responsibility for each managerial function, and the level of agreement (or disagreement) among the respondents for that function. After the devolution, lower level managerial cadre has been upgraded with new district level management system, but it has increased the role-conflict among various power-holders in health system. This role-conflict resulted in increased ambiguity and a negative impact on the managerial functions of public health.</p> <p>The main conclusion of the study is that health managers in Pakistan do not share same perceptions of how responsibility and authority are distributed after the devolution. Managerial powers were not clearly allocated even in past before decentralization, but post-devolution situation has further increased the role conflict in</p>	2010

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		<p>the health system. Management roles in health sector have become more ambiguous after devolution, and the impact of devolution in redistribution of management responsibility and authority has not been in a better and desired direction. A model of managerial functions in post-devolved health systems is also suggested in recommendations.</p>	
19	Muhammad Safdar Rehman	<p><b>Impact of Job Analysis on Job Performance: A Study of Public Sector Organizations of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Job Analysis forms the core of most human resource activities and can perform a number of functions. Researchers in strategic human resource management have established a relationship between human resource management (HRM) practices and organizational performance, but the relationship between HRM practice like Job Analysis – Job Performance, the intervening process recruitment, connecting Job Analysis and Job Performance remains unexplored. This research attempts to assess the impact of Job Analysis on Job Performance on the basis of the opinions of the employees of public sector regulatory authorities.</p> <p>A survey questionnaire was designed and pre-tested. The study was carried out by taking a sample size of 568 employees of Pakistan public sector regulatory authorities from Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA), National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA), Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) dealing with the telecommunications, oil &amp; gas, power, media, corporate, capital and banking sectors has presented a holistic conceptual framework of human resource practices in relation to recruitment process and its impact on employees’ job performance and subsequent job satisfaction and retention.</p> <p>Results supported the HR-Performance conceptual model by showing significant impact of Human Resource Management practices on job performance. Correlations and regression analyses were used to refine and increase the accuracy of six independent variables of HR practices, one intervening variable conforming to their relationship and impact on dependent variable job performance. Overall, the independent variables explained the positive variations in the dependent variable of job performance followed by the intervening variable, Recruitment. In addition, other statistical tools were also used to analyze the opinions of employees</p>	2010

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		<p>to ascertain differences in various regulatory authorities in relation to size and sector. The results revealed that importance of job analysis has a positive relationship with job performance in all regulatory authorities except OGRA where it has a negative relationship.</p> <p>The study further revealed six relationships showing large effect size correlations between job satisfaction and job succession planning, job security and job succession planning, job succession planning and job performance, job design and job performance, job performance and job satisfaction and job security and job satisfaction. These positive highly significant relationships are the addition to the literature on Human Resource Management particularly with reference to Pakistan.</p> <p>The practice in vogue of only carrying out job analysis for successful recruitment process has met with little success and therefore, other contributing factors like job design, job evaluation, job security and job succession planning, job satisfaction and job retention need to be examined. This study found that job analysis, job evaluation and job retention with the moderating variable Recruitment knowledge, skills and ability (KSA) explained a much larger proportion of the total variance on dependent variable, job performance. The relatively stable standardized beta coefficients generated by job analysis, Job design, job evaluation, job security, job succession planning, job satisfaction and job retention with recruitment, indicating its unique impact, independent of moderators, support the central argument of this study that a job analysis is an important HR strategy to achieve superior job performance results. The study extends to the findings of the HR-job performance research followed in Western countries to a non-Western context.</p>	
20	Muhammad Asif Khan	<p><b>The Potential and Impact of Perceived Internal Service Quality in Business Process of Pakistani Banks and its Relations to Organizational Performance</b></p> <p>During the last one and a half decades the financial and banking sector in Pakistan has observed a substantial transformation from a sluggish government subjugated sector to a more receptive and competitive one. Today, many financial services, especially the Banks are organizing themselves to become customer centered. In the modern and competitive era the internal services quality is getting more importance in all areas of service industry like banking sector and it has received an ever-increasing interest among the scholars and</p>	2010

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		<p>practitioners especially during the ongoing decade. The purpose of this study was to establish a framework for the internal service quality considering the basic dimensions of the human resources management and the impact of the organizational performance.</p> <p>The data were collected through a cross-sectional field study of the frontline employees and management of both the public and the privatized commercial banks located in Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Pakistan (N=450, the response rate was 88 %). A particular banking sector was selected because of the perceived poor human resources management climate and the high running amounts of deficiency in the organizational performance.</p> <p>The internal services quality in the banking sector is found to relate positively to the organizational performance, with partial mediation by the employees' selection, training and development, rewards and recognition, work design and job definitions . The regression analysis shows that two factors, namely the internal services quality and the employee job satisfaction contribute a great deal to the banks' performance, but unexpectedly, the employees' retention and productivity did not contribute, however.</p> <p>This study demonstrates the important effects of the internal services quality in general and HRM in particular on the frontline employees and management in the banks. The management of both the public and privatized banks should benefit themselves from noting the links and the like service quality outcome for the organizational performance.</p>	
21	Zahir Uddin Butt	<p><b>The Relationship Between Occupational Stress and Organizational Commitment in Non-Governmental Organizations of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research was to extend the existing body of knowledge on the relationship between occupational stress and employees' organizational commitment into the context of non-governmental organizations of Pakistan, as little research have been conducted on this relationship in Pakistan.</p> <p>It was a descriptive correlational study in which scientific methodology was used to answer the research questions. Based upon the review of the recent literature available on the subject, a conceptual framework</p>	2010

		<p>was developed to study the relationship between occupational stress and organizational commitment in the NGO sector in Pakistan. The framework illustrates three dimensions of occupational stress including occupational role stress, personal strain and coping resources and their hypothesized relationship with organizational commitment, as well as the influence of some major demographic factors including age, experience, job position, gender, qualification, income and marital status on the relationship between occupational stress and organizational commitment. Occupational stress inventory-Revised Edition and Organizational Commitment Questionnaire were used to collect data. The overall response rate from the NGO employees was 64%. Several statistical techniques, including arithmetic mean, standard deviation, correlation analysis, percentile analysis and analysis of variance-ANOVA were used to test the hypotheses of the study.</p> <p>Consistent with prior research, an inverse relationship was found between occupational stress and organizational commitment. The level of occupational stress experienced by NGO employees was found to be high. The occupational roles that employees play were reported as the main source of stress. The level of employees' organizational commitment was generally moderate but with a tendency towards high. Normative commitment was reported as the strongest form of commitment. Demographic variables of age, experience, job position and income as well as gender significantly influenced the relationship between occupational stress and organizational commitment.</p> <p>This study is significant because of the insights it provides for the NGO managers to better understand the occupational stressors inherent in the functions of their workforce. Furthermore, this study develops an understanding of the commitment process and its relationship with occupational stress to promote commitment among employees and help them achieve their organizational goals effectively. NGO management can utilize the research findings to formulate appropriate strategies to address the stress related problems of their employees.</p>	
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22	Naveed Akhtar	<p><b>The Relationship of Organizational Learning and Competitive Advantage: A Case Study of Petroleum Companies of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The concept of organizational learning has been the area of attention for academicians, practitioners, and researchers for decades. Organizational developments as a subject realized the significance of cognitive learning and behavioral development; and embraced the idea of 'learning organization' because of its potential to create and sustain competitive advantage in an organization. The purpose of the study is to explore the characteristics of a learning organization and examine the relationship of organizational learning and competitive advantage. Knowledge acquired is disseminated through learning in organization. It is noted that the petroleum companies are knowledge intensive and learning oriented, equipped with latest technologies and facing intense competition.</p> <p>In Pakistan, no empirical research work has been done to explore the concept of learning organization to date. Literature review revealed systems thinking, mental models/culture, shared vision/mission, leadership, knowledge/information flow, personal mastery and team learning as antecedents of a learning organization. Survey questionnaire was distributed in all four strata of petroleum companies and in response of 225 questionnaires 170 were received back, out of which 165 were valid. Multiple regression analytic technique was applied to test the hypotheses. Statistical analysis revealed that all chosen characteristics of a learning organization significantly contribute towards achievement of competitive advantage. Shared vision and systems thinking emerged as most significant contributors.</p> <p>This study signifies the impact of learning to achieve competitive advantage and requires the attention of executives and practitioners of organization development. It demands that the concept of learning organization if implemented with strategic intent in petroleum companies of Pakistan can be a sustainable source to develop and prepare organizations to cope up and adapt the environmental changes proactively.</p>	2010
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23	<b>Muhammad Asif Khan</b>	<p><b>Total Quality Management Perspective of Cellular Mobile Telephone Operators in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study is focused on identifying the facilitating role of the learning organizations in the process of individuals' careers development. The research has undertaken the study of the part of the process of Organizational Development, where capacity development in terms of Career Development of the staff is carried out to enhance the capabilities of the organization. The study establishes the fact that if the objectives of the two processes are merged together then a synergetic effect is created which enhances the pace of both the process.</p> <p>The theoretical framework of this study has taken career development as dependent variable, Organizational Development strategies is the Independent Variable. This study analyzes the reliance of the introduction of knowledge sharing strategy of OD on the individual capacity development. The main construct of this study is to see the significance of the correlation between the processes of career development and Organizational Development. The theoretical frame work has been studied in two different context i.e the learning organizations' and the conventional organization and a comparative analysis of the two have been carried out establishing certain results. Keeping in view the qualitative nature of the study, three different tools have been employed by this study including Participant Observation, Questionnaire and Structured interviews.</p> <p>The conclusion of the study indicated that the Learning Organizations context is more supportive to the process of career development as compared to the Conventional context. It was also concluded that the management of both the organizations are undoubtedly clear about the positive contribution of the capacity development process to organization's benefit but the role performed by the management in these two different context is different from each other. The recommendations of this study include a model for integrating HR activities of the organization with the career development process.</p>	2010
24	<b>Zeb Jan</b>	<p><b>Career Development in Learning Organization</b></p> <p>This study is focused on identifying the facilitating role of the learning organizations in the process of individuals' careers development. The research has undertaken the study of the part of the process of</p>	2010

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		<p>Organizational Development, where capacity development in terms of Career Development of the staff is carried out to enhance the capabilities of the organization. The study establishes the fact that if the objectives of the two processes are merged together then a synergetic effect is created which enhances the pace of both the process.</p> <p>The theoretical framework of this study has taken career development as dependent variable, Organizational Development strategies is the Independent Variable. This study analyzes the reliance of the introduction of knowledge sharing strategy of OD on the individual capacity development. The main construct of this study is to see the significance of the correlation between the processes of career development and Organizational Development. The theoretical frame work has been studied in two different context i.e the learning organizations' and the conventional organization and a comparative analysis of the two have been carried out establishing certain results. Keeping in view the qualitative nature of the study, three different tools have been employed by this study including Participant Observation, Questionnaire and Structured interviews.</p> <p>The conclusion of the study indicated that the Learning Organizations context is more supportive to the process of career development as compared to the Conventional context. It was also concluded that the management of both the organizations are undoubtedly clear about the positive contribution of the capacity development process to organization's benefit but the role performed by the management in these two different context is different from each other. The recommendations of this study include a model for integrating HR activities of the organization with the career development process.</p>	
25	<b>Muhammad Razzaq Athar</b>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Self-Perceived Employability Among Employees and Organizational Performance in Selected Private and Public Sector Organizations (Pakistan)</b></p> <p>This study analyzes Self-Perceived Employability attributes among employees and its impact on Organizational Performance of private and public sectors in respect of key supporting variables i.e. personal attributes, occupational attributes, subjective career success, professional commitment, and internal and external labour markets. The twenty first century recognizes tremendous benefits of Self-Perceived Employability Attributes as a key of success for employees' better performance as well as for organizational</p>	2011

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	<p>development. After presenting a theoretical frame work; a conceptual model is proposed and tested with AMOS (Analysis of Moment Structure) statistic technique to examine the impact of self-perceived employability attributes on organizational performance. Disproportionate stratified random sampling method was used to collect data from employees of private and public sectors' organizations of twin cities, Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan through a structured questionnaire. The sample size (n= 464) is selected from total population of this study. This empirical investigation uses regression analysis, Tukey Test for mean difference, and mean and standard deviation for data analysis with SPSS 15.0 version.</p> <p>The findings validate the proposed model with significant correlation between self-perceived employability attributes and organizational performance either in internal or external markets. This study, therefore strongly advocates the implementation of self-perceived employability attributes among employees for better organizational performance by means of improving employee's performance either in private or public sectors. The self-Perceived Employability attributes have a remarkable and immense importance in developing countries and especially in Pakistan so that growing human inventory can be trained and effectively used for sustained growth and human development.</p> <p>Findings of the study support educational qualifications that play vital role to enhance self-perceived employability attributes. Furthermore, as qualification increases, the self-perceived attributes also boost up and then business education contributes more as compared to other categories of education. Eventually, organizational performance will also be enhanced significantly.</p> <p>In the light of regression analysis, the findings of the study significantly maintain training, especially during service, which plays a dynamic role not only to enhance Self-Perceived Employability Attributes but also organizational performance. It is generally observed that feminine gender shows better attributes than masculine gender. Table 4.70 favours that private sector considers Self-Perceived Employability more important for better organizational output than the public sector. Thereupon, the findings of the study support self-perceived employability attributes which significantly enhance organizational performance for achieving sustainable development and competitive advantage.</p>	
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26	Ansar Mahmood	<p><b>Frontline Management Evaluation of Selected Public Sector Postgraduate Colleges in Punjab, Pakistan</b></p> <p>The principals in the public sector postgraduate peripheral colleges in the Punjab are the frontline management in these colleges. The present study is delimited to qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of the Frontline Management (the principals) of the 35 selected public sector postgraduate peripheral colleges in the Punjab. The study is based on the perceptions of the vice-principals and the senior-most staff members from the teaching staff of the colleges under study about their principals.</p> <p>Mainly two questionnaires were used for eliciting responses from the respondents, one for independent variables-vision, integrity, political networking, courage, initiative, professional management training, high exposure and dynamism and the other for effectiveness, the dependent variable in the study. The third questionnaire was for rank-ordering of the independent variables, yet another for eliciting general information about the study on open-ended questions.</p> <p>The data so obtained was tabulated and analyzed using SPSS 15. Inferences were drawn from the results obtained from t-test for single samples for hypotheses testing and Linear Regression and Multiple Regressions Analyses. The t-test for paired samples (Associations) was also performed. On the basis of the results of analyses, 08 out of 25 hypotheses were accepted and 17 were rejected at 0.05% significance level, showing thereby, that the frontline management (the principals) of the peripheral postgraduate colleges under study lacked the 06 characteristics desirable for effectiveness namely, vision, courage, initiative, professional management training, high exposure, and dynamism except 02 those of integrity &amp; political networking and these colleges also lacked effectiveness. The expected and perceived rank-ordering of the independent variables also differed. The variation in dependent variable was not significantly explained and affected by the independent variables except integrity, political networking &amp; training. Very weak correlations were manifested between the independent variables and dependent variable except integrity, political networking &amp; training which were significantly correlated with the dependent variable i.e., effectiveness at 0.05% significance level.</p>	2011
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		Some interesting insights were perceived in the colleges under study. Politicized culture, tuition mafia, sponsor- protégé relationships, and no-work culture were some of them. The need for inculcating the desirable characteristics for effectiveness of frontline management is strongly emphasized.	
27	<b>Mohammad Majid Mahmood Bagram</b>	<p><b>Customer Relationship Management in the Banking Sector of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Banking sector all over the world facing immense competition and Pakistani banking sector is not an exception. It is an acceptable fact that acquiring new customer is more costly than retaining the existing customer. The researcher followed the same fact and developed the basic purpose of this research study that is to discover the major factors that affect customer loyalty, which is a focus of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) for overcoming high competition in the banking sector of Pakistan.</p> <p>Although there are many aspects of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) in the banking sector, this research study focuses on its customer part. Understanding customers is the key to success of any bank. Banks having an in-depth understanding of their customers develop a better competitive edge over their competitors. The major focus of CRM is to not only to acquire new customers but also to retain the existing ones. This research study will help banks to build customer loyalty.</p> <p>Every bank tries its best to acquire and retain their customers but due to increased competition and rapid improvements in technology, customers have quick access to thousands and thousands of products and services.</p> <p>The researcher collected data from customers of banks with the help of questionnaire and for doing demographic, correlation, and regression analysis used SPSS software version 16.00. After detailed analysis and discussions, results of this research study indicate that identified factors do affect customer loyalty and their relationships with each other vary from bank to bank. These identified variations can help banks to overcome their existing weaknesses to develop better customer loyalty strategies.</p> <p>The researcher identified factors of trust, perceived value, satisfaction, switching barriers, and culture that affect customer loyalty. After measuring relationships of these factors with each other, researcher responded</p>	2011

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		<p>to this research study's questions and hypotheses and developed a customer loyalty model for the banking sector of Pakistan for the mutual benefits of customers and banks. Furthermore, this research study's findings and recommendations contributes towards improvement in existing customer loyalty strategies of banks.</p> <p>The researcher would also like to mention here that there is hardly any research study in Pakistan that has seen the affects of customer culture and customer trust on customer loyalty as the results of this research study indicate that these factors affect customer loyalty in the banking sector of Pakistan.</p>	
28	Zekeria Nas	<p><b>The Effect of Cross Cultural Training of the Performance of Expatriated in Business Organizations</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research study is to explore the practice of the cross cultural training before expatriates are posted on overseas assignments, and to assess the impacts of cross cultural training on the performance of expatriates. Multinational organizations need expatriates who can be representatives, ambassadors and have knowledge of coordination, integration of operations, knowledge transfer, and global managerial skills as they are investing in foreign markets to establish some subsidiaries in foreign countries. During this process, many of expatriates are not able to complete their overseas assignments. The rate of failure sometimes can reach to 85 percent. The main reasons of this high rate are culture shock, difficulties in adjustment, and so on.</p> <p>A questionnaire was developed based on the theoretical framework. The samples comprising 100 expatriates were taken from different organizations; education, construction, telecommunication, and press and media were focused in particular.</p> <p>The conclusion of the study has revealed that there are multi-faceted benefits of cross cultural training for expatriates working abroad. Cross cultural training can minimize culture shock, and premature return. Moreover, it can facilitate cultural adjustment, high productivity, and expatriates' performance.</p> <p>The study has been delimited to the global companies operating in Pakistan. However, the majority of the organizations are established in Islamabad.</p>	2011

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29	Sikandar Hayyat Malik	<p><b>Leadership Behavior and Employee Job Satisfaction: A Study of Path Goal Theory in Telecom Sector</b></p> <p>This study was designed to test the path-goal theory of leadership in Pakistan telecom (mobile) industry. The study explored relationship between leadership behaviors (directive, supportive, participative and achievement-oriented) of middle managers and job satisfaction of subordinates. Path-goal leadership model attempts to explain the impact of leader behavior on the subordinate motivation, satisfaction and performance.</p> <p>Leadership behaviors (directive, supportive, participative and achievement-oriented) of managers were measured through leader behavior items. Subordinates' satisfaction was measured by the job descriptive index. While job expectancy I and job expectancy II were measured through job expectancy scale. The four path-goal leader behaviors, seven moderating variables and nine subordinates' outcomes were measured through the instrument comprising of 189 items. Further, the results of study were obtained by testing 28 hypotheses.</p> <p>The analysis suggested that the moderating variables influence preference for a particular type of leadership behavior (by the subordinate) and leader behavior has an impact on subordinate satisfaction, job expectancy (I&amp;II) and acceptance of leader. Leader behavior affects satisfaction directly. Further subordinate satisfaction has a direct effect on the subordinate performance which is further influenced by the task demand. There was no difference between male and female respondents regarding any dependent measure. Moreover, the direction of association between variables is not known and it is difficult to predict accurately without further research, which is replicated and revalidated.</p> <p>Due to time constraints, the research has several limitations. Recommendations are made for future study, particularly replication in the public and private sectors to ensure validity which will help in determining causal relationship between leader behavior and subordinate satisfaction.</p>	2012
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30	Mahwish Anjam	<p><b>Pragmatism in Management Institutions: Rethinking Business School System</b></p> <p>Management and Business education industry is considered to be in the era of mushroom growth as variety of programs is offered throughout the world, and similar is the trend of admissions and enrolments in such schools. However, this expansion has made business education much commercial. Today business schools are somehow being criticized for not fulfilling their roles and responsibilities with much rigor and concern, particularly in imparting practical and pragmatic knowledge hence; the quality and value offered to the stake holders become questionable. The researcher therefore considered it important and researchable to explore that what business schools are all about? What education system they are following to impart practical knowledge? And are they being able to satisfy their stakeholders or not? How much industry should be involved in edification process to enhance the practicality and relevancy? The researcher has also recommended a possible mode of industry and school partnership namely pragmatic business edification (PBE) Model. The dissertation also collected responses of the stakeholders about proposed partnership, using focus group survey.</p> <p>The study was descriptive in nature. Interviews, Questionnaires and Focus group methods were used to collect data. 20 key informant interviews were conducted to gain a better understanding of the education quality and system. In addition, a total of 200 students and alumni's were approached for the survey asking about the effectiveness of business schools in preparing them for the industry. The focus group study included twenty (20) professionals from education and other industries of Pakistan, exploring the potential benefits and possible hindrances in implementing proposed model.</p> <p>Research showed that there is an unsatisfactory perception of the education system design that management institutions are following at present. Currently the business education is partially fulfilling the requirements of industry and it is imperative for business schools to look for new, enhanced, and more effectual ways of imparting business knowledge. By working with industry business schools can intensify their efforts to fulfill employer needs. Therefore school-industry collaboration opportunities are needed to be adequately and effectively explored.</p>	2012
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31	Syed Tasweer Hussain Shah	<p><b>A Quasi-Experimental Study of Relationship between Customer Satisfaction and Participation in Public Sector Educational Institutions</b></p> <p>A quasi experimental research with Non Equivalent Control Group Design (intact matched groups) in non contrived condition (in an organizational context) was conducted to study the relationship between customer participation in decision making about the contents of service, the mode of service delivery and the increased effort in co-production. Customer satisfaction was measured using SERVQUAL developed by Parasuraman, Zeithaml and Berry (1985). Three field experiments were conducted to study the relationship of three independent variables separately on one dependant variable each. It was noted that consumer satisfaction increased significantly in all experiments, showing a direct and proportionate relationship between various forms of participations and customer satisfaction. It was noted that the consumers expectations were effected only by participation in core decision making, however performance evaluation and consequent customer satisfaction increased significantly.</p> <p>The research provides a maiden empirical work providing the first ever-primary data on participation of intact groups, thus enhancing the scope of research on customer participation already going on in the field of medical care and providing avenues for exploration of the same in public service as well as commercial services involving grouped customers.</p>	2012
32	Iftikhar Mehboob	<p><b>The Gaps in SMEs Financing: A Study on Surgical Instruments Cluster</b></p> <p>This study examined the lack of access to finance for Small and Medium Enterprises especially Surgical Instruments Cluster located at Sialkot with an intention to propose a set of recommendations to cater the financing problems. For this purpose, in-depth interview technique was used. The population of study consisted of the members of Sialkot Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan.</p> <p>The sample comprised of nineteen firms, and Small &amp; Medium Enterprises Bank chosen on the basis of Snow ball sampling technique. In-depth Interviews were followed by transcriptions, coding of data under relevant themes through N Vivo. The results of the study found lack of financial data, high interest rates, lack of</p>	2012

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		<p>entrepreneurial skills, Non- availability of Collateral, Legal &amp; Regulatory issues, Government Capacity and non-participation of Institutional investors in the Pakistani Venture capital industry attributed towards lack of financing options for Surgical Instruments Cluster. Following the Triangulation technique Ratio Analysis of seven firms, Analysis of Investment Portfolios of Mutual &amp; Pension funds, Content Analysis of themes, Pearson Correlation Coefficients and Hypotheses testing concluded that firms in Surgical Instruments Cluster were constrained to necessary financing especially Working Capital.</p> <p>At the end, a set of recommendations have been proposed including launching of Credit Guarantee Scheme, Creation of Mutual Guarantee Association Fund, Subsidized Interest rates, Subcontracting facilities, Stock Exchange for SMEs like NASDAQ, Increased role of Credit Bureaus and Business Associations.</p>	
33	<b>Muhammad Zia-ur-Rehman</b>	<p><b>Developing Effective Corporate Leadership Using Emotional Intelligence for High Performance Organizations</b></p> <p>The thesis has two primary foci: (1) To identify issues related to the development of effective corporate leadership for achieving high performance organizations, and (2) To study emotional intelligence with respect to effective corporate leadership and its outcomes in the shape of organizational performance. Numerous tests have been developed to appraise EI, among them, two most important are; MSCEIT and ESCI, ability and mixed methods respectively. ESCI was employed in the study due to its pertinence to business world; to assess effective corporate leadership, various aspects were observed including personal, interpersonal, managerial and societal effectiveness; and high performance organization was reviewed through aspects including corporate reputation, employee commitment, market performance and financial performance.</p> <p>Emotional intelligence was considered as predictor variable while personal effectiveness, interpersonal, managerial and social effectiveness were considered as predicted variables with organisational performance as an outcome variable. Corporate leaders from various business organizations were selected for the formation of sample. Likert scale based questionnaire was developed and administered through various ways; by hand, through postal services, by electronic mails and through online (website). Around 1171 questionnaires were sent to corporate leaders of the organizations listed in Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE),</p>	2012

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		<p>Pakistan. The participants, who responded back, were sent 959 questionnaires but 331 questionnaires were received back after a period of a year time generating 28% response rate. A statistical package for social sciences, version-19 and SmartPLS were employed for analysis. Eight hypotheses were developed to test the relationship of EI with ECL, and 1--IPO as outcome. SEM and regression analysis supported the proposed significant relationship in the hypotheses, and correlation analysis depicted the positive association as well.</p> <p>Results suggested the development of corporate leadership to the level of effectiveness through augmentation of emotional intelligence, in order to achieve high performance organisation.</p>	
34	Ghulam Dastgeer	<p><b>Study of Management Development Effectiveness of Banking Organizations in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The objectives of the present study are to assess the effectiveness of management development (MD) programs in Pakistani banking sector; identify factors affecting the success of MD and investigate relationships among those factors that affect MD effectiveness. The research employed a blend of qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Based on extensive literature review a model of MD effectiveness was developed and tested with structural equation modeling techniques. The achieved sample for the current study consisted of managers from 33 banking organizations operating in Rawalpindi/Islamabad using "self-reported rating" survey questionnaire and interviews which resulted in 168 completed responses and 25 in-depth interviews.</p> <p>Although participants of the study were very hopeful regarding bright future of MD in Pakistan yet the current level of MD effectiveness is not high. Both lack of trainees' seriousness in self-development and less top management support for MD were found serious threats to effectiveness. Observed model of MD effectiveness had a good fit with the predicted model and all paths were significant. Individual initiatives for self-development, MD program design and opportunity for skill utilization were the three variables most closely associated with MD effectiveness. Top management should assign higher priority to MD. Pakistani organizations should create strong link between their MD efforts and their corporate strategies, focus more on creating positive training attitude of their employees, provide training program which are flexible enough, contents of MD programs must be relevant to company's real problems and issues and provide maximum</p>	2012

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		<p>opportunities to utilize knowledge and skills gained through development program in the work place. Risk taking and new ideas should be encouraged.</p> <p>The reward system needs revising and a continuous learning environment ought to be established for effective MD in Pakistan. This study, for the first time, assessed the current state of MD effectiveness in Pakistan and contributes to the present stock of knowledge and understanding of the subject by contextualizing the concept of "MD effectiveness" in Pakistani banking sector.</p>	
35	Wali Rahman	<p><b>The Relationship of Attitudinal and Behavioral Outcomes with Employee Development in the Context of Performance Appraisal in Public Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b></p> <p>This study examines the impact of performance appraisal on employees' development perceptions and the effects of those perceptions on employees' work-related attitudes and behavior in the public universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The study looks into the mediating role of development in linking performance appraisal and organizational commitment, job satisfaction, employees' trust, and turnover intentions. The model is evaluated through Confirmatory Factor Analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). In Pakistan, efforts to link this 11R activity with employee attitudinal and behavioural outcomes are equal to naught.</p> <p>The present study is an effort to addresses this gap. Results of the research indicate that employee development perceptions have a direct positive influence on organizational commitment, job satisfaction and employees' trust and negatively affect turnover intentions. Besides, these variables have interdependence as well. The findings support the mediating role of development perceptions in the relationships among performance appraisal and these attitudinal and behavioural outcomes. The results provide guidelines and significant implications to help policy makers to better understand and critically look into the current performance appraisal process critically for positive improvements in this crucial HR intervention to promote positive employee attitude and behaviour while considering their career development.</p> <p>Furthermore, the study helps in enriching the current body of knowledge on performance appraisal in developing countries. Future studies should examine other antecedents like fairness perception,</p>	2013

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		organizational citizenship behaviour and perceived organizational support to have a holistic approach to the intervention. Replication of the study in other settings is also recommended.	
36	<b>Nadeem Ahmed Khan</b>	<p><b>Organizational Performance Enhances Through Intervention of Human Resource Development</b></p> <p>This study is conducted to calculate the training cost of the organization and return on it. Today in knowledge economy Employees of the organization become the Assets and capital of the firm and learning and growth become essential part of their career through training and development activities. But in most of the cases it is difficult to calculate the training cost and return on this particular investment. In this study we try to apply 4 level of Kirk Patrick training Evaluation Model to work out Return on Investment 5th Level of Training Evaluation of Jack Phillips. Different models are also discussed in this study.</p> <p>One of the most challenging issues facing organizations is to place a value on the benefits in training and development, human resources, performance improvement, change, quality, and technology. The ROI methodology, developed by Dr. Jack J. Phillips, has proven to be an accurate, credible, and feasible approach to address the accountability issues for all types of organizations. The methodology has been accepted and used in over 40 countries and is the leading approach to ROI accountability.</p> <p>Facilitated by Jack and Patti Phillips, Certification in the ROI Methodology provides a practical measurement experience. Participants learn how to use the ROI methodology to measure the contribution of programs, satisfy client needs, enhance program success, and build respect with stakeholders.</p> <p>The core or main part of this study is keeping isolate training investment or return by other Profitable factors. The financial data will be taken from different three banks and using trend line method and focus group methods to isolate the training and development affect.</p> <p>Finally calculate ROI of training program and establish relationship with performance management.</p>	2013

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37	Faid Gul	<p><b>An Empirical Study of Investor Behavior in Karachi Stock Exchange, Pakistan</b></p> <p>Over the last four decades financial market researchers come up with a resounding evidence about the influence of investors' behavior on their investment decision making. This is in contrast to conventional economics and finance literature developed over the years. In the pursuit to be counted as pure science, economists and conventional finance researchers ignored the possible effect of different behavioral aspects on investment decision making. They assumed that investors are rational and financial markets are perfect. But this line of thinking was unable to explain the events which unfolded in financial markets over 1980s to 2000s. During the same period, behavioral economics and finance got more and more importance and acceptance in the field of economics and finance.</p> <p>The field of behavioral finance is fairly new in Pakistan therefore this study aims at exploring the possible effect of investor behavior on investment decision. This study tests two behavioral models, investor regret aversion and investor overconfidence, in Pakistani financial markets. Using primary data, collected through a survey instrument, from a sample of 229 investors using simple and multiple linear regression models, a strong support is found for the two models. All four alternative hypotheses of investor regret aversion model are accepted using both simple and multiple linear regression models. On the other hand, four out of five alternate hypotheses are accepted based on both simple and multiple linear regression models. The study couldn't find a strong support for the moderation effect of demographic variables in the two models. The results, however, show that investor overconfidence decreases with increase in investor age, experience and value of portfolio. All of the findings either support the findings of historical studies or in accordance with the basic theories in the area of behavioral finance and economics. There are certain limitations of this study and therefore further research is required, as suggested in the future research directions, to get an in-depth understanding of investor behavior in Pakistani financial markets.</p>	2014
38	Muhammad Nawaz Qaiser	<p><b>Wellness and Productivity in Public Sector Organizations of Pakistan.</b></p> <p>Mechanics of modern stressful life are making man short of time to pay attention towards achieving a balanced life thereby creating severe health and productivity deficits. Philosophy of wellness can help people lead more</p>	2015

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		<p>satisfying, happy, and productive lives. Healthy lifestyles are being widely recognized as sustainable ways of attaining holistic well-ness. Need for comprehensive wellness in the workplace context is much acknowledged now than ever before due to its association with healthcare costs and organizational outcomes that are most valued by the employers. Literature indicates a gap for diversified wellness research across different organizational and cultural contexts.</p> <p>This study endeavored to empirically test association among five latent variables; stage of lifestyle change, personal wellness, personal productivity, organizational productivity, and organizational wellness measures to understand how employees' wellness and workplace productivity could be harnessed in the context of public sector organizations for efficient and effective public service delivery in Pakistan. One shot field survey was conducted in a non-contrived setting using a questionnaire. Stratified disproportionate random sample of 565 public sector managers (supervisory, first line, middle, and top level) participated from 105 organizational units belonging to 24 selected; 12 anticorruption and 12 regulatory organizations based at Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, and Quetta. Hypotheses statements were tested through correlational and regression analyses and accepted as empirical evidence for proposed WAP model.</p> <p>Only a small proportion of participant's reported good level of lifestyle change (25%), personal wellness (37%), personal productivity (50%), organizational productivity (29%), and organizational wellness measures (29%) indicating a lower or marginal level by rest of the majority. Significant positive correlations were found among these variables of proposed model. Mediation analysis revealed that significant total effect of stage of lifestyle change (<math>b=.256</math>) on organizational productivity reduced to significant smaller direct effect (<math>b=.097</math>) indicating partial mediation through personal wellness and personal productivity. Mediated model significantly explained 33% variation in organizational productivity. Conditional process analysis indicated a significant moderating role of organizational wellness measures. Overall moderated-mediated model significantly explained 58% variation in organizational productivity indicating that wellness lifestyles directly and indirectly affect personnel and organizational productivity varying with the level of organizational wellness measures.</p>	
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		<p>Results suggested a need of workplace wellness initiatives for mutual excellence; enabling employees to achieve their fullest potential and enjoy best possible quality of life through healthy ways of living, and engaging them at work to the best of organizational excellence.</p> <p>This was an original research based on data collected from key public sector organizations in Pakistan. It provided insights as to how employees' lifestyles, well-ness, and productivity could be harnessed for efficient and effective public service delivery. This opened avenues for workplace wellness research in Pakistan and diverted organizational attention towards employee wellness as a component of their business strategy and corporate social responsibility.</p>	
39	Nadeem Talib	<p><b>Measuring the Impact of Supply Chain Integration on Organization Performance: The Moderating Role of Socialization and Organization Culture</b></p> <p>Increasing competitive markets, technological modernization, discerning customers and short product life cycles lead to the fact that now competition is between supply chains not between companies anymore. In addition to it, supply chain management is of vital importance in terms of resource dependency, strategy development and also stakeholder's relationship management. This demands effective supply chain management and integration of the product flow processes both internally as well as externally for sustainable competitive advantage. The present study aims at investigating empirically the level of internal integration and its antecedents; the relationship between internal and external integration and its impact on the supply chain performance and overall performance in the context of the Petroleum companies of Pakistan. The study also investigated the effect of Socialization and Organization Culture as a moderator of relationship between internal and external integration i.e. with customer and supplier.</p> <p>A cross-sectional study design was employed utilizing a questionnaire in a non-contrived study settings. A Stratified proportionate random sample of 234 managers from Petroleum companies was used. Nineteen hypothesized relationships were tested using Structural Equation modeling technique through AMOS software (Version 20) and are accepted. Each of the antecedents of internal integration i.e. Job rotation (<math>r=0.40</math>), Interdepartmental trainings (<math>r=0.38</math>), Intraorganizational knowledge sharing (<math>r=0.44</math>), Management</p>	2016

		<p>Commitment (<math>r=0.54</math>), Supporting Information Technologies (<math>r=0.37</math>) and Strategic Consensus (<math>r = -0.59</math>) were found significantly correlated with the internal integration. Results further revealed that these integration practices have stronger effect on internal integration when they are aligned than when each of these practices are considered independently. Modeling fit as co-variation approach using SEM was used to confirm this alignment which demonstrated the importance of implementing these practices holistically i.e. integration of new practices with existing practices instead of implementing them in a piecemeal fashion.</p> <p>Furthermore internal integration was found to be significantly related with external integration (i.e. Customer and Supplier integration). All three dimensions of Supply chain Integration i.e. internal, customer and supplier integration were found significantly related to supply chain performance which consequently leads to organization performance. Results further concluded that both customer and supplier integration partially mediate the relationship between internal integration and Supply chain performance. This reiterates the fact that there is not only the need to ensure the optimum level of internal integration to exploit the output of the organization but such efforts also need to be linked with integration practices with customers and suppliers as well for enhancing the output i.e. performance of the supply chain.</p> <p>Using multiple-group SEM, moderating role of Socialization and Organization culture was investigated and found that organizations with better internal integration %N will have more external integration when the level of Supply Chain Socialization is high as well as if it possesses high levels of market and adhocracy type of organization culture.</p> <p>The findings of the study offer useful insight for the management of the companies which can help them ensure optimal output by giving due importance to internal as well as external integration. Internal integration is prerequisite for external integration and the later can be achieved in a better way if company invests in socialization activities as well as extends its focus on external positioning and maintains fit with external environment. In nutshell, this study provides significant insight for integration-performance relationships.</p>	
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40	Sajid Rehman Khattak	<b>Relationship of Goal Orientations and Leadership Styles With Employee Creativity and Employee Job Performance: A Mediating Role of Creative Self-Efficacy and Moderating Role of Organizational Culture</b>	2016
41	Muhammad Afzal	<p><b>Antecedents of Perceived Job Performance and Its Relationship with Work Outcomes: The Mediating Role of Perceived job Performance</b></p> <p>In most of service organizations particularly in Pakistan financial sector, employees have reduced their job performance, commitment with the organization and shortened quality of work due to many factors influencing them at workplace. This research study aims to explore such antecedents that can improve the efficiency and work outcomes of employees working in banking sector through mediating effect of perceived job performance. The target population of this study covers 20,514 employees of banking sector working in capital cities of the country and provinces including Faisalabad which is one of the big cities of Pakistan.</p> <p>Data were collected via cross sectional approach from 380 desk and frontline officials (with 49% response rate) of Public and private banks. Banking sector was taken by the researcher for this study as the meager amount of job performance and work outcomes came in notice due to high stress job environment in banks as indicated by previous studies. Confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling techniques were used through AMOS and SPSS 17.0 for data analysis.</p> <p>Findings of this research are demonstrated that job satisfaction and emotional intelligence are found the valuable antecedents of perceived job performance and work outcomes in terms of quality of work and organizational commitment where employee's job performance has been proved as a partial mediator in between two antecedents i.e. job satisfaction and emotional intelligence, and work outcomes. However job stress and practice of job analysis were found negative and positive significant relationship with employee's job performance respectively however "job stress" is negatively and "practice of job analysis" is positively related with work outcomes but not significantly. And there is not found mediating effect of job performance in between two antecedents i.e. job stress and practice of job analysis, and work outcomes.</p> <p>The four predictors in this study i.e. job stress, job satisfaction, emotional intelligence and practice of job analysis of perceived job performance and work outcomes have actually been supposed to take as interpreters</p>	2016

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	<p>for the improvement of employees' contentment and abilities in the service environment of banking sector. Only one of them i.e. job stress is negatively influenced to employee job performance and work outcomes; remaining three are positively persuaded to job performance and work outcomes.</p> <p>A practical exposure is offered by this research that organizational education especially to managers and generally to top management of service industry. As the management must be more concerned to improve the fortunate working environment in the organization which confirms the better performance and work outcomes of employees. Such performance-lift environment may be developed by educating the recommended antecedents through this research i.e. emotional intelligence, job satisfaction, job stress and practice of job analysis for improving employees work outcomes i.e. quality of work and organizational commitment; and these should be reviewed periodically and required in time decisions from the management side for achieving the optimum results in its response.</p>	
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## MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

### Master of Philosophy

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Faculty</b>	<b>2000-2005</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
01	Faculty of Languages	-	8	13	5	<b>26</b>
02	Faculty of English Studies	-	41	49	17	<b>107</b>
03	Faculty of Social Sciences	-	10	36	12	<b>58</b>
04	Faculty of Management Sciences	1	20	104	47	<b>172</b>
05	Faculty of Engineering and Computer Sciences	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>363</b>

Table 6: Period-wise number of M.Phil. Degrees awarded in various faculties of NUML

# MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

## FACULTY OF LANGUAGES

Sr. No.	Discipline	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016	Total
01	Urdu	-	7	3	5	15
02	Arabic	-	1	8		09
03	Persian	-	-	1	-	1
04	Hindi	-	-	1	-	1
05	Chinese	-	-	-	-	-
06	Russian	-	-	-	-	-
07	French	-	-	-	-	-
08	German	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>

Table 7: Number of M.Phil. Degrees awarded in various disciplines of Faculty of Languages

# MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

## Department of Urdu

1	سلومی اشرف	غلام الثقلین نقوی کی افسانہ نگاری: فنی و فکری جائزہ	2006
<p>The researcher has divided this thesis in five main chapters as described below:</p> <p>The first chapter is complete literary history of Urdu short stories and gradual progress of this art which helps to understand the main features and traditions of short story writing. It also covers technical experiments and relational thinking approaches and trends which are reflected in the literary works of short story writers during different periods of time. These revolutionary thinking approaches had great impact on the mind of short story writers.</p> <p>The second chapter is based on the literary struggle of Ghulam-us-Saqlain Naqvi. It shows his inclinations and inherited qualities in the field of short story writing. It describes the literary activities of the writers from the onset. The role of his friends, admirers and supporters which was responsible to boost up his literary activities has been discussed in this chapter.</p> <p>Themes of Ghulam-us-Saqlain Naqvi have been discussed in the third chapter. Social issues, urban and rural problems, psycho-analysis, romanticism, sense of humor, satire, land scanning and style of short story writing of the writer has been depicted along with illustrations and examples from his famous stories. The mode of writing of the writer and his craftsmanship in writing stories of the Punjab rural life is main feature of this chapter.</p> <p>The fourth chapter includes analysis of the main stories of Ghulam-us-Saqlain Naqvi. It describes the main story, its plot, characters, social themes, its style and other major literary elements reflected in the works of the writer. This analysis is aimed at to assess the inherited literary qualities of the writer. For this purpose, main stories from his early age to the last age of his life have been analyzed and discussed in this chapter.</p> <p>Fifth and last chapter concludes the thesis and highlights the special features of Ghulam-us-Saqlain Naqvi's short stories. The opinion of the critics has been also included in this chapter which enables us to assess the actual position of the writer among the ranks of short story writers.</p>			

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2	طاہر عباس طیب	<p style="text-align: right;">وقار بن الہی کی افسانہ نگاری</p> <p>The researcher has divided this thesis in five chapters as detailed below:</p> <p>The first chapter is about the mental and intellectual background of Waqar bin Ilahi. Although the thesis is about his literary works but it is necessary to know main events of his life to understand his approach. Details of his literary activities and his works are also included in this chapter. The second chapter is about the literary history of Urdu Short Story which helps to understand the main features of its tradition from start to modern age. Themes of waqar's short stories are discussed in the third chapter. Social issues, problems and environment of our offices, political issues, isolation of individual in modern society, psychological problems of the individual etc. are the main themes of waqar's short stories which have been discussed in this chapter. In the fourth chapter major elements of the art of short story writing with reference to waqar's works have been analysed. Fifth and the last chapter concludes the thesis and highlights the special features of waqar bin Ilahi's short stories.</p>	2006
3	بشری پروین	<p style="text-align: right;">پاکستانی ناولوں کا موضوعاتی مطالعہ 1947 – 2000</p> <p>My MPhil Thesis presents topical review of the novels written after the creation of Pakistan. This is with a view to determining the impact of the changing circumstances on the choice of topics for the Urdu novel.</p> <p>This thesis has been divided into six chapters, as per following details.</p> <p>In the first chapter, the importance of the theme/topic in a novel has been highlighted. Besides, those factors which help identify the topic of a novel have been duly examined. In this background, a brief survey of the topics of Urdu novels written from the very beginning up to the creation of Pakistan has been included.</p> <p>In the second chapter, the impact of the Freedom Movement and the resultant Hindu-Muslim riots on Urdu novel in particular and Urdu literature in general has been evaluated. In this context, the chapter contains a special topical study of three important Urdu novels, namely 'Aag Ka Darya', 'Aangan' and 'Udaas Naslen'.</p> <p>A study of the political and social changes in the Pakistan society and their impact on the Urdu, novel forms part of the third chapter. With regard to the prevalent political and social environment immediately after the creation</p>	2007

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		<p>of Pakistan and its effect on the Urdu novel, a brief review of Khadeeja Mastoor's novel 'Zameen' has been included in this chapter. The chapter also contains an analysis of Shaukat Siddiqui's novel 'Khuda Ki Basti' in the context of the new industrial culture and unequal distribution of wealth. In addition, topical impact of 1965 Indo-Pak War and the Fall of Dacca as also the emergence of an attitude of resistance in the wake of 1977 Martial Law and its effect on Urdu novel has been particularly reviewed.</p> <p>The fourth chapter describes the new socio-cultural scenario after the creation of Pakistan and traces its impact on the Urdu novel. In this regard, it critically examines three important novels i.e. 'Bah 'Qurbat-e-Marg Mein Mohabbat' and 'Raja Gidh'.</p> <p>The fifth chapter studies the themes and topics of the modern Urdu novel. After giving a brief background of the modern Urdu literature in Pakistan, it examines in detail such modern novels as 'Basti', 'Khushion Ka Baagh' and 'Diwaar Ke Peechey'.</p> <p>The sixth chapter reviews, in particular, Urdu novels written with reference to the Struggle for the Liberation of Kashmir. It also generally discusses novels written on miscellaneous topics. After explaining the historical background of the Kashmir dispute, some novels written in this context have been examined in detail. Other novels discussed in this chapter relate to female issues as also historical, romantic, psychological and rural themes.</p>	
4	مقبول احمد نسیم	<p>Editing of Deevan-e-Chishti and a comprehensive research on his Deevan has a purpose that is attainment of M.Phil Degree. The work, being a very significant discipline, is to pass on the true spirit with its all realistic approaches to the next generation. Molvi Noor Ahmed Chishti belonged to Punjab. His era was important regarding Urdu Poetry. It was the time when Urdu Poetry had established a strong tradition in Delhi and Lakhno. But, in Punjab, Urdu Poetry was bereft of true patronage because the then non-muslim regime was partial to other languages. In those circumstances, the father of Moulvi Noor Ahmed Chishti. Moulvi Ahmed Bukhsh Chishti Yakdil had been striving for the establishment of a society where Muslims, important branches of knowledge like history, comprehension of Din and literature could get their esteem and status. Yakdiln was successful enough in</p>	دیوان نور احمد چشتی 2007

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		<p>winning a keen interest of his students towards Urdu and Persian Poetry and prose. He successfully produced such a devoted group of his students who made Punjab, Delhi, and Lakhno important places for the nourishment of Urdu prose and poetry. Moulvi Noor Ahmed Chishti, Amarnath Akbari, Fachieer Noor-ul-Din Munnawar, Anwar Hussain Huma and Ghulam Hussain Khurram are some prominent names in this regard.</p> <p>Literary circles of Delhi felt deeply indebted for their contribution. The last Mughal Emperor Bahadar Shah Zafar conferred Moulvi Ahmed Bukhsh with the title of 'Fakhar-ul-Shu'ara' and he was awarded with seven-pieces 'Khila'at'. Moulvi Noor Ahmed's prose work, research and Yaadgar-e-Chishti are his valuable contributions. His poetic work has been edited in the light of his unpublished manuscripts. This editing and research work will be an addition to the literary history of Punjab. I hope it will enhance the value of Urdu literature of Punjab.</p>	
5	محمد ادریس چیمہ	<p>"Sih-r-ul-Biyan" is an evergreen and living Urdu Masnavi. It was edited and published in 1805 for the first time in Fort William College, Calcutta. While preparing this edition, Sher Ali Afsos took into consideration the needs and requirements of the English officers and students. We can guess easily from the texts of the Masnavi, discovered later on, that some changes were made just to meet the academic needs of the English students. Hence, it was awfully required to have a comprehensive edition of the Masnavi based on an authentic text. Different texts of this Masnavi were found in different times and the scholars continued their efforts to search original text of Mir Hassan.</p> <p>Fort William College did not publish autographic text of Mir Hassan but we presume that there might be a text contemporary to Mir Hassan. All later editions from 1844 to 1947 do not reflect clearly that which text is their exemplar. In 2000, seven years ago, a renowned Urdu scholar and outstanding expert of textual criticism, Rashid Hassan Khan has edited "Sih-r-ul-Biyan" but it is based on the edition of Fort William College. Therefore it has no authority of any specific contemporary text of Mir Hassan or any other authentic text.</p> <p>The present edition is based on the text written in 1215 Hijrah. It appeared fourteen years after the death of Mir Hassan. It clearly shows that the edition of 1215 Hijra is based on some contemporary text of Mir Hassan. The</p>	<p>سحر البیان کے ایک نادر قلمی نسخے کی تدوین</p> <p>2007</p>

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		very purpose of this research article is to provide the future generation with a comprehensive edition of the Masnavi "Sihr-ul-Biyan" based on an authentic text.	
6	سید کامران عباس کاظمی	<p>سعادت حسن منٹو بطور مضمون نگار اور خاکہ نگار : تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>سعادت حسن منٹو اردو افسانے کا ایک معتبر نام ہیں۔ انہوں نے دیگر تخلیقی اور غیر تخلیقی جہات میں بھی طبع آزمائی کی ہے جن میں صحافتی کالم، ریڈیائی ڈرامہ، مضمون نگاری اور خاکہ نگاری میں انہیں خاص شہرت حاصل تھی۔ اس مقالے کا موضوع س "عادت حسن منٹو بطور مضمون نگار اور خاکہ نگار (تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ)" ہے۔ مقالے کو سات ابواب میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے جن کا اجمالی تعارف درج ذیل ہے۔</p> <p>پہلے باب میں اردو مضمون نگاری کی روایت کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ مضمون نگاری کے آغاز و ارتقا کے علاوہ اس کے پس منظر کو جاننے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ مضمون اور مضمون نگاری کی فنی ضروریات کا احاطہ کرنے کے علاوہ اس باب میں یہ دیکھنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ باقاعدہ اردو مضمون نگاری سے قبل اردو نثر کا رواج موجود تھا تاہم مضمون نویسی یا انشا پردازی کا باقاعدہ آغاز دلی کالج کے استاد ماسٹر رام چندر اور بعد ازاں سر سید تحریک سے ہوا۔ اس سے قبل اردو نثر میں زبان و بیان میں تصنع اور تکلف کے سبب خیالات کی روانی متاثر ہوتی تھی لیکن دلی کالج اور سرسید تحریک نے اردو مضمون نگاری کو ایسا اسلوب عطا کیا جس میں علمی، ادبی، سائنسی، مذہبی اور معاشرتی ہر طرز کے مضمون لکھے جا سکتے تھے۔ اس باب میں اس امر کا بھی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے کہ اردو کے ابتدائی مضمون نگار کون کون سے تھے اور مضمون کی اولیں صورتیں کیا تھیں جبکہ اردو مضمون نگاری ماسٹر رام چندر اور سر سید کے عہد سے لے کر منٹو کے عہد تک کیسے ارتقاء پذیر ہوئی اور اس میں کیا نمایاں تبدیلیاں وقوع پذیر ہوئیں۔</p> <p>دوسرا باب منٹو کے مضامین سے متعلق ہے۔ اس میں منٹو کے مضامین کے موضوعات کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ منٹو کے مضامین میں ان کے انشائی، فکاہی، ادبی و شخصی، سیاسی و سماجی اور فلمی موضوعات پر مبنی مضامین کے حوالے سے منٹو کے ادبی، سیاسی اور سماجی نظریات سے بحث کی گئی ہے۔ جس سے اس امر کی وضاحت ہوتی ہے کہ منٹو کے ادبی، سیاسی و سماجی نظریات ان کے عہد سے ہم آہنگ تھے۔ منٹو کے عہد میں علمی مضمون نگاری کا رواج ہو چکا</p>	2008

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تھا لیکن ان کے مضامین کا عمومی انداز فکاہی ہی رہا۔ تاہم اس باب میں یہ وضاحت کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ منٹو کے انتخاب کردہ موضوعات اپنے اندر ایک گہری سنجیدگی اور تفکر بھی رکھتے ہیں۔

تیسرے باب میں منٹو کی اہمیت بطور مضمون نگار متعین کی گئی ہے۔ نیز ان کے مضامین کے اسلوب کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے اور یہ دیکھنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ منٹو کے مضامین پر ان کے افسانوں کا اسلوب کس قدر اثر انداز ہوا ہے اور اردو مضمون نگاری میں منٹو کے اسلوب کی اہمیت و افادیت کیا ہے۔ نیز اسی باب میں منٹو کی بحیثیت مضمون نگار اہمیت متعین کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔

چوتھا باب اردو ادب میں خاکہ نگاری کے آغاز و ارتقا اور اس کے فن سے متعلق ہے۔ اس باب میں یہ دیکھنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ اردو ادب میں خاکہ نگاری کے آثار بعض قدیم تذکروں اور سوانح میں تلاش کیے جا سکتے ہیں۔ تاہم "آب حیات" اس ضمن نمایاں تذکرہ ہے جس میں خاکہ نگاری کے واضح نقوش ملتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح اردو خاکہ نگاری کے ارتقاء میں دیگر خاکہ نگاروں کی خدمات کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ اسی باب میں اردو خاکہ نگاری کے فن پر بھی گفتگو کی گئی ہے۔ نیز ایک جائزہ اردو خاکہ نگاری کی تاریخ کا بھی لیا گیا ہے۔

سعادت حسن منٹو کی خاکہ نگاری کا مفصل جائزہ پانچویں باب میں لیا گیا ہے۔ اس باب میں منٹو کے خاکوں کو تین بڑے عنوانات میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ اسی طرح سیاسی، ادبی و صحافتی اور فلم کے شعبے سے وابستہ شخصیات پر مشتمل خاکوں کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ اسی باب میں منٹو کی خاکہ نگاری کے نمایاں اوصاف اور اردو فن خاکہ نگاری پہ ان کی دسترس نیز اردو خاکہ نگاری میں افسانوی طرز اظہار کے حوالے سے ان کے خاکوں کا تجزیہ کیا گیا ہے۔

چھٹا باب فن خاکہ نگاری میں منٹو کے مقام کے تعین کے بارے میں ہے۔ اس میں منٹو کے خاکوں کے اسلوب کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ نیز ان کے اسلوب کے نمایاں اوصاف اور ان کے اسلوب کی اہمیت بیان کی گئی ہے اور ان کے ہم عصر اہم خاکہ نگاروں سے ان کا تقابل کرتے ہوئے اردو خاکہ نگاری پر ان کے اثرات اور اردو خاکہ نگاری میں ان کے مقام کے تعین کی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔

ساتواں باب مجموعی مطالعے پر مشتمل ہے۔ اس باب میں مقالے میں جن مباحث پر گفتگو کی گئی ان کی بنیاد پر نتائج اخذ کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے اور منٹو کی اردو ادب میں اہمیت اور ان کے متعین مقام و مرتبے کا جائزہ لیا گیا

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		<p>ہے۔ اردو ادب کی دیگر اصناف افسانہ نگاری، ڈرامہ نگاری اور منٹو کی صحافتی زندگی سے ان کی کالم نگاری کا بھی اجمالاً تذکرہ کیا گیا ہے اور اردو مضمون نگاری اور خاکہ نگاری پر ان کے اثرات کا مطالعہ کیا گیا ہے۔ نیز اس امر کا بھی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے کہ منٹو کے مضامین اور خاکوں میں کون سے اشتراکات ہیں کہ ان کا جائزہ ایک ہی مقالے میں لینے کی ضرورت پیش آئی۔ اسی طرح ان کی تخلیقی نثر پر ان کی غیر افسانوی نثر کے اثرات کا بھی ایک مختصر جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔</p>	
7	کشور سلطانہ	<p>علامہ اقبال اور تفہیم علوم : تحقیقی جائزہ</p> <p>Sir Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal was an ideologist, a poet-philosopher and a spiritualist personality who was a strong proponent of the political and spiritual revival of Islamic civilization. He had solid comprehension in many knowledge domains. Allama Iqbal expressed his opinion on politics, economics, history, nationalism, philosophy, religion, revival of Muslim life and the universal brotherhood of Islam in scholastic manner. He used poetry, literature and lectures as his medium of expression. In this practice, he developed verbal and written skills in different languages. So these aspects of Allama Iqbal's life are the main theme of my thesis. Although Iqbal did the maximum of his poetry and literary work in Persian and Urdu but he could also read, write and speak other languages. His potential in understandings of Arabic, English, German, Hindi and Sanskrit along with the Persian and Urdu have been elucidated in first chapter. Being a great scholar, he had a special aptitude for imparting his own literary taste in reviving the Islamic culture in Muslim Ummah.</p> <p>In second chapter, focus is on how much Allama Iqbal was related to the domain of justice and law. Dr Allama Iqbal acquired the law education in formal manner from renowned institutions. He practiced as lawyer and established his reputation as professional prosecutor.</p> <p>Political life of Allama Iqbal has been addressed in third chapter. His contributions in Indian politics have been highlighted. Allama's political activities though primarily concentrated on Indian Muslims but he did express his concerns for political issues of Muslim Ummah. He was extremely desirous of secure political and social life for all Muslims. In fourth chapter, Allama Iqbal's understanding of the different economical system has been elaborated with special emphasis on Capitalism vis-à-vis Communalism. However Allama Iqbal has been close to principal working of communalism but he was impressed with Islamic system of economics which he communicated in his book "Ilm-ul-Iqtassadiyat". In fifth chapter, Allama Iqbal as a scholastic philosopher</p>	2008

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		<p>(Mutakkalim — Mahir-e-Ilm-ul-Kalam) scholar has been portrayed. He tried to interpret Islam in such a way as to show that religious doctrines are in perfect harmony with the established rational philosophies. He was well aware of different philosophical ideologies of the world. However, he extended his taste for Greek philosophy but he strictly adhered to Islamic philosophy.</p> <p>His PhD dissertation "Development of Meta Physics in Persia" speaks of his philosophical orientation. Allama Iqbal was well acquainted with the historical events of the world. In sixth chapter Allama Iqbal's efforts for finding out the reasons for the rise and fall of the Muslim nation have been discussed. He illuminated the magnificent era of Muslims' ancestors and urged the Muslim community to reinstate their lost glorious time. In seventh chapter, the Allama Iqbal's association for Islam in comparison with other prominent religions of the world has been spelled out. Allama had the capability to share and compare his Islamic thoughts with other divine and earthly religion. He also delivered lectures/speeches for highlighting the Islamic way of life. He emphasized the world to adopt the Islamic values if they are desirous of peace and harmony.</p> <p>In the last chapter, all the topics, discussed in this complete thesis have been summarized with their significance.</p>	
8	ثمینہ صدیقی	<p>Urdu Short story undergone many thematic and stylistic changes through its evolution decade by decade in the 20th century. In the first three or four decades narrative style of short story writing was much popular style because it was much suitable for the topics associated with realism. In Pakistan era, soon after independence narrative style of writing gradually changed and influence of modern movements in other arts and literature and techniques associated with these movements increased on Urdu short story. In 60s a movement in Urdu Nazm emerged generally called Nai Nazm (the new poem). The movement was initiated basically for poetic genres especially free verse. The movement was of the opinion that the old phrases and set grammatical structures are not sufficient to convey the complexity of the mind of modern man. So these structures should be broken and new and fresh patterns should be introduced. This changed the new poetry with regard to its content as well as its style. These changes in Nai Nazm influence other genres of literature especially the modern short story.</p>	جدید اردو افسانے پر نئی نظم کے اثرات 2012

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		<p>This thesis critically analysis these changes. The thesis consists of five chapters and starting from the start of 20th century, when the Urdu short story was introduced in Urdu literature and influenced by contemporary literary movements, it presents a thorough study of Urdu short story before partition. In the next chapters emerging of the movement of Nai Nazm, its salient features are discussed. In the next chapters influence of this movement on modern literature is analyzed. In the final chapter works of selected short story writers are critically discussed in the context of influence of Nai Nazm movement.</p>	
9	غلام فریدہ	<p>جمیل الدین عالی کی سفرنامہ نگاری: تجزیاتی مطالعہ</p> <p>Jamiluddin Aali is an acknowledged poet, columnist and a famous travelogue writer. He produced a great work and contributed a fabulous literature to urdu. Theme of this research is Jamiluddin Aali's travelogues. He has written three travelogues namely "Dunia mery aagy", "Tamasha mery aagy" and "Ice land". The thesis has been divided into five chapters.</p> <p>In first chapter the detailed account of his personality, life history and literary servises has been discussed which attempts to explain that Jamiluddin Aali's themes have a deep insight and thoughts.</p> <p>Second chapter deals with the history of urdu travelogues before and after partition. Besides tracing the origin and development of travelogues writing, emphasis has been given on the background and technical aspects of travelogues writing.</p> <p>Next chapter reflects the history of Jamiluddin Aali's travels and the important places and personalities to which a reader come across in his travelogues. In addition it also discusses cultural and historical background of traveled countries.</p> <p>Fourth chapter is a stylistic analysis of Jamiluddin Aali's travelogues. It also attempts to explain the techniques used in his travelogues.</p> <p>The last chapter concludes the research study by illustrating the significance of Jamiluddin Aali's travelogues. It also determines his position in the tradition of urdu travelogues.</p>	2013

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10	<b>Abu Bakar Saddique</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">یوسف حسن کی علمی و ادبی خدمات</p> <p>Services Rendered by Yousaf Hassan in Literature:</p> <p>There are certain people on whom there is no research work at high level. Their writings are scattered in the form of different articles in magazines. But it is the dire need of the hour that their work must come in front page on behalf of deep research in different disciplines. It consist of five chapters. First chapter gives a detailed life history, education and his literary work.</p> <p>In second chapter his poetry has been analysed both on literary and critical level. He has adopted the technique of "Ghazal" and "Nazam" to elaborate his thought. In third chapter his motive and cause has been discussed. His choool of thought is progressive movement. All his literary, critical work, article writing and research work high light the same school of thought.</p> <p>Fourth chapter is also related to the third one in which has described ideas and philosphy of progressive morement. His publications has also come into view in Punjabi and Gojri langauges along with Urdu Language. Fifth chapter is the sum up of all his literary and oritical work. A tribute has also been presented by his contemporaries concering his research work as well as his creativities.</p>	2015
11	<b>Tayyab Aziz</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">معاصرین پریم چند کی افسانہ نگاری</p> <p>The topic of my thesis is the short stories of the contemporaries of Praim Chand.</p> <p>In this respect my supposed research is that in the period of Praim Chand the contemporaries of his age have a distinguished place. In this connection historical and hand written method is adopted. Azam Kurewi, Mahasha Sadarshan short stories, and short stories initial stages critical books and magazines are included.</p> <p>It consists of six chapters:</p> <p>The first chapter consists of Praim Chand period his contemporary's short stories.</p>	2016

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		<p>Second chapter consists of Mahasha Sadarshan short stories that provides thoughtful detail.</p> <p>Third chapter consists of Mahasha Sadarshan and Praim Chand similarities and dis similarities.</p> <p>Fourth chapter consists of Azam Kurewi skilled short stories. In which his short stories detailed analysis has been provided.</p> <p>Fifth chapter consists of Azam Kurewi and Praim Chand thoughtful and skilled similarities and dis similarities.</p> <p>The chapter six consists of conclusions and recommendations.</p>	
12	Sadia Ifftikhar	<p>اکادمی ادبیات پاکستان کی خدمات: تحقیقی و تنقیدی مطالعہ</p> <p>The foundation of Pakistan Academy of Letters was laid by July 1976. The fundamental objective that caused the organization and enactment of this institution was to work consistently regarding national status of Urdu language and significant value of regional languages. Academy Adbiyaat came into Prominence as a publishing institution where in besides, propagation of Urdu as a national language it focused on International languages and their translated in a coordinated and systematic way. The basic objective of my dissertation is to explore the services rendered by Academy of letters regarding Urdu language and literature. In this regard, the dissertation is divided into five chapters. The first chapter introduces background of Academy of letter in a comprehensive way. Moreover, the objectives and administrative features of Academy are thoroughly discussed. A detailed overview of the landmark journey of Pakistan.</p> <p>Academy of Letters, the contribution of its different departments, unflinching efforts put by different chairmans are highlighted in first chapter. Second chapter encapsulates an anlysis of Urdu Publications of Pakistan Acadmey of Letters regarding poetry and prose. Moreover, literary criticism and contemporary research in also focused is this chapter. Third chapter is comprised of classical Mamar-i-Adab series, Urdu translations and miscellaneous books published by Adbiyaat. Where as fourth chapter focuses on the introduction of quarterly journal of Academy 'Adbiyaat' its different magazines and their historic contribution regarding poetry and prose. Fifth</p>	2016

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		chapter presents the concluding remarks in a detailed way; it highlights the fundamental issues regarding Academy Adbiyaat and their consequences with special reference to Urdu language and literature.	
13	<b>Nadia Ashraf</b>	<p>محمد عاصم بٹ کی علمی و ادبی خدمات</p> <p>Muhammad Asim Butt, the renowned Urdu writer, started his literary career during 1990s. He developed his own peculiar style of his literary writings, which distinguishes him from his contemporaries. In addition, he introduced the modern western literary cults and trends through his works of translations into Urdu. He has issued many valuable volumes of the modern literature to promote the modern literature. In his literary works, he deals with the present-day subjects of his times.</p> <p>I tried to make an analytical study of the literary works of Muhammad Asim Butt in my research dissertation for M Phil. I tried to critically appreciate his novels, short stories, and works of translations.</p> <p>My dissertation comprises of six chapters. Chapter one: It deals with the person and the biography of the writer. In this chapter, his family background, family life, and the start of his career as a writer have been discussed.</p> <p>Chapter two: It deals with his short stories. In this chapter, an overview of history of short story has been presented in a brief manner. Then, a thematic and stylistic study of the short stories of the writer is rendered.</p> <p>Chapter three: This chapter deals with the novels of the writer. In this chapter, a brief overview of the history of the novel is presented, then, the two novels of the writer has been studied with respect to their themes, characters, and style. Chapter four: in this chapter after discussing the technicalities of the science of translation, the writer's works of translation have been studies.</p> <p>Chapter five: in this chapter the editorial works of the writer have been discussed. The last chapter comprises of an overview, findings and recommendations.</p>	2016
14	<b>Nazia Kawal</b>	<p>ستر کی دہای کے افسانوی رجحانات کے تناظر میں احمد جاوید کی افسانہ نگاری کا مطالعہ</p> <p>Study of Ahmed Javed's short story in the context of trends of 70s' short story.</p>	2016

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		<p>Tradition of Urdu short story has many turns and short story writers of 70s have their own view point about the political and social phenomena influencing the society. Ahmed Javed is one of them and has his own voice and tone which can easily be identified among others. This thesis is an attempt to identify and highlight the thematic as well as stylistic approach of Ahmed Javed used in his four books of short stories published so far. The thesis has been divided in five chapters. First chapter is biographic study of Ahmed Javed and consists of details of his life and works, His early life, educational career, professional associations and achievements are recorded in it. Moreover Ahmed Javed's literary grooming and his literary company is also highlighted. Second chapter discusses the thematic and stylistic study of short story writer of 70s. This chapter provides the grounds to understand collective features of Urdu short story of this decade. Third chapter is an analysis of thematic dimensions of Ahmed Javed's short stories. Political viewpoint, contemporary sensibility, romantic behavior and other important aspects are the part of this study. Fourth chapter is an analysis of stylistic distinctions of Ahmed Javed's fictional works. Symbols used by him and his command on narrative is discussed in this chapter to understand and highlight various dimensions of his art of writing. Fifth chapter consists of analysis of Ahmed Javed's short stories with his contemporary writers of 70s with regard to thematic approach and stylistic characteristics.</p> <p>At last an overview, findings, concluding remarks and some recommendations are presented.</p>	
15	Abid Hussain	<p>Gilgit Baltistan is a multilingual region of Pakistan .In this region Urdu poetry is promoting day by day. Urdu poetry of Gilgit Baltistan has a strong artistic and intellectual attachment with the main stream of Pakistani Urdu Poetry. On the other hand it has its own distinct tone and tradition according to its political, social and literal background. It is important to work on regional Urdu poetry and its stylistics for the improvement of Pakistani Urdu Poetry and literal trends. This research topic has been chosen to achieve this purpose. This study is based on the individual poetic attitudes, styles and themes of the Urdu poets of Gilgit Baltistan. To make the study comprehensive and authoritative and credible, the contents and chronological periods are classified as follows: In the first chapter geographical, historical and literary background of Gilgit Baltistan (beginning to 1948) has discussed.</p>	<p>گلگت بلتستان میں اردو شاعری</p> <p>2016</p>

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	<p>In the second chapter early Urdu poetry of Gilgit Baltistan (1948 to 1980 has reviewed.</p> <p>In the third chapter topics, themes and styles of Urdu poetry in Gilgit Baltistan (from 1980 to 2000), has been analyzed.</p> <p>The Fourth chapter analyses the latest themes, areas and styles of the Urdu Poetry of Gilgit Baltistan (from 2000 to 2013).</p> <p>Finally the results of the research are compiled and some important recommendations have been presented.</p>	
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Department of Arabic			
1	ميمونه امان	مواضع تقديم الخبر على المبتدأ فى سورتي البقرة و آل عمران	2007
2	Sunbul Jamal	انواع الخبر فى موطاء امام مالك	2015
3	Tahir Mahmood	يوسف ادريس والقصة القصيرة <p>The history of Arabic novel and short story writing dates back to the start of 20th century Egyptians played a big role in translating European literature specially novels, short stories and dramas to the Arab world before writing in these fields of literature.</p> <p>Yousef Idrees, Egyptian literary figure, born in 1927, is known as a novelist, short story writer, dramatist and column writer. He wrote more than 100 short stories published in 13 books of him in addition of dozen of novels and 19 books of columns. He also wrote 8 dramas in Arabic Language.</p> <p>This thesis is divided in three chapters. First Chapter "Yousef Idrees Life and Literary works" Has two sub-chapters. 1st sub-chapter discusses about his studies, participation in politics, his family life, his jobs, awards and medals which he got from different organizations.</p> <p>2nd sub-chapter includes introduction of his literary works other than short stories such as novels, dramas etc.</p> <p>Second Chapter "short story in the writings of Yousef Idrees" Has two sub-chapters.</p> <p>1st sub-chapter is about history of short story writing in Arab world, its beginning in Egypt and its pioneers, elements of short story and the difference between novel and short story writing. 2nd sub-chapter is about introduction of his books of short stories. I mentioned all the stories of a book if the number of stories did not exceed 10 stories and if exceeded then I selected few of those stories of that book.</p>	2015

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		<p>Third chapter "analytical and critical study of short story" has two sub-chapters.</p> <p>1st sub-chapter is about his inspiration from "realism" and its impact on his writings and I mentioned certain examples from his literary works, I also mentioned his critical views about Egyptian society etc.</p> <p>2nd sub-chapter is analytical studies of short story work in the light of its elements and in the end I mentioned my opinions and gave my recommendations after writing this thesis which took three years of research.</p>	
4	<b>Syed Zia Ul Hussnain</b>		<p>اتجاه الزهد في آدب التابعين</p> <p>2015</p>
5	<b>Muhammad Khurram Shahzad</b>	<p>دراسة تقابلية بين مناهج اللغة العربية في الجامعات الفيدرالية والجامعات الدينية الاهلية</p> <p>The curriculum development has a great influence on modern education system. In a research of curriculum of Arabic language from Arabic discipline, I will try to focus on following questions: What is the curriculum? What are the basis, history and components of curriculum? What are the differences between curricula of Arabic language that are taught in the religious universities and federal universities? What are the merits and demerits of these two curricula? What are the main suggestions for a model syllabus for universities in the light of this research?</p> <p>I have segregated my thesis into three chapters: First chapter: About the introduction of curriculum which consist of two sub-chapters.</p> <p>Second chapter: The curricula of Arabic language in the religious and federal universities which consist of two sub-chapters. Third chapter: Comparison between curricula of religious and federal universities of Arabic language which consist of three sub-chapters and one questionnaire.</p>	2015
6	<b>Jawaria Qasim</b>		<p>الكناية و الاستعاره في صحيح مسلم</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Hadith Sharif is consider primary source of Arabic language. No one can deny its importance in Arabic language, literature and rhetoric, Sahi Muslim is consider as the second most authentic book of Hadith</p>

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		<p>Nabvi after Shahi Bukhari. Shahi Muslim is the collection of Al-Ahadith collected by Imam Muslim (Muslim bin Alhajaj), who travelled widely to gather his collection of ahadith including to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Egypt where he attended the lectures of some prominent scholars of his time i-e Ishaq bin Rahwih, Ahmad bin Hanbal and Ubaid ullah al Qaweri. He have great relation with Imam Bukahri. It is said that he collected about 300,000 Hadith from hundreds of narrators. He began the tiresome task of refining the collected material. Imam Muslim was very strict in examining the Hadith from all aspects. Thus he extracted approximately 4,000 for his book, which is divided into 54 books, containing a total of 12,000 narrations. And these saying of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are treasure of Arabic language and literature.</p> <p>Rhetoric is the art of discourse, an art that aims to improve the capability of writers or speakers to inform, persuade, or motivate particular audiences in specific situations. Rhetoric is divided into three branches: ilm ul bayan ilm ul maa'ni ilm ul bade and these branches are divided into more sub branches. Metonymy and Metaphor are branches of ilm ul bayan.</p> <p>I have selected Analytical Study of Metonymies and Metaphors in Shahi Muslim" as this will help common person to understand Ahadith and tradition of Arabs, because Rhetoric made text beautiful as well as difficult to understand to foreigners. so i tried to make an effort to pick it out and define these words to understand circumstances and situation of that time.</p> <p>Briefly, my thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters and a final conclusion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• First Chapter: Precise introduction of "Sahih Muslim" and its "Writer". The chapter consists of three sub chapters.</li><li>• Second Chapter: Precise introduction of Rhetoric and its branches. This Chapter has five sub chapters.</li><li>• Third Chapter: Metonymies and Metaphor in SAHIH MUSLIM. This chapter is divided into two sub chapters.</li></ul>	
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7	<b>Patrycja Barbara Zolna</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">الكلمات العربية العربية المشققة في اللغة البولندية</p> <p>It is a common matter among many languages of the world that a language has an influence on one another, the same as phenomenon of linguistic borrowings is present in all languages and will be as long as different languages and contacts, direct or indirect, between their speakers exist. The term of "linguistic borrowing", according to linguists, means borrowing a word from a donor language, adaptation of this word and incorporating it into a recipient language.</p> <p>Therefore, in Polish language we find 845 words which have been borrowed from Arabic and entered into Polish language indirectly through other languages, such as: French, Spanish or Turkish, or directly through contacts between Arabs and Poles. At first glance at history of Poland and the Arab world it seems there is no cultural or linguistic link between them, nevertheless, in Polish language there are many lexical borrowings from Arabic which have been incorporated since 14th century through trade contacts, wars and settlement of Tatars in Poland.</p> <p>The research study which examines the link between these two languages is very rare due to Poles' lack of proficiency in Arabic, as well as Arabs' lack of proficiency in Polish. That is why, the need of creating a scientific research that describes the process of lexical borrowings from Arabic to Polish language, presents examples of such borrowings and explains the way of their entry into Polish, emerged in my mind. I believe that this research study titled "Arabic words used in Polish language (analytical and semantic study)" is going to be useful for Arab readers to make them realize the link between both languages, as well as it is going to be beneficial for linguists and researchers from both cultures and helpful for students of Arabic and Polish language in understanding the effect which Arabic had on forming Polish language. Linguists of Polish language do not take the issue of Arabic words used in Polish very often. The main Polish linguist who put a lot of effort into examining this topic in detail is Dr. Waclaw Przemyslaw Turek, the orientalist of Jagiellonski.</p>	2015
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		<p>University in Cracow, Poland. He wrote few articles about the adaptation of words borrowed from Arabic and incorporated into Polish language and a dictionary called "Słownik zapożyczeń pochodzenia arabskiego w polszczyźnie".</p> <p>(Translation: Dictionary of Arabic loanwords used in Polish language) which is the main source of information on this particular topic in my research. This research study examines the words which have been borrowed from Arabic and are used till now in Polish language in an analytical and semantic way, presents the direct or indirect way of their entry into Polish, shows examples of lexical borrowings from Arabic into Polish with the indication of an Arabic origin word and explains the historical aspect of an adaptation of the borrowed word if known.</p>	
8	<b>Syed Waqar Haider</b>	<p>اسلوب التوكيد في الجزين الثامن والعشرين والتاسع والعشرين من القرآن الكريم</p> <p>Miracle is the necessity to verify ones claim of prophet hood.The prophacy of last messenger of Allah-Hazrat Mohamad (PBUH) is also reliant on several miracles. Holy Quran is the one of those miracles which were given to Holy Prophet (PBUH).This is the miracle which has the capability of proving his prophecy till the end of this world .No one could bring reponse against the opened challenge of the Holy Quran.This element proves the uniqueness of his Holy Book and that all are its contents are based on righteousness .Allah Almighty has adopted various approaches in the Book.Each approach is adopted for a specific purpose .One of these approaches is the “Emphatic Approach”. Emphatic Approach is the device through which a speaker makes his statement strong and sturdy.</p> <p>In this research paper I have tried to start point out in volume 28 and 29 where the Allah Almighty has adopted Emphatic Approach to strengthen his statements, by identifying such kind of verses we will be able to think about the significance Of the teachings revealed in them. After knowing the wroth of such verses we can enlighten people with the teachings of Quran in an affective way.</p>	2015

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9	<b>Muhammad Naveed</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">الخوارج وشعراهم فى العصر الاموى</p> <p>Kharijites is a general term describing various Muslims who, while initially supporting the authority of the Caliph Ali bin Abi Talib, the son-in-Law and causing of the Islamic Prophet Muhammad PBUH, then later rejected his leadership. They first emerged in late 7th century, they considered the caliphate of abu Bakr and Umar to be rightly guided but believed that Utman ibn Affan had deviated from the path of Justice and truth in the last days of his caliphate, and hence was liable to be killed or displaced. They also believed that Ali ibn Abi Talib committed a grave sin when he agreed on the arbitration with Muawiyah, in the Battle of Siffin, Ali acceded to Muawiyah's suggestion to stop the fighting and resort to negotiation, a large portion of Ali's troops(who later became the first Kharijites) refused to concede to that agreement, and they considered that Ali had breached a Qur'anic verse which states that The decision is only for Allah (Qur'an 6:57).</p> <p>The Subject of Kharijites have significant importance In Arabic literature because towards the life so there opinion and belief can be seen from there poetry, and in this these the focus was given to literary approach and contribution of kharijites.</p>	2015
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### Department of Persian

01	Rabia Keyani	بررسی تحلیلی دیوان پروین اعتصامی	2014
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### Department of Hindi

01	Shahin Zafar	Role of Women in Hindi Novels After Independence (1947-2000)	2015
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## FACULTY OF ENGLISH STUDIES

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Discipline</b>	<b>2000-2005</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
01	English	-	41	49	17	<b>107</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>107</b>

Table 8: Number of M.Phil. Degrees awarded in department of Faculty of English Studies

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## Department of English

1	Asma Husaini	<p><b>Teaching Grammar Through the Integration of the Language Skills</b></p> <p>Language learning is a complex phenomenon and a great deal of research is continuously being carried out in this field. Grammar is an important component of a language. Although its importance in language learning has varied in past a great deal, yet by many linguists and language teachers it is still considered an essential ingredient to gain considerable knowledge of the target language. In Pakistan where English holds the status of a second language and is a compulsory school subject, the students are usually given doses of its grammar at different stages. This grammar is usually taught through the Grammar Translation Method. This present research is an Experimental study to evaluate whether teaching grammar through the integrated language skills would result in better understanding of grammar by students as compared to teaching grammar through its rules.</p> <p>The study is restricted to the students of Intermediate level and grammar items have been limited to the Tenses, Direct Indirect and Active Passive. The aim of research is to objectively analyze whether a change in the teaching methodology will enable the students to understand English language and its structure in a better way.</p>	2006
2	Rahat-Ul-Ain Azim	<p><b>Language Planning in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Language is vitally the most important aspect of human beings. It is the trait which differentiates humans from non-humans. Language not only represents human thoughts but it also distinguishes societies, cultures and nations. Language gives identity to the diverse groups of humans living in this world.</p> <p>Language also acts as the identity marker of various groups living in a single culture. It acts as the primary factor in the agents of power. Considering language in relation to its role in politics, it is the basic tool in identity and nationality formation, and plays a vital role in hegemonic and counter-hegemonic struggles.</p>	2006

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		While undergoing this research, the researcher concentrated upon the following assumptions and issues. Firstly, language planning is the most important tool to make the orientation of the educationists towards a language to use it as a standard in teaching and learning. Secondly, Pakistan has two languages working side-by-side with each other-the national language (Urdu) and an official language (English)-but, here is no defensible or established language policy for the use of either of the two languages. Thirdly, there is no identification of the use of any language as the medium of instruction. Hence, several varying educational systems are working simultaneously in Pakistan having their own weaknesses and strengths.	
3	<b>Noreen Zahid Mirza</b>	<b>Mentoring –A Concept for Teacher Development</b>	2006
4	<b>Humera Majeed</b>	<b>Development of English Language in the 20th Century: Difference Between American and British English</b>	2007
5	<b>Mirat-ul-Ain Azizi</b>	<b>Evaluation of English Language Teachers in Pakistan at the Higher Secondary and Intermediate Level</b>	2007
6	<b>Asmat Bano</b>	<b>Analysis of Prescribed Strategies in the Curriculum for Teaching English at Secondary Level</b>	2007
7	<b>Subiha Naz</b>	<b>Communication Patterns in Bilingual Individuals: An Analytical Study</b>	2008
8	<b>Masood Ahmed</b>	<p><b>Thinking and Speaking: An Integrated Process?</b></p> <p>There is an arbitrary relationship between language and thought. This relationship is affected by social, psychological and physical factors. The words spoken do not always carry literal meanings. In order to understand an utterance, it is necessary to know the context and the aim of the speaker. Language is a medium not only of communication but of thinking also. Speaking and thinking are two interdependent and coinciding processes. The use of language in thinking is a free process whereas the language of speaking is controlled by many social, cultural, emotional, psychological and physiological factors.</p> <p>The two uses of language that is to say during the process of thinking and that of speaking take place at the same time and both affect each other. Individual differences in mental capabilities result in varying degrees</p>	2008

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		of utilization and at times manipulation of this interdependence of thinking and speaking. Some times social and cultural norms prevailing in a society dictate reshaping of the relationship between words and associated ideas resulting in phenomena such as euphemism and pseudo invitations. Along with many other factors the deteriorated mental condition (faculty of thinking) of an individual can adversely influence the process of externalization of ideas present in mind (speaking). Diseases such as autism and schizophrenia evaporate the social impediments of blunt expression of ideas and thus result in exposition of actual feelings and emotions by means of words.	
9	Ismail Anwar	<b>Autobiographical Evidence of Social Injustice: Maya Angelou</b>	2008
10	Habib-Ur-Rehman	<b>Comparison between Arabic and English Linguistics: A historical perspective</b>	2008
11	Uzma Anjum	<b>A Comparative Study of Attitudinal Shift Among the Three Generations of Pothohari Speakers</b>	2008
12	Athar Farooq	<b>A Critical Study of Feminist Approaches to Hamlet in the Backdrop of Patriarchal Society of Pakistan</b>	2008
13	Ejaz Mirza	<p><b>An Evaluation of English Language Teaching Course Offered by PAF Teacher's Training Institute Islamabad</b></p> <p>A large part of the English teachers teaching at various schools across Pakistan have little or no sound knowledge of modern developments in English Language Teaching (ELT). Such teachers are partly to blame for the poor standard of ELT in Pakistan. Training such in service teachers is of utmost and immediate importance for two main reasons. First, it is the untrained fresh graduates who are employed as teachers. Second, Pakistani universities training graduates and post-graduates hardly provide any training in ELT.</p> <p>The research was undertaken to evaluate the English Language Teaching Course (ELTC) offered by PAF Teachers' Training Institute, Islamabad, with four main objectives: to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of ELTC, to assess the impact of ELTC on the teachers' skills, to find out the attitude of English language</p>	2008

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		<p>teachers and principals of PAF Fazaia schools towards in-service teachers' training, and suggest ways to improve language teachers' training courses in future.</p> <p>For this study, five PAF Fazaia schools, thirty English language teachers, five principals, and three master trainers were taken as samples. The director of the Institute was also included as a part of the study. Three questionnaires were designed: to know the views of English language teachers regarding the course, to find the masters trainers' views about the course and the teachers, and to study views of the principals heading PAF Fazaia schools. An interview was conducted to get the views of the director of the Institution.</p> <p>Three questionnaires and an interview brought the data which was statistically analyzed by using the formulae of Mean, Standard Deviation and Range. It is recommended that: the ELTC duration be increased, the courses be preferably conducted during summer vacations, the number of master trainers at Institute be increased, subject specialist in various fields of ELT be appointed, a language laboratory be established, the library be updated by including new books on ELT and providing the internet facility, a greater number of classes in phonetics and phonology be included in the time table, to obtain feedback from the principals of PAF Fazaia schools about the performance of trained teachers, some mechanism for the purpose be developed, for further research, greater number of institutions, students, teachers, master trainers be increased, and it is suggested that instead of questionnaire technique, classroom observation technique be used in future studies.</p>	
14	Asma Aftab	<p><b>Feminism and Beyond: A Post-Structuralist Reflection on the Image and Identity of Pakistani Women</b></p> <p>This qualitative-cum-descriptive piece of research aims at highlighting the popular conventions of (re)presentation with which women of Pakistani society have been portrayed and given voice to in the mainstream indigenous feminist discourse. Since fact and fiction both constitute the making of such conventions, therefore, the study focuses on the fictional and theoretical aspects of Pakistani women's identity and image in the contemporary feminist debate within Pakistan and seeks to see what brand of feminism is born out of it. The literary and imaginative conventions are critiqued side by side with the theoretical assumptions as espoused by indigenous feminism. What informs such analysis is a constant sense</p>	2008

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		<p>of inadequacy in terms of giving voice and representations to Pakistani women in matters of their identity and status. The insight drawn out of such analysis is the need to revise the perspectives and patterns with which to analyze and understand the position and image of Pakistani women as well as to incorporate and include multiple and diverse perspectives in order to appreciate and understand the complex yet lived realities of women in their peculiar socio-cultural milieu.</p> <p>Given the diversity and multiplicity of views and voices, the principal operating assumption of my work is to suggest patterns (of behavior and thought) which could "unify" and "include" rather than "alienate" and "exclude". My work attempts to see and seek the identity and image of Pakistani women to be reformulated and remolded by encompassing a wide range of women with their unique and shared perceptions about their own identity in particular and other women in general.</p>	
15	Arshad Mahmood	<p><b>Fluency Enhancing and Fluency Hampering Factors in English and Their Effect on the Listening Comprehension of Pakistani Learners of English</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of fluency enhancing and fluency hampering factors in English on the listening comprehension of the Pakistani learners. English is not taught as a language in most educational institutes in Pakistan. It is treated as a subject. Naturally, its phonological aspect is badly ignored. This, later, affects the competence and performance of the learners. Before starting the research, the researcher had claimed that where the fluency enhancing features of English helped its native speakers in accelerating their verbal speed, they affected the aural comprehension of the Pakistani learners of it. Similarly, the fluency hampering factors in English also affected their listening comprehension. Based on this claim, the researcher formulated the hypothesis: Language learners who are taught listening skills with the help of fluency enhancing and fluency hampering factors of English perform better in aural comprehension than those language learners who are not taught through these factors.</p> <p>Using a quasi- experimental design the researcher conducted the study on two groups -one control group and the other experimental group. The design had the following stages: Pre-test treatment Post-test.</p>	2008

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		<p>The pre-test was set to assess the existing aural abilities of the members of the groups. T-test was used to know the significance or insignificance of the data. It was followed by the treatment that spanned over two months. During this period the researcher treated the experimental group with the help of eight model lesson plans, all focusing on fluency enhancing or fluency hampering factors in English. After the treatment, the post-test was conducted and the data were analyzed by using the t-test again. The results of the pre-test and the post- test of the both groups were compared. It was found that the experimental group (n = 15) achieved significantly higher score [t (28) = 10.16, p &gt; .001] than the control group (n = 15).It was concluded that the fluency enhancing and fluency hampering factors affected the listening comprehension of the Pakistani learners of English and that students could overcome this problem if they were treated properly despite the fact that there were a number of independent variables.</p>	
16	Shehr Bano Zaidi	<p><b>The Pragmatics of Translation: Pakistani Urdu short stories into English</b></p> <p>Translation all over the world has never been accorded its rightful place. It is only recently that in the West, the activity has started to be studied on scientific basis. It is surprising than an activity that has laid the basis of most modern languages including Urdu, all over the world has always been looked down upon as a derived or secondary activity.</p> <p>In the sub-continent and especially Pakistan, after the initial surge, the activity after serving its given target of enriching the Urdu language and literature, lost its momentum. Translation Studies in Pakistan have yet to be placed in the modern times. The present research is an endeavor to explore the other equally pertinent roles of translation. Translations can play an important role in not just the academic and literary spheres of a society, but its political and cultural ones also. By translating Pakistani Urdu literature into English, the global language, Pakistanis can effectively project and promote at the international level their values and points of view regarding different issues. It is an easy, cost-effective and otherwise an effective way of marketing the country's positive image abroad while becoming an engine of production of more and more literature par excellence, within the country. The impact of colonialism on our society, the role of cognitive</p>	2008

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		<p>sciences in the translation process, and the contribution of linguistics to the process are some aspects that need to be looked at in detail in order for translation to assume its new role effectively.</p> <p>While drawing upon the theories and methods currently in use in the West, the present dissertation aims at a comparative study of the techniques used in the West and in Pakistan and also suggest a relevant theory and its corresponding method which are Pakistan specific. Two Pakistani Urdu short stories of the renowned writer Dr. Rasheed Amjad are translated and analysed. Translations by two seasoned translators Sajjad Haider Malik and Jai Ratan and the Think-Aloud-Protocol-Questionnaire (TAPQ) of Malik, guide the process through out.</p>	
17	<b>Muhammad Niaz Khan</b>	<p><b>Rhetoric in Business Communication</b></p> <p>Communication is a significant factor in the business world. Effective communication plays a pivotal role in bringing excellence to the business. Rhetoric is the art of persuasive communication. The discipline has undergone dramatic changes during the course of its development. It is now integral to every field which makes use of inspirational language to achieve its objectives.</p> <p>This research is an exploration of the rhetorical trends in the business community of Pakistan. The organizational interest in engaging the employees in the use of rhetorical and effective communication, the compatibility of the Pakistani business personnel in terms of rhetorical skills and the scope of those personnel who possess strong rhetorical and communicative skills in the business sector of Pakistan are investigated through the course of this research.</p> <p>The researcher has used the survey technique in order to conduct the primary research based on the Grounded Theory model by Strauss and Glaser in the above mentioned area. The questionnaire designed for data collection has been filled by a variety of business organizations selected through the stratified sampling technique. This has been followed by qualitative interpretation of the data gathered.</p> <p>The researcher has been successful in finding out various strengths as well as weaknesses in the rhetorical and communicative abilities of the business community. The results have revealed that most of the business</p>	2008

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		<p>sectors are aware of the role of rhetoric in business communication. Despite this awareness most of the personnel lack an academic base for effective communication, which is the reason behind the high level of motivation and desire for formal learning of rhetorical communicative skills in business. Weaknesses are especially found in certain forms of discourse such as arguments and rhetorical skills such as persuasion. A comparatively low enthusiasm is seen in several organizations regarding the updating of the communicative abilities of the employees.</p> <p>Based on the evaluation and interpretation of major findings, the researcher has not only established the inevitability of rhetoric in Pakistani business scenario, but has also put forward his suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of organizational and individual rhetorical competence.</p>	
18	Ghulam Mujtaba Memon	<p><b>Socio-Economic, Cultural and Linguistic Factors Affecting Learners Competence in English: A Case Study of Hyderabad</b></p> <p>Every language is complex cultural phenomenon with its own set of beliefs, Ideology, socio-cultural norms, and geography. The words of the language carry concepts, images, Ideological background and social milieu of the culture and territory the language belongs to. English, the richest language of the world, is no exception. Its enormity has made it a real challenge for the learner, belonging to different culture, languages, geographical region and having different set of beliefs. English language, in subcontinent, was introduced by the colonizer to perpetuate its subjugation and to promote its culture and Ideology. Despite its riches and promises, it faced strong opposition particularly by Muslims due to different cultural, political, social and Ideological reasons. The multi-faceted opposition still prevails despite the benefits of leaning English language, rightly deserving to be called the world lingua franca. On the other hand competence in it is always lamented on in Pakistan. With the passage of time and increasing importance of English language the attitude towards it has been very positive and instrumental motivation very strong but the standard and competence have not improved yet due to the different reasons.</p> <p>Exploration of reasons, other then academic one like; incompetent, not committed and untrained teachers, faulty methodology, inappropriate syllabus, found that cultural factors have strong impact from different</p>	2008

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		<p>angels. Besides economic condition of learner and learner's family, their social status and multi-tier systems of education are the key factors responsible for poor competence in English besides academic reasons. Particularly important are the social-cultural set up and structure, linguistic and cultural diversity, and socio-political situation of the area. Multi-cultural, multi-lingual and stratified society creates certain mechanisms; positive and negative. Coupled with political situation they cast necessarily negative impact on entire social set up, education and educational institutions. This complex situation interacts with culture influences the complex process of learning particularly second/foreign language learning. Culture on the other hand with its socio-political, socio-economic and societal trends, norms, traditions and taboos always plays significant role in this process. Hence the socio-economic and socio-cultural factors make second/foreign language learning more and more complex and challenging same is the case of with Pakistan.</p>	
19	Attiya Younus	<p><b>Sociolinguistics Matters in Cross-Cultural Relations</b></p> <p>Pakistan has a rich and diverse cultural and linguistic composition. The principal ethnic groups include Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtons and Baluch. The demographic survey of Pakistan (1998) indicates that these ethnic groups are further divided into various sub-categories, linguistic groups and castes. The main languages include Urdu, Punjabi, Pushto, Balochi, Sindhi, Seraiki, Hindko and Dan. In the presence of such a diverse linguistic and cultural scenario, there are ample occasions of cross-cultural communication among them. These opportunities are created at the social, academic, political and occupational level of interaction.</p> <p>The focus of this research is an interesting type of cross-cultural relation that is to say the marriage between a man and a woman from different linguistic communities. It explores the language dynamics, attitudes and speech patterns within these families, as well as the levels of success in achieving family bilingualism. In addition, it attempts to scan and analyze the sensitivity of the children in such families towards the linguistic input provided to them.</p> <p>The researcher has conducted primary research on the sample selected through the technique of random sampling. She has used questionnaires as research instrument for the collection of data. This is followed by</p>	2008

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		<p>a quantitative and statistical analysis of the gathered responses and a qualitative evaluation of the data to scan the research findings.</p> <p>The researcher has discovered productive bilingualism in most couples as a result of high frequency of contact with each other's language community and an overall positive view about it. Awareness about the linguistic differences and the effort required to overcome the negative impact of these differences are also found. The researcher has also found the prevalence of elements like linguistic pressures especially on children and the occurrence of sociolinguistic phenomena of functional differentiation and role governed nature of linguistic choices.</p> <p>In the end, the researcher offers a view on possible long-term linguistic outcomes for these families and recommendations on the area of linguistic planning and the improvement of factors promoting bilingualism in such families.</p>	
20	Sumaira Ashraf	<b>An Analysis of Syllabus of English at Secondary Level</b>	2008
21	Asima Ahmad	<p><b>Identity and Indigenous Culture: A Study of Khushwant Singh's 'Train to Pakistan' and Bapsi Sidhwa's 'Ice-Candy-Man'</b></p> <p>Intellectuals in postcolonial societies reveal an urgent need to define themselves, both against the identity of their colonial past and against international modernism. The Partition of India was the watershed event of South Asian history. Out of the conflict grew a rich literary tradition shared by the two nations. Research is conducted to reveal how the cultural, religious and national backgrounds of authors are reflected in their works. Khushwant Singh's 'Train to Pakistan' and Bapsi Sidhwa's 'Ice-Candy-Man' are an unusual passage to India which transport the reader to the hearts of the Sikh and Parsi communities respectively.</p> <p>The factor that postcolonial discourse theory still continues to find traces in the works of various authors and poets across the world, leads one to analyze works. This study focuses on the work of authors of the sub-continent and the theme of migration and partition. 'Ice-Candy-Man' by Bapsi Sidhwa and 'Train to Pakistan' by Khushwant Singh provide one an opportunity to get close to the hearts and minds of the people who</p>	2008

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experienced Partition in the sub-continent. This thesis explores the themes of identity and indigenous culture as they have been positioned in various situations and experiences of Lenny and Juggat, the central characters of both novels, before and after partition. The narrations of the Parsee girl, Lenny, and the Sikh young man, Juggat, are situated in the wider cultural context of Muslims and Hindus, at a critical juncture of history. Their stories are coming from the peripheries of the minority society that they represent, and address the centre which takes all the decisions for them. They represent a feminist point of view and male discourse.

This thesis analyzes these stories with the postcolonial discourse theory, and takes note of the use of English language by the authors; looks into reasons of writing the novels in English, as it has been appropriated and abrogated in the local context and setting. The thesis takes into account the autobiographical nature of the historical novels, and the discursive narrative by indicating similarity of events. A particular event may be seen from the perspective of history as well as from the point of view of personal experience. The differences appear concerning the beliefs of the authors, their approach towards various things, their own mental attitude or particular approach of analysis; their psychological set up or even psychological problems find expression in writing. The theme of migration and independence in subcontinent authors addresses the birth of conflicts that surround the peoples of both India and Pakistan even today. An insight into the works and backgrounds of Sidhwa and Singh contextualizes these concerns and issues, and helps pinpoint areas which need to be addressed in everyday discourse whether social, political or literal.

The dissertation analyzes the standings of these works within the postcolonial literary scenario. It focuses on the use of language as a tool for representation of identity and culture through literary discourse. The research studies and enhances the dilemma faced by the postcolonial authors in using the language of the former colonizers (English) as a means to achieve recognition in the literary world. English language acts as a device for the repressed feelings and emotions of the people to be expressed. Thesis cumulates the point that the former colonized people have found a voice for their unheard and unrecognized identity, in the form of their literary discourse.

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22	Imran Mahmood	<p><b>Improving Writing Skill with Special Reference to Management Sciences at BBA Level</b></p> <p>Writing is human visual communication using signs or symbols that are associated by convention with units of language, meaning or sounds and are recorded on the surface of such substances as paper, stone, clay etc. Writing involves the encoding of a message of some kind, that is, we translate our thoughts into language. Reading involves the decoding or interpretation of this message. As the reader is someone who is not physically present, the writer has to ensure that what he has written can be understood without his help. Thus, it is only by the organization of sentences into a text that is as explicit as possible and complete in itself that we are able to communicate successfully with our reader through the medium of writing.</p> <p>All the four language skills including listening, speaking, reading and writing are inter-related. These are not separate in actual practice. Of all the four skills, writing develops very slowly and it is considered a very complex skill. Writing is an expressive art in the field of language.</p> <p>Writing depends on mechanical as well as mental processes. The mechanical element includes the motor ability to draw the letters of the alphabet and knowledge of spellings and punctuation conventionally used in the language. The mental process includes an adequate knowledge of the syntactical and lexical aspects of language and its usage.</p> <p>The thesis deals with the difficulties faced by many students at BBA level. The main focus of this thesis remains on the syntactical as well as grammatical areas where most of the students find difficulty; the thesis also gives some suggestions that can be applied to improve the writing abilities of some students.</p> <p>The students were also analyzed in the writing practice and it was seen that the majority of the students showed weakness in making structures and meaningful sentences. The surveys, questionnaires and interviews also revealed that there are very few purpose built exercises for the students at BBA Level</p> <p>Business Communication and its related extensions like creative writing, public speaking and Report Writing require special attention on the part of teachers as well as students. We cannot ignore the importance of this module. The researcher asserts that the students have potential to improve the writing skill with special</p>	2008
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		reference to its significance in the modern business environment if they are provided with updated and innovative writing situations in and outside the classroom. Therefore, the researcher has selected this area in order to draw the attention of teachers as well as students.	
23	<b>Nazia Amber</b>	<b>Cultural and Registral Factors in Communication at Socially Varied Levels in Pakistan</b>	2009
24	<b>Amjad Mahmood</b>	<p><b>An Implicatural Study of Iago's Speeches in Othello</b></p> <p>This study presents an analysis of Iago's speeches in the play Othello by Shakespeare. For this purpose the researcher has applied Paul Grice's Theory of Implicature. The study focuses on Iago's speeches as an example of flouting of the maxims of the Cooperative Principle. A total of fifty-two speeches have been selected and analysed in the light of Grice's theory. The speeches have been studied carefully and categorized according to the four maxims (Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner) of the Cooperative Principle. Brief analyses accompany individual speeches.</p> <p>The hypothesis that Iago willfully flouts Grice's maxims in order to achieve his nefarious purposes is proved with the help of this analysis. The study leads to the conclusion that a study of other literary texts, on the same pattern, may enhance comprehension and appreciation of literary texts in general. The application of Grice's theory to Shakespeare's play will add new dimension to Shakespearean criticism and be of great interest for students and teachers of literature.</p>	2009
25	<b>Shabnam Nasim</b>	<b>Cultural Integration of Blacks in the United States: A Social and Psychological Study of Toni Morrison's Novels</b>	2009
26	<b>Muhammad Aboubakar</b>	<p><b>Negation of Metaphysics in Twentieth Century Literary Theory</b></p> <p>This thesis attempts to locate the phenomena of negation of metaphysics in literary theories in twentieth century. In the twentieth century, literary criticism got the form of a theory. It happened because of the influence of science in every field of studies. Critics introduced new principles of reading the text. These principles of reading a text collectively form literary theory. With the advent of post-modernism many new ways of looking at existing world emerged in every field of studies. Emergence of new ways owed much to</p>	2009

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	<p>the negation of metaphysics. The trend of the negation of metaphysics also occurred in the field of literary criticism.</p> <p>The researcher wants to explore the negation of metaphysics in the twentieth century literary theory, because negation of metaphysics causes an intellectual disintegration among the critics of twentieth century. As a result of it different approaches have emerged that have their own position to see a piece of literature. It is impossible to explore a way out of this situation that could lead to integration of the views rather than their division and expansion. This research could be a possible solution to this problem. Researcher wants to prove that the major cause of literary theories, emerging under different names in the twentieth century is the negation of metaphysics.</p> <p>Traditional metaphysics studies reality beyond mere appearance. It tries to answer three questions; (1) what is the reality of the universe, (2) what is the purpose of the universe, (3) who is the creator of it? To answer these questions metaphysics builds a system. Through this approach it tries to solve the problems related to the physical as well as metaphysical world. In the twentieth century the philosophers negate metaphysics. They reject metaphysics on the grounds that it is too ambitious in its approach. They believe that there is a world present beyond the physical world, but one cannot know this world because one's ability to rationalize that world is limited. It leads them to propose that one should investigate the world that is material and could be understood through senses.</p> <p>In the twentieth century, language has caught the attention of philosophers, social scientists and linguists. The main thing discussed in the study of language is its meaning and the transmission of the meaning/s. Traditional metaphysics solves this problem through the formation of system. This system helps the receiver to get the meanings of the word. In the post-modern era this concept about language has been rejected. According to the post-modern concept, language does not reflect reality rather it is transparent. A reader constructs the language during the reading process. This concept has found a place in literary criticism. One of the causes of this trend is the emergence of different literary theories in the field of criticism. Researcher has delimited his focus to Marxist and Feminist literary theories in order to prove his point.</p>	
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27	<b>Monazza Makhdoom</b>	<b>Politics of Language: English literature, Pakistan and our colonial past</b>	2009
<p>This research has been a means to examine the study of the topic mentioned in Pakistani educational context and the English literature and language being taught after the creation of Pakistan. An attempt has also been made to look into the cultural and socio-political dimensions of control which were established by the British colonist through the implementation of their language and literature in subcontinent in 1835. Furthermore, Antonio Gramsci (1935) and Edward Said's (1979, 1983) theoretical models are used here to describe the on going process of cultural hegemony, which is being carried on through educational institutions. This has been dealt with by attempting to discuss the present English curriculum at post graduate level with especial reference to Punjab University in the light of research topic.</p>			
<p>The research was carried out in two phases .In phase one modification of questionnaire was completed. Pilot study and, pre-testing of the scales was done to see its appropriateness to the suggested research purpose. Main study was performed. The sampling that was used in this study was purposive. The total sample size was 150. The instrument of this study was a questionnaire, which was a modified form of Likert scale for the attitude measurement. It had four parts and 20 items.</p>			
<p>The locale of the study had been four colleges in Rawalpindi and Islamabad which are affiliated with the University of the Punjab. The scale helped to validate the three main dimensions (pragmatic, affective, cultural) associated with the study of English literature. The research aimed to find out how hegemony of the Western literature is perpetuated through education in Pakistan therefore, in the second phase the theoretical models were investigated through a detailed library research.</p>			
<p>The theoretical analysis as well as the curriculum content selection was analysed qualitatively, in order to highlight the role and importance of other literatures in english in the curriculum as other and indigenous cultural representations in education to neutralize and decentralize the Anglo centricity that exists in our present pedagogy of English literature in higher education.</p>			
<p>The following conclusions were drawn from the data interpretation and qualitative analysis of the curriculum: 1. The curriculum revisions show that our policy makers and curriculum designers are allowing</p>			

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		to perpetuate the hegemonic stance of the previous colonisers for not taking an independent course by not introducing other literatures than mainstream British. 2. The curriculum designed is not in the interest of the great majority of Pakistani's in the area of culture and ideology. 3. The domination and hegemony of the Western discourse exists in the form of preponderance of British and American writers in literature syllabi. 4. The major problematic is the uncritical consumption of hierarchy of literature as knowledge in educational context and therefore the post colonial educational structure emerges as the target of criticism.	
28	Somia Sohail	<p><b>Seeing Things Through Language: A Stylistics Analysis of Seamus Heaney's Seeing Things</b></p> <p>Poetry, being a genre rich in linguistic and stylistic devices, offers more than one interpretation. These devices, if closely studied and analysed, not only help reader reach meaning but also provide them an insight into the life and mind of the poet. The present research aims at finding connections between the themes of the poetic volume Seeing Things and its use of Figurative Language and Parallelism. The objectives of the research are to study the role of Style in formulation of meaning and to analyse the way language works to convey ideas. These objectives have been achieved through a stylistic analysis of the figures of speech and parallels in the volume. The research is an example of close textual analysis with a perspective of studying the contribution of stylistic devices in the formulation of overall meaning and impression of the volume.</p> <p>The figures of speech that have been analysed include imagery, symbols, similes, metaphors, alliteration, onomatopoeia and personification. In order to carryout the stylistic analysis, an innovative integrative analytical model has been used. The analytical framework of Geoffrey Leech has also been applied at metaphors. The findings of the research show that the linguistic and stylistic devices used by the poet, Seamus Heaney, not only work to reinforce the meaning of the volume but they also have a bearing on the themes and ideas presented and portray a picture of Heaney's mind, life and Northern rural Irish surroundings.</p>	2009

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29	<b>Atta Muhammad Solangi</b>	<b>A Study of G. Allana's Poetry</b>  The younger generations of Pakistan know very little about own scholars; out side of Pakistan whose qualities not only recognized but bestowed their highest honours upon them. G. Allana acquired international fame on many accounts. He excelled in various fields as a diplomat, journalist, Statesman, businessman, biographer, historian, poet and anthologist of poetry from different languages as Sindhi, Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Bengali, Gujrati and Balochi into English that radiated his love for ceaseless creativity.  The purpose of this research is to give brief account of life, works and themes of his poetry. G. Allana has written six books of poetry as: Incense and Echoes, Thus Spake Man, The Silent Hour, At the Gate of Love, The World Within and The Hills of Heaven. Here is a study of G. Allana's poetry and especially his mystic symbols, beliefs and themes, which he used through poetry. The thesis in hand focuses on the beliefs of Islamic mysticism, which are called the pillars of Islamic Mysticism as (a) the belief in the Unseen. (b) seeking the knowledge of the Unseen (c) the quest for the Unseen through signs and manifestations in the world of creation (d) realization of the Unseen by preparing the self to grasp the reality of things and life. G. Allana's mystical philosophy is instinctive and alive with personal experiences, which is the reflection of his mystical philosophy. He reflects the general sprit of the Islamic mysticism and the theme of his poetry is the divine philosophy of Holy Quran. G. Allana's poetry describes important aspects of his mystical vision, which he describes through different symbols as light, height, spirit, time, rain, garden and music etc.  The necessary stages and states of the Islamic mystic path like 'repentance, abstinence, renunciation, poverty, patience, trust, satisfaction, gnosis, love, fear, hope, longing, nearness, tranquility, meditation, contemplation and certitude are embodied in G. Allana's poetry. His mysticism founded on the doctrine of love, bloom within the bonds of Islam as he says in The World Within: God is love, and love is the highest Truth; And love of God is the most perfect of all relationships.	2009
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30	Shazia Mumtaz	<p><b>Stylistic Analysis of Selected Poems of Sylvia Plath's Ariel</b></p> <p>Those critics who regard Sylvia Plath's poetry, specifically those poems included in Ariel as exhibitionistic and self-pitying definitely ignore some important facts about her language and style. This research provides an insight into her style by analyzing stylistically the text of her selected poems included in 'Ariel'. Stylistic analysis intends to provide a detailed description of the transmitted text of the work in question. It inevitably prompts and deepens the process of interpretation. According to Henry Reed it works as dialectic between precise description of the details of linguistic form and less precise intuitions about meaning of the poem. The present research offers a detailed analysis of certain stylistic features employed by Plath in 'Ariel'. It includes textual analysis of her poetry particularly her use of imagery, symbolism, metaphors and simile. It also encompasses her implications of extra regularities and extra irregularities in her poems.</p> <p>The research intends to find out certain answers to questions related to the volume. The research follows the doctrine that linguistic and critical aspects of literary studies are complementary. A stylistic analysis intensifies our awareness and deepens our understanding of the text. The work has been planned for the readers who want to see Sylvia Plath's poetic art through the perspective of language.</p>	2009
31	Shamim Ara Shams	<p><b>Changes in Shina Under the Influence of English and Urdu</b></p>	2009
32	Muntazar Mehdi	<p><b>Linguistics Principles for the Selection of English Text at Secondary Level</b></p> <p>The English language occupies a prominent place in our educational system. English is taught at least as a <i>subject</i> in all syllabuses, if not as a <i>language</i>. By this the researcher means that planners tend to include English in their syllabuses as a matter of course, but without understanding the implications of teaching it. Yet, that a language is not a subject like geography, for example, should be evident to all. A language is much more than a subject and should be treated as such. It is, in fact, the primary tool of acquisition of knowledge and all social interaction is made possible and sustained by language.</p> <p>The researcher feels that textbook development is of fundamental importance, and that study material should rest on a firm grounding in the theory and practice of language teaching. Applied linguistics supplies</p>	2009

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		<p>a large background of recommendations and approaches for language teaching in general. There are also recommendations and approaches specific to one language, in this case English. ELT (English Language Teaching) has much to offer in this regard, but as far as the researcher can see, there is little to indicate that syllabus planners and study material developers in the country are aware of these matters. Among the many factors responsible for the current situation in English, this is a prominent one. Textbooks as we see them today encourage rote learning for the obvious purpose of passing exams. They do little for the acquisition of usable skills. A major overhauling of attitudes is desirable if whatever little English is left in the country is not lost altogether.</p> <p>In the light of the foregoing, the researcher has tried to identify problems and suggest solutions for students at the secondary level, often considered to be the pivotal point in the totality of the educational experience in Pakistan. Whatever this stage might be for other subjects, it is deplorably weak in English.</p> <p>Language handicaps incurred at this level pull our students down at higher levels. The researcher is aware that many interlocking factors contribute to this unsatisfactory situation. For the purposes of this study he has focused on only one of them.</p>	
33	Babar Aftab Mufti	<p><b>Pakistan: a site of orientalist journalism (selected texts of Ethan Casey and Mary Anne Weaver</b></p> <p>This thesis is an attempt to analyze texts socially within linguistics. The discourse analysis shows how language becomes the tool for constructing representations of the 'other,' and in a larger context, across a variety of social institutions. The researcher draws upon Foucault's knowledge, language and power framework, its impact on linguistics, and the emerging positions for analyzing spoken or written language under the rubric of actual discourse analysis. Focusing on the importance of the produced text, it exemplifies power and knowledge relationship within the 'eurocentric discourse.</p> <p>'This study establishes a relationship between language and power as expressed in the post 9/11 Western journalistic writings on Pakistan. The researcher believes that the tradition of Orientalism places shackles on the Western journalists who set out to explain Pakistan to a larger audience.</p>	2009

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		<p>The researcher has tried to interpret Orientalism from the Pakistani perspective, and contends that though the present-day Western journalists are conscious of maintaining objectivity in their representation of Pakistan, they operate within the Orientalist discursive framework. Journalistic representations make Pakistan a site of Orientalist journalism, where discursive structures such as eurocentrism and generalizations construct a reality about it.</p> <p>Orientalism, however, should not be understood as a monolith, denying a possibility of resistance. Instead, representations emerge from conflicting discourses. Consciousness of this fact is the first step of emancipation. There are, consequently, many methods of resistance that Pakistanis can work on to counter the hegemonic and imperialist designs, expressed in the Western Journalistic discourse. The researcher's theory of resistance in the Pakistani framework does not blame the journalists, as they operate within the specified discursive frameworks. Resistance does not imply sheer oppositionality; it requires entering in the dominant discourse and destabilizing it.</p>	
34	Bushra Naz	<p><b>A Psycho-semiotic Study of Franz Kafka's Text</b></p> <p>This Psychosemiotic study of Kafkan text explores how signs and symbols in the Kafkan text play a significant role in bringing the structured imagination of Kafka's psyche and signification process on the surface of the narrative. These embedded sign complexes help to appreciate the in-depth dimensions meanings of Kafkan text with reference to his personality by positioning him in the multidimensional theoretical framework of Psychosemiotics.</p> <p>The proposition of the sign phenomenon has been contested through the critical review of the related literature on Kafka, and this analysis opens up the existing spaces and gaps, and thus creates a prerequisite and rationale for the Psychosemiotic study of Kafka. From this methodological, analytical, and theoretical perspective, I have investigated signs and symbols in their subliminal context, and scrutinized them to see as to how they appear in Kafkan narratives. This explicit display of Kafkan fiction, as a discourse within the particular context of interpretation of signs and symbols, has been argued in the light of theoretical assumptions of Sonne &amp; Grambye's (2006) Psychosemiotic model at propositional, narrative and</p>	2009

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		<p>argumentative levels simultaneously spotlight the psychic structures of id, ego and super ego manifested in the text. The analysis and interpretation of the delimited text of Kafka shows that linguistic signs resurface the psychic structure of Kafka that refers to the subconscious, unconscious and conscious sensibilities of Kafka's personality in the symbols at representational and conceptual levels.</p> <p>This propensity verifies the Psychosemiotic perspective of discourse as how narrative is displayed on the surface and how it stirs up and excites various meanings at deeper levels on the part of reader, exposing and corresponding to the hidden recesses of Kafkan intellect. This predisposition emphasizes the appreciation of Kafka with reference to the diversity of meanings at various dimensions in linguistic and perspicacity categories existing in the psychic structure of Kafka this further authenticates linguistic and perceptive composition of Kafka's mind at abstract levels.</p>	
35	Abdur Rauf Awan	<p><b>Psychosocial Implications of Globalization in the Emergence of Multiple Englishness in the World</b></p> <p>English language occupies the most dominant place in the comity of languages in the world. English language has attained the role of a link language in the world as it is understood and used extensively by the people belonging to different nations. The global domination and acceptance of this language has resulted in the emergence of multiple Englishes as people in different parts of the world are trying to utilize and bank upon this language for effective communication. Globalization has gone a long way in connecting societies together with the help of modern means of electronic and print media. English language variation and variety is the direct result of the extensive use of English language in the curricula without the presence of native speakers as teachers. As a result it is difficult to follow and copy the accent and pronunciation. Moreover spelling and pronunciation vary from person to person and region to region. English as a language has come up on the international scenario as an indispensable force which occupies the mental and social domains of human life. It is resulting in the erosion of psychosocial identities of the societies and their rich traditional and political backgrounds.</p> <p>The domination and continued spread of English has further strengthened and consolidated the role of English in the under developed and developing societies which otherwise would have finished in the world</p>	2009

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		<p>after the World Wars in the first half of the twentieth century. Language is a living organism which grows and expands with the passage of time. The spread and growth of English language varieties have helped promote and facilitate the process of globalization as it created the concept of global village and global economic world order which is above colour, caste and creed as the process of globalization has alienated people and ideas from their cultures and societies.</p> <p>There is a tangible transformation of societies as people are not confined to their local identities rather they feel themselves part of world citizenship as they are directly affected by whatever is happening or even likely to happen in the world in any field of life.</p>	
36	Uzma Ahmad	<p><b>Rhetorical Factors in Perpetuation of Power in Contemporary Power Politics</b></p> <p>This study explores the way in which language is manipulated and misused by political leaders of dominant powers. The use of rhetorical devices such as euphemism and dysphemism in the political speeches of president G.W Bush of the United States of America and prime minister Tony Blair of the United Kingdom when investigated through the use of CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis), has highlighted the fact that ideological manipulations are stated, performed, maintained and at times, inculcated through discursive structures, It provides information about the general emptiness and deceitfulness of political rhetoric and in this context, has discussed the increasing use of euphemism, dysphemism as binary oppositions in politics of power relevant to the modern day scenario, with special emphasis on the role of language after 9/11.</p> <p>The rhetorical devices have turned out to be very accurate criteria for the evaluation of the mind-set and opinions in the ideological manipulations of the discourse and are closely tied up with 'Polarization' of the intended positive self representation 'US' and negative other representation 'THEM'. The study as the first step would discuss the tools or language such as euphemism and dysphemism and their usage through binary oppositions that are later to be applied to the text collected through media, magazines, books, and the internet. These are the discursive structures applied to boost, tone down, avoid or exaggerate the issues. The impact of these speeches on Pakistan and the way its Government responded to it, is going to be discussed later on.</p>	2009

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		The findings of the study can be beneficial in the development of students' and scholars' critical thinking abilities in the comprehension and production of language and also stimulate them to equip themselves with relevant devices to detect manipulative and ideologically biased language.	
37	<b>Javeria Ashfaq Bhatti</b>	<p><b>Uniformity of Syllabus: An Evaluation of English Textbooks for Class V of Different Pakistani School Systems</b></p> <p>Syllabus is the sub- part of the curriculum which is concerned with the specifications of what will be taught and how it will be taught. Language learning makes an essential part of a school's curriculum. Different social and political reasons make English language learning makes an essential part of school curriculum in Pakistan. Pakistani education system is characterized by the multiplicity of school systems. There is much diversity in these schools but one such variation is the fee structure thereby indicating the socio-economic status of the students attending these schools. There exist different syllabi in these schools which lead to a number of problems like language based distinction, discrimination based on the financial status of the students, and commercialization of education. Many sociologists and educationists believe that implementation of a uniform syllabus would improve the situation and would finally lead to bridging the gaps between the different classes of the society.</p> <p>The aim of this research is to analyze the possibility of implementation of uniform syllabus for English (Compulsory) Course at primary level. Case study of Malaysia is done to analyze a practical example of the implementation of uniform syllabus in a south- east Asian country which enjoys many similarities with Pakistani societal, cultural, and linguistic make- up. Also, in this research a comparative evaluation of the textbooks prescribed for English (Compulsory).</p> <p>Course for Class V in the different school systems of Pakistan is done. In the light of this evaluation of the textbooks for English (Compulsory) course for Class V, the researcher aims to give some suggestions to improve the present Pakistani educational scenario.</p>	2010

38	<p><b>Muhammad Munawar Khan</b></p>	<p><b>Language as a Discursive Practice: A Critical Study of Scarlett Thomas's Novels</b></p> <p>This qualitative study takes language as a discursive practice and applies this concept to the texts of two novels (PopCo &amp; The End of Mr. Y) of Scarlett Thomas — contemporary British novelist. It is a theoretical work done with the aim to understand what language as a discursive practice is and to find how this proposition is implicitly working in narrative texts of Thomas. The study starts with this assumption/hypothesis that language is potentially a multi-meaning phenomenon however, its meaningfulness is contingent upon the context of its use. Relevant literature has been critically reviewed in Chapter 2 concerning significant aspects of language as a discursive practice.</p> <p>This discussion opens up spaces and creates rationale for the study of language use in the texts of Scarlett Thomas. Poststructuralism as methodological perspective, Discourse Analysis as Research Strategy and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a method of study have been critically discussed to find out their relevance to the texts under study in Chapter 3. A certain amount of criticism, particularly about the application of Discourse Analysis as Research Strategy and justification of CDA as a relevant method is also part of Chapter 3. The Analysis and Interpretation of the text using framework procedures of Fairclough (1989) is the focus of Chapter 4. Language as a discursive practice is discussed and critiqued with this understanding that how language use in the given texts is presented in a common sense way but implicitly the linguistic constructs are positioned to influence the reader for ideological interests. Based on this discussion of language use in the novels, insights are drawn in Chapter 5 mainly concerning that language is a multi-meaning phenomenon and its social use is always perspectival.</p> <p>Finally limitations/suggestions are also given with focused consideration for reader of narratives specifying that there is an essential need to adopt a creative approach to understanding language as a discursive practice in its possible entirety.</p>	2010
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39	Nasira Bhatti	<p><b>Language, Communication and Gender Relations in Pakistan Society</b></p> <p>This qualitative-quantitative study explores the role of gender in female-male conversational styles in the local context of Pakistani society. The sociolinguistic approach to the study of language, communication and gender helps in analysing the differences in conversational styles across gender and tracing out their causes. For this purpose, different feminist ideologies and theories articulating the same voice of gender's role in communication and differences in conversational styles across gender are also used in order to understand the existing views. Thus, the main premise of this empirical research is how the awareness about differences in conversational styles across gender could help to minimize the disputes caused by misunderstanding each other's conversational styles.</p> <p>Tannen believes that women and men belong to two different cultures and her Theory of Genderlect Styles (1990) proposes that communication across gender is cross cultural communication. Furthermore, Tannen assumes that women seek 'intimacy' and men look for 'status' while communicating and thus misunderstand each other. In order to improve the social relations, Tannen focuses on understanding each other's conversational styles instead of assuming each other superior or inferior. In order to see if genderlect styles cause the same problems in communication process as they are observed in American society, Tannen's postulations regarding female and male conversational styles are examined in the local social and cultural aspect of Pakistani society.</p> <p>After confirming the existence of differences in conversational styles of women and men, this research provides an insight to the communication problems caused by these differences. Intimacy is meant to be achieved but that is not the only purpose of communication. Women's desire for 'identity' and men's attempt to maintain their 'power' seems to complicate their communication process. This study is an attempt to familiarize people about these differences so that their social relations in all spheres of life could be improved for the wholesome development of the Pakistani society.</p>	2010
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40	<p><b>Muhammad Salman Riaz</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-Psychological and Linguistic Factors Involved in Intrasentential Code switching from Urdu to English</b></p>	2010
<p>It is a common practice that while talking in Urdu we switch to English, a language which is considered highly prestigious as well as a sign of sophistication in our society. The current study aims at exploring the three different types of factors — socio-cultural, linguistic, and psychological — which trigger this switching at intrasentential level. The study is deductive in nature in that instead of setting out with already thought-out factors, data from the field is recorded and analyzed in order to find out the factors governing Urdu-English codeswitching. Hence, there is no predisposition or predetermination involved.</p>			
<p>The three categories of codeswitching factors covered in the thesis correspond to all the three factor-based environments under the influence of which codeswitching takes place, not only from Urdu to English but also in case of other languages. Thus:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-cultural factors refer to the external environment influencing codeswitching. This environment is coloured by social conformity and compliance with mass-practices. In this environment, subjectivity is discouraged; rather banned. The environment may also be termed social environment.</li> <li>• Linguistic factors denote the inevitable factors which arise out of some lack or gap in conversation. We can thus say that these constitute conversation-internal- or simply conversational- factors. Social or mental pressures play no part over here; it is just a genuine linguistic need which triggers codeswitching.</li> <li>• Psychological factors address the mental bend of individual codeswitchers, which leads to codeswitching from Urdu to English. These factors thus correspond to mental environment. Subjectivity and individualism, in sharp contrast to the practice in the social environment, receive a highly conducive ambiance here.</li> </ul>			
<p>It is to emphasize that though the main categories of the codeswitching-factors, i.e. socio-cultural, linguistic, and psychological, are invariable across the languages coming into contact with each other, the factors mentioned under each vary from one language-contact situation to another, and that the current study</p>			

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		focuses on exploring the factors specific to Urdu-English codeswitching, i.e. the factors obviously arising out of the indigenous social and linguistic situations.	
41	Ghazala Rashid	<p><b>Stylistic Devices in Sylvia Plath: A Textual Analysis of 'The Bell Jar' and Selected Poems</b></p> <p>This research is being conducted to investigate stylistic devices utilized to construct Sylvia Plath's novel 'The Bell Jar' and selective poems from her early and later poetry. The researcher has mainly focused upon the textual analysis of her works. Sylvia Plath holds prominent stance as a post war American Poetess, her works are termed as confessional and slightly auto biographical, comprehensive details of her life are discussed in Chapter 1. Plath's energy as a writer lies in her personal life experiences, most of her work is autobiographical therefore we are bound to review her personal life to analyze her works. She invested a lot of her energy into writing poetry but her only novel 'The Bell Jar' is a poignant prototype of a young women gradually seeping into the realm of mental breakdown. The whole book undergoes symbolism and cynicism in its many layers to unveil the harsh reality of depression and realization of social inequality.</p> <p>Sylvia Plath's style of writing (in 'The Bell Jar') is very simplistic and easy to understand, but is also full of radiant detail.....Sylvia Plath has a pure voice that rings. She is witty. Her words have punch. She paces words well and she uses words well, precisely. A tale of a sane woman in an insane world, or is it anyway a great tale narrated with vivid imagery. The dark humor of the text is a counter to melancholy of the main character. (69:71)</p> <p>This simplistic style is transformed into complicated symbols and metaphors in her poetry. Sylvia Plath is a poet of decadence, death, misery, war, hunger, pain, suffering, angst, anger; passion, animism, and intense scorn are the key images of her works. Her style is also influenced by traditionalists. Her style is narrative and it usually has a first, second or third person narrators. Images of Death and Life for her poems are frequently inculcated in her works. Plath constantly uses metaphors or witty symbols for representation of her ideas. Plath's works are marred with pessimism, deception, degradation and feministic retaliation towards the unjust hegemony of patriarchic society. Her work presents suffering and sickness for example</p>	2010

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		<p>'Cut', 'Fever 103", 'Plaster' and 'Tulips'. Even in the novel Esther is psychologically disturbed person on the verge of a breakdown, she even struggles to spend a normal healthy life.</p> <p>Though Plath's works are termed as subjective projections of her own troubled neurotic self, still, her work holds universality of human emotions a feeling experienced by the oppressed classes or gender. The researcher concluded that "The Bell Jar" is a ground basis for her poetry there are many poems which bears references from the novel they will be mentioned in this paper.</p>	
42	Adnan Rashid	<p><b>An Interplay of English and Urdu Languages in Pakistani ESL Learners: Implications of Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis of Linguistic Relativity</b></p> <p>This qualitative enquiry investigates the perennial question about the relation and intersection of language and thought. Taking Sapir and Whorf's (SWH) proposed causality between a language and cognitive processes as well as their standpoints of linguistic determinism and linguistic relativity as foundational to this debate, I have taken recourse to other re-conceptualizations offered by linguists. And according to the milder versions of this hypothesis, language can influence thought in various degrees and ways, and resist the decrees of an absolute takeover of language on thought. The first two chapters establish grounds for the actual research, by systematically debating these dimensions.</p> <p>This research makes use of these hypotheses, re-conceptualizations to observe the interplay of English and Urdu language in Pakistani ESL learners. The effort is neither aimed at comparing and contrasting the two languages nor to observe the phenomenon of code switching/ mixing. Instead, the focus remains on tracing the patterns of communicative choices Pakistani learners make for ensuring accuracy of expression and conveyance of fuller meaning. This has been achieved by means of focus group discussions and one to one interviews with the participants. The participants were engaged in dynamic, motivational and meaningful themes, instead of stereotype speaking skills topics, with the permissible use of Urdu where necessary. The third chapter (methodology) encapsulates the methodical stances I have adopted to view manifestations of SWH, during the communicative engagements of the participants. Later, the analysis and interpretation of</p>	2011

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		<p>the voice data is carried out by means of certain communicative strategy typologies that dissect and categorize discussion content across different parameters, for precision and meaningfulness (chapter four).</p> <p>From the analysis it is evident that the SWH does hold sufficient grounds when its application is seen in a bilingual situation. Such a situation produces rich and diverse data and has highlighted delicate intricacies of cultural and moral contents embedded within a language which majorly shapes influences on thinking patterns of its speakers, providing insightful conclusions (chapter five) and new dimension to this co-relational activity excited by language.</p>	
43	Amina Ayaz	<p><b>Translation as an Act of Manipulation: Kiernan's Translation of Iqbal</b></p> <p>The present research aims to explore the translated text as an incident or site of manipulative literature. Manipulation is reflected as an intention in Translation Studies. Translation Studies have been recognized as a flourishing and successful field of knowledge by scholars of linguistics, literary study, history, anthropology, psychology and the like. These fields contribute theoretically to Translation Studies.</p> <p>The researcher has selected translation/s of the indigenous text as Source Language text created by Doctor Muhammad Iqbal in Urdu rendered into English (as Target Language text) by Victor Gordon Kiernan. These literary translations in the poetic form as test cases illustrate the manipulation ideologies dictated by translation theory and/or translatology. The focus is on the linguistic elements that are partially translated and are left un-translated during the act of translation. Such linguistic items appear as <i>borrowings</i>, <i>calque</i>, <i>modulation</i> and <i>adaptation</i>. These linguistic elements serve as tools and become yardstick for manipulation analysis of the translated text.</p> <p>The analysis is brought about with the help of textual and critical discourse analysis of the sample poems. The translated text serves as a premise to draw attention to the apparent lacuna or breach in passing on the (original) meanings during the act of translation. The translation norms as well as the translator's language are influential in dictating the meaning within a text. A host of indigenous translators who have also done the poetry of Iqbal in English have also been included to explore the aporias, if any, created by the foreign</p>	2011

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		<p>translator (Kiernan). As meaning in a language is always context-bound and situation relevant, there exist a linguistic distance between the source and target languages.</p> <p>Similarly, a cultural distance between the two language communities also exists. That is why, the central function of translation as a powerful shaping force in a socio-cultural political set up is highlighted. The act becomes manipulative yet creative. Manipulation cannot be taken as a bias to condemn the translated literature. It comes up as the evolution of creation of new meanings in distant linguistic and cultural set ups.</p>	
44	Attiya Ijaz	<p><b>Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in Pakistani English Novels</b></p> <p>This study examines the issue of code-switching and code-mixing in written medium that is Pakistani English novels on the grounds that characters, speech communities, and context presented by Pakistani competent novelists are the representation of real life people, speech communities, and contexts. This shows that the use of code-switching and code-mixing by the characters in their dialogues/conversations is authentic. By using content analysis as a method and applying the theories (frames) of types, reasons and context of situation given by Hoffmann (1991), Saville-Troike (2003) and Wallwork (1978), this study investigates the types, reasons and context of code-switching and code-mixing found in the dialogues/conversations of characters. For this purpose, three famous Pakistani English novels are selected which are <i>Moth Smoke</i> (2000), <i>The Crow Eaters</i> (2005) and <i>Salt and Saffron</i> (2000).</p> <p>The theoretical framework for analysis consists of six types of code-switching and code-mixing, eleven reasons of code-switching and code-mixing and five ingredients of context of situations. The results show that the sociolinguistic theories of code-switching and code-mixing presented by Hoffmann (1991) and Saville-Troike (2003) and context of situation ingredients given by Wallwork (1978) are applicable to data in hand.</p> <p>The findings also reveal the fact that most of the characters in Pakistani English novels use intra-sentential code-mixing in their conversations. In this instance, the main reason for them to do code-switching or code-mixing is to express group identity which happens to be a common practice in informal context. The analysis</p>	2011

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		of the data exemplifies some new categories apart from the set theoretical framework which opens new dimensions for future research.	
45	Rizwan Aftab	<p><b>Exploring Relationship of Language, Culture and Interpretive Frames in Pakistani English Texts</b></p> <p>This qualitative research explores the relationship of Language, Culture and Interpretive Frames in Pakistani Texts from an indigenous perspective. This relationship is explored in the texts of Pakistani English novels, <i>The Reluctant Fundamentalist</i> and <i>The Unchosen</i> by Mohsin Hamid and Riaz Hassan respectively. The study is carried out with the perspective that every society has its indigenous cultural values, belief system, ways of knowing and doing things, and a way of understanding life.</p> <p>This understanding of the world around is developed solely by the cultural resources present within that society and the cultural reflection is then clearly visible by the linguistic practices of the members of that community. The theoretical perspective of the study of language in the backdrop of cultural frames of reference is developed with the help of Michal Agar's proposed model which says that "frames provide a context in terms of which an expression makes sense, knowledge in terms of which the expression can be discussed, and links in terms of which the poetic echoes can be made explicit".</p> <p>In this context the area of interrelated expectations is explored whereby language expression brings forth for making sense of the texts. The study follows the slogan 'think practically and look logically.' It discusses the intricate relationship of language and culture with specific reference to the interpretive frames. The texts are analyzed with a cultural lens provided by indigenous/native perspective. For this purpose a research technique of Introspection is used within the paradigm of Ethnographic research. Different extracts have been selected from the novels and their respective interpretive frames are explored and developed for meaning making process.</p>	2011
46	Shamaila Haleem	<p><b>Gender Roles Redefined in Bharati Mukherjee's Novels</b></p> <p>This qualitative study is based on theoretical paradigms of feminism and gender. Hence feminism is my research methodology whereas textual and discourse anylysis are used as research method. Taking</p>	2011

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		<p>postcolonial feminist perspective, Bharati Mukherjee's two novels, <i>Jasmine</i> and <i>Desirable Daughters</i>, are analysed in the light of theories presented by Simone de Beauvoir and Judith Butler: two feminists and gender theorists. Beauvoir's ideas such as women as the Other, existence precedes essence, one is not born but becomes a woman, emancipation of women, and art of living are applied to the text of the selected novels. Similarly, Butler's concepts of gender performativity, gender as an act and gender as a choice are analysed.</p> <p>According to Beauvoir and Butler, gender is a process of construction by society and culture. Here Indian and American societies are focused to study gender roles. Attempt is made to point out various factors that lead towards change in gender roles. The women characters and their lives in two different cultures are given a very detailed scrutiny. Problems faced by the women in India and then in the immigrant world of America are highlighted. Mukherjee's female protagonists pass through a series of transformations to find their identities.</p> <p>This study also reveals limitations on gender choice and the process of finding gender identity. Effort is made to prove that women can live independently as a subject by making choices and developing a moral self. Mukherjee's female as well as male characters change their roles. Hence gender roles redefinition is explained through my research study. At first, by deriving principles from the theories of Beauvoir and Butler, research hypothesis is made. Then research questions are formulated to prove the research hypothesis. Related literature is reviewed in detail so as to provide validity and authenticity to my research. The selected theoretical principles are then applied to the texts of both novels to test the research hypothesis. Examples are taken from both novels and texts are analysed in the light of views presented by theorists and critics. Using inductive mode of research inquiry; giving examples at first, deductions are made at the end and on the basis of research findings, conclusion is drawn.</p>	
47	Rukhsana Saeed	<p><b>Similarity Between Rembrandt and Hardy: Chiaroscuro and Fate/Nature Vs. Human Struggle</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to add a new dimension to critical approach towards the works of both art and literature. It will help broaden the spectrum of the critical appreciation of the creative works in both art and literature. Presently we all admire and analyze the creative works of art and literature, but consider them as</p>	2011

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		<p>separate entities. Whereas the basic difference between the works of art and literature is only the difference of medium that is, lines, shapes colours and words. The forces that work behind every creative work are the same like the desire to express, communicate, appreciate and being appreciated. The source of information and inspiration is also the same; it is the world around us. So while commenting on the writer of a specific school of thought, the artists, musicians, architects and even the designers of the same school of thought should also be considered.</p> <p>This Research is carried out in three phases. In phase-I, the views of writers, critics, historians and scholars, who in any way have contributed to the fields of intertextuality and interdisciplinary studies are discussed. These included; D.H. Lawrence, Harold Bloom, Mark Staff Brandl, William Hazlitt and Annie Escuret. In phase II Rembrandt's use of chiaroscuro and Hardy's use of fate/nature vs. human struggle in particular are considered. The photographs of Rembrandt's paintings' etchings and drawings are studied, discussed and analyzed. The characters in Hardy's novels are also studied discussed and analyzed with reference to their respective background. Hardy's philosophy of life is also considered. In phase III, the final analysis is carried out by comparing both the contrasts presented by Rembrandt and Hardy in their creative works.</p> <p>We do expose our literature and art students to different schools of thought, artists and writers; but the knowledge which we expose them to, is fragmentary and isolated. Instead of a congenial whole, different pieces of information float in their minds like small detached entities. That is why our majority students lack the ability to extend their personal and critical ideas about an issue or a fact. A comprehensive, comparative and integrated study; which involves different fields of knowledge, will help develop a mature critical thinking in our students. It will lead them to a better understanding of life and the world around them.</p>	
48	Zoobia Abbas	<p><b>A Study of the Postmodern Perspective in Morrison's Novels: Paradise &amp; Love</b></p> <p>A novel is a piece of art that is accessible to read for getting pleasure while a postmodern African-American novel is that that probes the reader to investigate the truth. Many African American novels seek to rearticulate the history of America and negotiate through different characters the revival of African community among Americans. Morrison's narratives from the very outset are the voice of blacks in the world</p>	2011

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		<p>of novels. When the civil rights movement degraded the African American nation socially, psychologically and morally in the eyes of White Americans then there born black scholars and writers who through their narratives started to fight for blacks' identity.</p> <p>Toni Morrison is leading to her contemporary as she is the first African American lady who violated white rules and write only for blacks. She speaks through her characters against the white gaze racism and sexism. She is a spokesperson of African American nation as she in a postmodern way retells the history of blacks and openly writes for black race. She challenges the whites and specially her readers to be active during her reading instead of a passive consumer of novel. Morrison's novels challenges the reader to deeper their knowledge about literature on a wider scale, to be an active co-creator and the interrogator by looking back and forth in the history.</p>	
49	Liang Yan Ru	<p><b>An Analytical Study of African-American Women and Their Roles During Slavery, in Toni Morrison's Beloved</b></p> <p>The issue of slavery has been touched upon by many African-American writers, and this subject has divided human race into whites and blacks, in the way that the positive images are given to white people whereas negative images to blacks. The researcher explores the role African-American women play in slavery in the backdrop of Toni Morrison's novel-Beloved. In this research work, the researcher has focused on the black female characters' lives during slavery and after enslavement, as well as how they fought against the imposed false identity in order to identify and define their individual identity.</p> <p>This work has been analyzed from the feminist perspective, especially the second wave of feminism which aims at challenging against all kinds of suppressions in order to end inequality. Based on the textual analysis, the researcher has described what these black female characters suffered and experienced during enslavement and even after it, how they were marginalized from the mainstream society because of the color of their skin and twice marginalized by the patriarchal society because they are women. By applying feminist theory the researcher has investigated the roles played by black female characters in the novel, the researcher has first given a general picture of how Toni Morrison depicts these black female characters in</p>	2011

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		<p>Beloved, and then analyzed how they identify and define their individual identity. To do so the researcher has analyzed the major and minor female characters respectively, to give a broader perspective.</p> <p>In the end, findings are presented as to how female characters, in spite of suffering, pain and atrocities at the hands of the slave owners, still manage to keep up their fierce spirit and succeed in establishing an independent identity not only for themselves, but also for their community.</p>	
50	Sadia Aman	<p><b>Element of Hopelessness and Meaninglessness in Absurdist Drama</b></p> <p>Absurdism is a very deep philosophy which focuses on a totally distorted and nihilistic vision of life. This movement got momentum after the devastations of the Second World War when a heavy loss of precious lives threw Europe into the pits of utter dejection and disillusionment. The writers, poets and the philosophers of that era who were the representatives of their society gave vent to their pent up feelings and emotions and wrote extensively about the anguished state of their nation. This dejection which was the outcome of the turmoil created by the Second World War is specially focused on in this thesis.</p> <p>The aim of this research is to highlight the element of the absurd in man's life which is inevitable. This absurdity in life gives birth to hopelessness and disillusionment. Dejection is a very natural feeling and it leaves a drastic effect on the lives of the human beings. A dejected person totally negates life and develops a negative attitude towards the world. The Absurdist playwrights have made this meaninglessness and despair the core issue of their work. This vision changed the whole scenario of life for them and we find an air of gloominess and dejection prevailing everything in their plays.</p> <p>Keeping in view the approach of these dramatists the researcher wants to probe deeper into the philosophy of life and prove whether the absurd situations in life which create despair and anguish be avoided by thinking rationally and facing life in a real perspective or whether a nihilistic approach like that of the Absurdist's is the ultimate outcome. It is a very vast and complex issue and for such an issue quantitative approach cannot be followed so the researcher has adopted the qualitative approach. The research is text-based and different libraries have been consulted for collecting the material. The electronic media also</p>	2012

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		<p>helped in making it an authentic piece of writing. As this research is text-based so the researcher has tried her best to make it more descriptive in the light of the material available.</p> <p>Different Absurdist playwrights have been studied for conducting the research but the two eminent dramatists Samuel Beckett and Harold Pinter have been specifically focused on for analyzing the theme of Hopelessness and Meaninglessness. They belong to 'The Theatre of the Absurd' and the streak of absurdity evident in their plays displays a total bleak picture of life. In this research work an attempt is being made to let the readers visualize life in a more realistic perspective. The researcher wants the readers to analyze that life has to be accepted with all its colors no matter how dull or bright they are. The research concludes with a very rational approach towards life that it is a precious gift from God and we can make it worth living by a possible return to religion and by having a firm faith.</p>	
51	Safia Janis Khan	<b>Conscious and Subconscious Factors in Second Language Learning</b>	2012
52	Muhammad Ashraf Joyo	<p><b>Phonological Problems, Faced by Sindhi Speaking Students (In Speaking English) at College Level in District Naushahro Feroze, Sindh</b></p> <p>It is generally conceded that one kind of interference behavior, phoneme substitution, occurs when a learner unconsciously identifies or categorizes as L2 sound as being the same as a particular L1 sound (even though it differs from the L1 sound in the perceptions of native speakers of the L2).</p> <p>So it is natural for phonological differences to exist in the pronunciation of a second language speaker and a native speaker of the same language. Thus phonological problems of the Sindhi speaking students in speaking English are obvious. Close observation of the students enthused the researcher to find out the difference of the SSS in pronunciation in speaking English from Received Pronunciation (RP) and the factors involved in the deviation.</p> <p>To find out and record 'deviation' of the Sindhi speaking students' pronunciation of the English language from the Standard English sounds, the respondents were asked to read out common words, short paragraphs and a page of dialogues and their reading was recorded in audiocassettes. Later on the recording of the</p>	2012

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		<p>respondents was heard along with the supervisor very carefully and was written in transcription and analyzed.</p> <p>The result shows that the articulation of almost all the students was similar in English pronunciation (sounds), accent and intonation. The factors: interference of mother tongue, age, society, culture, and standard of education involve in the phonological problems. Besides the recording, a questionnaire consisting of eight questions was given to the SSS to fill up. Later on answers of the questions were analyzed and incorporated in the thesis.</p>	
53	Bushra Khan	<p><b>Teaching and Testing Oracy Skills in English as a Second Language</b></p> <p>In Pakistan the quality of English language teaching is too poor to be satisfactory. Students are taught literacy skills at the expense of oracy skills. Also, the literacy skills are taught by substandard and outdated methods which results in lopsided learning of language. Wrong language habits are the natural outcome of this faulty teaching among the learners. These habits are made further inveterate by their repeated practice at different stages before these learners come to NUML. So, the teaching of language to these students, especially oracy skills, poses serious challenges to the teachers dealing in this matter.</p> <p>Teachers of NUML come across multifaceted problems while teaching these students because they (students) are very weak in oracy skills and are treated as false beginners. The purpose of this study is to probe into the teaching and testing techniques which are used by the teachers of National University of Modern Languages (NUML). The investigation was based upon the responses of the English language lecturers to a self-designed questionnaire prepared by the researcher. The study was designed to investigate the problems of teachers and the significance which they would give to different problems related to Oracy skills. Teachers having experience of teaching functional courses were selected as a sample. Self-designed questionnaires were distributed among the teachers. The turnout remained hundred per cent as all the teachers were colleagues of the researcher.</p> <p>The data thus collected was analyzed statistically by finding frequencies and percentages of the responses to close-ended questions in the questionnaire and the trends of the data were identified and interpreted.</p>	2012

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		Quantitative paradigm was applied in sorting out the data and interpreting it. It has been found on the basis of the responses by the teachers that the perceived problems related to oracy skills are genuine and also, that the teachers of NUML realize the gravity of these problems and treat these problems efficiently. However there are certain points which need a bit more attention related to areas of teaching and testing of oracy skills. At the end as an attempt to contribute to the efforts to tackle these problems the researcher has suggested some activities which can be used in classrooms for effective practice of oracy skills.	
54	Sumaira Anjum	<p><b>Teaching Communication Skills for the Improvement of English Language at Diploma Level in the Technical Institutes of Punjab</b></p> <p>English being an international language is a tool of communication between different countries, groups and organizations so proficiency in English language is the key to success. English language is important for the students of technical institutes as well. They should be able to understand and communicate in English language. The present study focuses on the importance of teaching communication skills to the students of technical institutes in Pakistan. The foundation of the research is based on the fact that the use of communicative teaching methodology for the students of Polytechnic institutes is of considerable importance. To gauge the effectiveness of teaching English through communicative teaching methodology to the students of Polytechnic institutes of Pakistan (delimited to Rawalpindi Polytechnic Institute) traditional teaching method was compared with communicative teaching methodology. By comparing these two methods the researcher has tried to access whether teaching English by making use of communicative activities helps in improving the language skills of students.</p> <p>The study was delimited to the first year students only of (D.A.E) Diploma in Associate Engineering. The study is an Experimental research and includes a Control Group and an Experimental Group. Both groups were taught for one month by the researcher. The control group was taught through traditional methodology and Experimental group through communicative methodology. Pretest and posttest are used as research tools to measure the proficiency of Control Group and Experimental Groups. To measure the proficiency of the students before teaching a Pretest was conducted to both the groups. After a whole month of teaching, a posttest was conducted to gauge the effectiveness of communicative teaching methodology. The data</p>	2012

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		collected from pretest and posttest of both the groups was analyzed and the hypothesis was tested. This helped in arriving at the conclusion. The experimental approach as applied in this research has proved effective and has played significant role in improving the communication skills of the students of technical institutes.	
55	Nazakat	<b>Changes in the Medium of Instruction: A Study in the Light of Jim Cummin's Common Underlying Proficiency Model</b>	2012
56	Zhang Hai Ning	<p><b>An Analytical Study of a Sense of Home and Identity of the Protagonist in Rachel Dewosking's Novel "Repeat After Me"</b></p> <p>This study has explored the narrator and protagonist Aysha's sufferings caused by her traumatic past (she underwent her parents' breakup in her teens), and analyzed and interpreted her search for a sense of home and identity in American writer Rachel DeWoskin's novel <i>Repeat After Me</i>. Her parents' breakup is a very painful and disturbing experience in Aysha's life, it estranges the whole family and gives Aysha a feeling of being abandoned. Moreover, she harbors a strong sense of guilt about the whole situation. These unpleasant emotions seriously affect her mental health as well as her personality and behavior, and she feels herself to be an outsider in her family and hometown New York. Nevertheless she is unconsciously seeking for a "sense of home" that is feelings of love, security, peace, belonging, etc, besides she is searching for a strong sense of identity. Her searches help her in the end to cure her own woes and trade her broke life with a better one eventually.</p> <p>This work is a literature-based research. It has been critically analyzed in the backdrop of psychoanalysis and identity theories. Psychoanalysis theory deals with psychological problems and addresses unconscious aspects of the people, and identity theory studies one's perception and expression of "Who one is?" and "Where does one belong?" Based on these theoretical frameworks, the researcher has described how Aysha's past interferes with her present, how she searches for a sense of home and finally gets free from her past, finds a strong sense of identity and understands herself. In addition to analyzing Aysha, the central character Da Ge is also analyzed briefly as he had parallel life experience as Aysha--both come from disturbed and broken families.</p>	2012

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		<p>The results reveal that the experience of family break up can be a terrible hardship for children, it can affect their emotional, physical, as well as psychological well-being. Aysha was hurt seriously, she is constantly searching for a sense of home and identity she lost in her teens. Finally, as a result of her search she overcomes her trauma and manages to lead a happy life.</p>	
57	Luqman Hakim	<p><b>Analysis of Marked and Unmarked Choices of Code by Pakistani Bilingual Students</b></p> <p>The present study focuses on the social and pragmatic motivations for codeswitching between Urdu-English in the language of Pakistani students in an educational setting. Using Markedness Model as the guiding theory, this research is an attempt to explore the impact of language environment and text types (referred to as discourse types in line with Hynd &amp; Chase's [1991] study) on the verbal behaviour of Pakistani educated bilinguals. Students listened to three different texts — narrative, expository and instructional — in the form of audios in different languages — English, Urdu and Pakistani' — placed in order through Graeco Latin Square.</p> <p>The data is collected through directive interaction from a sample of 108 participants from public sector colleges in Islamabad. The participants' responses to questions on what they had heard in the audios were audio-taped and transcribed which provided data for the study. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used for data analysis.</p> <p>The findings for the qualitative content analysis demonstrate that despite limited proficiency in the second/foreign language as learners, the participants have a tendency to make marked choices of code to heighten their desire for higher social and economic status. The quantitative results reveal that participants are more sensitive to language environment regarding their use of English words (<math>MS=16784.410</math>, <math>F(2,214) = 48.54</math>, <math>p &lt; .001</math>) and Urdu words (<math>MS=47436.565</math>, <math>F(2,214) = 71.67</math>, <math>p &lt; .001</math>) as compared to discourse type, which showed no significant effect on the frequency of mixing codes. It also suggests that factors of gender, educational level and language background have some significance but in order to be polite in their responses, students attempt to accommodate their speech with the environment.</p>	2013

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		<p>The study implies that codeswitching in educational discourse is one of the major factors promoting bilingualism in the country. Implications for research on Pakistani's future status as a mixed code or a developing creole are given at the end.</p> <p>In the present study, Urdu-English codeswitched language has been called Pakistani which is different from Pakistani English.</p>	
58	<b>Fouzia Rihman Khan</b>	<p><b>Relationship Between Language and Ethnicity with Special Reference to Baloch Tribes in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This Qualitative, Ethnographic inquiry is done to explore the relationship between Language and Ethnicity as a Negotiated Construct with special reference to Baloch Community in Pakistan. Baloch is a distinct ethnic group for the reason that despite speaking four different languages i.e Balochi, Brahvi, Saraiki and Sindhi, the members of the group identify themselves as one ethnic group 'Baloch'. In other words Baloch are multilingual and monoethnic. Baloch are 3.3 % of the total population of Pakistan and Balochistan makes 43% of the total area of the country. The group as a whole basically resides in three countries i.e Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan but 70% of them live in Pakistan and the population concentrates in Balochistan, where a small population is scattered over a large area.</p> <p>The ethnography is done in the backdrop of the current social, political, cultural and ethnic situation in Balochistan. The data is collected in Quetta, the capital city of the province. Observation being the essential instrument for ethnographic research is supplemented by Semi Structured, in-depth Interviews and open and closed ended Questionnaires. Further, Smolicz's Cultural Core Value theory and Tajfel's Social Identity Theory have been taken up as a guiding theoretical and analytical framework for this study.</p> <p>The fundamental investigation lies in answering the set research questions by finding out the 'cultural/ethnic core Value' of the group through exploring the role of language in the formation, maintenance and assertion of ethnic identity. Evaluation of ethnicity markers and situations that strengthen the in-group bonding also form an integral part of this study.</p>	2013

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		The findings show that language is an important but not an essential marker of ethnic identity and significance of language can vary within a single group. There are many social factors and cultural elements other than language alone that determine the ethnic identity of the group and its in-group bonding.	
59	Saba Anwer	<p><b>Sociolinguistics Aspects of Globalization and Knowledge Economy: The Effect of English on Urdu Lexicon</b></p> <p>This thesis studies language change in the Urdu language due to the incorporation of English words. Globalization and its economic counterpart, the knowledge economy, provide the theoretical framework for this study. Embedded in the tapestry of linguistic processes, these socio-economic factors offer a uniquely economic perspective on semiotics. As the global village rids itself of the shackles of Babel, English emerges as the connecting principle of its inhabitants. Enabled by information technologies, the global scale is the new dimension for linguistic interaction. The murky maya of a global world order blurs the spatial boundaries of languages, promoting an exchange of lexical elements.</p> <p>This research focuses on lexical changes in the Urdu lexicon in a global world. The predominantly English origin of the words borrowed by Urdu in the present global phase of its evolution is a continuation of a tradition of lexical borrowing from Persian and Arabic. Languages, embedded in the cultural apparatus of globalization are manifest as "resources". The English language is the non perishable raw material of the knowledge economy. Ushered in by the deepening twilight of capitalist economies, the knowledge economy model is the sustaining principle for developing nations like the home of Urdu i.e. Pakistan. Urdu thus borrows vocabulary from English, the established resource base of the knowledge economy in order to carve a niche' in global economic markets. Content Analysis of two dictionaries is undertaken for the analysis of language change.</p> <p>The global scale emerges from the timeline under which lexical changes are classified. It reveals that the process of language change speeded up post 1947. It is concluded from the findings, that the words which are becoming a part of the Urdu language from English ordain an enriching positivity to its repository. From concepts like "globe", "international", "biography", "award", "imperial", "modernism" to everyday terms like</p>	2013

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		"hand", frock", "dish", "fur", "jelly", "cup", Urdu emerges as a tireless and indefatigable borrower of words from the entire spectrum of the English lexicon. Language change is the resurrecting panacea of the Urdu language struggling to meet the communicative requirements of the 21st century.	
60	<b>Amena Ashraf Kayani</b>	<b>Medieval Space in the Early Gothic Novels</b>	2013
61	<b>Naveed Ehsan</b>	<p><b>Remediation of Written English in Government Schools of Rawalpindi Region</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research study was to explore some remedial measures required to make the Pakistani students at the Secondary School level use correct English language in their writings. The problem under concern is that students at even higher levels make simple grammatical mistakes which they seem to have carried with them from high schools. The study aims to find out if these errors can be eliminated at a lower level. For this investigation, the researcher has taken the students at the Secondary School level as the subject.</p> <p>Common grammatical deviations have become a challenge for teachers of English in Pakistan. The study aimed to find out specifically some of the most common grammatical deviations and some of the likely causes behind them. The study has also suggested some measures to eliminate these deviations or irregular patterns and to improve the level of English, especially at school level in Pakistan.</p> <p>The researcher analyzed essay scripts written by students of Matriculation to find out common deviations. The researcher then analyzed these deviations by applying Theory of Contrastive Analysis to find out some of the likely causes behind these deviations. The researcher collected two hundred essays (twenty essays each) from randomly selected ten Government High Schools for boys in Rawalpindi. For this purpose, the researcher gave a topic on the spot to let the students write spontaneously.</p> <p>The researcher also used interview as the research tool. One teacher of English, each from the ten schools selected for collecting scripts was interviewed.</p> <p>The analysis of data received showed that First Language interference played a dominant role in the problem under discussion. Secondly, there was a shortage of skilled teachers in the schools. Some main</p>	2013

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		<p>recommendations were: to involve the teachers at the lower levels in curriculum designing, give regular and effective teacher-training workshops and try to develop a spoken English culture in schools.</p> <p>It is expected that this study will serve as a useful tool to study the standard of English at the lower levels and find out some more solutions to the problem of weak standard of English in Pakistan. The analysis of interviews has opened up many new areas to work on. The significance of the study is that we can expect to get students who write and speak correct English at the lower as well as the higher levels of study. Teachers teaching ESP and other special courses of English can face this challenge more easily and can also keep their focus on the actual objectives of the courses.</p>	
62	<p><b>Muhammad Jawaid Aslam Bajwa</b></p>	<p><b>Afro-American Historiography: Sociolinguistic Analysis of Black American Writing</b></p> <p>Oppression and liberty have oppositionality with each other but the latter emerges out of the former if patience, fortitude, discipline, unity and faith endure. It is true that where discrimination exists, revolt is only an inch below the surface. The Africans who were enslaved by the Americans never fully adjusted to slavery for accepted its inevitability. In spite of all the inhuman atrocities inflicted upon them which made many to yield, the enlightened sons of the soil continued their struggle. Their constitutional struggle was not only for existence/ survival of the race but also for their recognition as honorable citizen of America. They fought against bigotry, racism, injustice, brutal violence, lynching, terror, and death in this democracy. The efforts made by this oppressed class, the ups and downs of their socio-economic status during previous two hundred years and the odds against success in the struggle are little known, especially in international circles. It required great struggle for the Afro-Americans to become a part of the main stream of social, economic, political, educational and judicial system of America. To cope with their inability to achieve their target, they developed ways to express their enthusiasms for freedom. Their pursuit of liberty differed in various parts of the country depending upon the following factors: conditions of the respective plantation; the rich past cultural heritage of the blacks; political upheavals and civil war in America; racism and segregation; contact with the Caribbean Africans struggle for human rights and American constitutional frame work struggle for human rights.</p>	2013

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		<p>The rise of the national protest organizations like the NAACP, The National Urban League, The Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Students Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee and other such organizations provided a collective leadership to the Black Americans for racial equality, civil and political rights, economic and educational advancements. Afro-Americans full blooded by repponded to slavery in accordance with the proposals and rhetoric of leaders from their own ranks.</p> <p>This research focuses on the sociolinguistic analysis of the speeches of eminent African Americans who made the Blacks realize pride in their cultural heritage, enhance their confidence and self image and develop consensus, appropriate behavior and living standard. The future rests on their ability to become more inclusive than exclusive, more open than closed and more egalitarian than elitist.</p>	
63	Zainab Younus	<p><b>Intertextuality: (RE) Interpreting Dante's Inferno and the Postmodern World in Gaiman's Season of Mists</b></p> <p>The study is built upon the belief that an act of creation does not take place in isolation, especially for a writer, who is inevitably linked equally with the age and time to which he belongs, as well as to the past. Gaiman's work is part of the postmodern scenario as the world he creates is a response to the postmodern norms and characteristics, which propagated the idea of meaning being unstable and multiple. The study is a comparative analysis, through the lens of intertextuality, of Dante's <i>The Inferno</i> with the Graphic Novel series <i>The Sandman</i> Vol. 4 'Season of Mist'.</p> <p>The research questions that guide the analysis are to compare the selected works in terms of how the classic is transmuted into the current with the aim to highlight the prevalent themes of the postmodern era and the shape given to them in the selected work. The theoretical framework based on the hermeneutic circle and the theory of intertextuality has been utilized to explore what this still new and emerging form of the graphic novel contributes to narrative representation, and the understanding its readers can gain about the contemporary world from works that are both verbal and visual.</p> <p>It attempts to highlight how the social and the fantastic meet to create an intertextual referential framework that can help us in understanding the world within which we live. Riddled with references to other literary</p>	2013

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		<p>or popular texts, Gaiman’s works create meaning based on the knowledge he possesses as writer and creator, and in light of the age to which he belongs. The study attempts to frame within the present moment and the increasing accessibility of this new literary and popular genre, how the graphic novel has become part of an expanding literary field of contemporary fiction and its contribution to narrative representation by explaining the visual and the verbal modes.</p>	
64	Abida Ayesha	<p><b>Using Technology for Language Teaching in Pakistan: A Case Study of Computer Assisted Language Learning</b></p> <p>Use of computers technology has been in vogue for several decades now. In Pakistan it is relatively new but it is soon going to complete a decade of its realization and integration in language teaching at national level. This research seeks an investigation into the issue of using technology in English language teaching in Pakistan. In order to meet the challenges of the rapid developments in the field of education throughout the world and to keep pace with technological innovations in an EFL/ESL classroom, the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan launched an exclusive project named ELTR in 2004. What lead to the launch of this project at higher education level was National Committee on English which had been set up in 2003.</p> <p>The committee reviewed the current trends and practices for teaching English language in Pakistani higher education institutions and proposed suggestions which became the foundation for ELTR project. During the first and the ongoing second phase of this project, HEC imparted CALL training to English language teachers working in public sector colleges and universities. The study aims at evaluating the impact of these training courses in actual teaching practice as well as teachers' perceptions about the use and effectiveness of CALL in EFL classrooms. To assess the worth of CALL training courses, this research draws upon the responses of those who participated in these courses and those who planned or conducted them.</p> <p>Moreover, an official report submitted to HEC about the work done in the filed of CALL in Pakistan under ELTR project over 2005-07 is also a part of this research. The contents of the report are analysed and discussed to reach a plausible conclusion of what has been achieved and what needs to be done further in order to incorporate technology in English language teaching in Pakistan in a positive direction.</p>	2013

65	Zafar Ullah	<p><b>Semiotic Analysis of Print Media Advertisements</b></p> <p>Roland Barthes, key theorist of this study, defined semiotics as study of all signs including words, pictures, music, sound, non verbal expressions and their interrelationships. Research in hand refers to problems and research questions about understanding of denotative, connotative, deep and symbolic meanings of brand name, text, slogan, logo, picture, art work, colour scheme, linguistic and cultural changes brought generated by advertisements. To answer all aforementioned primary and subsidiary questions in hints, Barthes' Semiotic Theory comprising linguistic, denotative, connotative, Coded Iconic and Non Coded Iconic Messages, was employed in semiotic analysis phase of this research. In qualitative analysis of print media ads, exploratory and interpretive research approaches were applied to investigate participants' responses.</p> <p>Overall objectives of this research were focused on elaboration as well as exploration of brand name, linguistic message, logo, monogram and photographic meanings of one hundred print media advertisements. Findings of study in hand were concentrated on the semiotic interpretations of all features of an ad including brand name, slogan, picture, logo, linguistic message etc. These aspects of ads were also symbolically interpreted. Moreover, all ads are based on well planned semiotic techniques to convince customers. Present study strengthened the view that ads are basically by products of cultural norms and adherent to prevalent customs of society. Research in hand materialized its objectives and its manifestation was present in data analysis chapter.</p> <p>Fulfillment of objectives led to contribution to existing knowledge in diversified aspects and scales like academic, cultural, social and language change at global and indigenous levels. In a nutshell, academically, this consolidated document can be used as a text book for subject semiotics in Mass Communication. At global level, this work highlighted Pakistani products, cultural values, work of advertisers and their semiotic analysis.</p>	2014
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66	Asma Mansoor	<p><b>Protean Power Structures and the Problematic Standing of Post 9/11 Pakistani Fiction in English</b></p> <p>This thesis engages Critical Discourse Analysis as a tool to explore and analyse the problematic standing of post-9/11 Pakistani Fiction in English. Taking on board the Foucaultian notions of discourse, along with assumptions from the socio-political domains, this study is an attempt to understand the influence of the fluctuant post-9/11 episteme on the aims of this genre of fiction as it negotiates with its dispositive.</p> <p>This study investigates whether post-9/11 Pakistani Fiction in English can engender a new discourse and a new subject identity in relation to global power structures within the contemporary liminal temporal space and whether it is a part of the dominating discourse, reinforcing domination, or if it is resisting the hegemonic discourse. My thesis also investigates how individual subject identities are constructed in the fluctuating global dispositive created after 9/11. In doing so, it analyses the semantic macrostructures present in Kamila Shamsie's <i>Burnt Shadows</i> and H. M. Naqvi's <i>Home Boy</i> in relation to the socio-political discourses and the varying epistemic paradigms that are shaping Muslim identity in the post-9/11 scenario. It then proceeds to explore the alteration in the subject identities of the major characters of these novels and the choices that they make not only in relation to the global dispositive that is governed by American interests, but also in relation to Islam and Muslims. In doing so, these novels do not only take Muslim characters within their purview, they also bring into focus American characters and the patterns of their orientation towards Muslims.</p> <p>Through an analysis of these elements, this thesis argues that while this genre of fiction cannot radically alter the post 9/11 global episteme, however, since it is a discursal subject of two opposite ideological outlooks, it functions from within the dominant power structure to raise vital questions that can bring about a rapprochement between the antipodal Muslims and the West. In using English as a medium of expression, this genre is not merely the point of rupture within the existing socio-political discourses, it also offers an ideological detente between the hegemonic order and it's Other, i.e., the Muslim world.</p>	2014
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67	<b>Abdul Qayyum Sahar</b>	<p><b>Critical Discourse Analysis of BA English Text Book: A Feminist Perspective.</b></p> <p>Critical Discourse Analysis [CDA] finds out power relation and hegemony in social relations. It identifies social injustices in social relations naturalized through social and discourse practices. Moreover, CDA examines, from feminist perspective, the unequal power relations based on gender disparities and gender inequalities. The feminist CDA investigates the portrayal of female gender in discourse practices in patriarchal roles. The gender biased curriculum has impact on the personalities and cogitative abilities of the students. The gender biased curriculum portrays women either in negative roles or in gender biased roles as housewives engaged in domestic chores.</p> <p>This study investigates whether English text books at BA level in Pakistan portray women in traditional roles as cooking and looking after children. This study examines the construction of female identity, assigning occupational roles on bases of gender, marginalizing female gender and uplifting male gender in English text books at BA level. These aspects are the focus of the present study in order to find out the gender disparities in the textbooks selected for the present study. Power relation is also exercised through language. The present study explores the use of language in constructing identities based on gender.</p> <p>The study focuses the selection of words in the depiction of male and female gender in the textbooks. The analysis takes account of the depiction of patriarchal roles with the help of language for each gender.</p>	2014
68	<b>Shehr Yar Khan</b>	<p><b>Bhabha and Spivak: Agency, Resistance and the Role of the Post-Colonial English Writer.</b></p> <p>Bhabha and Spivak approach the Post-Colonial question from different standpoints but their theoretical framework is grounded in Post-Structuralism. Bhabha holds that colonial discourse is ambivalent and it's inherent 'gaps' create its own sites of resistance. On the other hand, Spivak is somewhat skeptical about the issue of agency and resistance of the native and does not see any site from where the colonized subject can make his or her voice heard. This research is designed to analyze the agency of the colonized subject and by extension of the Post-Colonial English writer in the light of these two opposing viewpoints. For this purpose, Bhabha's concept of ambivalence is analyzed in detail and how this has a bearing on his view of literary</p>	2014

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		<p>representation. Secondly, Spivak's notion of Colonial master discourses is discussed and how these make representation a very problematic and political issue. Both these theorists agree that representation is also a form of repression and it should never be taken at its face value.</p> <p>Post-Structuralism denies agency to the individual and rejects the notion that 'individual consciousness' is the source of meaning and truth while Post-Colonial politics grants this agency to the colonized subject. The theories of Bhabha and Spivak are an attempt to reconcile Post-Structuralism with Post-Colonialism. It is claimed that the Post-Colonial English writings are attempts to challenge the colonial ideology and represent the native population. The point to consider is that the Post-Colonial English writer is the product of colonial discursive practices and is it possible for him or her to resist the colonial structures. The research is an attempt to answer this question in the light of the theories developed by Bhabha and Spivak. The central problem of the study is the nature of agency of the colonized subject and whether the Post-Colonial writer can exercise this agency and resist the colonial power structures. The study is a critique in nature and attempts to analyze the role of the writer theoretically.</p>	
69	<b>Azher Habib</b>	<p><b>An Evaluation of English Textbooks at SSC Level in Government Schools of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa</b></p> <p>The present study sought to evaluate English textbooks which are taught at government schools of Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa at SSC (Secondary School Certificate) level. The main purpose was to see congruence in the objectives laid down by the National Curriculum Wing and the textbooks prepared by Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa Textbook Board. The study was based on multimodel approach of Creswell (2005) in which both quantitative and qualitative data were collected, analyzed and compared to have a richer insight into the research problem.</p> <p>Quantitatively, survey research method was adopted and questionnaires were prepared and administered to students and teachers. The questionnaires were made keeping in view the research objectives and the objectives of National Curriculum Wing covering four main skills ; speaking, writing, reading, listening and three sub skills; pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. The questionnaires were translated into Urdu, piloted and their validity and reliability were calculated. In order to collect data qualitatively, a checklist was</p>	2014

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		<p>devised having seven broad categories like the questionnaires and the prescribed textbooks were evaluated against them. The quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS version 16 and frequencies, means, standard deviation were calculated.</p> <p>The qualitative data was thematically analyzed. The findings of the study reveal that the prescribed textbooks are not good enough to achieve the objectives spelled out by National Curriculum Wing. Listening skills and pronunciation are altogether ignored. As far as other skills, traditional methods of presentation are adopted. In case of writing, product approach is adopted instead of process. Likewise, in case of grammar, artificial and contrived discrete point activities are provided. The focus of attention is form and not functions. Moreover effort is made to teach language at word and sentence level and not at discourse level. Reading section is not challenging for students and vocabulary section does not enable students to become autonomous learners. To sum up, the prescribed textbooks do not help the students to become communicatively competent. In the light of the findings of the research, suggestions for improvement of textbooks and recommendations for further research were suggested.</p>	
70	Huma Yawar	<p><b>Vocabulary Coinage in J.K Rowling's Works</b></p> <p>This study is taken up to explore the idea that coined vocabulary is one of the major reasons for the popularity of the Harry Potter series and that it enhances the linguistic creativity of its readers when the readers explore the meanings and etymology of coined words, which are mainly lexical items based on the root languages of English - mainly Latin, Greek and French. To explore this phenomenon, the text of all seven books was critically analyzed because the coined words are embedded in the story.</p> <p>This critical analysis was done keeping in view the Strict Relexification Hypothesis of Michel DeGraff, professor of Linguistics at Massachussets Institute of Technology. DeGraff has reevaluated the Relexification Hypothesis presented by Claire Lefebvre of Quebec University who has worked on Haitian Creole: developed as a third language through the interaction of two different languages (French and African Ewe) but with little interaction between the speakers of the two languages. Professor DeGraff's reanalysis states that copying of lexical items of one socially superior language (superstratum-French) and its phonetic borrowing</p>	2014

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		<p>done as phonological representations by the socially inferior language (substratum-African Ewe) were not copied exactly, so with the passage of time, it became a third language, because the semantics of the borrowed lexical items changed as well.</p> <p>This was due to the exposure of the substratum speakers to the superstratum language (in this case, French). J. K. Rowling is a scholar of Latin, Greek and French languages, and is well-read in classical literature. This has led to the word coinages rooted in Latin, Greek and French having meanings based on these root words but to which the grammatical rules of English word-formation are applied. This has led to a separate Harry Potter language, words of which are used by the readers, as attested by book reviews, research papers and many websites. To determine the interest of the readers in coined vocabulary specifically, a survey was conducted for student readers and English teachers of private schools. The approximate age group selected was eight to 25 years. The results were analyzed through SPSS-14, and presented in the form of tables and pie charts.</p>	
71	Faiza Zeb	<p><b>Critical Discourse Analysis of Hillary Clintons Political Discourse</b></p> <p>Since the tragic incident of 9/11, Pakistan has been considered as a front line state to contribute in America started “war on terror”. Though its immense contributions have not been rewarded by the American government yet it is still making contributions for its own survival in the region. The study being multidisciplinary in nature deals with Hillary Clinton’s political discourse as a coherent whole in which not only structures but also socio-political context has been analyzed to develop the understanding of the factors which make any discourse dominant discourse. Van Dijk’s Socio-cognitive model has been used in the study.</p> <p>The socio-cognitive model of Van Dijk elaborates and critically inquires the underlying prejudiced assumptions and beliefs as conveyed through Hillary’s political discourse. It aims at the explorations of political discourse via political ideologies which are presented by individuals but reflection of ideology of the whole political group. The phenomenon of US versus THEM as given by Van Dijk effectively exposes that how Hillary being a member of the dominant nation presents and serves America’s interests affecting Pakistan’s policies in various ways.</p>	2014

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		Further the analysis at micro(words, phrases and sentences), and macro level(social and political situations) reveals that how does Hillary present America's interests .But the portrayal of interests is in such a tactful way that Pakistan considers America's interests for the betterment of Pakistan's own future being a non dominant nation.	
72	Zafar Ullah	<b>Semiotic Analysis of Print Media Advertisements</b>	2014
73	Adnan Izhar	<p><b>Women Shamans in Louise Erdrich's Novel Texts</b></p> <p>This qualitative study is about the women shamans in the novel texts of Louise Erdrich. The women shamans, included in the study, belong to Native American culture that had been stereotyped, labeled and defined by the theoretical frameworks of the colonial masters, and therefore, this resistance has been highlighted in the analysis of the novel texts, by utilizing a theoretical framework that gives proper representation to the native women.</p> <p>This study is about the understanding of the roles of these women shamans in their native contexts in a quest to find the hidden history behind the stories, which has been silenced by the authoritative colonial masters. The study is grounded in the colored feminist perspective of bell hooks and Paula Gunn Allen as the white theoretical underpinnings are unable to give proper representation to the perspectives of the indigenous people. The women shamans are analyzed in the interplay of myth, metaphor, narratives and emotions. The metaphors and emotions in the novel texts, challenge the authoritative and colonial gaze, which has marginalized the indigenous people and restricted them from their spiritual and peaceful traditions. The Colonial patterns and discursive strategies still persist in the lives of the indigenous women.</p> <p>The study is about the role of these women shamans in their tribes, and the manner in which they challenge the patriarchal, dominant and sexist thinking. The mythic world of shamans and the interplay of myth, metaphors and emotions give rise to these narratives and the analysis of these narratives give a critical insight into the lives of the Native Americans driven away from their lands and harmonic, matrilineal culture of their ancestors to the margins.</p>	2014

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		The study focuses on the conceptual metaphors analyzed in the cultural context of the native women while searching for the identity, family system, spirituality and religious traditions of the indigenous women.	
74	Saadia Siddique	<p><b>Black Feminism: Intersectionality and Empowerment of American Black Women in The Novels of Gloria Naylor and Terry Mcmillan</b></p> <p>The study is designed to identify different systems of oppression American Black women face in their lives. The study explores common Black feminist themes in the novels of Naylor and McMillan. The study brings forth different systems of oppression that Black female characters of Naylor and McMillan face, and the ways in which these women struggle against different oppressions, and attain empowerment. The research is qualitative in nature, and the texts have been analyzed by feminist content analysis technique. The Black Feminist theory by Patricia Hill Collins as explained in her work <i>Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness and the Politics of Empowerment</i> has been utilized as theoretical framework. The study is delimited to <i>The Women of Brewster Place</i> and <i>Bailey's Café</i> by Gloria Naylor, and <i>Mama</i> and <i>Waiting to Exhale</i> by Terry McMillan.</p> <p>The content analysis reveals that race, gender, class, sexuality, disability and religion generate systems of oppression that African American women have to experience in their lives. In the intersecting systems of oppression these women either play the role of an oppressor or an oppressed. It is found that in order to fight against these oppressions, Black women attain empowerment through their work, education, relationships, culture and religious institutions. The study concludes that there is no universal female experience that can be applied on women around the world.</p>	2014
75	Sidra Sarfraz	<p><b>Impact of Culture on Language of Newspapers: A Comparative Analysis of 'Dawn' and 'The Time'</b></p> <p>The present research was conducted in order to find out idiosyncratic cultural differences between Pakistani and British newspapers. The data of the present research has been collected from 'Dawn' and 'The Times'. The former is a Pakistani newspaper whereas the latter a British newspapers. The data regarding nine categories including religion, clothing, food, music, festivals, architecture, politics, sports and society has been analyzed from both newspapers. Besides investigating the cultural differences between the languages</p>	2015

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		<p>of Pakistani and British newspapers, the present research was also conducted in order to highlight the borrowings and innovations that have been made in the languages of newspapers published in Pakistan.</p> <p>It has been analyzed from the data collected from Pakistani and British newspapers that there is a great impact of culture on the language of newspapers. The vocabulary use in Pakistani newspapers differs from the British newspapers. Both Pakistani and British newspapers use culture specific vocabulary. This culture specific vocabulary reflects the cultural impact of those areas in which they are published. The English newspapers published in Pakistan borrow words from the local languages in order to convey particular meanings that are associated with their culture. Therefore, the newspapers borrow words, use hybridization and make innovations in order to convey the particular meanings that are associated with their culture.</p>	
76	<b>Arifa Shaheen Minhas</b>	<p><b>English Literacy Learned Through The Sign Language by The Hearing Impaired in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Every community around the globe is comprised of a considerable number of hearing impaired people. In order to make their life meaningful and productive, they have the right to acquire several skills as well as education. In the context of education whether for deaf or the other people of community, learning of the English language has become indispensable skill. The present study was aimed to carry out a research on teaching techniques and instructional approaches involved in the learning of English literacy skills by deaf in Pakistan. The outcome of the teaching practices was mirrored in the performance of students evaluated using various research instruments. Theoretical framework was emergent literacy theory: a most widely practiced in the West at present showing considerable improvement in English literacy skills of the hearing impaired.</p> <p>For the purpose of this study four renowned institutes were chosen: Sir Syed Academy Rawalpindi, National Special Education Centre for Hearing Impaired Children, H- 9 Islamabad, Nasheman College for Handicapped, Wah Cantt, and DEWA Centre of Excellence (The Deaf Education and Welfare Association Trust) Islamabad. The level of the students was intermediate. The research tools included observation sheets, Reading and Writing test for students, and a questionnaire for the teachers and were based on the principles, instructional approach and teaching strategies of emergent literacy theory. The data collected through observation sheets and questionnaire there further validated having interactive session with the teachers and the students at four institutes. The data collected, results of students, and responses of teachers to</p>	2015

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		<p>questionnaire were analyzed in the light of emergent literacy theory that is the spring board of the present research. Syllabuses of the institutes were collected and attached too. The results and the data were presented in simple tabular form for easy reference. After taking the average percentages of teachers' responses to questionnaire the data was shown in graphs. The time spent at each institute was 25 days.</p> <p>The major finding of the study after the analysis was that there was a marked difference in the teaching techniques, instructional approach and performance of students in the test at DEWA Centre and other three institutes. Students of DEWA Centre scored better than the other institutes giving credence to the emergent literacy theory. Therefore a detailed comparison was made at the end of chapter four to highlight the differences. Eventually it was found that DEWA Centre has partially applied the theory of emergent literacy. With reference to such findings recommendations were given in the last chapter finally.</p>	
77	Nasir Mehmood	<p><b>An Analysis of English Translation of Khushhal Khan Khattak's Poetry</b></p> <p>The present study investigates the verse to verse translation of Khushhal Khan Khattak's poetry. The source text (ST) comprises of eight selected Pashto poems from the Diwan of Khushhal Khan Khattak. The translation is done into English by Olaf Caroe in collaboration with Evely Howell. The study explores the relationship between the original text and the translation in terms of equivalence which is the core concept in translation studies. It focuses on identification of the norms of translational equivalence observed in the actual practice of translation. It explores as to what extent the form and content of the original text is reproduced /transferred in the translation.</p> <p>The study identifies whether the translators truly understand the source text and are able to convey the author's point of view or they take liberties to adapt the translation to the linguistic and cultural system of the target audience at the expense of deviating from the intent and meaning of the original. As the nature of the study demands, the research method is based on hermeneutics which is an interpretive framework in translation studies.</p> <p>The analytical framework is based on Nida's principles of formal and dynamic equivalence which provide the ground for analysis of translation at both textual and extra textual levels. The study examines how the</p>	2015

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		<p>different, social, cultural and linguistic factors affect the process/ product of translation in terms of its adequacy and accuracy. Moreover, it also focuses on how far the translators' own ideologies and personal prejudices are influential in guiding them in making addition, deletion and adaptation in the source text. And, it tries to identify how far the translation carries the sense and spirit of the original. After analysing the poems it has been found that the translation exhibits equivalence at those places where the text of English translation and Pashto exhibit universal features common to both the languages.</p> <p>However, it has also been found that the poet's feelings, thoughts and ideology, in addition to the social and cultural context in which the poems were produced, have not been transferred in the translation. Consequently, equivalence in verse to verse translation has not been successfully achieved. The analysis has shown that the sense and spirit of the original is partially conveyed in the translation.</p>	
78	Hadeeqa Sarwar	<p><b>Implications of Urduization in Pakistan English to Comprehend It as a Second Language</b></p> <p>Language and culture are interrelated. English is a global language and Pakistan has an increasing interest in English language learning. Indigenization is an important aspect which helps in learning L2. Indigenization means transforming words, terms, syntactic structures, etc to suit a local culture. L1 interference on L2 is always a debatable issue. Some scholars favor the use of L1 in L2 learning while some are against this view. In language, indigenization is done to minimize or to remove the alienating affect.</p> <p>My research has tested whether Urduization in Pakistani English is helpful in comprehending English as a second language or not. In Pakistan, "Urduization" is done in Pakistani English very frequently. I have used "multi-method approach" in this research. The topic of this research falls into the social sciences. My research is "exploratory" and "descriptive" in nature. The sample population of my research is the students of Advanced Diploma in English (1st and 2nd semesters) who are learning English as a second language at the National University of Modern Languages. The researcher has used worksheet as a basic tool to collect the data and to test the hypothesis. These worksheets are used to test the Semantic/Pragmatic comprehension at three levels: Lexical, Sentential, and Discursive. Many examples of indigenizing Urdu words in English are</p>	2015

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		<p>listed from English news paper which highlights the use of Urduization in Pakistan. The analysis is done through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).</p> <p>On the bases of the findings, it can be concluded that Urduization helps in comprehending English as a second language.</p>	
79	Tayyabah Abbas	<p><b>Influence of "Txt-Speak" on the mechanics of Creative Writing: A Case study of BS(Hons) English Students At NUML</b></p> <p>Writing has an influential position in educational setting as everyday students write different pieces of writing. Essay writing comes under the category of non-fiction creative writing. Students write different kinds of Essays in their colleges and universities. There are many mechanics of essay writing such as; spellings, punctuation marks, parts of speech, vocabulary and grammar etc. All of these mechanics make an essay intelligible and comprehensible. Any essay written without these mechanics look 'shallow'. From the last few years, a discussion arose that all of these mechanics are declining due to the features of txt-speak. Present study focuses on to explore that whether txt-speak has any influence to bring the change in the mechanics of essay writing. For this reason, two questionnaires were developed.</p> <p>The purpose of developing two questionnaires was to get as original responses as possible. Conceptual frame work of the present study is related to the two motives of language change: Economy and Expressiveness. Through the analysis of second questionnaire it was found that features of txt-speak have both of these two motives of language change. In order to meet the objectives of the study, samples of the frequent users' text messages and essay writings that features of txt-speak were prominent in the writings of the frequent users of texting. After this, comparison of the essay writings of frequent and non-frequent users shows that txt-speak is bringing change in two mechanics of writing such as parts of speech and spellings besides this there was no significant difference was observed with respect to punctuation marks.</p> <p>Present study also go against to the opinions of those people who say that language is declining due to txt-speak. It is a fact that whenever a new thing comes in society it is appreciated by some people and few other do not like this change. Present study also focuses on that it's wrong to say txt-speak is good or bad rather it</p>	2015

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		is totally up to the users of that language. When this language would have enough speakers then get status in society. For present study, through triangulation data was collected and it was analyzed through both ways; qualitatively and quantitatively.	
80	Aftab Akrm	<p><b>SaAn Analysis of Spelling Learning Styles of English Language Learners: The NUML Survey Study</b></p> <p>The present study deals with the most neglected area of Applied Linguistics and Psycholinguistics research that is adult English language learners' spelling learning styles especially in Pakistan. It aims at finding out and analysing the preferred spelling learning styles of certificate and diploma level English language learners both male and female, studying at National University of Modern Languages (NUML). The importance of spelling ability for English language learners cannot be overlooked. It is widely recognized that spelling ability is an essential skill for English learners to expand their knowledge of language, and spelling errors have impact on their whole academic performance in the sense that they don't develop reading and writing proficiency in language. Thus the study facilitates learners especially in developing spelling ability by finding out the most preferred and successful ways of learning spelling. It also provides guidelines to teachers regarding spelling content to teach and methodology based on learners' preferred learning styles and their spelling problems.</p> <p>The study hypothesized that adult learners learn spelling by using visual learning styles and by making written practices without learning spelling rules. Census Survey study is used in this quantitative research. The survey questionnaire based on the Productivity Environmental preference survey (PEPS) Learning Style Inventory developed by Dunn, Dunn and Price (1996) was used along with a spelling test for data collection. Data was statistically analysed by using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS 17.0). One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) test was used to compare the mean values of students' spelling learning styles. The study concludes that most of the learners are poor spellers, while good spellers learn by using visual learning styles, do written practices and learn spelling rules.</p> <p>The research recommends the contest of 'Spelling Bee of NUML' periodically and a spelling skills period at different levels of English courses in NUML. It also presents various recommendations about spelling content</p>	2015

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		to teach and spelling learning styles. The further researches should focus on the problems faced by adult learners regarding their spelling ability especially in Pakistan.	
81	Saima Abid	<p><b>Teaching English Idioms Through Animated Flash Videos at Secondary Level</b></p> <p>Researchers and practitioners, in the field of natural and applied sciences, generally acknowledge the worth of modern animation as an aid in teaching-learning process. Similarly, in the area of linguistics, teachers are using animation for teaching different aspects of language. English teachers, in many parts of the world, are teaching phonology, vocabulary and other language skills through animation. Idioms are abundantly found in spoken and written English discourse. Lack of idioms' knowledge can lead to communication barriers.</p> <p>Previous studies suggest that material for teaching of idioms should be specifically devised in accordance with learners' age, level of proficiency and cultural background. The study investigates, from both empirical and practical perspective, the effectiveness of specifically designed animated flash videos for teaching idioms. It studies the effect of animation on students' scores, their behaviour and their motivational level while teaching through animation. It also explores the English teachers' views about the possibility of implementing animation technology in secondary level English language classrooms at federal government schools. In order to meet all these objectives, the study was conducted under the umbrella of pragmatic paradigm using variety of methods, both qualitative and quantitative.</p> <p>The results drawn from the study suggest that animations, prepared and presented according to learners' needs and cognitive psychology, have potentials to help teachers in overcoming the problems associated with idiom teaching. Animation attracts and motivates them to learn English idioms. The study, based on its results, recommends the use of animation for teaching English idioms to secondary level English language learners. It identifies the issues associated with teaching through animation. Moreover, the study also suggests how to address these issues.</p>	2015

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82	Isma Waseem	<p><b>Analysis of Thematic Progression in The Abstracts of Pakistan Researchers at Masters Level</b></p> <p>Abstract is a first short text appearing in the entire research communication. The academic discourse of abstract has been the focus of number of studies. Earlier studies including Graetz (1985), Kaplan (1994), Orasan (2001) and Harris (2002) have focused on abstracts of research article. However, very few studies are conducted on the genre of abstracts of thesis. The aim of this study is to investigate the genre of thesis abstracts written by Pakistani researchers at masters' level.</p> <p>The study being qualitative in nature conducts textual analysis to explore the rhetorical and linguistic choices used by Pakistani researchers .The study uses two approaches: genre analysis and analysis of thematic progression. The first approach in this study is genre analysis that is Swales (2009) framework for abstract. Swales (2009) framework offers five patterns for the structural components for writing abstracts. The second approach of this study follows the tradition of Functional Sentence Perspective with a focus on Danes (1974) model of thematic progression. Danes (1974) model of thematic progression provides principles of organizing information in text. This approach offers four pattern of thematic progression in the text. The data for the present study is forty abstract obtained from two universities in the region of Rawalpindi. The textual analysis highlights the peculiar structural and linguistic choices Pakistani researcher employ in writing the abstracts.</p> <p>The result of the study shows the use of specified and unspecified structural moves. In terms of analysis of linguistic organization, distinct distribution of thematic progression patterns are revealed, indicating that the study of analysis of thesis abstract can shed light on the complex profile of thesis abstract and enhance the understanding and provide explicit description of abstracts. Furthermore, the approaches of this research, display potential for further research and pedagogic applications.</p>	2015
83	Marryam Tahir	<p><b>Racism and Black Identity: A Study of Legitimate Hope For Escape In Afro-American Slave Narratives</b></p>	2015

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84	Noureen Naz	<p><b>Influence of Ecology on Comprehension of English Idioms and Proverbs by Pakistani Language Learners</b></p> <p>This study attempts to investigate influences on the comprehension of English ecology bound idioms and proverbs, without any contextual clues, by the language learners of Pakistan. Language of idioms and proverbs has its ecological roots. Ecology is used as a metaphor for physical, social, psychological and learning environment of Pakistan for language learners in this research. The researcher has used mixed methods i.e. both qualitative and quantitative approaches using the tool of a questionnaire for data collection. Content analysis has been used to analyze the data.</p> <p>The study is exploratory in nature and tries to sketch out the type of meanings that are perceived by Pakistani adult learners and the way they comprehend them while learning within their native ecology. The results have been described by surveying and keeping in view the theoretical frameworks of ecological and cognitive influences on the comprehension process of learners in Pakistani context.</p> <p>The study reveals that meaning is a matter of perception and one's ecology plays an important role in forming, understanding and interpreting it. It elucidates various connotations of ecological nature embedded in the formation of idioms or proverbs and compares this to the comprehension level of those language learners who have been brought up and studying in a different ecology. The reasons of problems in mutual intelligibility highlight the interaction between Pakistani learners' ecology and the target language ecology in which English idioms and proverbs originated.</p>	2015
85	Khadija Tahira	<p><b>Identity Formation in Jamaica Kincaids Novels: A Psychoanalytical Feministic Study</b></p>	2015
86	Bushra Ashraf	<p><b>An Analysis of Transliteration of English Words Into Urdu in Print Media</b></p> <p>The present research attempts to give an insight into the indigenization of English words into Urdu. It is designed to show how certain factors not sociolinguistic, off course, function in the accommodation and assimilation, when lexemes, phrases and expressions are taken from English into Urdu. Pakistani speakers</p>	2015

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		<p>are gradually bringing changes to Urdu by introducing many new words of other languages, especially English. But these borrowed words also acquire new dimensions.</p> <p>In this regard the major contributing factor in the indigenization of words is the change of writing script. The words of one language are written by using the script of another language to refer to some term or concept which either does not exist in the recipient language or the existing words of the language are no more used to refer to such terms. The process is generally referred to as transliteration. Transliteration may be done manually or by using computers. The transliterated terms slowly but certainly get accepted by most of the people in the society. On such a topic, indigenization of English words into Urdu, much research has not been done. A few scholars such as Rahman and Baumgardner have worked on the localization of Urdu words in English.</p> <p>The researcher collected transliterated English words from Urdu language newspapers as data for the analysis of transliteration and used table look up method to find correspondence in original English words and transliterated lexical items. Finally, an algorithm was developed to show the relationship between English and Urdu graphemes by examining the transliterated lexical items. The analysis revealed that transliteration process does not rely either on phonemes or graphemes rather it is a mixture of both. So, hybrid model of transliteration is employed in transliteration of English words into Urdu. The present research is a significant contribution to the existing literature on English to Urdu transliteration process as it discusses in detail how English words get adapted into Nastaliq writing script.</p>	
87	Muhammad Amir	<p><b>Abrogation and Appropriation in Selected Novels of Chinua Achebe And Jamaica Kincaid</b></p> <p>The research was designed to find out abrogation and appropriation, concepts of postcolonial theory, in the novels, <i>Things Fall Apart</i> by Chinua Achebe and, <i>Annie John</i> and <i>A Small Place</i> by Jamaica Kincaid. The study also aimed at determining whether abrogation and appropriation become theoretical bases of the novels or not. Moreover, it was meant for knowing the extent to which these two writers have successfully incorporated abrogation and appropriation in their works delimited for the study. Qualitative technique, which relates to or involves comparisons based on qualities of the text of the works, was used for content analysis in the research. The texts of the three novels were deeply studied to search out the various techniques of twisting</p>	2015

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		<p>and subverting language, utilized by the writers, to convey their message of protest in suppressed voice as well as acerbic tone, in postcolonial context. Postcolonial writers reduced Standard English to interior dialect, “english” to record their protest.</p> <p>The data analysis reflects that these writers have great mastery in incorporating abrogation and appropriation in their novels taken for the study. Colonizers, wrongly, considered the people of their colonies as uncultured and backward. In the final, recommendations for future research were given for new researchers working in the area abrogation and appropriation. Through research, it has been found that the texts of these novels contain abrogation and appropriation in the context of postcolonial theory. Various techniques and methods of abrogation and appropriation have been found out during the content analysis of the texts of the selected works. However, both the writers have been found different in their styles while manipulating the Standard English to the lower degree of inferior dialect or reducing it to “english” only.</p>	
88	<b>Aalyia Yasmin</b>	<p><b>Teaching Essay Writing Through Inquiry Based Learning to ESL Learners</b></p> <p>The present research investigates the effectiveness of using Inquiry Based Learning in teaching essay writing skills to ESL learners. 40 ESL learners were selected from two sections from International Islamic University Female Campus Islamabad, Pakistan and divided into two groups; control and experimental. The control group was taught essay writing skill through the traditional method; while the experimental group was taught through Inquiry Based Approach. The lesson plans were developed according to 5E Inquiry Based Model and administered to the experimental group.</p> <p>This research is quantitative and experimental in nature and as such follows a comparison between control and experimental groups using pre and post-tests. The other secondary research instruments are questionnaire based on five point likert scale and the reflective comments of the students to get feedback of experimental group at the end of the study. Pre and post-tests and questionnaires were analyzed quantitatively using SPSS.</p> <p>However, students' reflective comments were analyzed qualitatively through content analysis. Results and interpretations of data proved the hypothesis and confirmed that Inquiry Based Approach is helpful in</p>	2015

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		<p>improving essay writing skills of ESL learners. This (approach was found more effective than traditional method of teaching writing skills as it enhanced learners' critical thinking skills and autonomy).</p> <p>On the basis of the findings some suggestions are presented to English language teachers of Pakistan to solve the problems of ESL learners of Pakistan in essay writing.</p>	
89	<b>Humaira Jabbar Malik</b>	<p><b>Corpus Based Study of Modal Expressions in Selected British and Pakistani Newspaper Editorials</b></p> <p>In present age of increased digitized data, corpus linguistics has facilitated research by opening new vistas such as this research of corpus-based study of modal expressions. The purpose of this study is to explore grammatical (syntactic and semantic) features of verbs collocating with `to'-infinitive. The analysis proceeds through quantitative and qualitative analysis of ten selected modal expressions from British and Pakistani newspaper editorials. These specialised corpora were compiled by keeping in view the guidelines for compilation of corpus by McEnery and Hardie (2012).</p> <p>This approach incorporates quantitative and qualitative research encompassing discourse analysis of grammar. Quantitative analysis is conducted with the help of AntConc software. The quantitative comparison of the two corpora show's there is no significant difference in NS (British) and NNS (Pakistani) use of modal expressions in lieu of modal verbs in editorial writing (formal opinionated writing). Qualitatively the analysis initially ascertains that modal expressions (like semi modals) syntactically behave more like lexical verbs but through semantic qualitative analysis of examples extracted from the corpora, the researcher established that same domains of modality are manifest in both modal verbs and modal expressions.</p> <p>It is clear that modal expressions are also used by speakers / writers in seclusion or in combination of other markers that create complicated patterns of modal network that is intentional and pragmatically determined by the speaker/writer. This research has potential for further research work on verbal and non verbal modal markers (a category little explored) in English language through integration of corpus linguistics. It can be beneficial for improving ESP / andragogical studies in countries like Pakistan where functional courses are</p>	2015

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		much in demand to improve writing and speaking skills for specific purposes once a person enters into a profession and realizes her/his deficiency.	
90	Rabia Munir	<p><b>Importance of Verbal Text in The Interpretation of Political Cartoons</b></p> <p>The combination of verbal and visual text plays an important role in conveying message and leaving strong impact on the minds of the people. Teachers, Media, advertising agencies etc are using this strategy to influence people and to endorse their ideas or products. It is also observed that sometimes verbal language dominates and visuals are used just to support the idea or at other instances visuals dominate and language is used just to enhance the meaning or to make it obvious. Language (verbal text) and visuals are thus influenced by each other. Language or visuals when used alone have their effect but the combination of both in communication can make it more influential or impactful. The combination of strong verbal and eye-catching visuals can thus lead to everlasting impact on the minds of the people.</p> <p>This research work focuses on the combination of these forms of communication in newspaper political cartoons. The political cartoons is a form of art and the name suggests that it is form of communication in which visuals are of great importance thus captions are optional or are added just to support the idea.</p> <p>This research aims at highlighting the importance of verbal text in the interpretation of political cartoons. Moreover, it also takes into account the combined effect of verbal and visuals in political cartoons. The collected data and its analysis has proved that the captions or verbal text is an important part of newspaper political cartoons in order to convey particular meaning and in the absence of verbal text the readers can interpret the visual text of the cartoons in varied ways. The political cartoons are drawn with reference to particular issues or events thus the addition of verbal text becomes essential to convey the desired meaning.</p>	2015
91	Nusrat Bibi	<p><b>An Analysis of Andragogically Designed Literacy Skills' Module</b></p> <p>Every semester a number of professionals take admission in English language programs at National University of Modern Languages. These professionals join language courses at different levels in which all language skills are focused besides pronunciation and grammar. However, after few weeks these</p>	2016

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		<p>professionals start complaining about the course design. Most of them do not want to be taught pedagogically. Thus in the context of these issues the researcher decided to analyze Literacy Skills module taught at Diploma level. The researcher conducted an experimental study in which experimental group of thirty students were taught an andragogically designed Literacy Skills' module. The needs of the experimental group were analyzed with the help of a needs analysis proforma. On the basis of this needs analysis proforma, the objectives of the course were designed.</p> <p>The Literacy skills' module was later designed in the light of these objectives and was taught and evaluated on the basis of the principles of theory of andragogy. A pre-test and post-test were conducted at the start and end of the course respectively to draw a comparison between the performance of the experimental and control groups. A student course evaluation questionnaire was also used at the end to get students' feedback regarding the teaching methodology, teaching and learning environment, teaching resources, and feedback given by the teacher etc. The analysis showed that an andragogically designed, taught and evaluated Literacy Skills' module enhanced motivation level and learning of adult professional learners.</p>	
92	Uzma Mumtaz	<p><b>Canada and Postcoloniality: An Analysis of the works of contemporary Multi-Ethnic Canadian Novelists</b></p> <p>This study explores the question of postcoloniality with reference to Canadian literature. The position of Canada as one of the biggest military and economic powers of the world apparently does not support the existence of postcolonial elements in its culture and literature but an overview of the Canadian history reveals strong postcolonial elements and experiences.</p> <p>This research focuses on two Canadian novelists who are immigrants specifically who have migrated to Canada from postcolonial countries and the literature produced by them represents postcolonial issues which either exist within the geographical boundaries of the country or are the representation of another part of the world but nevertheless, are a part of Canadian cultural representation in literary form by virtue of the author's Canadian nationality and therefore lie within the epistemological boundaries of the nation state. Significant postcolonial issues arise through the analysis of the texts of the selected novels, <i>In the Skin of a Lion</i> by Michael Ondaatje and <i>A Fine Balance</i> by Rohinton Mistry, within the theoretical framework for</p>	2016

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		<p>this study which is in line with the important precepts of Postcolonial Discourse Theory. These issues are traced through the texts in the light of the critique given by important postcolonial theorists, scholars and critics. There is a presence of elements and people with experiences of performing the role of colonizers and that of the colonized within the Canadian society and culture which reflects the condition of postcoloniality inherent in the Canadian culture.</p> <p>The political and intellectual culture of these authors has been affected by the colonial practices and these effects continue up to the present. Only their form and definitions change according to the trends of the contemporary globalized culture of the world and the conflicts that are produced are a consequence of the neo-imperial and neo-capitalist global culture. The Canadian culture is now a blend of Western and Non-Western cultures. The texts of the two selected novels reveal similar postcolonial issues of language, place and displacement, nationalism and hybridity which reflect the effects of contemporary political, economic and cultural practices of the First World/West.</p>	
93	Bilal Hussain	<p><b>The Effectiveness of Process-Genre Approach to Teaching Academic Writing to English Diploma Students at NUML</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of process-genre approach to teaching academic writing at English diploma level at NUML. In order to achieve that, the researcher conducted an experimental study. During the study the researcher employed experimental design and randomly selected two groups of male English diploma students. These two randomly selected groups were named as experimental group and control group. These two groups had been administered proficiency test (pre-test) in the beginning of the semester and results had been noted down to be compared with their post-test performances. After pre-test administration, the experimental group had been instructed through process-genre approach whereas the control group had been taught using the traditional process approach for the period of eight weeks.</p> <p>The four genres selected to be instructed to both groups were formal letters, story writing, paragraph writing and essay writing. Each of these genres had been instructed for two weeks. After eight weeks of instruction a post-test had been administered to both experimental and control groups. During the preparation of the</p>	2016

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		<p>both pre-test (proficiency test) and post-test (achievement test) the validity and reality had been ensured. The answers of the learners, in both tests, had been evaluated by using four writing evaluation techniques namely unity, coherence, cohesion and sentence skill. The results of post-test (achievement test) of both the groups had been compared to gauge the effectiveness of process-genre approach. Three data measuring techniques namely mean, mode and median had been used to analyze and evaluate the data in data analysis chapter. Also, T-test had been employed on the results of the research to triangulate the results of the present study.</p> <p>The results of the learners' performances and the differences of both groups had been displayed through graph bars as they helped interpret the findings of the study more readily. Based on the differences between the results of the students of both the groups in post-test (achievement test), conclusions were drawn and recommendations had been made for future study.</p>	
94	Islam BiBi	<p><b>Cultural Marxism: Pursuit of Pleasure Principle in Uzma Aslam Khan's Trespassing And Geometry of God</b></p> <p>This study explores the impact of Cultural Marxism: the way pleasure principle has been displayed in contemporary Pakistani fiction, especially two novels of Uzma Aslam Khan, Trespassing and Geometry of God. This study is concerned with the impact of linguistic practices of parents and elders on the life and activities of their children.</p> <p>The research starts with questions which are concerned with the factors responsible for pursuit of pleasure principle by characters in the novels of Khan. It also deals with the use of ideologically contested vocabulary and its significance in moulding the thoughts of young characters. Literature related to importance of culture in the life of human beings, language as a part of culture, effectiveness of language in moulding thoughts of people, process of socialization, role of parents and environment in socialization of children, social change and role played by language in introducing social change, forms part of critical discussion in chapter two. While chapter three is concerned with the methodology adopted for analysis of the novels.</p>	2016

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		<p>The study makes use of framework of Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough under the umbrella term of poststructuralism in the light of Sigmund Freud's theory of pleasure principle for analysis of linguistic practices of characters in the novels of Khan. Based on the analysis and interpretation of novels in chapter four: in chapter five conclusion is drawn which makes explicit that unconscious and careless linguistic practices of parents and elders, their unfulfilled desires in the past, their social commitments and lack of restriction on their children; are various factors which put children in pursuit of pleasure principle in their practical life. In this way, parents, elders and children introduce counter discourse based on pursuit of pleasure principle to the established discourse of values and norms in upper middle class of Pakistani society, as depicted in the two novels of Khan.</p>	
95	Muhammad Hamza	<p><b>Resistance Against NEO-Colonialism in a Small Place by Jamaica Kincaid and Devil on the Cross by Ngugi Wa Thiong'O</b></p> <p>In the continuation of socio-political and economic scenario of Antigua and Kenya, Jamaica Kincaid and Nugugi wa Thiong'o in their novels <i>A Small Place</i> and <i>Devil on the Cross</i> express their concerns about the system of the states respectively. The study expatiates on the vagaries of neo-colonialism narrated in both the works. Frantz Fanon in his book <i>The Wretched of the Earth</i> describes neocolonial system of ex-colonies and suggests various measures to counter the prevailing system. This framework has been utilized for this study. An analytic approach through textual analysis ascertains various aspects of neo-colonialism in the perspective of Fanon's <i>The Wretched of the Earth</i>. Catherine Belsey discusses textual analysis as an appropriate method of research to investigate social, political and economic inequalities.</p> <p>The research analyzes several forms of exploitation of neo-colonialism and struggle of the common natives against it. This research examines their resistance against the neo-colonialism prevailing in both the societies after the departure of the British colonizers. As stooges of the colonizers, comprador class of Antigua and Kenya dominated the structure of the states in order to run the system and formation of policies in socio-political and economic fields. Being the inhabitants of ex-colonies, these writers highlight the evils of neo-colonialism with its practice and manifestation in their societies and raise voice for its rejection. Frantz Fanon is key theorist of resistance against neocolonial dominance. Kwame Nkrumah postulates neocolonial theory</p>	2016

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		<p>and its economic aspect of exploitation. They depict the neocolonial societies with their cultural infiltration, corrupt politics and economic exploitation. Indirect control of foreign powers in underdeveloped countries through imperialist forces and ultimately their acolytes, promotes class difference and exploitation. Jamaica Kincaid illustrates cultural, political and economic exploitation of the masses in Antigua. She shows her concerns and repudiates the entire governing system after independence under imperialists' thumb. Futility of struggle against colonizers stimulates patriotic spirit of Kincaid to abrogate the running system.</p> <p>Ngugi wa Thiong'o reveals disintegration of postcolonial Kenyan society and troubles of the workers and peasants. Domination of elite class on several walks of life spoils the slogans of independence. He raises voice against usurpation and shows struggle of the working class for their rights through his characters.</p>	
96	Fiza Gul	<p><b>A Study of Saraiki Speaker' Attitudes towards English Lexical Borrowing in Saraiki Language</b></p> <p>Attitude towards a language is considered to be a premise which particularly highlights linguistic behavior that may be favorable or unfavorable. Pakistan being a multilingual country has a diglossic situation where two or three languages are used by the same speech community. Nevertheless, these vernaculars vary in prestige, rank, and effectiveness which authorize them either as greatly prestigious or poorly valued languages.</p> <p>In Pakistan, English is taken as a highly esteemed while Saraiki as a less privileged language. This specific study aimed to explore Saraiki speakers' attitudes towards English lexical borrowing in Saraiki language. The data of this specific research was gathered through the administration of close ended questionnaire survey upon a total of 150 randomly chosen educated sample of both gender and of different age groups. By using SPSS version 22, the collected data was computed, evaluated as well as tabulated.</p> <p>This study discovered a difference in the speakers' attitudes based on the demographic profile such as age and gender. The findings and outcomes recommend that the study respondents conveyed highly positive attitude towards English lexical borrowing in Saraiki language. This could be documented to the fact that participants were highly motivated towards English language, some recommendations are finally proposed.</p>	2016

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97	<b>Muhammad Usman</b>	<p><b>Lexical Analysis of English Language Used in Documents of Federal Secretariat of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This quantitative study aims to analyze lexis of English language used in the documents of the federal government. The purpose of this study is to describe the lexical variation of English language and determine how different it is from the ordinary use of English language. The theoretical framework for this study is English for Specific Purposes, with an emphasis on the need of incorporation of office language in the conventional pedagogy at academia as well as to the professionals belonging to this particular workplace.</p> <p>The methodological framework to determine the validity of the hypothesis and answer the research questions of this study is Corpus Linguistics, which is development of collection of texts in real world and natural occurrence. This methodology is used to determine the particular linguistic characteristics of language variation at a particular field. A specialized corpus was compiled from randomly selected documents published by different departments of federal government belonging to administrative and legal genres.</p> <p>The analysis of the corpus focused on three objectives; i). Generation of a wordlist of most frequent words in the corpus that are outside the General Service List and the Academic Wordlist, ii). Identification of collocations or word clustering with higher PMI, and iii). Spelling variations in the lexis.</p>	2016
98	<b>Syyad Hassan Naqavi</b>	<p><b>A Stylistic Analysis of The Headlines of Leading Pakistani English Dailies</b></p> <p>This research is based on the stylistics analysis of the headlines of Pakistan's English language newspapers. It is a purely descriptive study and has employed the theoretical framework of Chomsky's Transformational Generative Grammar. Many concomitant newspapers publish a common piece of news with stylistically different composition of words yet convey the same piece of information. This research has aimed to prove that newspaper headlines of Pakistani English dailies emerge under the influence of Noam Chomsky's Transformational Rules to produce quality headlines. In its philosophical aspect, this research is deductive and quantitative hence follows the positivist paradigm.</p>	2016

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		<p>A stylistic analysis of headlines of three Pakistani English dailies; Dawn, the News, and the Express Tribune, is conducted. The researcher has applied Chomsky's Transformational Processes (deletion, addition, substitution, rearrangement) (Chomsky N., 1967) and the Generative Transformations as stated by Nilsen in "Transformational Process; an oversimplified review" (Nilsen, 1977) on the headlines of the chosen dailies. He has found that the headlines are stylistically different yet represent the same piece of news, as Generative Transformations represent that a common idea or issue can be conveyed using stylistic variations. Headlines are compiled in the form of sets (34 sets) from the three dailies.</p> <p>The headlines of Dawn are used as untransformed headlines and are compared with the Express Tribune (Part I) and the News (Part II) as transformed headlines. Tree diagrams have been used to show the presence of transformations. ANOVA and T test are applied and sufficient evidence of the presence of stylistic transformations is found. This successful presence of Transformational Process of Generative Transformations has proved that the Transformational Generative Grammar is applicable to study that stylistic variations enable headlines of newspapers to share a common issue.</p>	
99	Abrar Ahmed	<p><b>Institutional Discrimination: A study of Family Institution in Their Eyes were Watching God and Passing</b></p> <p>This study brings to light the effects of institutional discrimination on African American families depicted in <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i> by Zora Neale Hurston and <i>Passing</i> by Nella Larsen. African Americans try to use institution of marriage as a lever to uplift their social, moral and political status but American laws i.e. the Law of Legalization of Marriage, Naturalization (1855) , Jim Crow Laws (Florida law) and other established political, economic, social and marriage institutions framed discriminatory rules and created hurdles in their way. Under the aggravation of these rules, African American families are depicted insecure, weak, pathetic and loosely built. The issues of wretched Black American families have been analyzed in the selected novels in the backdrop of Critical Race theory. The theory deals with the issues of law, race and racial problems and works for the emancipation of victims. Textual analysis technique has been used in this study. The study concludes that racism is engrained in the fabric of American society resulting into devastating outcomes for African American family institutions which are no more institutionalized love affairs based on</p>	2016

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		respect and mutual reciprocity. This ultimately has become the cause of poverty, suppression, split personalities, discrimination, sexual objectification, terrible hardships and stereotyping.	
100	Saqib Rauf	<p><b>A Study of Power Structures in Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man and Richard Wright's Black Boy</b></p> <p>The study deals with novels <i>Invisible Man</i> by Ralph Ellison and <i>Black Boy</i> by Richard Wright which depict bitter experiential realities of institutional racism of late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century American society. Institutional racism is a policy based on racial prejudice aimed at to generate different outcomes for races, marginalizing in particular the minority group and granting more rights and privileges to the majority group.</p> <p>The research study has probed into Institutional Racism vis-a-vis Critical Race Theory with a particular focus on identifying power structures existing in educational, legal, political, social, economic etc. institutions which further institutional racism. The study employed qualitative content analysis technique to analyze the texts of the novels <i>Invisible Man</i> and <i>Black Boy</i>. Power structures are elite groups formed by people who hold influential positions within a government, society, organization or institution. They employ their power base to achieve their vested interests. Whites with more opportunities try to maintain their existing power base and at the same time try to enhance it. This power base which endows the Whites social power or social control forms the core of power structures. This social power or social control is based on resources distributed unequally. The research study has found that Whites exercise their power or social control over the Blacks in order to maintain this power basis or to enhance it and prevent Blacks from acquiring it.</p>	2016
101	Rubab Raza	<p><b>Implication of Cultural Psychology on Individual Behavioral Patterns: Khaled Hosseini's Art of Characterization</b></p> <p>This thesis offers its readers a detailed analysis of Khaled Hosseini's later work from the perspective of Cultural Psychology. Its underline purpose is to explore the psychological and behavioral mechanisms of the characters in the fictional world of Hosseini keeping in mind the socio-cultural strands of their indigenous environment. This research also strongly challenges the post-modern notion of a single "universal culture" and negates the attempts of the developed countries to suppress the individuality of the weaker nations in the name of cultural uniformity. In this way this is a step forward to voice cultural identity of the much</p>	2016

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		<p>suppressed and devastated Afghan nation. Being an honest voice of his native land and a faithful representative of the emotionally and physically shattered people of Afghanistan Hosseini's later writings including <i>A Thousand Splendid Suns (2007)</i> and <i>And the Mountains Echoed (2013)</i> depict both the rich customs and traditions of his mother-land as well as the atrocities and injustice committed by the narrow-minded male part of the society in the name of religion and family honor. Hence the work chosen for this particular research are a perfect blend of endurance and sufferings of the local Afghan population.</p> <p>A Qualitative research procedure has been opted to examine Hosseini's art of characterization through the actions and dialogues of his characters. This can also be taken as a Case Study of Hosseini's work focusing upon the symbolism, imagery and the language used in the selected novels. It explores the depiction of Afghan society and the supremacy of the native socio-cultural standards as the controlling factor in the lives of their practitioners. Hence it asserts that the psychological and behavioral patterns of an individual are not related to one's genetic make-up or biological inheritance rather it is an immediate native culture that shapes one's acting and thinking patterns. Therefore for the cultural evolution or the social development of the masses the psychological and behavioral mechanisms of the individuals as well as the norms and traditions of a particular culture have to work in collaboration and only then any nation can fulfill her dream of rapid growth and expansion.</p>	
102	Samina Tabassum	<p><b>Evaluation of Online Machine Translating Engines: A Comparative Study of English into Urdu Machine Translation</b></p> <p>The study is about online machine translation systems and their comparative performance for English to Urdu language translation. Machine translation is an emerging field and is important to facilitate multilingual communication. In multilingual societies like Pakistan the demand for machine translation has increased sharply. Currently a number of online translators are providing automated translation services but do these tools provide accurate results and useful service is the subject that is under investigation.</p> <p>The current work is focused on evaluating the quality of four OMT systems, <i>Google, Bing, Babylon</i> and <i>Worldlingo</i> for English to Urdu translation through comparative analysis. Three types of source texts informative, expressive and operative written in English are selected by using Reiss's (1997) text type</p>	2016

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		<p>classification (explained by Munday, 2001) for machine translation experimentation. The selected texts are experimented through each sample OMT engine and the obtained data is evaluated using the parameters and evaluation performas designed for the study. Help is taken from works of Hutchins and Somers (1992), Gaule and Josan (2012) and Halliday's scale for accuracy and intelligibility used by Ellinder (2012) to design the theoretical framework and evaluation scale for the study.</p> <p>The study investigates the quality of sample machine translations through linguistic investigation, clarity evaluation, error analysis and comparative assessments. Evaluation process of the study is based on self perceived examination and 3<sup>rd</sup> person human evaluators' observations. Using this collaborative evaluation technique quality of sample OMT engines is explored quantitatively through linguistic assessment at lexical and syntactic levels and through clarity assessment at semantic level. The strength and weaknesses of translation performance of sample OMT systems are also analyzed and discussed through error analysis of the experimented data. The obtained results from these three types of assessments are finally compared to develop arguments about performance of sample OMT engines. The results indicated marked differences in competency of sample OMT systems for English to Urdu translation.</p>	
103	Maryam Shehzadi	<p><b>Analysis of Thematic Progression Patterns in Burnt Shadows and The Cleft: A Comparative Study</b></p> <p>Thematic progression patterns play a pivotal role in creating not only coherence and cohesion in a text but also revealing thinking patterns of writers. The purpose of the present study was to investigate, identify and analyze thematic progression patterns to find out similarities and differences in thinking patterns of native and non-native writers. In this connection two novels, the Pakistani novel Burnt Shadows by Kamila Shamsie and the British novel The Cleft by Doris Lessing are selected for data collection and analyzed by applying revised model of Danes (1974) as proposed by McCabe (1999).</p> <p>The study is delimited to fifty paragraphs from each novel, however, all types of thematic progression patterns: constant themes, simple linear themes, derived themes, split rhemes and miscellaneous themes progression are calculated. Both Qualitative and Quantitative techniques are used for collection and analysis of data. The nature of the present study is descriptive and the specific method used is content analysis. By applying McCabe's model of thematic progression patterns, similarities and differences between the two</p>	2016

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		<p>novels and frequency of thematic progression patterns are found out. Keeping in view thematic progression patterns theory, the conclusion is based on similarities, differences and percentage.</p> <p>The findings of the study show that there are differences in the novelists hailing from two different countries. The study reveals that five types of theme progression patterns are different: constant themes representing the trait of descriptive texts, split rhemes progression shows the occurrence of gaps and breaks in both the novels. Similarly, derived themes representing the academic nature of the texts, which shows the psyche of the writer's, simple linear themes progression representing the trait of expository texts and miscellaneous themes progression, shows lack of cohesiveness in both the novels. To sum up, the study shows that thematic progression patterns are helpful in revealing thinking patterns of writers.</p>	
104	Asif Siddique Tahir	<p><b>Lingua France In Pakistani Law Community: Linguistic Repertoire and Its Significance</b></p> <p>Language change is an important area for investigation. The change occurs due to different factors but the ultimate aim is better communication. Communication in social networks gives rise to language innovations. These innovations are used as typical mode of communication for the language community and serve as a lingua franca. This study explores the development of a linguistic repertoire within law community in Punjab.</p> <p>The focus of this research is to find out the community of law in Punjab is working as a community of practice. The research also focuses whether the use of typical terminologies used by law domain representatives and how this particular language diction helps in making the law community as a community of practice or not. The main premise is the development of lingua franca- a special development of words in the context with peculiar meanings culminating into lingua franca. The speech community in this instance is law community comprising of the stakeholders from various strata of society. The plea here is that when working as a speech community, the community of practice gives rise to a special kind of development of language having lexical items specifically for better communication. Content analysis is done of the data collected through observation and questionnaire. It is also discussed as to how community of practice gives rise to innovations. It is also analyzed that why and how innovation takes place.</p>	2016

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		<p>The researcher after spending three months among the members of law community as an observer / listener collected these words / legal terminologies with the help of an observation sheet. He has also used questionnaires for data confirmation. The research is basically qualitative but findings are also quantitatively presented for analysis. Community of Practice (CoP) with its three dimensions i.e. mutual engagement, joint enterprise and shared repertoire has been taken as a theoretical framework.</p> <p>After the data collection, the researcher has analyzed them according to the framework outlined by Wenger (1998) and suggested by Meyerhoff (2000). These words have also been analyzed with special reference to their use in a particular context and how its meanings change with the change of context. Within the domain of Katchehri, the use of particular lexemes help in better communication among the community members and these legal innovations can be called a form of development of lingua franca.</p>	
105	Irum Butt	<p><b>Exploring issue of Ecological Affordance in an English Class with Special Relevance to Localized English Discursive Practices</b></p> <p>The present study aims to determine the significance of localized English discursive practices with respect to all the basic language skills in an ESL class of elementary students at the Boys Campus, OPF Girls College, where the researcher has been a teacher for the past nine years. The researcher used Action Research for a period of nine months i.e. three terms. Therefore, 60 students were her research participants. This Action Research was based on mixed methods approach underpinned by the theoretical framework of Johnson's (2004) localized language learning theory. The research tools used were of both qualitative and quantitative nature.</p> <p>Among the qualitative techniques, the researcher used text analysis, stimulated recall pictures, stimulated recall interview, speaking test and target learners' creative work along with some quantitative techniques as a localized board game, the target learners' written tests as well as their filled-in questionnaire. The research objectives were first to determine the target learners' social world, second to measure their receptive skills with respect to foreign and local contexts and third to evaluate their productive skills in a localized context.</p>	2016

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		<p>Likewise, one of the research questions was how to localize an ESL class; the other two aimed at finding such text, language skill or activity that could have a stronger impact on the target learners.</p> <p>Data analysis was carried out using Johnson's (2004) dialogical model of SLA which states that language learning is a localized phenomenon. As for the contribution of this research, this study highlights the place of Localized Language Teaching (LLT) approach promoting Pakistani cultural and social values in ESL classrooms of Pakistani schools. It is concluded that localized English teaching methodology can have the stronger impact on ELLs' language learning abilities than a traditional one due to ecological affordances provided by ELLs' prior knowledge, their socio-cultural background and their central position in an English class.</p>	
106	Fareeha Bibi	<p><b>Impact of Teaching IPA Symbols on English Language Learners</b></p> <p>The rising popularity of English as a global language makes it necessary for the English teachers and institutes to strive for the development of their learners' communicative competence in this language. Thus, they are using every possible tactic for making them gain more language proficiency with confidence. Considering the verity about the worldwide strength of English, some private institutes in Pakistan are paving their way to standardize the communicative skills of the English language learners. So, they include IPA Symbols in their curriculum at the elementary level with the intention of providing a standard communicative environment to their learners as early as possible.</p> <p>The present study is a causal comparative research conducted to explore the impact of teaching IPA Symbols on English language learners. It was held between two privately run famous institutes of a metropolitan area of Pakistan. Two questionnaires / achievement tests and an opinionnaire were administered as its research tools. It brought forth that learning IPA Symbols not only improves the listening comprehension of the learners but also enhances their spelling command. Furthermore, learning IPA Symbols requires more practice on the part of the students and proper planning on the part of the teachers. The data from the opinionnaire revealed that majority of the learners enjoyed learning English language with the IPA Symbols.</p>	2016

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		The researcher foresees that the present study will be useful for identifying the basic requirements for teaching / learning English language skills through IPA Symbols. Hence, it will earn credit from the educationists, policy makers, English teachers, linguists, curriculum designers and the researchers above all regarding IPA Symbols and English language learners.	
107	Amna Mazhar	<p><b>Digital Literacy: Using Social Networking Website for English Language Learning</b></p> <p>The changing trends in Information Communication Technology (ICT) have turned the endeavor of language learning in to digital literacy. Social networking websites; a product of ICT are a hub for social interactions. Facebook is a social networking website and is used globally for interpersonal communication. The communicative feature of Facebook opens possibilities for Social Constructivist Learning. It- offers opportunities for academic activities. Learning a language is a Socio-academic activity which can he achieved through Facebook. The present work is a Mixed Method Research, with a locus on Qualitative Content Analysis. Quantitative analysis through Basic Descriptive Statistics is implied to support the Qualitative Content Analysis.</p> <p>The study explores the English language learning opportunities provided by Facebook. It investigates the opportunities available for learning English lexicon. The lexicon for vocabulary building is an important area for language development. The study focuses on activities provided by Facebook which emphasize on enhancing English language vocabulary. The study also aims at analyzing Facebook as a feasible Virtual Learning tool for Social Constructivist learning model. The study takes in to consideration the needs of virtual learners and establishes the possibility of Facebook as a Virtual Learning Environment. The findings of this dissertation have contributed in understanding of a new dimension in teaching learning environment in social networking which will benefit both learners and academicians in language learning.</p>	2016

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## FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sr. No.	Discipline	2000-2005	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016	Total
01	Islamic Studies	-	4	18	4	26
02	Pakistan Studies	-	-	-	-	-
03	Education	-	6	11	7	24
04	International Relations	-	-	7	1	8
05	Peace & Conflict Studies	-	-	-	-	-
06	Mass Communication	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>58</b>

Table 9: Number of M.Phil. Degrees awarded in various disciplines of Faculty of Social Sciences

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### Department of Islamic Studies

1	ملک الرحمن	<p style="text-align: right;">قران کا معاشرتی نظریہ اور عہد جدید کا چیلنج</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2006</p> <p><b>QURANIC CONCEPT OF SOCIETY AND MODERN CHALLENGES</b></p> <p>The thesis has been divided into five chapters. Details are as under:</p> <p>First chapter deals with the social structure of life. Since human beings are the basic pillars of social life, so in this chapter the real worth of man has been discussed in detail. Validity of Darwin's Concept of Evolution has been discussed. The concept of the Quranic teaching on the subject has been also given comparatively.</p> <p>Second chapter deals with civilization and culture. The procedure adopted by the Holy Prophet to convert the existing Arabic culture into Islamic one has been discussed in detail and it is also discussed that how Islamic values have been made part and parcel of uncivilized Arab culture.</p> <p>Third chapter deals with the elements of society. The important elements of society in the light of Quranic message and the ways and means to reform society as per the Quran, has been explained in detail.</p> <p>Fourth chapter consists of values. It is a very vast and all encompassing term which covers all social matters. Important social values recommended for society by the Quran have been discussed in this chapter.</p> <p>Fifth and final chapter has been dedicated for discussion of challenges which Muslim society may suffer. The Quranic teachings are most natural and useful for reformation of human society. However, in practical modern life there are certain problems and hindrances which modern Muslim societies are confronted with. In this chapter such difficulties and challenges have been pointed out and some measures have been recommended to eliminate these problems.</p>	
2	محمد فاروق	<p style="text-align: right;">اسلامی تعلیمات اور پاکستان کی تعلیمی پالیسیاں</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2007</p>	

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3	ارشاد محمود	<p>دینی مدارس کے نظام تعلیم کی خوبیاں اور خامیاں ایک تحقیقی اور تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>This thesis has been named "Critical and Research Analysis on the merits and demerits of the education system of Deeni Madaris.</p> <p>"The thesis consists of four chapters, which are subdivided into 10 parts and 28 sub parts. The first part of chapter one consists of an introduction and importance of some famous "Deeni Madaris". This chapter also contains persuasion of Religious education. Second part of this chapter includes nature, Procedure, Methodology and services of Deeni Madaris. Third part of the chapter is about evolution of Madaris and their income and expenditure. At the end of this chapter sources of knowledge of these Madaris have been discussed.</p> <p>Part first of chapter two relates to various developments in curriculum at different times and its objects about Madaris and modern Deeni madaris. Part two of this chapter is based on comparative study of curriculum and its major differences. This part also consists of various departments of Deeni Madaris and their divisions. Part three of this chapter discusses about the examination department of these Madaris, duties and responsibilities of their teachers. This part also highlights the famous religious writers and their publications. Part first of chapter three contains the merits and demerits of administrative setup, faculties/ teaching staff in these Madaris. Second part of this chapter narrates merits and demerits of Education System and current requirements, reforms and recommendations.</p> <p>Part first of chapter four consists of comparative study of Deeni Madaris and Modern Educational institutions in respect of curriculum, administrative matters, faculty and staff. While at the end analysis, conclusion, books and their sources and references are mentioned.</p>	2008
4	سعدیہ ابرار	<p>پاکستان میں غربت و افلاس کی کمی میں زکوٰۃ و عشر آرٹیننس 1980ء کا کردار</p> <p>Almighty Allah says: (They are) those who, If We establish them In the land, establish Regular prayer and give Regular Charity, enjoin The right and forbid wrong: With God rests the end (And decision) of (all) affairs. (Al-Hajj-41) The Holy Qur'an (Text, Translation and Commentary), A. Yusaf Ali.</p>	2010

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		<p>In Accordance with the above command; to Islamize the Economy of Pakistan, the first step was the enforcement of Zakat and Usher Ordinance (xviii of 1980) on 20th June 1980. In fact Pakistan is the first country in the contemporary Islamic world, which started a system of state collection and distribution of Zakat and Ushr.</p> <p>The System of Zakat and Ushr has been in vogue in Pakistan for almost 28 years. In reference to the context, the research is focused on the impact of Zakat and Ushr Ordinance 1980 on poverty elevation and critically evaluate its implementation, in terms of Shariah rules, Administration and Financial management. However, inspite of weaknesses in the scheme itself and in its implementation, funds from Zakat and Ushr have provided a social cover to a large number of destitute, Widows and needy people.</p>	
5	Sana Zaman Shinwari	<p><b>The Concept of Tawhid in the Light of The Quran</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to understand the fundamental concept of Tawhid (Islamic Monotheism) in the light of the Qur'an and what makes a person fall into shirk (it basically means associating partners to Allah in His essence, attributes and powers; as in its wider sense it covers anything which draws one away from His remembrance). The thesis asserts that Allah is above human's imagination and cannot be represented in human terms; therefore, it is advised that people pay attention to His attributes, including His Oneness. It is a part of faith for Muslims to believe in all the prophets. All of them brought the same message of oneness of Allah, but unfortunately was interpolated with time. Therefore, in creedal matters pertaining to question of God, His nature or attributes Muslims should not compromise with conception or perception of other religions, except in a very general rububiyyat manner. The thesis also puts to light the Islamic paradigm of knowledge, which is based upon a clear objective of human recognition of Allah as the ultimate reality and source of all knowledge. It also attempts to examine the reasons why Tawhid serves to be the gate-way to the straight path and brings under moral control, both personal and social life. This is essential to achieve success in the Hereafter, and simultaneously in this earthly life.</p> <p>The methodology of this research is qualitative and inductive in its nature, as it's mostly literature based; furthermore, the motive is explanation rather than evaluation.</p> <p>It was found that a person might be living heedless life, 'before' any form of guidance has reached him: the phase when a heart might be hard, but chances of its returning to Tawhid are present. But the rejection 'after' the arrival of message</p>	2011

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		to a person can lead one to serious consequences of sealing of heart. Hence kufr remains an intentional choice, which inevitably corrupts one's pure primordial nature. Through guidance of revelation and by nourishing the power of distinguishing between truth and falsehood, one can diminish all the self-created doubts and reach to one's possible height of belief and practice.	
6	عابدہ اقبال	<p>تبلّیغ اسلام میں ذرائع ابلاغ کی اہمیت و کردار</p> <p>Tableegh (propagation) means to convey the message of Allah for enlightenment and guidance of people to the right path. Importance and significance of tableegh has been explained in the Holy Quran in several verses particularly: 74:1-3 (O Muddaththir (the one enveloped - one of the nicknames of the Prophet Muhammad. peace be upon him)! (1) Stand up and warn. (2) Proclaim the greatness of your Rabb (3)).</p> <p>Tableegh (propagation) is a sacred act that performed by all the prophets. They were assigned the task of conveying the message of the Almighty Allah to human beings. This duty is now performed by the pious people of the world.</p> <p>The importance of virtue over vice is the basic teaching by all the prophets from Hadhrat Adam (A.S) to the last messenger of Allah the Holy Prophet (SAW) the teachings of all prophets have one objective that is; to emphasise the importance of virtue over vice and to perform noble acts for salvation in this world and hereafter.</p> <p>In the present age various methods like print and electronic media have been used to perform the act of tableegh. It will be realised that media plays an important role in propagation of Islam. The electronic media is the most influential and effective to convey the message in the quickest way. Media can be used for the deliverance of the Aflah's eternal message to His people and in this way and thus virtue can be spread even in remote places. It is essential that we should focus on positive use of media i.e. for guidance of people morally and ethically. May Allah help us to do so (Ameen).</p>	2011
7	رعنا لیاقت	<p>صہیونی سرمایہ داری نظام کے عالمی اقتصادیات پر اثرات</p> <p>The Thesis "IMPACTS OF ZIONIST CAPITALIST SYSTEM ON WORLD ECONOMY</p> <p>A Critical Analysis, Consists four Chapter, subdivided into 11 Sub-Chapter.</p>	2011

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The first chapter is "Historical Background of Zionism".

This chapter is divided into three sub-chapters, namely:

- Introduction of Zionism.
- Aims and Objectives of Zionism.
- Zionist Secret Organizations

The second chapter is "Analysis of Wor1d Economy. This chapter is divided into three sub-chapters, namely:

- Meaning and definition of Economics.
- Economic thought of Muslim and European Scholars.
- Analysis of Wor1d Economics System.

The third chapter is "Analysis of Zionist Capitalist System".

This chapter is divided into three sub-chapters, namely:

- Basic Structure of Zionist Capitalist System.
- Introduction of Zionist Banking System.
- Zionist Institution of Monetary and Trade

The four chapter is "Impacts of Zionist Capitalist System on World Economy.

This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters, namely:

- Impacts of Zionist Banking System on World Economy.
- Impacts of Zionist Trading Companies on Wor1d Economy.

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		In the end the summary of the contexts is presented as conclusion and annexed with a rich list of bibliography related to the topic.	
8	ثمینه بتول شاه	<p>تصوف، اصلاح کا منہج اصیل</p> <p>The relation of soul and body is as old as the creation of human life. The equilibrium between the two lies in the delicate scale which is in the human hands. Throughout human history the balance has always been disrupted when body or the matter takes the influence in the scale of human power. The premise of my thesis is that the purification of the self of Islamic society is only possible when this balance between soul and matter is maintained. This has to be made into a system, a complete inspiring movement, the purpose of which is to purgation of the self, to create a balance between soul and matter. This can be done if the elements of insensitivity, pride, lust, and extremism in society are eradicated through patience, gratitude, peace, love and brotherhood of Tasawwuf.</p> <p>The reason behind the research lies in the fact that Tasawwuf is not just a doctrine, but it is a practical approach towards life. It is also a proven reality that to make peace stable and permanent in the world, every doctrine needs to be symmetrical to the current state of human life. I would begin my thesis with the meaning of Tasawwuf, which would lead to the discussion of why it is needed today. This would generate then, the point that Tasawwuf is way or a method for rectification of the self of society. The impediments which usually blur the meaning of Tasawwuf will also be the part of the discussion. And in the end the credibility of Tasawwuf, in terms of its likely effects will be presented.</p>	2013
9	مہوش عروج	<p>تصوف میں شامل غیر اسلامی تصورات: برصغیر کے تناظر میں تحقیقی اور تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>Un-Islamic Perceptions in Mysticism - A critique in Sub-continent perspective</p> <p>Since the creation of the universe and the human being, Allah Almighty has been appointing His Prophets to teach human beings the way of leading a good life. Along with the spiritual guidance inspired by the Prophets, the mystic traditions in almost all religion have been considered an important method of self purification, throughout human history. Thus mysticism in the name of Sufism has been a part of Islamic Philosophy as well as a matter of fact the</p>	2013

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		<p>Islamic Sufism or Tasawwuf has been influenced by the other mystic traditions, especially in the indo-pak of sub-continent.</p> <p>Sufism needs to be studied critically in this regard, I have chosen the same area of study for my research. The thesis is divided into four chapters. Chapter 01. In this chapter the researcher will try to understand the literal and figurative meanings of Tasawwuf, its historical background, kinds and level. Chapter 02. In this chapter the Mysticism in different religions of the sub-continent will be studied with brief introduction to Saints and their schools of thoughts. Chapter 03. This chapter will deal with the un-Islamic beliefs, which have influenced Tasawwuf. Chapter 04. This chapter will discuss the un-Islamic practices and customs considered to the part of Sufism, in the modern history. At the end an analytical study will highlight Islamic traditions of Tasawwuf in the light of Quran and sunnah.</p>	
10	محمد نذیر	<p>اہل سنت اور اہل تشیع کی آرا کا تحقیقی و تنقیدی جائزہ</p> <p>One of the most important rules of Islamic jurisprudents, which have vital significance in Islamic jurisprudence, is Istishab. ". It has been used as a solution of various social, personal and economic problems after the time of Holy prophet (s.a.w) and his pious Caliphs. It is practiced and counted up as a rule of Sharia after the Holy Quran and Sunnah as a solution for most of the problems.</p> <p>"Istishab" means presumption of continuity or the continuance of companionship. Technically it refers to the presumption of constant of an earlier rule or continuance absence. In this sense it is used for the maintenance of a status with respect to the rule. The previous rule is accepted, unless a new rule is found that goes against. It is an easy orientation one may refer to "Istishab" as the "accompanying rule. But the fact is that, Istishab is neither a source of law nor it is a source for establishing new rules, but it is merely a set of presumptions. Istishab is practiced and used as a rule till the time a new rule is established which is derived from the Holy Quran and Sunnah as a Hukm.</p> <p>"Shakk" is an important part of human life and Istishab has solution for this problem of "Shakk" therefore Istishab is used as one of the sources of sharia after Holy Quran, Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas and personal activity of human life. Moreover, I tried to discuss Istishab in the light of the Ahl-e-sunnat and Ahl-e-tashayyo researchers of Usul-e-Fiqah which is the need of this time for the unity of Muslim Ummah. So I suggest to all researchers specially the researchers of Islamic</p>	2014

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		<p>studies to comprise the all Muslims ideas with broad mind, so our struggles may become a source to bring Muslim Ummah closer to each other and give a message of unity, peace and harmony.</p> <p>The thesis deals with its main four chapters and their sub-chapters: Frist Chapter is containing complete definition of Istishab in the light of scholars of both sects and compression between the views of them. Second Chapter contains the Arguments of scholars from both sects on the Hujiayat- e-Istishab (acceptance) in the light of HoLy Quran, Sunnah, Ijma, and AqI and contrast between them. Third chapter is containing arguments of the Munkeren-e-Istishab (one who rejects Istishab) from the scholars of both sects and contrast the views from both of them on the acceptance and rejection of Istishab. Last chapter is focusing on an overall view of Istishab from the HoLy Quran, Sunnah and AqI, some important topics of Istishab and the views of scholars on it. At the end the thesis leads to its consequence that Istishab is an accepted rule of Islamic jurisprudence in all Islamic sects in the light of HoLy Quran, Sunnah, Ijma and Aqal, but the Istishab is neither designated as a permanent rule nor designated a source for establishing new rules. Hopefully, this kind of research can provide a base to bring peace and harmony among the various segments of the society.</p>	
11	معینہ اسلام	<p>حب الہی کا قرآنی تصور اور انسانی معاشرے پر اس کے اثرات کا جائزہ</p> <p>Hub-e-Illahi is defined as prioritizing "Allah The Almighty" upon one's own life, soul and materialistic possessions, it requires complete obedience to His commands under any given circumstances. Moreover, one should bear in mind the careful intentions toward fulfillment of the remits provided by Allah Almighty and should not show any carelessness towards accomplishment of these remits. There is no one other than Him in seven skies who deserves to be loved as much as Allah. Every assertion of the "Iman" is untruthful without considering Him the Primary Precedence and loving Him unconditionally and unquestioningly.</p> <p>The basic principal of Hub-e-Illahi is the true obedience of Rasool Allah (S.A.W) and following of his way completely. Without being a True Follower of Rasool Allah (S.A.W), the claim for Hub-e Illahi is nothing more than falsehood and deception. Moreover, compliance to Love and Obedience of Rasool Allah (S.A.W) is not applied and limited to "Ibadaah," but it covers every aspect of human life. It is an evergreen sentiment that is confined within one's heart and serves as the most exquisite asset of the true worshiper's life until his last breath. No matter how many luxuries and wealth is</p>	2014

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		<p>offered by this modernized world, one cannot accomplish the sentiment of complete peace of mind, but only if there is self-possessed true love for Allah.</p> <p>The concept of unconditional love and spirit to achieve that higher state is the right solution of our social, cultural and economic hazards. In short, a gracious and peaceful social life is restrained within the collective appliance of Hub-e-llahi.</p>	
12	مریم بی بی	<p>تفسیر تبویب القرآن: اسالیب و مصادر</p> <p>The title of my thesis is "Exegetical writing of Tafseer Tabveeb-ul-Quran" (Styles and sources origins). Allah Almighty has blessed the human beings with the holy Quran for the guidance. The exegesis of the Holy Quran started in the Holy region of our Holy Prophet (PBUH) and hence explanation is continued to our age. Most of the exegetical writing and explanation have been done in Arabic and Urdu. My thesis is also about an Urdu exegetical writing which is "Tafseer Tabveeb-ul-Quran" written by Mulana Waheed -zu-Zaman.</p> <p>The Thesis has been divided in following chapters. The meaning and explanation of style and source origins (Asloob-o-Masder) have been elaborated in first chapter. In second chapter there is comparison of style and source origins of "Tabveeb-ul-Quran" with exegetical writing Tafseer Tabri and Ibn Kaseer. In third chapter, the view of Mulana Waheed -uz- Zaman have compared with exegetical writing of Tafseer Tafheem - ul- Quran and Tadabur-ul-Quran. In the fourth chapter positivism and negation of Tabveeb - ul- Quran elaborated by Molana Waheed - uz- Zaman has been discussed.</p>	2014
13	محمد حسین	<p>اسلام میں آزادی فکر کی حدود</p> <p>The word Azadi-e-Fiker Means freedom of thought also called freedom of conscience or ideas. Freedom of thought means an individual to hold or consider a fact, view point, or thought independent of other's view points. A man cannot alive without thinking.</p> <p>Freedom of thought has a vital role in human life, which provides the basis for all liberties, including freedom of speech and freedom of expression, freedom of religion and freedom of conscience. Due to the significance of the freedom of</p>	2015

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		<p>thought, the messengers took serious efforts to free the people. The subject has been dealt with in the following manners.</p> <p>A complete definition of freedom of thought in the light of Muslims and non Muslim scholars. The historical significance of the freedom of thought and its merits. A comparison between Muslim scholars views according to the Quran and Sunnah, and non Muslims scholars views according to their religion. Freedom of thought has vital importance in practices. Muslim and non Muslim scholar agreed to its significance.</p> <p>Freedom of thought provides the basis to achieve the reality in an accurate sense. It leads to creativity and productivity which is need of society for evolution. Freedom of thought leads to accurate decision in the matter of life to face expected problems. Freedom of thought is a unique property of human being that is accepted by Muslim and non Muslim scholars. On account of Quran and Sunnah, the importance of freedom of thought has obviously been cleared. Such type of research may provide base to bring peace and harmony between various segments of the society.</p>	
14	<b>Farhat Jahan</b>	<p>فلاح انسانی: خطبہ حجۃ الوداع اور عالمی چارٹر 1948ء کی روشنی میں</p> <p>Betterment of Humans in the Light of Khutbah Hajjat-ul-Wadah and the Universal Declaration of 1948 (A Comparative Study)</p> <p>Human rights are the most complicated issue and challenge for 21st Century. Islam has granted some fundamental rights for the whole humanity, without any discrimination that needs be practiced under all situations. The west claimed to be founder of Human rights due to which the people of the world are blessed with all human rights otherwise they were stepped in ignorance. The question arises are human rights absolute and bestowed on men by God or they caused by development of society on created by the society itself. Basically to answer this question, the present research is conducted by making a comparative study of the human rights granted by Allah Almighty through Prophet Muhammad (SAW) in his last sermon and contemporary human rights practiced in the west specially documented in universal declaration of 1948. The objective of the study is to compare both document, their origin and development.</p> <p>After detailed study it is clear that Islam has laid down a comprehensive charter of universal fundamental rights for humanity 1400 years ago. This charter granted a very note worthy profound declaration of rights. Furthermore it is</p>	2015

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		<p>concluded that there is no substantial difference between some of the fundamental principles set forth in the west and the Islamic precepts, whereas, there is difference in their approaches. On the basis of the research it is concluded that the inherent dignity of man and his fundamental freedom tracing its origin back to God or Divine inspiration.</p> <p>The main purpose of this study is to reveal and disclose the similarities and dissimilarities in respect of social human rights and freedom in universal declaration on human Rights (UDHR 1948) from the Islamic political perspective by defining the concept of human rights and its characteristics in both Islam and western perspectives, studying the UDHR with a view to extract the social human rights and freedom contained therein and finally stating the similarities and dissimilarities between the last sermon and declaration in respect of such rights alongside the description on how such rights supposed to be in the declaration in particular and in the western ideology in general in the light of Islamic social reforms.</p>	
15	<b>Muhammad Bashir Ahmad</b>	<p>اسلام میں فلاحی ریاست کا تصور (دور نبوی اور خلافت راشدہ کے تناظر میں)</p> <p>When we look at Islamic history, we can see clearly how Muslims ruler established the welfare states to bring prosperity, solidarity and unity in Muslim Ummah. Islam is a complete code of life, it believes in economic and social well-being of mankind. Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) established the first welfare state and gave the first written constitution to the whole mankind, when the world was completely un-known to the concept of welfare. He (S.A.W) and his companions (Khulaf-Al-Rashideen) may God pleased with them, did their best to maintain economic and social justice in the society. They eliminated social evils immoralities and different kinds of groups of mankind in the society. Teaching of Quran and Hadith are based on the concepts of morality, love, compassion, mercy, modesty, self-sacrifice, tolerance and peace. Immorality, rebellion, cruelty, aggressiveness, terrorism, extremism, murder and bloodshedding are forbidden in Islam. These teachings are light and beacon to all mankind. It is the responsibility of Muslims to spread the teaching of Islam to the world and particularly Pakistani rulers to strive for establishing such a welfare system in the states. The researcher hopes, this research work may prove light and beacon for all the world and particularly for Muslim countries.</p>	2015

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16	<b>Sultan ul Arfeen</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">حضرت مجدد الف ثانی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے برصغیر کے تصوف پر اثرات</p> <p>Indian Muslim Scholar from Punjab and Hanafi Jurist, prominent member of Naqshbandi Sufi order; the reviver of the second millennium, rejuvenated Islam and opposed heterodoxies, prevailing in the Moghal Empire during Akbar's reign. Friedman and Buehler have both written extensively about Sheikh Ahmed Sarhandi's significant contributions to Sufi epistemology and practices.</p> <p>Most of the Naqshbandi sub-order today such as Mujaddadi, Khalidi, Tahiri, Haqqani sub-orders trace their spiritual lineage through Sarhandi. His major achievement is a collection of 536 letters, collectively known as Those were written to Moghal Rulers and contemporaries. His important book is and believers in interdependence of Sufi Path and Shariah. He advanced the notion .According to his doctrine, the experience of unity between God and Creation is purely subjective and occurs only in the mind of the Sufi, who has reached the state of.</p> <p>He considered as superior to. He totally rejected the preaching of "Akbar" who claimed to be and tried to Mitigate the actual teaching of Islam. He was great scholar of logic, philosophy, theology, Tafseer, Hadith, jurisprudence, history and Seerat-un-Nabi. He made rapid progress in Soherwardi, Qadri and Chishti Turuq and was given permission to initiate and train followers at the age of seventeen. Eventually joined Naqshbandi order through Sheikh Muhammad Al-Baqi and became leading Master of this order. The researcher has endeavored to analytically trace out the contributions of Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani and has presented scholastic assessment of his services.</p>	2015
17	<b>Haseena Khan</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">عصر حاضر میں مسلمان خواتین کا مبلغانہ کردار</p> <p>Role of Muslim Women as Preacher in Contemporary World (A Historical and Analytical study)</p> <p>Islam is a complete and universal religion its publication and promotion is the responsibility of Muslim ummah, and women are equally responsible for this cause. History has proof that Muslim women have played a vital role for the publication, promotion, protection and existence of Islam. In this era, the need of Muslim women is being felt more than ever, because concept of Moderation has put bad effects on Islamic way of living and its identity, so in this present time not only for Muslim men but for the women her role as Islamic preacher is very much necessary.</p>	2015

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		<p>In this Dissertation I have discussed about the importance of Muslim female preachers by giving historical references and tried to elaborate that for the existence of the religion, women's participation is always required.</p> <p>This Dissertation is based on Abstract, preface, importance of topic, four chapters and their further details, results and recommendations, bibliography and list of contents. First chapter narrates about the nature and importance of preaching, it also discusses about the characteristics of a preacher and strategy of preaching in modern era.</p> <p>Second chapter talks about the need of female muslim preachers and also their limits, terms and conditions while preaching teachings of Islam.</p> <p>Third chapter provides historical recount of the efforts of women preachers.</p> <p>In chapter four an analysis is given about the work of contemporary women preachers in historical background, their preaching methodology, its resources and all the hurdles which come across their mission are mentioned in it.</p>	
18	<b>Tamseela Batool</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">مہر کا شرعی تصور اور پاکستان میں اس کے مروجہ طریقے</p> <p>Mahar or Dower is a sum of money or other property which the wife is entitled to receive from husband in consideration of the marriage. Dower is that financial gain which the wife is entitled to receive from her husband by virtue of the marriage contract itself whether named or not in the contract of marriage, in which case proper Dower (Mahr Mithl) becomes due. The dower, therefore, is a right which comes into existence with the marriage contract held in abeyance till a certain event, i.e., dissolution of marriage by death or divorce, occurs.</p> <p>Dower money is a debt payable to a wife and she is within her legal right to even press for its payment. Dower is an important part of marriage ceremony in Islamic tradition and in Muslim Society.</p> <p>The thesis contains four chapters. First chapter is about historical aspects of Dower in different Muslim societies. Second chapter describes about the terms and terminology of dower. Third chapter is Mehar in light of Quran and sunnah. The components of Mahar in light of Quran and Sunnah. In this chapter also explain the Mahar of Umahat-ul-Mominin and Binat-e-Rasool. (SW). Four and last chapter is about the Mahar system in Pakistan and Kinds of Mahar in different societies of Pakistan. According to Islamic teaching Mahar is essential parts of marriage. So it can not be denied in any</p>	2015

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		way according to Quran and Sunnah. One can not use the right of women without her permission but if she permit the husband can use it.	
19	<b>Rabia Karam Din</b>	<p>نبی کریم (P.B.U.H) کے خصائص و معجزات۔ الخصال الكبرى (امام سیوطی) کی روشنی میں تجزیاتی مطالعہ</p> <p>The Holy Quran claims and the history records that, all of Holy Prophets were gifted with special attributes and miracles. In this regard, Allah's last messenger Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was granted a unique and matchless status. Eminent scholars have written valuable books to celebrate and appreciate the prophetic characteristics of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Imam Sayyuti's work stands extra-ordinary among all.</p> <p>The researcher has searched for Quranic Verses and authentic traditions, regarding attributes of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) especially in the light of Imam Sayyuti's book Al-Khasais ul-kubra. This study will focus the research of Prophet's miracles and attributes and the out-come will be presented in Urdu language for the understanding and education of a native common man.</p>	2015
20	<b>Muhammad Ali Butt</b>	<p>اسلام میں تصورِ رفاه عامہ</p> <p>Islam is a complete code of life. It gives great importance to service to humankind to such an extent that no religions stressed on it. Allah almighty sent messengers to convey messages to his slaves (the humanity). Among those messages is the teachings of human rights. All the prophets explained them to their follower's best way and through their deeds paid great heed to them. After his prophets their followers abiding by their teachings imported more regarding human rights.</p> <p>There are so many aspects for service to humanity. The most important aspect is monotheism .Every prophet started his teachings with the teaching of monotheism. Today the people who are in making their efforts in sundering all aspects of service to humanity they are in fact trying their best to convey the message of Allah. Almighty and the people who are doing their utmost to sender one of aspects of services to humanity for worldly objective they are in fact trying to get away from the mercy of Allah almighty and those who lag behind in doing this work they in fact are not following the teachings of the prophet.</p>	2015

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21	<b>Fehmida Bibi</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">امام ترمذی اور جامع ترمذی کا تعارف</p> <p>God has continuously descended prophets (P.B.U.H) for the guidance of people. This process of divine guidance perfected in Holy Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H), who is the seal of the apostles. The life of Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is a perfect model for people. Therefore, various muhaditheen have preserved the sayings of Muhammad (P.B.U.H) by writing them down, so that people can live their lives according to Sunnah. Sihah sitta are the most authentic compilations of Ahadith. Jamia Tirmizi is one of the most important books among sihah sitta.</p> <p>In order to creatively contribute to existing scholarly work, the present writer has undertaken research on Imam Tirmizi and Jamia Tirmizi. The first chapter of this work discusses the life of Imam Tirmizi, his teachers, his significance as a muhadith, and his various works. The second chapter introduces Jameah Tirmizi. It also discusses the reasons behind the compilation of Jamia Tirmizi, its attributes, and its significance among sihah sitta. The next chapter examines the methodology of Jamia Tirmizi, the terminologies, and the conditions that Imam considered necessary for the acceptance of a hadith. The fourth chapter evaluates important expositions of Jamia Tirmizi by various scholars.</p>	2015
22	<b>Qavi Ullah</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">عرب ممالک کی حالیہ انقلابی تحریکوں کے اسباب و محرکات اور اسلامی دنیا پر اس کے اثرات</p> <p>Current Revolutionary Movements in Arab Countries, Their Causes and Effects on Islamic World</p> <p>The study aims to highlight the grounds, causes and effects of the current revolutionary movements in Arab countries and their role around the world. Numerous Islamic countries are being familiarized thoroughly with their forms of governments, laws and customs. Similarly great rulers are also unveiled in this research with the help of qualitative research. It was stately investigated how the Islamic movements in Arab countries played their role in proliferation of terrorism, political gains and personal developments. Differentiation between terrorism and Jihad is also significantly done in this study to make the people understand between the two.</p>	2015
23	<b>Tafseer Abbas</b>	<p style="text-align: right;">درس گاہ صفہ کا نظام تعلیم و تربیت</p> <p>A Historical Study of educational and training system designed by Prophet Muhammad [SAW] at Al-Suffah [The first residential seminary of Islam] relates to the analysis of factors that have lead and still contain the ingredients for</p>	2016

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building a strong system of education as it has been considered the core value of human life. Religion and education are interrelated. The preaching of religion depends upon the education and training. Our Holy Prophet [SAW] was an ideal educationist not only of his times but for the future generations as well.

The Thesis deals with the main five chapters:

First Chapter: It contains complete definition of education and training, different views about it, importance of education in the light of prophetic model and its visible aspects. Educational and Training policy and its objectives in the times of Prophet Muhammad [SAW].

Second Chapter: It explains the meaning of word "Suffah" in detail, construction of Masjid-e-Nabawi and establishment of Suffah. Available facilities and educational characteristics of Suffah have also been explained along with the names and total strength of Ashab-e-Suffah along with their cardinal virtues, financial status, get up and living style.

Third Chapter: It comprises of detailed picture of Curriculum of Suffah University showing Compulsory and Elective courses. The time-table, rules and regulations implemented there along with special advices from the Prophet Muhammad [SAW]. A wide range of Extra-Curricular activities covering different games, educational travels and -war strategies. It also introduces the teachers, teaching Assistants and Class Representatives. Class room environment, teacher-student relationship and a vast variety of teaching techniques used by the Prophet Muhammad [SAW] is the core topic of this chapter. In other words this is a detailed sketch of prospectus of Suffah University.

Fourth Chapter: As Prophet Muhammed [SAW] presented new aims and methods of education. He transformed behavior of thousands of people specially the students at Suffah within few years through educating them. It demonstrates the educational and practical services rendered by the students of Suffah University in the field of Quran-e-Kareem, Hadees-e-Mubarikah, Fiqh, Jurisprudence, compilation of Hadees books, establishment of Islamic educational Institutions in different Islamic states, Services in the Holy wars and offering their lives for Allah [SWT]. Along with this it also explains other multiple services rendered by students of Suffah in various fields for the cause of Islam.

Fifth Chapter: It describes the journey of Islamic Educational System from Suffah Seminary up to present era. Practical approach towards the education and training system of present era is stated. It includes unique tips extracted from the

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		Prophetic educational and training system focusing on rights and responsibilities of Management, Principal, Teachers and Students. At the end step-wise Model of Ideal educational system is stated.	
24	<b>Muhammad Sahfiq ur Rehman</b>	<p>مروجہ عائلی قوانین پر غیر اسلامی رسومات کے اثرات</p> <p>Every nation has their own religious marital and family laws, in which they give respect and importance more than their own lives, likewise in Pakistan the family laws are thoroughly based on according to the Holy Quran and Shariat Mohammadi. In Pakistani law the ways that are described to reform and optimize the family problem are according to Quran and permitted in Sharia or mentioned in Shariat. Howbeit in Pakistani family law ordinance 1961 there are some section and articles that's are against sharia, which have been studied in thesis. Each section of Islamic family law is important for society. That is accepted by all societies. Quran and Sunnah also declared other than this aspect ethical and religious need and emphasize of its implication and declared as "Anbia ki sunnat" (Way of Prophets).</p> <p>Islam motivated us to do nikkah to keep us away from the unethically evil thing and give us a chance to build a strong relation in happy marital life.</p> <p>Thesis is compiled in a series of chapters by keeping the modernistic principles of report/thesis writing on the 'Effects of Un-Islamic mores on established family law on the society in the view of Islamic law. Chapter 1 describes the definition of society in the view of Islamic laws. Chapter 2 consist of importance, need and source of the Islamic family laws. Chapter 3 describe and determine the purpose of Islamic family laws also explained the importance of religious sectarianism by keeping the family laws in Sunni and Shia. Chapter 4 contains the discussion on the inclusion of un-Islamic mores and theirs effect on the family laws with the obviation and betterment.</p>	2016
25	<b>Syed Iltija Hussain Shah</b>	<p>أمرونیہ کی دلالت کا تحقیقی و تطبیقی جائزہ</p> <p>A Researched and Implemented Analysis of the Meaning of Command (AMR) and Forbiddance (NAHI) (According to the opinions of ulame e usool)</p> <p>The thesis is in the field of Islamic law and within Islamic law it is specialized in the field of Usool e Fiqh. The detailed study is based on the concept of Amr and Nahi and their meaning and application under the rulings of Usool e Fiqh.</p>	2016

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		<p>Mostly Ahkam of Shariah in Islam have been given in the form of those things which are under the category of commands (Amr) and forbiddance (Nahi). That is why it is necessary to research that which is a command and forbiddance. In this thesis firstly, the literal meanings of commands and forbiddance has been researched. Through this research it has been proved that the literal meaning of commands (Amr) are related to "Nisbat e Irsalya or Ba'asiya" which means the nature of the relationship between commander and commanded is to act in one direction. It has also been proved that forbiddance (Nahi) is related to "Nisbat e Zajariya or Imsakya" which means the nature of the relationship between the forbiddance and the forbade is to refrain from acting in one direction. Also certain phrases have been used to describe the meaning of command (Amr) and forbiddance (Nahi) which have also been researched and explained as to their relationship to providing the meaning of Amr and Nahi.</p> <p>After establishing the connection of Amr and Nisbat e Irsalya, the concept has been further researched on how to prove the meaning of Amr for Wujooab, Istihbab, and Ibaha which are also part of Ahkam e Shariah. Similarly for Nahi it has also been researched how to prove its meaning for Hurmat and Karaha which are also part of ahkam e shariah.</p> <p>We have also discussed in the final chapter some of the different but still logical meanings of and applications of Amr and Nahi in different circumstances which are different to the literal meaning and the rules of interpretation as given above but still within the meaning of Ahkam e Shariah.</p>	
26	محمد ذاکر	<p>احترام انسانیت شرعی و قانونی تناظر میں: تقابلی جائزہ</p> <p>This is a proven fact that the human being is marked as the most prestigious creature among all other creatures. Humans are social beings naturally. They are dynamic in their infinite skills. They constantly evolve horizontally and vertically through exploring and realizing the realities prevailing in the physical universe and the universe of spiritual realms. This evolution expands horizontally with the social interactions among the individuals and vertically with realizing spiritual truths and realities. Through both horizontal and vertical evolution, the human being have found solution for his countless problems and issues. He has explored new opportunities and ways for his individual and social crises and issues. But with all of these developments, the dignity of humanity is at question practically. All religions especially Islam and man-made laws emphasizes on the dignity of humanity. So there is an immense need to study, analyze and explore the divine teachings of Islam and other man-made laws to safeguard the dignity of humanity. This thesis</p>	2016

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	<p>"Respect of Humanity in Sharia and Legal Perspective (A Comparative Study) is written to study comparatively and analytically the provisions given in the Islamic Sharia, the constitution of Pakistan and in The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>The thesis has four chapters. The first chapter discusses the fundamental and linguistic terms including the meanings of Sharia, Law, Respect of humanity etc. The second chapter analyzes the provisions given in the teaching of Islam regarding the respect of humanity. The third chapter illuminates on the articles of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Regarding the dignity and respect of humanity. The chapter four presents a comparative analysis of Islamic Sharia and man-made laws.</p> <p>At the end the study concludes that although the teachings and documents illuminate the dignity and respect of humanity but there is desperately need for practical insurance therefor the study and recommended many practical steps to maximize the security and insurance of the respect of humanity socially, nationally and internationally.</p>	
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## Department of Education

1	<p><b>Ch. Muhammad Aslam</b></p>	<p><b>A Study of Professional Development of School Leaders in Federal Government Educational Institutions of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigate whether the secondary school principals of the Federal Government Educational Institutions (Cantonments &amp; Garrisons) were getting appropriate opportunities for their professional development or not. The population consisted of 181 principals out of which a sample of 126 was selected by using stratified random design. The instrument comprised a survey questionnaire containing 14 question items, structured telephonic interview of the responsible heads of the governing bodies, and the policy document of the Federal Government Educational Institutions for its evaluation to obtain qualitative data.</p> <p>The results of the study indicate that despite their earnest desire, the secondary school principals of Federal Government Educational Institutions were not getting appropriate opportunities for their professional development in terms of frequency of holding of development courses, methods of organizing the courses, rate of participation, and practical value of the courses.</p> <p>The findings reveal that the policy document of the Directorate of Federal Government Educational Institutions does not contain any specific provisions pertaining to the professional development of their school principals and it has been left to the discretion of the regional offices without any obligation and monitoring by the directorate.</p>	2008
2	<p><b>Saira Nudrat</b></p>	<p><b>An Analysis of 5th Class Social Studies Textbook</b></p> <p>The study is aimed at the evaluation of textbook of Social Studies for 5th grade as an effective instructional aid. Textbook development is very sensitive area in curriculum. It is a critical task to maintain the coherence among the concepts of the textbook. In Social Studies political, economic, cultural and environmental aspects</p>	2008

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		<p>of society are studied. The primary purpose of Social Studies is to help "young people make informed about the public good as citizens of a culturally diverse and democratic society".</p> <p>Objectives of this research study were to evaluate the appropriateness of the book for the students, to analyze the contents of prescribed book of Social Studies, to assess the importance of the textbook, to explore the possible difficulties in the book, to find out the durable physical features of it and to draw a comparison between opinions of both teachers and students regarding the book. It was hypothesized that our schools have no special resources required for textbook of Social Studies. It is also hypothesized that book is not likely to excite the interest of students and teachers nor it is according to the National Curriculum. The population comprised teachers and students from all Federal Government Junior Model Schools of Islamabad city. By using Random sampling technique, sample was selected. In order to collect data, two questionnaires were used. One was for teachers of Social Studies and other for students of 5th grade. Data obtained was analyzed and interpreted by using appropriate descriptive and inferential test of significance such as one way chi-square and two-way chi square. The level of significance was 0.05.</p> <p>On the basis of results, it was concluded that the book contains irrelevant questions in exercises and proper answers were not available in the relevant chapters. Maps and legends of maps were not very much clear and the lengthy facts and figures were not understandable for the students. In light of the conclusions, it was recommended that colorful pictures, perfect binding, proper description of facts, pre-requisite knowledge and learnability of students should be ensured in writing and adoption of a textbook for Social Studies.</p>	
3	Khush Bakht Hina	<p><b>A Study of Relationship Between Multiple Intelligence Categories and Learning Styles of Students at Secondary Level</b></p> <p>This study was undertaken to investigate the relationship between multiple intelligence and learning style of students at secondary level in Pakistan. Using the population of Federal Government Girls secondary Schools Islamabad, The sample was selected from 17 schools in Islamabad and after getting the permission from the federal directorate 6 schools were selected for this study. Therefore one school was selected for pilot study and other six schools were selected for the main study.</p>	2008

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		<p>A learning style questionnaire, and multiple intelligence scale, was administered in sample schools. Learning style instrument, assessed individual's learning styles in three areas (visual, aural, kinesthetic). A second instrument, the Multiple Intelligence Development Assessment Scales, provided information regarding different intelligence categories, not generally available from standard intelligence and most aptitude tests. Statistical package for social science (SPSS-X) software was used to analyze the data in this study, Statistical technique (Pearson coefficient correlation and simple ANOVA) were used to examine the data. A one-way ANOVA was used to test the differences in multiple intelligence categories based on demographic information.</p> <p>Results revealed that the student's strongest preference was for tactile and aural learning style and there was significant relationship between multiple intelligence categories of secondary school students' with the above two learning styles. The data indicated that there were no statistically significant differences in multiple intelligence based on demographic information.</p>	
4	<b>Sarfraz Ahmed</b>	<p><b>Effective Chemistry Teaching at Secondary Level Through Modular Instructional Design</b></p> <p>The purpose of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of modular instruction in 10th grade chemistry by employing Gagne's events of instruction. The researcher developed modules of chapter 11th and 12th of 10th —grade chemistry. The instruments developed were validated by pilot study and professional experts. The instrument was based on three cognition levels. The three sections i.e. A, B and C of 10th grade chemistry students constituted the population of the study. Sections B and C were randomly taken as sample of the study and each consisted of 28 students. Both the sections were randomly assigned as modular and traditional group. Section C was assigned the modular group while the section B was traditional group. The modular group was taught by modular instruction and the traditional group was taught by the traditional instruction/lecture method. At the outset of the experiment the students were pre-tested. The experiment lasted for 12 weeks i.e. September 2006 to December 2006. Post-test was administered at the end of the experiment for the achievement purpose. To judge the stability of the independent variable a retention test was administered in mid January 2007.</p>	2009

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		<p>The design selected was pre-test-post-test control group design. A 2x2 factorial design was used to analyze the data. Level of significance chosen was 0.05 for the t-test and the ANOVA test. The analysis of data favored the modular approach and a significant difference was found between the modular and the traditional group. The analysis of the data further revealed the usefulness of the modular instruction and proved its effectiveness within the teaching of chemistry and facilitated student learning. The data analysis further revealed that the modular instruction was not specific to the specific levels of the achievement variable but was generalizable across all levels of the achievement variable i.e. the treatment was not dependent on learner type. No interaction was observed and the modular instruction was found beneficial for both low performers as well as high performers.</p>	
5	Najma Kausar	<p><b>A Comparison of Multiple Intelligence Categories and Learning Styles of Arts and Science Students at Intermediate Level</b></p> <p>This study was undertaken to investigate the differences between art and science students of multiple intelligence categories and learning styles at intermediate level. Population of the study comprised all the arts and science female 12th grade students of government federal colleges of Islamabad city only. Stratified accessible random sampling was done. 40% was the desired sample therefore two strata were made arts and science group that were randomly selected from each stratum. Out of 5 F.G. colleges 3 colleges were selected the reason was, in 3 F.G. colleges there were two arts and. science group Therefore, total number of sampled colleges was 3 and total number of students was 2197. One model college was selected for pilot study.</p> <p>A learning style questionnaire, and multiple intelligence scale, was administrated in sample colleges. Learning style instrument, assessed individual's learning styles in three areas (visual, aural, kinesthetic). The second instrument, the Multiple Intelligence Development Assessment Scale, provided information regarding different intelligence categories, to investigate the difference between arts and science students at intermediate level. (SPSS-X) software was used to analyze the data in this study. Independent sample t test and simple Univariate ANOVA and Tukey test were used to examine the data. Univariate Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the differences in multiple intelligence categories based on demographics information. Results revealed that the arts and science students have strongest logical mathematical</p>	2010

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		<p>intelligence Arts students have weaker spatial intelligence whereas Science students have weaker musical intelligence; although there were significant difference between arts and science groups. Arts students' strongest preference was for Auditory learning style. Science student's strongest learning styles were visual and kinesthetic.</p> <p>There was no significant difference between arts and science students in demographics information based on multiple intelligence categories.</p>	
6	<b>Khosh Muhammad Khan</b>	<p><b>Effects of the Leadership Style of Principals of Efficacy of Teachers and Student Achievement</b></p> <p>The present study aimed in finding out leadership style of school principals, and the relationship of leadership style flexibility and effectiveness with collective teacher efficacy and student achievement. It also focused on finding out the differences, if any, between leadership style flexibility and leadership style effectiveness of male and female principals, and the differences between collective efficacies of teachers working under principals with different leadership styles.</p> <p>The difference in achievements of students studying under principals following different leadership styles was also examined. In total 19 null hypotheses were formulated. The population comprised Army Public Schools and Colleges located in all the eleven regions throughout Pakistan. The sample taken was a population sample. Data regarding school principals' leadership style, style flexibility and style effectiveness were obtained through the instruments of Leader Behavior Analysis (LBA-II Self and LBA-II Other). Data regarding collective teacher efficacy were obtained using Collective Efficacy Scale (CE-Scale) and the data on student achievement grade were obtained through results of students who appeared in the SSC annual examination conducted by Federal Board of Intermediate &amp; Secondary Education, Islamabad (FBI&amp;SE) in the year 2008. Parametric statistical techniques including correlation, t-test and ANOVA were used to analyze the data.</p> <p>The key conclusions based on the descriptive and inferential statistical evidences of the study indicated that there was consistency between the perception of school principals and their teachers regarding the leadership style, style flexibility and style effectiveness of school principals. Participating was perceived as the primary leadership style of the majority of school principals; Selling was the secondary leadership style,</p>	2010

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		<p>while Delegating was perceived as the developing style. The school principals' leadership style flexibility and effectiveness were inversely related with each other as well as with collective teacher efficacy.</p> <p>It was concluded that school principals' leadership style flexibility was inversely related student achievement. However, principals' leadership style effectiveness and student achievement were positively related. Collective teacher efficacy and student achievement were positively related, thereby concluding that more collective teacher efficacy may result in higher student achievement. No difference was noted between collective efficacy of teachers working under principals with different leadership styles. There was no difference observed between achievement scores of students who were studying under principals following different leadership styles.</p>	
7	<b>Syeda Noreen Batool</b>	<p><b>A Study on Standardization and Quality Management Model for University Education</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to find out the current status regarding the quality of academic processes in National University of Modern Languages (NUML) Islamabad. The study was intended to identify views and opinions of teachers and students about the quality of academic processes of university. Academic processes addressed learning, research, community service, curriculum, teaching methods and evaluation.</p> <p>The study focused on the quality management practices in NUML for teaching and learning processes and to suggest a comprehensive framework for the quality management of the university. The idea of quality management in higher education is not new, and several attempts have been made to apply the quality management models in higher education. The models employed for quality management in higher education were mostly derived from the industrial models i.e. Total Quality Management Model, ISO, EFQM etc. The researcher examined the quality concepts and approaches in higher education and intended to suggest a model for quality management in higher education. For this purpose as an initial step, an attempt has been made by the researcher to propose a framework for National University of Modern Languages Islamabad. After the successful implementation of the suggested model the research could be of benefit to the other universities of Pakistan.</p>	2011

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		<p>The sample comprised random selection of 80 teachers and 175 students from NUML to know their views about the quality of NUML. An individual questionnaire was developed both for students and teachers. Data was collected, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using statistical measures. Based on that, the researcher has suggested a framework for the quality management of university.</p>	
8	Benazir Ayesha	<p><b>Relationship of Multiple Intelligence and Effective Study Skills with Academic Achievement Among University Students</b></p> <p>Present study was designed to investigate the relationship of multiple intelligence and effective study skills with the academic achievement among the university students. Study was descriptive correlational in nature in which scientific method was used to achieve the research objectives.</p> <p>The first objective of this study was to investigate the relationship of multiple intelligence, effective study skills and academic achievement of university students, second objective was to measure the impact of multiple intelligence and effective study skills on the academic achievement of university students and the third objective was to investigate the role of demographic variation such as gender, discipline, family income, birth order, parents' qualification and profession in determining the levels and dimensions of multiple intelligence, effective study skills and academic achievement.</p> <p>In this study a stratified random sample of 250 male (104) and female (146) university students were collected from 4 selected private and public sector universities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Family income of Students ranged from 50,000 to 150,000. The study was delimited to Master level students studying in the fourth semester only. In this research for the measurement of multiple intelligence "Simple Multiple Intelligence Inventory" based on 80 items developed by Gardner was used and for the measurement of effective study skills an inventory named as, "Study Skills" based on 51 items developed by Congos was used. The students' academic achievement was measured through their results of first three semesters (students result was taken as measure their academic achievement).</p> <p>After data collection it was analyzed with the help of SPSS 16 by applying various statistical tests such as, Percentile Analysis, Mean, SD, Linear Regression, and Pearson Correlation. On the basis of findings, it was</p>	2013

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		found that there is positive relationship between multiple intelligence, study skills and academic achievement in the context of Master level university students. The students of private sector universities possessed more effective study skills and higher score on the academic achievement as compared to the students of public sector universities. Present research is significant due to its uniqueness it can bring new avenues in the teaching learning process. University management can provide creative competitive environment to the learner so learner can develop their intelligence and exercise study skill in their course of studies.	
9	<b>Muqaddas Butt</b>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Secondary School Principals and Teachers Priorities Regarding Change and Innovation in Curriculum</b></p> <p>The research was conducted to explore the Secondary school Principals and teachers priorities regarding change and innovation in curriculum. The objectives of the study were to analyze the secondary school teachers and principals' general views about the existing Humanities group curriculum (2002); to explore the secondary school teachers' and principals' priorities regarding change and innovation in Humanities group curriculum; to make a comparison between the priorities of the both (teachers &amp; principals) and to find out the barriers to curriculum change and innovation. For this purpose the descriptive and comparative research design was used. A total sample of 150 Secondary school teachers and 25 principals was drawn from 25 Federal Government Secondary Schools of Rawalpindi and its surrounding areas.</p> <p>The data was obtained through a structured five point likert scale questionnaire comprising both close and open ended questions. The results indicated that the principals had more inclination towards change and innovation with comparison to teachers. Related to prevailed curriculum, teachers showed more positive views than principals. Further, a huge difference was also found between principals and teachers priorities. Integration of ICT; concept based mode of study and incorporation of some local environmental issues were some of the aspects highly prioritize mostly by the principals as compare to teachers.</p> <p>The key recommendations involve the emphasis on teachers and principals' participation in curriculum development process and giving value to the priorities of the both for ensuring the effective implementation of the curriculum.</p>	2013

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10	Farkhanda Tabassum	<p><b>Teachers' Attitude Towards Reflective Practice at Higher Secondary Level in Public and Private Sector</b></p> <p>The study was conducted to explore teachers' attitudes towards reflective practice in public and private sector at higher secondary level. Main objectives of the study were to investigate teachers' attitude about the need of reflective practice in teaching , to measure teachers' attitude about use of reflective practice to understand students' learning difficulties, to find the strategies which teachers use for reflection upon their teaching, to explore teachers' awareness about benefits of reflective practice for their continuous professional development , to explore teachers' attitude about need of reflective practice and to discover their views about barriers for doing reflective practice.</p> <p>It was a descriptive study. For this purpose, researcher developed a five point rating scale questionnaire to measure teachers' attitudes towards reflective practice. Data was collected through stratified random sampling technique from 300 male and female teachers teaching higher secondary classes of rural and urban higher secondary schools/colleges of tehsil Murree.</p> <p>The analysis of the data was done by applying mean, SD, t-test and ANOVA through SPSS. Main findings indicated that teachers of both public and private sectors did not realize the need of reflective practice at higher secondary level for understanding students' learning difficulties. Findings showed that the teachers of private sector used strategies for reflection upon their teaching more than the teachers of public sector and they had shown much interest in training for reflective practice as compared to the teachers of public sector. The findings of the study showed that the teachers of private sector are much aware about the benefits of reflective practice for their continuous professional development (CPD).</p> <p>According to the findings of the present study female teachers were more interested in reflective practice than male teachers. The teachers of public and private sector had same attitude regarding barriers in doing reflective practice. It was recommended that teachers of public and private sector may be provided awareness about reflective practice through training programs. Strategies of reflective practice are for teachers to follow in teaching learning process.</p>	2014
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		It is suggested that reflective practice may be mentioned in syllabus of training course. The present study provides a theoretical ground for implementation of reflective practice in teaching profession.	
11	Zafar Saleem	<p><b>A Study of Inter-Relationship Among Teaching Strategies, Learning Styles and Students Academic Achievement at Secondary School Level.</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigate inter-relationship among teaching strategies, learning styles and student's academic achievements at secondary level. Study was co relational and descriptive in nature. Three teaching methods i.e. lecture teaching method, problem solving teaching method and discussion teaching methods were taken into account.</p> <p>It was aimed to find out relationship between teaching strategies and learning styles and to investigate relationship between teaching strategies and student academic achievement at secondary level. VAK learning style model was used. Independent t-test, sample t-test and ANOVA were applied to analyze data. All teachers and students from public and private schools in district Karak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were selected as population of the study. 100 teachers and 400 students were selected as sample of the study from 10 public sector and 10 private sector schools. Research indicated that 70% teachers favored lecture method as the most frequently used method. Discussion method was the most effective teaching method at secondary school level. Auditory learning style was the most preferred learning style of students at secondary school level.</p> <p>This study declared that there was significant relationship between different teaching strategies and students academic achievements. Research also showed significant relationship between different learning styles and students academic achievements. Teachers of public sector and private sector schools have same opinions about most common method. However there is significant difference between public sector schools teacher and private sector schools regarding most effective method. Teachers of public sector schools considered discussion teaching strategy as most effective while private sector school teachers considered problem solving teaching strategy as most effective.</p>	2014

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		It was found that student who gave more time to study at home achieved better result than other student. It was also concluded that teaching strategies and learning styles have insignificant relationship because there was mismatch of teaching styles and learning styles of students.	
12	<b>Erum Shahzadi</b>	<p><b>Impact of Teachers 'Professionalism on University Students' Emotional Stability and Social Competence</b></p> <p>Purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of teachers' professionalism on students' Emotional Stability and Social Competence in the context of private and public sector universities. The major objectives of this study were to measure the Professionalism among university teachers, to measure the impact of teachers' professionalism on the social competence of university students, to measure the impact of teachers' professionalism on the Emotional Stability of university students, to weigh the impact of demographic variables, such as Gender, Age, Socio economic status, Qualification, Experience, Class size in determining the teachers' of professionalism and students' emotional stabilities and social competencies. For this purpose a stratified random sample of 300 respondents was collected from two distinct groups of the population, such as university teachers and students of 6 private and public sector universities located at Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Data was collected from both male and female respondents (University teachers and university students).</p> <p>The findings of the study revealed that there is positive relationship between teacher's professionalism and students' emotional stability and social competence. Results revealed that teachers' demographic variations, effects on their professionalism, along with these students' demographic variations are also playing a vital role in determining their emotional stabilities and social competence. Results also confirmed that male university students are more emotionally stable and socially competent than female university students. At present in the context of private and public sector universities there is a need to groom teachers because a considerable number of teachers are exhibiting immaturity or demonstrating moderately professional conducts in teaching learning context. Therefore, there is a need to create the awareness among teachers about their professional responsibilities.</p>	2015

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		<p>It is recommended that teachers may provide awareness about general teaching standards set by Higher Education Commission. It is also recommended that university teachers may also learn art of emotional stability and may also demonstrate it in front of their students. This research will be helpful for university teachers and administrators because it has provided us information to improve teachers' behavior at work. Careful planned teaching strategies and classroom management strategies affect students emotional and social grooming. Learning of socially approved behavior surely led students towards successful life. Study will also helpful for educational managers because of their role of planning and organizing organizational activities in more dynamic way which may lead their employees toward professionalism.</p> <p>This study will also helpful for the parents to understand the impact of environment in nurturing balanced personality pattern and behavior responses in children. At present in the context of private and public sector universities there is a need to groom teachers because a considerable number of teachers are exhibiting immaturity or demonstrating moderately professional conducts in teaching learning context. Therefore, there is a need to create the awareness among teachers about their professional responsibilities. It is recommended that teachers may provide awareness about general teaching standards set by HEC. It is recommended that university teachers may also learn art of emotional stability and may also demonstrate it in front of their students.</p>	
13	Nayer Sultana	<p><b>A Study of Relationship Between Organizational Climate And Job Satisfaction of School Teachers at Primary Level</b></p> <p>The study aimed at finding out the relationship between organizational climate and job satisfaction among government primary school teachers in District Rawalpindi. The study was based on the following objectives: to find out the factors of organizational climate of primary school teachers, to find out the level of job satisfaction of primary school teachers, to identify the relationship of organizational climate with job satisfaction among primary school teachers, to find out the difference of various demographic variables with respect to qualification, age and experience in organizational climate of primary school teachers, and to determine the difference regarding of various demographic variables such as qualification, age and experience on job satisfaction of primary school teachers.</p>	2015

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		<p>The study was delimited to female govt. primary school teachers of Tehsil Rawalpindi. Population of the study consisted of total 1910 female government primary school teachers working in 160 Government Primary schools located in Tehsil Rawalpindi. Simple random sampling technique was used. Four hundred female govt. primary school teachers were selected randomly as sample of the study. Two questionnaires each for assessing organizational climate and job satisfaction of teachers were modified by the researcher with the help of supervisor. Then these were validated through pilot-testing. The researcher collected the data herself. Collected data was analyzed by using SPSS version 16.</p> <p>Major conclusions of the study were: There was significant positive relationship between organizational climate and job satisfaction among primary school teachers. On the basis of conclusions following recommendations are made: Production emphasis has an important role in the success of any organization so it is recommended that head teachers should focus on production emphasis in their schools as their first and foremost priority. Head teachers and teachers should also focus on intimacy, esprit, consideration and thrust in their schools. Their school climate should be free from aloofness, disengagement and hindrance behavior of head teachers and teachers. Job satisfaction plays a key role in any organization.</p> <p>It is recommended that top management attitude should be positive, appreciative, welcoming and rewarding for teachers. Promotion possibilities and good pay structure should be given priority in order to get better results.</p>	
14	Mahek Arshad	<p><b>Emerging Trends of Information and Communication Technology Among Teachers and Students at Tertiary Level.</b></p> <p>The study was descriptive type in nature. The study aimed to explore the emerging trends of information and communication technology among teachers and students at tertiary level. Major objectives of the study were to find out the availability of information and communication technology for teachers at tertiary level, to determine the utilization of information and communication technology among teachers at tertiary level, to assess the teachers skills to use the information and communication technology at tertiary level, to investigate the problems faced by teachers in accessing information and communication technology at tertiary level, to find out the availability of information and communication technology for students at tertiary level, to</p>	2015

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		<p>determine the utilization of information and communication technology among students at tertiary level, to assess the students skills to use the information and communication technology at tertiary level, to investigate the problems faced by students in accessing information and communication technology at tertiary level. For this purpose stratified random sample of 358 respondents was collected from two distinct groups of the population which were teachers (64) and students (294) of two leading public sector universities located at Islamabad (National University of Modern Languages Islamabad and International Islamic University Islamabad). Data were calculated from both male and female respondents (teachers and students).</p> <p>Data were collected from three departments of social sciences which include departments of Education, Mass Communication and International Relationships through personal visits.</p> <p>The findings of the study revealed that ICT facilities are not available for students, students were not agree for the fact that ICT tools are utilized, students are agree for the fact that they have skills to use ICT tools, students were agree for the fact that ICT tools are not accessible for them easily, teachers agreed upon the fact that ICTs are available for them at tertiary level, most of the teachers agreed that they are fully utilizing ICT at tertiary level, majority of teachers are agreed that they have skills to handle and use different ICTs, majority of teachers were agree that they have problem in accessing ICTs at tertiary level. The study tried to catch the attention of educational administrators and planners towards the existing condition of ICT at tertiary level.</p>	
15	Shabeena Shaheen	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Student Assessment Practices of Public and Private Sector at Elementary Level</b></p> <p>The general purpose of the study was to examine the current student assessment practices in the private and public sector. Specifically, the aim of the study was to gain an understanding of the extent to which teachers use student assessment practices in their classroom. The study resulted in moderately through description of these teachers' assessment practices at elementary level in public and private sector (which are following Cambridge assessment practices).</p>	2015

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		<p>The study was based on student assessment practices at the elementary level in public and private sector. Objectives of the study are to (1) Explore the student assessment practices of public and private schools. (2) Find out strength and limitations of student assessment practices. (3) Compare student assessment practices of public and private schools at the elementary level. The Population of the study comprised all the public and private schools in Rawalpindi.</p> <p>The sample was taken from five schools from private sector and five schools from public sector. The respondents were 100 teachers, and 200 students which were selected randomly. Two questionnaires were designed by the researcher for data collection one for teachers and one for students. There were seven hypotheses formulated and tested by applying independent sample t- test at 0.05 level of confidence to find out, the significant difference between the mean scores of independent variables like sector. The findings of the study showed that the student assessment practices of private sector are better than public sector.</p>	
16	Nighat Parveen	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Academic Achievement and Cognitive Development of Students of Public and Private Sector Educational Institutions of Islamabad</b></p> <p>Education is the fundamental responsibility of the state, but in order to achieve the objectives of Universalization of Primary Education (UPE) and Education for All (EFA) along with the objectives of access and equity, government has allowed private sector to share the responsibility of the state. Presence of two sectors has created discrepancy in educational quality, which is significant to be explored, as, such differences may open doors for divide and inequalities in the society.</p> <p>The objectives of the present study were to explore and compare academic achievement and cognitive development of students of public and private sectors at primary level. Data were collected from 500 students of grade V at the end of academic year from 10 public and 10 private sector educational institutions of Islamabad city. Two research instruments were developed for data collection. For data analysis mean scores were calculated, and t-test was applied to seek comparison in both sectors.</p> <p>Findings showed that overall academic achievement of public sector students was better, their performance remained better in the subject of Mathematics whereas, there was no significant difference in academic</p>	2015

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		<p>achievement students of both sectors in the subjects of English and Urdu. There was no significant difference between the cognitive developments of students of both sectors. It was further revealed that female students outperformed their male counterparts in all subjects and in cognitive development.</p> <p>Findings of the present study remained inconsistent with most of the previous studies, therefore the researcher recommended, that all public sector educational institutions should be provided similar educational facilities and teaching faculty as that in the Islamabad Model Colleges so that all public sector institutions could perform well. Research work is needed to find out reasons of low performance of male students, so that efforts could be planned to improve performance of male students in coming future.</p>	
17	Ali Hussain	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Islamic and Existentialist Paradigms of Education</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to find out the characteristics of both the Islamic and existentialist paradigms of education and it was also aimed to find out the commonalities and differences between both the paradigms. The nature of this study was narrative and comparative. Data was collected from the primary and secondary sources. The Holy Quran and Sunnah were the basic sources for the Islamic paradigm of education.</p> <p>This study will open a new dimension of research in paradigms of education and will also introduce a comprehensive comparison between the Islamic and Existentialist paradigms of education. It will also provide opportunity to all those who have an interest in understanding both the Islamic and existentialist paradigms of education. It has also potential to guide educational philosophers and curriculum developers to decide whether only the existentialist paradigm of education can fulfil the educational needs of the modern era, or the Islamic paradigm of education has also potential to meet the educational needs of the modern era.</p> <p>This study declared that there were more differences than commonalities between both the paradigms. The Islamic paradigm of education was broader than the existentialist paradigm of education; because existentialism was learner centered paradigm and its focuses were only on the individual. The Islamic paradigm of education placed it focuses on the whole education system rather than any single element. According to existentialist paradigm of education, the whole education should be revolved around the need, interest and ability of the students. But in the Islamic paradigm of education all components are important,</p>	2015

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		<p>especially the role, status and responsibilities of the teacher are very important along with the status, role and responsibilities of the student.</p> <p>The existentialist paradigm of education preferred student centered teaching methods more, but the Islamic paradigm of education suggested to use all effective teaching methods. Basic religious education was compulsory in the Islamic paradigm of education and all other fields of education were elective. The existentialist paradigm of education placed more emphasis on humanities as compared to other subjects.</p>	
18	Sabir Ali	<p><b>Comparative Analysis of Management Styles Used by Public And Private School Heads at Secondary Level</b></p> <p>This study was designed to comparatively analyze the management styles used by public and private school heads at secondary level. Main objectives were as follows: (i) To explore the head opinions regarding their management style (Autocratic, Democratic, Bureaucratic, Laissez Fair and Paternalistic) at secondary schools level. (ii) To find out differences in opinions between public and private school heads about management styles (Autocratic, Democratic, Bureaucratic, Laissez Fair and Paternalistic). (iii) To find out the differences in opinions between public and private school heads about different types of management styles. (iv) To explore the difference in opinions between male and female heads at school level about management styles. (v) To find out the differences in opinions between public and private school heads with respect to academic qualification, experience, age and training received about management styles.</p> <p>The population of the study was the heads of public and private schools from District Rawalpindi (Pakistan). In the sample, total 200 private and public schools were included. The number of male heads of schools were 100 and female were also 100. Questionnaire of management style was used to collect the data. It consists of 32 items. All items were sub divided into sub scale. There were five sub scales in the questionnaire. The five sub scales are about the different types of management style. The names of sub scale are autocratic, democratic, bureaucratic, laissez faire and paternalistic. Heads of schools responded to the items on five point likert scale ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree". For analysis of data t-test independent sample</p>	2016

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		<p>and ANOVA were applied. Results revealed that there is significant difference in the mean score of management style (democratic) between public and private heads of schools.</p> <p>Conclusion of study showed mean score of male was better than female on management style (Autocratic, Democratic, Bureaucratic, Laissez Fair and Paternalistic).</p>	
19	<b>Aneela Yasmeen</b>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Gender Based Classroom Incivilities in Public and Private Institutions</b></p> <p>Classroom incivility is any action that interferes with a harmonious and cooperative learning atmosphere in the classroom. The present study focused to investigate and compare classroom incivilities in male and female college students in public and private institutions. The study also identified strategies used by the teachers to control classroom incivilities.</p> <p>The study was quantitative in nature. Survey method was used for collecting data. All the students and teachers of Bachelor level at District Attock comprised the population of the study. The total population of students at Bachelor level was 3362 and teachers' population was 264. The sample consisted of 672 students and 132 teachers. Two questionnaires were developed by the researcher to collect data from students and teachers. Percentage, mean, standard deviation and t-test were used to analyze data by using SPSS. Data was presented in tables and graphs.</p> <p>It is concluded that in the light of the teacher's and students' opinion, there was a difference found in the behaviours of male and female teachers and students, as female teachers and students were more involved in classroom incivilities as compared to male teachers and students. In the light of institution-wise comparison of teachers' behaviours public and private colleges have no significant difference. In the light of student opinion institution wise comparison of teachers' behaviours, there was a significant difference as public college teachers were more involved in classroom incivilities as compared to private colleges' teachers. It is recommended to provide classroom management training and practical strategies to deal with classroom incivilities.</p>	2016

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20	Maria Ashraf Malik	<b>Relationship Between Parenting Styles, Self Esteem and Achievement Motivation Among Secondary School Students</b>  Present study was conduct to explore the relationship between parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting style), self-esteem and achievement motivation in the context of public and private sector secondary school students. The prime objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between parenting styles, self-esteem and achievement motivation among secondary students, the second objective of the study was to the impact of parenting styles and self-esteem on the achievement motivation of secondary school students and third objective of the study was to explore the impact of various demographic variables such as gender, grade, education sector, mothers profession , fathers profession, monthly family income, birth order, number of siblings and mother tongue in determining parenting styles, level of self-esteem and achievement motivation.  This study was consisted of three parts. Part I comprised of translation and validation of research instruments. For the measurement of parenting styles "Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ)" based on 2 forms (mother and father) 30 items in each developed by Buri was used, for the measurement of self-esteem "Self Esteem Inventory (SEI)" consisted of 36 items created by Todd was used and for the measurement of achievement motivation "Achievement motivation inventory (AMI)" comprised of 32 items developed by Immanuel was used.  Part II of the study was comprised of pilot testing of translated research instruments on 60 secondary school students. Part III consisted of main study, a stratified random sample of 300 secondary school students, 150 from public sector and 150 from private sector were selected in order to collect data. After data collection data was analyzed by the help of SPSS 16 through using different statistical procedures such as Mean, SD, Percentile Analysis, Coefficient Of Correlation, t-test and ANOVA. Findings of the study revealed that a positive significant relationship exist between parenting styles, self-esteem and achievement motivation among secondary school students.	2016
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21	Nadia Nazir	<p><b>Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence and Self Esteem Among Sighted and Visually Impaired School Students</b></p> <p>Present study was designed to find out the relationship between emotional intelligence and self esteem among sighted and visually impaired school students. The main objectives of this study were to measure self esteem of sighted and visually impaired students, to measure emotional intelligence level of sighted and visually impaired students, to compare self esteem and emotional intelligence of sighted and visually impaired students, to compare emotional intelligence and self esteem of sighted and visually impaired students studying in private and public sectors institutions and to investigate the role of students' demographic variations of gender, age, grade, family socioeconomic status, number of siblings, birth order, parental professions and qualification in determining their self esteem and emotional intelligence levels.</p> <p>In this study standardized questionnaires were used to measure emotional intelligence and self esteem, emotional intelligence was measured by using Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS) and Self Esteem Questionnaire (SEQ) was used to measure students' self esteem. EIS contained 33 items comprised seven subscales i.e. Appraisal of Emotions in Self, Appraisal of Emotions in Others, Emotional Expression, Emotional Regulation of others, Utilization of Emotions in Problem Solving and Uncategorized. SEQ contained 36 items comprised five subscales i.e. self — Regard, Social Confidence, School Abilities, Physical Appearance and Physical Abilities. Cronbach's Alpha reliability of EIS and SEQ were .843 and .696. A sample comprising of 200 students was taken from sighted and visually impaired students studying at secondary schools from Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Sargodha District and Attock. Stratified random sampling technique was used to collect data for the study.</p> <p>Research findings revealed that there is significant difference in responses between sighted and visually impaired school students regarding emotional intelligence and self esteem, this study also reveals that there is significant positive relationship between emotional intelligence and self esteem.</p>	2016
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22	Aqsa Saleem	<p><b>Relationship of Parental Styles and Personality Functioning Dimensions of Students at Secondary Level</b></p> <p>The aim of this present study was to examine the relationship of parental styles and effects of these parental styles on personality functioning dimensions (cooperativeness &amp; effectiveness) of students at secondary level. The focus of this study was on four parental styles (permissive, uninvolved, authoritarian and authoritative). The objective of the study was to find out relationship between parental styles and personality functioning dimensions of students at secondary level. Parental styles have been identified as a contributing factor in child personality. In Pakistan very few researchers have focused on personality functioning dimensions (cooperativeness and effectiveness).</p> <p>The population of this study was including all the secondary level students of government schools and students' parents from Faisalabad city.</p> <p>The sample of this study comprised of two hundred male students and two hundred female students and their parents. Two research instruments were developed by researcher. One questionnaire was for students which contained thirty one statements and the one was for student's parents which contained thirty statements. The researcher translated these two instruments into Urdu and used them after pilot testing. Sixteen null hypotheses were tested to see the relationship between parental styles and personality functioning dimensions (effectiveness and cooperativeness) of students at secondary level. Data was analyzed by using Pearson Correlation. After analysis it was found that mostly parents has authoritarian parental style.</p> <p>It was concluded that all parental styles have significant effect on child's personality. It was found that uninvolved parents are very few. It was observed at the offspring's of uninvolved parents are negative and confused individuals. Along with it results show that the children of authoritative parents are more effective and cooperative in their dealings.</p>	2016
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23	Shazia Qummer	<b>A Comparative Study of Teaching Practices and Students Maladaptive Behaviors at Secondary Level in Three Armed Forces Colleges</b>	2016
<p>This study was comparative study of teaching practices and maladaptive behaviors of the students of three armed forces colleges. In which both the methods qualitative and quantitative were used. The major purpose of this study was to compare the teaching practices in three armed forces colleges and find out most common teaching practices.</p>			
<p>The study was also focused on comparison of maladaptive behaviours of the students and find out most common maladaptive behaviours of secondary level students. Efforts were also made to find out the reasons and possible solutions of those behaviours. Researcher has selected three armed forces colleges.</p>			
<p>The study focused on secondary level students and teachers. Target population for this study was seven hundred and ninety nine students. Total three hundred and sixty students were selected from the target population, among them one hundred and eighty were males and one hundred and eighty females. All teachers (sixty six) who were teaching at secondary level in three armed forces colleges. Researcher has designed two separate questionnaires for students and teachers. SPSS software was used to analyze the data. Statistical techniques mean difference, frequency distribution; one way ANOVA, t-test and chi square were used to examine the data. Analysis of variance was used to find out significant difference between teaching practices, t-test was used to find out gender differences and chi square was used to find out significant differences between maladaptive behaviors of the students.</p>			
<p>Main findings indicated that there were significant differences in teaching practices in three armed forces colleges at secondary level.</p>			
<p>It was concluded that behaviors like bullying, fighting, abusing, disrespect, irregular, whispering, talking during lecture etc. were common in the students of armed forces colleges, but significant differences were found in these behaviors, fighting, refusal to follow instruction, annoying other children, paying attention to something else, interruption etc. The results also indicated significant differences in the opinion of male and</p>			

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		female students. The findings of the research will be equally important for the teachers, parents and administrators of secondary schools.	
24	<b>Shireen Fatima</b>	<p><b>Analysis of Foreign Language Teachers' Professional Development: A Case Study of National University of Modern Languages</b></p> <p>This case study was aimed at analyzing the current status of foreign language teachers' professional development (FLTPD) at NUML, with focus on key areas of training &amp; qualification, key teaching competencies, enabling competencies, and professionalism and measures taken by concerned authorities for their professional development (PD) in these areas. "European Profiling Grid" for language teachers' PD was used as conceptual framework.</p> <p>This multiple instrumental case study was delimited to foreign language (FL) teachers working in 15 FL departments of NUML and each department was considered as a case. It was a mixed method descriptive research; both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to collect and analyze data. Triangulation design was used; multiple perspectives were considered, involving FL teachers, their heads and university administration. Questionnaire, semi-structured interview and document analysis were used for data collection, which were designed keeping in view the conceptual framework. Data was collected during spring 2015, was analyzed for each of the 15 cases separately and later merged together for interpretation.</p> <p>This study analyzed the current situation of different factors that affect PD including working conditions, developmental stages of teachers and their organization. Findings of this study revealed that although opportunities are being provided but most of them are not specifically designed for FL teachers. More focused PD is needed to improve these areas, especially education &amp; training, assessed teaching, methodology: knowledge &amp; skills, and digital media need further development. Other problems faced by FL teachers include limited opportunities of higher education in Pakistan, lack of personal resources and organizational support for going to TL countries, unclear administrative policies, inadequate facilities for research, lack of time and human resources, lack of leadership, absence of qualified FL teacher educators, lack of collegial sharing and interaction, no access to latest material and technology, absence of motivation and incentives etc.</p>	

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		This study provided statistics and recommendations for the introduction and development of an adequate and uniform process of PD according to the needs and levels of FL teachers and need of specific FLTPD through professional FL teacher educators was emphasized in the recommendations.	
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## Department of International Relations

1	<p><b>Noor Saeed Khan</b></p>	<p><b>Syrian Crisis and Emerging Regional Order in the Middle East</b></p> <p>The strategic importance of Syria in the Middle East is mainly due to its location. Syria has been a kind of resistance front of the Arabs against Israel and the significance of the Syrian question needs to be discovered in Syria's indispensable role in the regional geostrategic pattern. When Arab Spring brought political changes in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, Syria was never thought to be immune to the tinge of those changes. The mass demonstrations in Syria, driven by the desire of change, in late 2010, turned to violent protests, leaving destruction, disorder and chaos behind them. The crisis in Syria is still continuing ferociously with abysmal repercussions for the Middle East. Today, Syrian crisis has different dimensions which are ranging from involvement of different regional and trans-regional states to various armed, religio-political and jihadists groups, turning the crisis to a serious regional conflagration.</p> <p>The Assad regime is struggling for its survival against the rebels, who are struggling for regime change in Syria. The involvement of the pro and anti-regime regional states and pro and anti-regime trans-regional states is the significant point, driving the crisis on grave sectarian, ethnic and social lines. In fact, it would be safer to say that Syrian crisis has created deep political divisions not in only amongst the world community but also on regional political horizons. Syrian crisis has created far reaching social, political, strategic and economic implications in Syria and the entire Middle East. The crisis is not only claiming priceless lives of people, crippling many for life, rendering numerous homeless but also altering the traditional security dynamics, strategic calculations and above all regional order of the Middle East.</p> <p>To sum up, Syrian crisis has become one of the gravest flash points in the Middle East, turning the social and political fabric of the society there. It has given birth to a regional order in Middle East where Iran is emerging as the most powerful regional reality, shaping the future political contours of the region on its own version of interests.</p>	2014
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2	<b>Syed Zohaib Gillani</b>	<b>Sino-Russian Nexus in The Middle East Implications For Regional Security</b>  <p>Middle East has world's oldest civilization due to its relevance with three great Divine Abrahamic religions i.e., Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The strategic importance of the region made it center-stage for the great and regional powers to show their keen interests in the region. The region is rich in natural resources that are fulfilling more than 80% of trade and oil needs of the world. More or less the major economies of the world are dependent on the Middle East due to its oil reserves. This made the region more volatile and highly instable that creates threats to the regional as well as global security.</p> <p>The Arab Spring and Syrian crisis in 2011 are new developments in the region that have changed the security environment and regional order. The imbalance in the region after Arab Spring and Syrian crisis has affected the global security equation along with regional power balance. These two recent events in the regional politics have divided the region into 'peace region'; Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel, Turkey, Bahrain, Qatar and 'disturbed region'; Syria, Iraq, Libya, Egypt and Tunisia. A purely regional issue i.e., Syrian civil war has not only affected the regional order but also divided the world community into two major blocs having divergent objectives and policies in the region. The Arab uprisings and Syrian crisis in 2011 provided space to regional actors such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Qatar to exert their influence in the region that are emerging as new regional players in the Middle East. In the contemporary Middle East, Syria became the focal point and a playground for the great powers to achieve certain objectives in the region. At the regional level, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Qatar and Bahrain are supporting anti-Assad forces in the region whereas, Iran along with Hezbollah and Hamas are countering the militant rebels against downfall of Assad regime.</p> <p>The recent Geneva talks of 2013 of P5+1 and Iran over Iranian nuclear controversy has increased the regional influence of Iran. At the global level, the US, France and Great Britain are in favor of opposition in Syria; on the other hand China and Russia are favoring the Assad regime by vetoing UN Security Council resolutions against any military action on Syria. In the present time, Sino-Russian active presence in the regional politics of Middle East is a new variable that has regional and global implications. Syria became a quagmire of contending interests among great powers of the world. Russia as former super power has long history and technological military advancement along with rising China as an economic giant to get together in the Middle East to counter the US\$ and Western penetration</p>	2014
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		<p>in the region. Beijing and Moscow have maintained a regional balance in the vulnerable security environment of the region.</p> <p>The world has witnessed that Sino-Russian nexus is important for Middle East that can bring peace and stability in the region. The Middle East as regional security complex has been affecting super security complex at the global front. The series of vetoes by China and Russia over Syrian conflict have marked questions on the uni-polar character of the world order.</p>	
3	Javid Ahmed	<p><b>Role of Media in Democracy: A Case Study of Pakistan.</b></p> <p>In 2007 and 2008, Pakistan witnessed two historical events; the first lawyers' movement and the February 2008 general elections. On 9th March 2007, the then President General Pervez Musharraf, made dysfunctional the Chief Justice of Pakistan Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry. In response, lawyers' community and civil society stood behind the CJ and launched country-wide protest against the dictator. During this time, Pakistan was in turmoil situation. The CJ restoration movement overshadowed the political scenario in the country. The 2008 general elections held in conflict situation after the assassination of PPP chairperson Benazir Bhutto. The elections were postponed till 18th February 2008 due to security reasons. Despite apprehension about the pre-plan rigging, the elections were held in comparatively peaceful atmosphere in the country.</p> <p>This study is carried out to evaluate the role of media, particularly the print media, played during the lawyers' movement and 2008 general elections. Content method is applied to obtain the result. From the result of the study, the print and electronic media provided tremendous coverage to lawyers' movement and 2008 general elections. The study outcome reflects that the press not only gave an enormous space to judiciary restoration and elections but did not bow to the ruler's pressure to stop the coverage of these events. The tone of the press was found mostly against the government and in favor of lawyers' movement and to hold free and fair elections. The study concludes that media played important role in the promotion of democracy in Pakistan, and free, liberal and impartial media is necessary for flourishing a healthy democracy in the country.</p>	2014

4	<p><b>Waqas Ahsan</b></p>	<p><b>Water Scarcity and Conflict: A Case Study of India-Pakistan Water Dispute</b></p> <p>This study presents the explanation of a natural phenomenon of water scarcity and its correlation with an inevitable reality called conflict. Today, the distribution of water is constantly changing with globalization, change in environment and factors such as global warming and population growth. This change and unequal distribution of water, its limited accessibility to different nations and its ever increasing demand has introduced a natural and relatively dormant crisis. Different regions of the world are facing the problem of water shortage resulting in inter and intrastate conflict.</p> <p>The study argues that conflicts are essentially due to scarcity of resources. It is due to water shortage that many countries are unable to meet the increasing water demands of consistently growing population. The problem has severely affected agricultural production and respective economies of those countries which extensively rely upon agriculture. The gradual depletion of water resources has become a matter of serious apprehension especially for water stressed regions. With the passage of time the utilization of water has increased and resulted in competitive environment where states are striving to secure and enhance control over the depleting water resources. The situation is worsening and giving birth to disputes over water sharing. The region of South Asia is also facing severe water stress. The water resources of the region have been consistently depleting. South Asia is an agricultural region; the states of this region largely rely upon rivers for irrigation of lands. Considering this fact that many rivers are transboundary, the sharing of rivers has lead to several disputes among states. At the same time hydro politics and exploitation of water has become a prevalent reality. India is determining to gradually enhance control over the water resources of the region to maintain its hydro hegemony.</p> <p>The country has been involved in prolonged water disputes with its neighboring countries. However, this study specifically highlights India's prolonged water conflict with Pakistan which remains unresolved and significantly explains the likely chances of an interstate conflict between the two neighboring countries which are nuclear powers posing threat to regional stability. This study is essentially an attempt to employ the theory of environmental scarcity and conflict to understand India-Pakistan conflict.</p>	2015
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5	<b>Muhammad Saleem Ahmad Hashmi</b>	<p><b>India Pakistan Trade Relations: Challenges, Prospects And Policy Options</b></p> <p>With the trade normalization process between India and Pakistan gathering momentum since November 2011, new vistas for enhancing bilateral trade have been opened between the two countries. This study has analyzed the trade potential between India and Pakistan, and examined how this prospective is disregarded owing to several socio-political reasons. The trade prospects between India and Pakistan is estimated to lie between US\$10.9 billion and US\$19.8 billion.</p> <p>The study has assessed the products which are of vital importance for a massive growth in trade but unfortunately these products or items fall in the negative or sensitive lists and non-tariff barriers. In the services sector, trade possibilities have been identified in Information Technology (IT), Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), health and entertainment services. This trade potential remains unrealized largely due to impediment in transport and transit facilities, restrictive visa regime, continuation of large informal trade flows, and presence of non-tariff barriers to trade between India and Pakistan. Since the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) regime between the two countries is liberalized, the study has identified sectors which hold potential for investments, and are likely to deepen the trade linkages between India and Pakistan. Moreover, the research also highlighted traders' motivation for doing business in both markets as well as challenges and obstacles in expanding bilateral trade.</p> <p>Findings of the current study reveal very crucial aspects of the bilateral trade between Pakistan and India. The first and foremost is the significance of the trade relations within the region than expanding relations with the remote partners. Interest of both the countries in expansion strategy of services sectors and the existence of favourable demand to enhance bilateral trade may create huge potential for expansion of trade relations. The study also reveals that political disputes and the non-tariff barriers have been the major problems for businessmen of both countries in doing business in each other's countries. Analyzing the geo-economic conditions of both the countries, the study urged for a strong trade relation between Pakistan and India.</p>	2015
6	<b>Abid Nazar Changazee</b>	<p><b>Pakistan - Afghanistan Relations (2001-2003) Challenges and Options</b></p> <p>This study is a critical analysis of the Pakistan-Afghanistan relations. A variety of problems are hindering the cordial relations of the two states. The commonalities are many but the differences are strong and rapprochement seems</p>	2015

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		<p>difficult. The study depicts that both the states are apprehensive of each other. Mainly the non acceptance of international border i.e. Durand Line, irredentist territorial claims and Pashtunistan issues by Afghanistan and the perceived so called policy of strategic depth by Pakistan are the impediment. In the last forty years Afghanistan has faced civil war and foreign intervention. Since then Pakistan finds itself at the forefront of the efforts to bring peace and stability in Afghanistan, as a "frontline state". In 1970s and 1980s it opposed the U.S.S.R. invasion and since 2001 it has supported the U.S. invasion, ditching the Taliban regime. The presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan has affected Pakistan's sovereignty due to drone and border attacks. Pakistan wants to safeguard its legitimate interests i.e. peaceful, stable and friendly Afghanistan. At the same time it wants that Afghanistan may not be used by any regional country against the interests of Pakistan.</p> <p>In Afghanistan different ethnicities are apprehensive of each other and combine together against the Pashtuns dominance of the past. All the other ethnicities strived hard to find a place in the Afghan state and are adamant to preserve their restored identities. The study focuses on the effects of U.S. drawdown of forces, signing of Bilateral Security Agreement and Status Of Forces Agreement on Pakistan-Afghanistan relations. It has given new impetus to peace efforts. However, the Taliban insurgency has been deadliest in 2014 with peace nowhere. The efforts of U.S. and the regional states to ensure peace have been evaluated.</p> <p>The study explains the phenomenon of mistrust and hostile relations of the two states in realist perspective. Geostrategic and geo-economics reasons make it necessary for both states to have cordial relations. A peaceful settlement is interest of people of Pakistan and Afghanistan and the region, the alternative is a scary civil war.</p>	
7	<p><b>Syed Almas Haider Shah</b></p>	<p><b>Pak-Russia Rapprochement: Challenges And Prospects</b></p> <p>Pakistan and Russia acted hostile damaging interests of each other during the Cold War and relations suffered from trust deficit afterwards. Interests of Pakistan and Russia start converging after 9/11, when both remained on the same page with regards to the international campaign against Al-Qaeda as they not only expressed strong commitment to root out the terrorism in the region but also provided full support to the U.S. led forces in Afghanistan. Since then both have entered into institutional relationship, formed several bilateral and became part of regional forums to discuss global, regional and bilateral issues. In the backdrop of emerging regional political environment because of U.S./NATO withdrawal from Afghanistan, Indian tilt towards the U.S. and West, Ukrainian</p>	2015

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		<p>crisis, bilateral and global convergence, Pakistan and Russia got the opportunity to translate high level engagements into tangible outcome in bilateral relations. Pakistan has supported Russian's observer status in the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) reciprocating the fact that Russia supported first observer status of Pakistan at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and later full membership. Pakistan's accession into important regional organization SCO as full member deemed as step forward in Pakistan's relations with Russia.</p> <p>Since the rapprochement between Pakistan and Russia started a decade ago, both countries witnessed a "milestone" defense cooperation pact when a Russia Defense Minister paid an official visit to Pakistan in 45 years; important developments in Pak-Russia Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Joint Working Group on Energy at Moscow in 2014 took place. Both countries have expressed their readiness to collaborate in the fields of defense, trade, economy, science, technology, agriculture, education and culture to gain new impetus due to continuous high level interaction between the two countries. However, despite the political convergence, institutional and structured ties between the two countries along with some factors will continuously impede fast track implementation of agreed proposals.</p>	
8	Rahila Naz	<p><b>Emergence of China As an Economic Power: Prospects and Challenges</b></p> <p>Emergence of China as an economic power, has resulted not only creating problems for China, but for the other powers as well. China has been suffering many years under European, Western and Japanese control, which created severe social, political, and economic crises in the country. After the communist revolution in 1949, China emerged as an economic power. Following the Mao era, there has been an introduction of market oriented economic reforms which not only regained China to its lost political-economic activities, but also increased its power and prestige at international level. This has resulted in imposing challenge to the other economic powers.</p> <p>This qualitative research will be focused on identifying the domestic and international challenges for China and to look for the prospects for dealing with these challenges. Modernization Theory of Walt Rostow and Theory of Economic Interdependence collectively constitute the theoretical framework of this study.</p>	2016

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## FACULTY OF MANGEMENT SCIENCES

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Discipline</b>	<b>2000-2005</b>	<b>2006-2010</b>	<b>2011-2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
01	Management Sciences	1	20	96	44	<b>161</b>
02	Economics	-	-	8	3	<b>11</b>
03	Governance & Public Policy	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>172</b>

Table 10: Number of M.Phil. Degrees awarded in various disciplines of Faculty of Management Sciences

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## Department of Management Sciences

1	Kamran Jahangir	<p><b>The Effects of Rapid Growth of Universities on Human Resource Development in Pakistan</b></p> <p>At the time of inception Pakistan had a very weak infrastructure of higher education but successive Governments did not do much to establish and strengthen tertiary education. Good policies with lack of political will and financial commitments proved unrealistic. Privatization in the early 70s followed by a mushroom growth of private institutions on a commercial basis and lack of commitment and absence of quality standards in public universities proved to be evils beyond UGC's control. Hence a large number of institutions admitting even larger number of students turned out to be a nightmare in terms of quality of human resource being produced by many institutions because they lacked human, financial and infrastructure resources required for the job.</p> <p>Taking stock of the situation the present Government established the Higher Education Commission with the primary task to enable universities and degree awarding institutions to develop effective human resource (faculty development) to create a synergy effect by imparting quality education to the able youth. To supplement and complement this, adequate financial resources for infrastructure are being provided and quality standards and procedures are being set in place.</p> <p>The researcher is of the view that the present interventions are a welcome effort and are likely to convert the ill effects of the recent mushroom growth of institutions of higher learning into positive ones in terms of producing effective human resource. However it is recommended that this effort should not be made in isolation and should be made as a national effort synchronizing school, college and university education into a solid blend so that quality and quantity complement and support each other.</p>
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2	Rafaqat Islam	<p><b>Analysis of Blake &amp; Mouton's Managerial Grid and Its Application to the Management Styles of the Heads of Federal Government Educational Institutions</b></p> <p>This study is divided into two parts. Part I undertakes an analysis of Blake &amp; Mouton's Grid managerial styles which they formulated in the context of search for managerial excellence in the United States after World War II. The study highlights this context and documents influence of other social psychologists and scholars of related social science disciplines on Blake &amp; Mouton who themselves belonged to the discipline of Social Psychology. Benefiting from emerging ideas about managerial styles, such as democratic style, authoritarian style, etc, the two authors came up with a clever device of depicting styles on a 9 x 9 grid with 81 cells.</p> <p>A manager's concern for production and people could be measured on horizontal and vertical axes on a scale of 9 points, the 9 presenting maximum concern. A manager's maximum concern for production and minimum concern for people could be termed as 9,1 style. Similarly, maximum concern for both production and people could be described as 9,9 managerial style. Blake &amp; Mouton posited certain elements of style, e.g decision making, conflict resolving, humour/emotion, strength of conviction which in their view, could be measured on some scale. The authors used a scale of zero to five.</p> <p>Managers could carry out self-assessment of their styles. They could also learn to refine on the knowledge of their own styles through candid critique from peers. Blake &amp; Mouton have emphasized that accumulated social science knowledge furnishes reliable basis to carryout self-assessment of managerial style and to choose the best style. Through analysis of various styles on social science principles, and documentation of their own observations during their consultancy work, they were convinced that on the basis of 9,9 style, development training could be undertaken to promote organizational excellence. In part-II of the study, Blake &amp; Mouton's method of self-assessment of managerial styles has been applied in the case of educational managers working under the Directorate of Federal Government Educational Institutions (FGEIs) in Pakistan, giving background information on such institutions and the organizational setup in which the educational managers work.</p> <p>Questionnaires were sent to 52 heads of institutions and 104 subordinates of these heads. The response rate was 87%. Each questionnaire contained 36 items, 18 to measure concern for production and 18 to measure</p>	2006
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		<p>concern for people. The data was prepared by working out responses to questionnaire items on a six-point scale ranging from 'never' to 'always' carrying value from zero (minimum) to 5 (maximum). Analysis of data, when figures were rounded for purpose of locating heads of institutions on the grid, showed the style to be predominantly a 7,8 style. This is not an authentic Blake &amp; Mouton's Grid style. Such discrepancy has been analysed in terms of self deception, the idea that without full knowledge of Grid style through a Grid Seminar, manager's answers to questionnaire for determining grid styles are misplaced.</p> <p>It is then concluded that real value of Blake &amp; Mouton's Grid styles analysis lies in the whole process of organization development which will involve not only self-assessment of managerial style but also a whole range of six phases beginning with self-assessment and ending with consolidation of organization development measures.</p>	
3	Farrukh Seir	<b>Effectiveness of Training and Development Programmes for Nursing in Pakistan.</b>	2006
4	Hasan Afzal	<p><b>Intragroup Conflict Among Employees and Its Impact on Their Performance</b></p> <p>Intragroup conflict is an inevitable reality in organizational life. It holds the potential for change. Task conflict is associated with disagreement among group members and relationship conflict is linked with interpersonal incompatibilities. Management makes lucid decisions because they know that intragroup conflict is very important and it has significant impact on employee's performance. They defuse or eradicate its impact but never avoid. This dissertation fills a gap in the conflict literature concerning intragroup conflict and its impact on employee's performance. Moreover, it also clarifies the impact of task conflict and relationship conflict on employee's performance.</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to test a model of intragroup conflict among employees and its impact on employee's performance. The sample of 142 individuals, working in 27 different teams, belonging to commercial banks of Rawalpindi/Islamabad was selected. Questionnaires comprising four parts were sent directly to target the segment. In the first part, the first 12 questions were about personal/general information; second part consisted of 4 questions relating to task conflict; third part consisted of 5 questions of Cox's</p>	2007

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		<p>organizational conflict scale concerning to relationship conflict; and the last part consisted of 17 questions on employee's performance. Task and relationship conflict showed that the model is significant at .05 confidence level (<math>p&gt;0.05</math>). We compared both variables on individual basis, which revealed that the variable difference is significant at <math>p&lt;0.05</math>. The regression coefficient for relationship conflict was 0.408, which suggests that employees' performance was sensitive to changes in the relationship conflict. The other variable, i.e. task conflict is insignificant to employees performance at .05 confidence level as it is <math>p&gt;.05</math> level. The regression coefficient of task conflict was negative but without any significance.</p> <p>In this model, only significant variable that account variation in employee's performance is relationship conflict. It's possible that the employees within the organization try to keep the conflict concealed because of management/ organization reputation or flaming effect. This study would help executives as well as management tier to understand how to take advantage from this research study and to develop measures to solve 'intragroup conflict.</p>	
5	Sahib Raza Husnain Kharal	<p><b>Comparison of Quality and Instructional Practices of Open and Virtual Universities in Pakistan with Special Reference to HRD</b></p> <p>The study aimed at the survey of coverage, Quality, New Trends and Instructional Practices of Open and Virtual universities in Pakistan. This study also focused upon exploring the actual impact of Open and Virtual universities in expanding access to higher education in Pakistan and identifying innovations and good practices in ICT-assisted learning in Open and Virtual universities in Pakistan. Procedure adopted for this study contained desk review, observation of PVCs, study centers, getting the opinion of students, teachers and administrators through questionnaires, interview schedule and FGDs.</p> <p>The study concluded that AIOU had provided wider opportunities of access to higher education in almost all disciplines of social, natural &amp; management sciences because of its flexibility, tutorial services &amp; regional network. On contrary Virtual University has progressed at comparatively slower pace because of being only ICT dependent. However both the universities have potential in expanding access to higher education in Pakistan at least @ 10-25% per year.</p>	2007

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		The study further revealed that both the universities have jumped into the innovation and good practices of online education, video conferencing, e-assessment & e-learning in providing education at bachelor & master level. Both the universities have tremendous potential of entering into other innovations and good practices in ICT-assisted learning to compete the contemporary regime of open and virtual learning.	
6	<b>Mumtaz Ahmed Khan</b>	<b>Enhancing Performance Measurement and Management in Telecom Sector of Pakistan.</b>	2007
7	<b>Syed Masroor Hussain Shah</b>	<p><b>Analysis of Relationship between Need Based Training and Assessment Reduction of Professional Obsolescence (PO) in Pakistan Banks.</b></p> <p>According to the emergent case of Web services in Pakistani banking sector, two types of preconditions are investigated: technological preconditions and organizational preconditions vis-à-vis technically competent human resource. Based on these, a set of qualitative and quantitative research methods were carried out beside the bank direction, commercial staff and subscribed customers to technology based banking services.</p> <p>The research illustrates that centralized architectures, fragmented information systems, organizational rigidity, level of technological know-how and disregarding user's implication could be factors of slowness (or failure) in implementing technology based banking services. E-banking has to be a delivery channel that replicates and replaces many of the physical functions a bank currently performs. Hence, e-banking now becomes a virtual banking counter that the individual and corporate customer to carry out the regular activities. Even e-banking services are more electronic-based, but, it still strongly supports banking activities, therefore communication, transaction and distribution (Peterson, Balasubramanian and Bronnenberg, 1997). There are number of challenges that need to be faced by Pakistani banks, however, the opportunity in this industry is high due to the current trend especially application and development of ICT.</p> <p>The tremendous advances in technology and the aggressive infusion of information technology had brought in a paradigm shift in banking operations. Internet banking that has revolutionized the banking industry world wide has turned out to be the nucleus issue of various studies all over the world. However there has constantly been a literature gap on the issue in Pakistan. Exploring online banking customer requirements allowed the definitions of service criteria assuring customer satisfaction at the time of realization and so the factors</p>	2007

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		<p>regulating the quality level of Internet banking services. Analyzing voice of the customer and building a transformation framework bringing it into practice are the leading steps of the methodology and the most important factors in regulating the level of quality of internet banking services.</p> <p>Dove (2004) holds the opinion that failure to adapt to change in terms of skills development is professional obsolescence. Khan (2004: Dawn) says that influx of insincere, non professional, incompetent recruitees in banks in the aftermath of privatization badly affected the banking industry. This fact has been verified by Grip and Zwick (2001:4) who opined in their study on "the employability of low-skilled workers in the knowledge economy", changes in technology and occupation also spur shift in the kinds of skills needed to serve a specific job, and any neglect to update the skills leads to professional obsolescence.</p> <p>The continuous improvement in skills and knowledge in the Banks is vital and this view is supported by Grip and Zwick (2001:4) and they state that "Both the upgrading of the skill level and the shifts in the type of activities may deteriorate the applicability of skills the workers acquired in the past". The banks in Pakistan are facing new challenges due to globalization of financial markets. The international banks are equipped with modern technology, innovative products and services, skilled and knowledgeable human resource to capitalize on the major and valued segment of the clientele. The local banking industry is directionless. It is due to lack of required skills and knowledge the employees need to possess to perform their duties efficiently. Srivastava (2003:68) describes about the emerging competitive environment where performance of an individual depends upon different types of skills and knowledge and one of them is developing problem solving skills. Sridhar (2003:31) states that genuinely identified training needs will address the issue of skills development. Khan (2004:Dawn) proffers one significant remedy to improve the performance of banks which is institutionalization of HRM and it entails placement of best man to best assignment, updating his/her knowledge through refreshing courses, seminar on emerging banking and financial problems thereby heading towards reduction in professional obsolescence.</p> <p>Need-based trainings are the major tool to equip the human resource so as to make Pakistani banks sustainable and competitive apart from other reform measures like further strengthening of Prudential Regulations,</p>	
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		liberalized policy for opening and closing of branches has been significantly liberalized, free-floating market driven exchange rate system and so on so forth.	
8	<b>Bashir Ahmed</b>	<p><b>Development of a Quality Enhancement Training Model for University Teachers.</b></p> <p>The progress of a nation depends upon quality of education .The quality of education is based on faculty at the university level. For achieving the quality education, professional development is an essential component. It is concerned with the creation of knowledge, utilization of knowledge and skills.</p> <p>The main concern of this study was to explore the situation about professional development of university teachers in Pakistan pertaining to (a) quality improvement initiative by teachers to do research on teaching (b) adoption of innovative methods of instructions (c) diversified student population which is not satisfied by the uniform teaching methods /styles. Moreover the study was aimed to provide a guideline for the training of teachers so that existing deficiencies can be removed through quality teaching methods/models. Higher Education Commission (HEC) has taken various encouraging steps for the training of teachers. But before 2000 the training of teachers at university level was not given due focus for one or other reasons .The teachers in higher education organizations carry two functions i.e. research and teaching. This study covers only one- aspect i.e. Pedagogical skills of teachers.</p> <p>There are various models of teacher training and some of them have been discussed in the study. Each of them has its own strengths and weaknesses but benefit can be taken from these models. The models have been analyzed in order to check feasibility for quality teaching at university level.</p> <p>The quality of higher education is related with the competency of academic staff. In order to enhance the quality of teaching staff, there is an acute need to arrange the concurrent training session for teachers. With the creation of knowledge, abrupt changes are taking place which results into continuous changes of curriculum. To update the knowledge of teachers in relation to modified curriculum and enhance pedagogical skills, training is required.</p>	2007

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		<p>Although various incentives have been given to the university teachers by the HEC to enhance the quality of learning and teaching at higher education but there is a need to further strengthen the training programmes. Teacher training is one of the key issues of developing countries. Higher quality of training leads to improve the students learning in addition to enhance the performance of teachers. On the basis of the reviewing of literature a model of training on quality enhancement of university teachers has been developed.</p>	
9	<b>Muhammad Tahir</b>	<b>Information Technology Policy Milestones of the Federal Government (Paper Minimized Office in Pakistan)</b>	2007
10	<b>Muhammad Khalique</b>	<p><b>The Impact of Job Design on the Performance of Private Sector Organizations in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The prime and basic motive of this research is to design a good job which is conducive and healthy for organizations to meet the future challenges. Particularly in corporate culture the organizations face fierce competition and on the parallel line the employees also face tremendous problems, due to innovation of new technologies, work overload, mental stress, job stress and ambiguous job description.</p> <p>If the job design is well structured employees will more satisfied and their performance will be increased. The survival of many organizations has been challenged because of their inability to respond flexibly and appropriately to the need of employees' beneficiaries. The primary task of the organizations today, is to satisfy the need of employees, and look into the welfare of the society. The organizations of the future will be based on adaptability- intelligence, continuous change and transformation rather than on predictability.</p> <p>This research focuses that job design has positive impact on the performance of an organization as well as it enhanced employees' satisfaction and motivation. In present era, the job design has great importance for both academicians and practitioners in the field of human resource management. A good job design means that all elements of work should be taken into consideration and no element should be overlapping.</p> <p>The basic aim of my research is to explore the job design issue and structure a good job. Through good job we can increase the motivation of employees and performance of organizations. When the employee will be more satisfied, then unequivocally the productivity of organization would be enhanced. I have applied the conceptual</p>	2007

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		job design characteristic model which is developed by Hackman and Oldham to analyze the impact of job design on organization performance.	
11	Faisal Saeed	<b>Performance of Mobile Firms in Pakistan</b>	2007
12	Ovais Mushtaq Quershi	<p><b>Supply Chain Management of Auto-industry of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The automobile industry in Pakistan took its roots during the fifties but in consequence of the Government's nationalization policy, its growth remained stunted till the mid eighties when it was reactivated with the setting up of more vehicle assembly plants in the country. It got a boost with the liberalization of the Government's financial policies and the advent of the era of car leasing in the country. Consequently, more auto assemblers ventured into the arena and established themselves in competition with the previously entrenched players.</p> <p>With automobile assembling serving as the mother industry and focused on the domestic market, the downstream automotive parts industry and the engineering industries have nurtured to a level at which they are not only increasing their role in the domestic market but have also started playing a role in the export earnings of the country.</p> <p>Being principally an assembling industry, the supply chain constitutes one of the most important parts of its functioning. It also dictates the cost and quality of the end product. Because of the vastness of the subject, the study has been principally confined to the car and light commercial (LCV) segment which has the maximum direct impact on the common purchaser.</p> <p>The Study aims at understanding the industrial development of the Country and the current domestic industrial dynamics. It reviews global trends in the field where distinct trends are emerging of the auto manufacturers and assemblers shifting from their traditional bases. It also outlines the development of this sector in the domestic market so as to identify both its strengths and weaknesses and lay down the contours for its future growth which holds a good promise. At the end, certain recommendations are being offered for the future growth of the industry in Pakistan.</p>	2007

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13	<b>Umar Mushtaq Ahmed Baig</b>	<b>Organizational Conflicts</b>	2007
14	<b>M. Mudasar Ghafoor</b>	<p><b>A Comparative Study of Organizational Commitment in the Punjab University &amp; GIFT University Gujranwala Campuses</b></p> <p>Organizational commitment plays a vital role in the progress of any organization. The researcher considered University of the Punjab and Gujranwala Institute of Future Technology University Gujranwala campuses as research centers and it includes how salary/financial benefits, job environment and opportunities for promotion are components of Organizational Commitment.</p> <p>The accumulated results may be beneficial and helpful for future planners. The sample consisted of 153 employees working in Punjab University and Gujranwala Institute of Future Technology (GIFT) University Gujranwala Campuses. Questionnaire comprises 15 questions was prepared. The researcher adopted the questionnaire. Nature of the study was descriptive. Organizational commitment has a tremendous impact on Organizational performance.</p> <p>According to this study, the employees of Gujranwala Institute of Future Technology University are more satisfied with Pay, recognition of their work, supervision received, Opportunity for promotion and working environment. The employees of The Punjab University Gujranwala Campus are found more satisfied as compared to employees in Gujranwala Institute of Future Technology University in relation to teaching load, job security and flexibility in working hours. From the above discussion we can say that, if we want to raise the Organizational commitment level from the employees, the organization whether Government or Private should give job security. So that he/she could not feel his/her future insecure.</p>	2008
15	<b>Alia Sheeraz</b>	<p><b>Impact of Conflict Management on Managerial Performance</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to find out relationship between the Conflict Management Strategies and Managerial Performance. The Conflict Management Strategies selected for this study were Integrating, Accommodating, Compromising, Forcing and Avoiding. The study investigated the relationships among five</p>	2009

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		<p>Behavioural Conflict-Handling Strategies and also their relationship with Constructive and Destructive Conflict. Besides this, the relationship of Destructive and Constructive Conflict with Managerial Performance was also studied. One forty two managers from three different cellular companies of Pakistan (i.e.) Mobilink, Ufone and Paktel participated in this study. The instrument administered was developed by Rahim (1983). This instrument measured the five conflict management styles and also their relationship with Destructive and Constructive Conflict. However, for measuring Managerial Performance the instrument used was developed by Lusch and Serpkenci (1990).</p> <p>In this correlation study, percentages, means and standard deviations were used to analyze the data. And the results were calculated by using correlation analysis on the collected data. Empirical results both support and question some of the previous findings in conflict research. The results indicated that Integrating, Accommodating, Compromising, Forcing and Avoiding conflict-handling strategies could have different impacts on Constructive and Destructive Conflict in a Performance Context.</p> <p>The findings of this study shed some light on the effect of various styles and revealed that the use of Accommodating and Integrating styles influence Managerial Performance in a positive way. Recommendations for further research were also provided.</p>	
16	Muhammad Arif	<p><b>Impact of Communication on Organizational Performance</b></p> <p>It is widely believed that organizational communication affects organizational performance and creates comparative advantage for the organization. This study contributes to the growing literature on the influence of organizational communication and its impact on organizational performance. The study further aims at to finding out relationship among interpersonal communication, intrapersonal communication, internal communication, external communication and change in perceived organizational performance. Instrument was developed and its reliability tested through the pilot study.</p> <p>For the main study, 136 questionnaires were distributed in 34 organizations in banking, oil &amp; gas and telecommunication sectors and the entire respondents provided the data through effective coordination prior and post dispatch of the questionnaires. Regression analyses and correlation were applied. Overall</p>	2009

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		<p>organization performance varied 8% to 26% due to organization communication. Organization performance interrelated 18% to 44% with organization communication's components in banking sector. Organization performance correlated 07% to 35% with organization communication's components in Oil &amp; Gas Sector. Organization performance interconnected 07% to 32% with organization communication's components in telecommunication sector.</p> <p>The findings of this study depict that organizational communication is an important determinant of change in perceived organizational performance components. 'These findings suggest that increasing organizational communication will have a positive effect on organizational performance. Increasing organizational communication is a long-term process, which demands both attention from management side and initiative from the employee side.</p>	
17	Javeeria Naz	<p><b>Study of Time-Based Work Family Conflict in the Nursing Profession in Islamabad</b></p> <p>This research investigates the social and domestic problems faced by the married nurses in the fulfillment of their professional responsibilities. Study addresses the critical issue of work family conflict in Pakistani perspective. The Research was conducted in two hospitals of Islamabad (Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences and Poly Clinic Hospital). Different aspects of the issue were endeavored to be explored. The main domain of this research was to see the prevalence of work-family conflict among nurses. One of the more frequent pursuits in the research is the quest to identify which segment of shift schedule (morning, evening and night) represents higher level of work family conflict for married nurses. Sample of the study consisted of two hundred married nurses working in different shifts in hospitals out of which 161 responded back. The Response rate was 80%.</p> <p>The Study further explored Length of shift, work schedule flexibility, family support that affects Work – family conflicts. The results of the study reveal that presently most of the nurses working in hospitals are assigned 12-hour Shift. Work schedule flexibility and family support are negatively associated with work- family conflicts while work schedule flexibility is positively associated with family supports. Evening and night shift nurses were found to have greater level of work family conflict than that of morning shift nurses. Nurses with</p>	2009

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		cooperative environment at home suffer less from social and domestic problems while lengthy duration of working shifts affects the married life of the nurses.	
18	Adnan Farooq	<p><b>An Experimental Study of Students Attitudinal Shift Towards Advertising Through Mobile Phones</b></p> <p>The study is conducted to analyze the students' Attitudinal Shift towards Advertising through Mobile Phones. Mobile technologies imply many opportunities for marketing, in particular a direct communication with consumers without time or location barriers. However, some aspects of mobile marketing such as mobile advertising still require further research. The diffusion of mobile technologies is considered a factor that may impact consumers' perceptions and behavior. Samples of 300 students from the universities and colleges of Islamabad / Rawalpindi of various age groups, academic level, and gender was taken. Four variables such as; information, entertainment, irritation and credibility, based on the student attitudes, were selected and measured on 5 point Likert scale.</p> <p>The results indicate that almost 53 % students enjoy the SMS and take it as entertainment, 51% receive only specific information as and when required. 39% feel irritation upon receiving any SMS on their mobile phones, whereas, 40% even don't bother to read the full text message, received on their mobiles. Overall 59.7% students like mobile advertising. It can be concluded that the students generally have positive attitude towards mobile advertising. Entertainment and information are considered main factors which affect students' attitudes towards SMS-based mobile advertising. The attitude towards advertising contrast between two genders bias and as per result male students enjoys mobile advertising; where as majority of the female students were irritated from the mobile advertising.</p> <p>The results of this research are helpful for management to better understand the critical components of mobile advertising in different cultural settings.</p>	2009

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19	Sadia Zeb	<p><b>HRM in PAKTEL.</b></p> <p>Human Resource Management of Paktel has significant role to play in the growth of an organization. Consequently, HRM aspect from induction to its sequential element of development, performance appraisal and placement has been dilated upon in the report. Data has been ferreted out from the reports, manuals and related available documents Salary/emoluments have not been made part of the report on account of its variation affects upon various cadres.</p> <p>Last part of the report encompasses certain analysis followed by the recommendations. However, it management puts an efforts to run the organization to best of their ability therefore analysis may be taken as academic and idealistic to be arrangements but the criticism. Rather avowed admission is being made that HRM department of Paktel is yielding optimum performance to maintain the role of the organization as viable and dynamo in its manifestation.</p> <p>It would be out of place if earnest tribute and appreciation is not extended to the HRM dept for their forthright assistance and guidance to accomplish the task in a befitting manner without which it would not have been possible to consummate the ambition of workable report on the organization. I shall remain indebted to the management in contributing for my personal development of equipping administration knowledge in the course of this assignment.</p> <p>It may be confessed vividly that all said about, is not the official version hence management in no way remains under obligation. However, dedicated attempt has been made to remain as close to the reality of the information as possible.</p>	2009
20	Sabah Sabir	<p><b>Gender Differences in Self Perception of Leadership Traits.</b></p> <p>The general purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a difference in self-perception between male and female leaders. The sample group included male and female leaders in a few companies (e.g Warid, World Call, Telenor, Habib Bank Ltd. etc) companies. Each manager's self-perception was tested against the</p>	2009

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		<p>way in which others (managers, peers, sub-ordinates) perceive him or her. The difference between the self-rating and that of the others was measured to establish the difference in perception between self and others.</p> <p>The results showed that men were slightly more self-aware than the females. It is recommended that it would be beneficial to find ways in which the environment can be prepared to limit the impact of gender differences on the implementation of the 360 feedback system (or any other performance management system) and to investigate variables such as cultural differences, age and the concept of self-perception.</p>	
21	<b>Hafiz Ghufuran Ali Khan</b>	<p><b>Constraints of Management Dynamics of Higher Education in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Teaching and learning have been at the heart of education since inception of mankind in this world. Good teaching has not only been a source of cognitive development but also a crucial source of moral and intellectual inspiration for the newcomers into the academic community. Higher education is meant to develop the ability of a student to think clearly, logically and honestly and to promote clear and critical thinking.</p> <p>This study contributes towards the understanding of the major constraints of management dynamics of higher education in Pakistan. The major constraints are Financial, socio-cultural, technological, availability of skilled man power, quality and of infrastructure, which were taken as independent variables and constraints of management dynamics of higher education as dependent variable. Higher Education Commission of Pakistan is putting serious efforts to overcome these main constraints to promote higher education in Pakistan. Three different public universities namely Quaid-I-Azim University, International Islamic University and Federal Urdu University of Science and Technology based in Islamabad were studied to collect in depth knowledge in the form of primary data about different constraints of higher education faced by students studying at higher levels (Masters, M.Phil and Ph.D).</p> <p>Enough of the already available relevant literature was studied and Interpretation of the data gave us the findings that concrete measures must be formulated and implemented by Higher Education Commission of Pakistan to minimize the deteriorating impact of these constraints for the management of higher education in Pakistan and strategic plans must be introduced in higher education similar to that of corporate world.</p>	2009

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22	<b>Muhammad Rizwan Saeed</b>	<p><b>Functioning of NEPRA as an Effective Power Regulator of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The effectiveness of a regulatory agency is outcome of the quality of its management, whereas a strong infrastructure i.e., fulfillment of institutional requirements and autonomy of functions are the basic requirements of an autonomous regulatory system, besides the environmental factors that can also influence the effectiveness of a regulatory body. NEPRA, the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority was established in 1997 to ensure transparent and judicious regulation in the power sector, after restructuring of power sector. Earlier the government was the operator as well as the regulator for both power services providing companies i.e., WAPDA and KESC. The power sector restructuring and other reforms in the energy sector were the efforts to avert the risk of any future energy crisis, but they could not be proved to be fruitful.</p> <p>This research work is based on evaluation of the efficiency of NEPRA as an effective electric power regulator in Pakistan, considering the above stated four main factors. The scientific research method, consisting of hypotheses testing and the formulation of regression model was used in the research work. It has been concluded that NEPRA is working in a nice manner. There are three stakeholders of NEPRA, i.e., government, electric power companies and the electricity consumers. Out of which government and most of the electric power companies are satisfied with the performance of NEPRA, but the electricity consumers are less satisfied. Availability of trained manpower and implementation of regulations have been pointed out as the areas of special attention to improve the performance of NEPRA. Some steps are also suggested in this regard.</p> <p>This study is an attempt to improve the effectiveness of NEPRA by exploring the influence of different factors upon it. The research work has contributed towards increasing the ability of NEPRA to overcome the present power crisis of Pakistan and to address the grievances of electricity consumers.</p>	2011
23	<b>Tariq Rahim</b>	<p><b>Implementation of Total Quality Management in Textile Industry of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Pakistan textile industry contributes more than 60% of the country's total exports but the country is at 8th position of the largest exporting countries of Asia and the reason of such low export is poor quality in textile products. The study was conducted to find out the effect of TQM implementation on business performance in</p>	2011

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		<p>textile industry of Pakistan. TQM is a management method used to enhance quality of textile products and productivity of the textile firms. The study may be helpful in the fully implementation of TQM in order to improve quality of the textile products and increase in export value.</p> <p>The research is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected through questionnaires from employees/employers of the firm. While secondary data is collected from six composite textile firms. For primary 11 factors of TQM implementation and 4 factors of business performance were selected and responses were measured on 5 point likerts scale.</p> <p>The results indicate that TQM has positive effect on overall business performance and leadership plays critical role in TQM implementation. It is not essential for all the factors to be presented to guarantee the success of TQM programme of overall business performance. Leadership, product quality, customer satisfaction and strategic business performance are found to be the most effective factors of TQM implementation in business performance.</p>	
24	Ghulam Rasool	<p><b>Influence of Motivational Factors on Students Career Selection Decision</b></p> <p>The study is conducted to analyze and find out the main motivational factors which influence career selection decision of the students. Career selection is a very complex issue and is influenced by various factors such as personality traits, socializers', demographic, environmental and motivational factors etc. Motivational factors are the most important, being these are the expectations of the students which they want to achieve while adopting a particular career path. The study is helpful for career counseling and to facilitate the students to select the career path that suit their traits &amp; capabilities and enable them to achieve their goals &amp; objectives. A little mistake at this stage will destroy their future plans &amp; happiness, will waste many years of expensive education and they will not be able to reach at their destination.</p> <p>The study is based on primary data collected through questionnaire survey from the students, studying in the colleges &amp; universities located in the vicinity of Rawalpindi &amp; Islamabad, their parents and teachers. Twenty</p>	2011

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		<p>one motivational factors are selected and the responses are measured on Likert five (5) points scale: strongly agreed, agreed, indifference, disagreed, strongly disagreed.</p> <p>The results indicate that 92.4% students have already selected their career paths and 60.0% students have selected their career path/ profession by themselves. Parents play important role in deciding the career path of the students and the career of 35.1% students have been / will be selected by their parents.</p>	
25	<b>Muhammad Imad-ud-Din Akber</b>	<p><b>Tax Structure, Compliance and Loss: A Case Study of Luxury Tax and Motor Vehicle Tax in Punjab Province</b></p> <p>This study describes the Taxation &amp; Tax structure in Pakistan and impact of independent variable on the dependent variable. It examined the effect of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imposition of luxury tax on imported vehicles</li> <li>• Sales of locally manufactured vehicles</li> <li>• Import of foreign manufactured vehicles and</li> <li>• Post registration transactions</li> </ul> <p>(On the collection of motor vehicle tax in Punjab Province)</p> <p>This is a descriptive and exploratory research as this study is based on secondary data and gathered from the Punjab Annual Budget documents and the reports of Excise and Taxation Department. The results, obtained from the analysis, are showing significant relation among the sales of motor vehicles, post registration transaction and collection of motor vehicle tax. It is further extracted that the said relation has also affected on the imposition of another tax i.e. luxury tax on imported vehicles.</p> <p>This study concluded that the tax is a subject of federation and its compliance cannot be possible without its imposition throughout the federation as the motor vehicle is a mobile asset so the tax payer can easily drained to other provinces. It is further concluded while imposing any new tax the basic cannons / principles / ethics</p>	2011

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		of taxation and 4-R's [Revenue, Reprising, Re-distribution and Representation] should be observed so the compliance is possible. Mostly the basic aim of imposition of taxation is to generate or gear up the revenue so it should be imposed where a large base or big potential is available.	
26	<b>Maham Mubashra</b>	<p><b>Impact of Training and Development Practices on Leadership Skills of Middle Managers: A Comparative Study</b></p> <p>Impact of training and development practices on leadership skills of middle managers: a comparative study is the title of this thesis. The objective of this research study was to show the relationship of training and development practices and improvement of leadership skills of middle managers of chosen organizations in comparison. To conduct this study, response was collected from the 60 middle managers of Pakistan International Airlines, Descon Engineering Limited, ICI/Akzonobel Chemicals, Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited, Allied bank Limited and National Bank of Pakistan, working in Lahore, where an established HR department and training and development practices were prevailing.</p> <p>To conduct the research both primary as well as secondary data was collected. The main focus of the research was on primary data, 6 informal interviews as well as questionnaires were used. Descriptive statistics techniques, graphs and bivariate correlation analysis by using SPSS were applied on the data collected through questionnaires and informal interviews.</p> <p>The conclusion revealed from the study is that training and development practices improved the leadership skills of the employees as it built confidence of recognition and made middle managers clearer of their objectives and customs of work in their organization to lead their colleagues fairly and with full devotion. But the fluctuation in results of different organizations came because of execution patterns of training, corporate culture, globalized culture pressures, morale, and willingness of employees to learn. Therefore, both training as well as fair development practices are important for the improvement of leadership skills in middle managers.</p>	2011

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27	<b>Muhammad Umar Shahzad</b>	<p><b>An Analysis of Procedural Justice in Performance Management System of Private Sector Firms</b></p> <p>Procedural justice in performance management system is meant or creating and maintaining a comfortable and productive working environment for all the employees where they could perform to the optimum level with a perception of fairness and balance in the effort and reward structure within the overall context of performance management system. `In general, procedural justice means fairness / honesty in different functions of a system-. Procedural justice in performance management system has been a key area of interest for the researchers and practitioners.</p> <p data-bbox="658 632 1906 884">A lot of research has been carried out in this area and some of it has been in the recent years. This is even more important in today's volatile business world where the absence of justice in performance management system can cause a negative word of mouth, decrease in motivation, high turnover ratio, conflicts and intra-organizational politics including introduction of worker unions etc. Non availability of procedural justice in performance management system is also one of the main areas of concern for the employees and especially for those in the private sector of Pakistan where economic downturn and political instability of the country has contributed to the employees' insecurity in the workplace especially in the private sector.</p> <p data-bbox="658 919 1906 979">Managers have their own perspective about performance management which is equally important and needs proper understanding.</p> <p data-bbox="658 1015 1906 1230">This research was aimed at understanding the perspective of both the employees and managers in the private sector. Two hypotheses were proposed for creating a model and for proving the significance of relationship among important variables. One of the hypothesis which was taken from the proposed new model on procedural justice identified few important components for creating and delivering a procedurally just performance management system. The second hypothesis was taken from the work of (Taylor, Renard and Tracy, 1998) which was linked with the new model for it partial replication.</p> <p data-bbox="658 1265 1906 1358">This research was conducted under the parameters of a professional research methodology. Initially the managers and business owners of private enterprises were contacted for the initial interviews for having a need analysis of this research. Data collection was done through two separate questionnaires where one of the</p>	2011
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		<p>questionnaires was for the employees of private organizations and the other one was for the managers of the private organizations. Similarly the questionnaire that was for the employees was constructed from the variables of first hypothesis and the questionnaire that was for the managers was constructed from the variables of the second hypothesis. This was done by the proper operationalization of the research concept and by identifying all the related research dimensions. It was a cross sectional and generalizable study with an overall population sample of two hundred.</p> <p>Data was collected from fifty managers and one hundred and fifty employees who were all from private sector of Pakistan. Pilot Test was conducted at an earlier stage for finding acceptable values of Cronbach Alpha for all the items of two questionnaires. Five Point Likert Scale was used for the proper coding of data on SPSS. Chi Square Test was applied on the collected data of both the questionnaires for proving the research concept through quantitative means. Frequency distributions and bar charts for each item have been given as well.</p> <p>Findings of this research work have identified the potential obstacles for the implementation of a justice based performance management system in private firms. The results of this research match with the practical observations and also with the past research.</p> <p>In the overall perspective, this research recommends the use of new research based model on procedural justice proved in this research for both the practitioners and academia. So this fact has been established that a positive contribution of the factors like willingness of top management, pre appraisal training of assessors, representing the post appraisal voice of employees, periodic performance feedback and accountability of assessors will surely enhance the procedural justice in the performance management system. This procedurally just system can be helpful for the organizations for better satisfaction with the system, improved working conditions and lesser distortion of appraisal results.</p> <p>Finally some useful recommendations have been given for the benefit of practitioners and academia. It can be useful for the practitioners to have a gap analysis for the current and required level of procedural justice for their organization. This research puts a clear emphasis of the use of those variables which make a procedurally just system with its distinct benefits for an organization.</p>	
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28	Muhammad Irfad	<p><b>Antecedents of Student's Perception of Garment Quality: A Multidimensional Approach</b></p> <p>This study was conducted to find out factors that are constructing student's perception of clothing quality whereas quality is simply the degree of excellence. This study may be helpful for the producers and advertising firms being the consumer perception of quality affects the buying decisions. The questionnaire was distributed among hundred and fifty (150) students of colleges and universities of Abbottabad and its vicinity. The questionnaire comprises of factors that construct perception of students about quality apparels. There were 12 major factors with 31 items in the questionnaire. Statistical tools including Cronbach's alpha, Frequency distribution, Pie Charts and Cross Tables were used to test, analyze and present the data for which statistical package SPSS (version 16.00) was used.</p> <p>The respondents point out a number of factors that construct their perception / buying decisions, of quality garments. All of these factors were considered for constructing perception of quality garments only three were rated important i.e. physiological expectations, the appearance of the garment and religion guidelines. The levels of agreed respondents were 89.6 %, 89.2 %, &amp; 84 % respectively.</p> <p>Style good for my Figure was highly rated among all the items the age group 30-34 (100%) considers it as a very important factor that construct their perception of clothing quality, while on gender basis females (98%) consider it more important than males, it is important to both urban and rural students (93%) and the students of high social class (100%) consider it as an influential factor that is constructing their perception of clothing quality.</p>	2011
29	Muhammad Nawaz Qaisar	<p><b>Impact of Free Agent Learning on Employability with Special Reference to a Management Career</b></p> <p>Those who can not work would not work. The employability skills and attributes are deliberated as a recurring feature of national policies on provision of effective education. This study investigated how individuals perceive, identify and address issues relating to their learning and employability. Schools are teaching youngsters without clear understanding of what professions will be invented by the time they will reach an age to work. The lifelong employability is no longer guaranteed by the education and training received in childhood</p>	2011

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		<p>and youth. The continuous restructuring and cost-cutting approaches frequently result into layoffs leading towards a job recession in global economy. This has increased the importance of up-to-date skills and competences to prepare the people for a more uncertain future, with many careers and more frequent changes in job roles.</p> <p>Due to relatively high positions in organizations the managers can easily foresee and predict changes in job market. They are an appropriate group to study self-direction and self management with regard to learning. Hence, the significance of free agent learning for employability of managers seems a relevant object for study. The data was collected through a structured questionnaire from about 250 managers working across various functional areas in different banks based at selected cities of Pakistan.</p> <p>Results of this study support the stated hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between free agent learning and employability with respect to a management career. The study concluded that free agent learning can be used as a tool to update and expand expertise, knowledge, and skills; to build and maintain networks; and to promote reputations to prepare for job transitions as and when current employer cannot guarantee long-term employment. The recommendations emphasis on use of free agent learning as a strategic approach by individuals as well as organization to capitalize over learning and development opportunities which could help in maintaining individuals employability as well as organizational excellence.</p>	
30	Bilal Saeed Khan	<p><b>The Impact of Strategic Human Resource Planning on Organizational Performance</b></p> <p>Human resource is undoubtedly the most precious asset of an organization. In the modern era, this business function is bringing ever increasing returns to the firms. Among the hot pursuits of reaching the International standards, human resource management is at the top priority.</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to analyze the importance of strategic human resource planning in ISO certified companies of the paper and board manufacturing industry of Pakistan. Among all the organizations, two are found to be worthwhile for this study. It is a descriptive research that turns out the impact of strategic human resource planning on performance indicators such as sales, production, material consumed, gross profit</p>	2011

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		<p>margin, employee remuneration and paid-up capital. The data of the companies was taken from their annual reports.</p> <p>The findings suggest that there exists a strong association between the two variables i.e. strategic human resource planning brings a positive impact on organizational performance. Companies have been seen to improve performance in the analysis of past five years. Human resource planning is being embedded as a core competency in the extravaganzas of the organizations.</p> <p>It is forecast that if the entire economic sector utilizes the human resource optimally, the improvement in the performance shall be much more superior in the coming years. This research will be helpful in giving the chance on the debate of strategic human resource planning in the stated economic sector.</p>	
31	Muhammad Ashraf	<p><b>The Effects of Mergers and Acquisitions on Risk Reduction, Profitability, Efficiency and Growth of Banking Sector of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This specific study has been conducted with the aim to highlight and describe the effects of mergers and acquisitions on risk reductions, profitability, efficiency and growth of banking sector of Pakistan. Ten banks operating in Pakistan having observed merger or acquisition transaction including Faysal Bank, United Bank Limited, JS Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, NIB Bank, KASB Bank, MCB Bank, Habib Metropolitan Bank, Habib Bank and Bank Alfalah have been taken as a sample.</p> <p>The financial analysis has been made with the help of financial ratios before and after merger or acquisition transaction to analyze the effects of the M&amp;A activities. The paired sample T-test has been employed to verify the difference of performance of merging and acquiring banks before and after M&amp;A transactions.</p> <p>It has been found out from the results of this study that merger and acquisition transactions have no significant effects upon risk reduction, profitability, efficiency and growth of banking sector of Pakistan which is consistent to the several prevailing studies.</p>	2011

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32	<b>Kalimullah Khan</b>	<p><b>Relationship Between Reward's and Employee Motivation in Commercial Banks of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The study examined the influence of rewards (payment, promotion, recognition and benefits) on employee work motivation. Subjects for the study consisted of one hundred and sixty seven employees of commercial banks of Kohat, Pakistan. Data for the study were gathered through the administration of questionnaire. The data collected was subjected to appropriate statistical analysis using "Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Analysis of Variance", all the findings were tested at 0.01 level of significance.</p> <p>The results obtained from the analysis showed that there existed strong relationship between rewards and employee motivation in commercial banks of Pakistan. The results also indicated that women experienced lower levels of motivation based on rewards they received .On the basis of these findings implications of the findings for future study were highlighted.</p>	2011
33	<b>Muhammad Nadeem</b>	<p><b>Entrepreneurial health Audit of Banking Organizations in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Exploitation of potentials requires provisioning of encouraging environments within the organizational setups for advancement and growth. For this study a set of five factors was termed as internal determinants comprising of management support, work discretion, rewards, time availability, and organizational boundaries which permeates entrepreneurial activities within organizational setups.</p> <p>The research was carried out to audit the entrepreneurial health of banking sector organizations in Pakistan. The instrument was administered thrice simultaneously in public and private sector banks during the year's 2009 through 2010 and 2011.</p> <p>The entrepreneurial intensity (EI) of overall banking sector of Pakistan had shown a continuous upward trend for all the years. The EI trend of public sector banks revealed a fluctuating trend with diagnostics cautioned inconsistencies on counts of internal determinants. Private sector banking organizations exposed continuous upward EI trends and shown consistencies on counts of internal determinants. The model is effective for internal determinants and EI for both the public and private sector banking organizations.</p>	2011

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		<p>One of the recommendations framed on conclusive notes of this study is that the state bank of Pakistan as regulatory authority on banking sector may well employ EI as one of the indices for evaluating the performance of banking sector organizations of Pakistan. Moreover, the research carried out on CE in Pakistan is expected to set a direction for future researchers, management consultants and other stakeholders which may be the most significant contribution of this study.</p>	
34	Nosheen Rafi	<p><b>Relationship of Customer Relationship Management with Product and Organizational Performance in Manufacturing Industries</b></p> <p>There are several influencing factors concerned with the company and new product performance. Customer Relationship Management is one of them, which ultimately becomes backbone of an organization. The complete thesis designates the factors affecting Customer Relationship Management process, CRM technology and CRM reward system on New Product Performance and eventually on Company Performance. Many Studies on CRM and New Product Performance are continue from several years and deliberated its organization-wide importance.</p> <p>The CRM processes in the context of New Product Development described hypotheses for the additional research in relation with Company Performance. Data was collected from 233 respondents from seventeen randomly selected manufacturing organizations in Pakistan. The Pearson's correlation coefficient for company performance described a strong and positive relationship of all variables. The consistency of the construct was measured by evaluating the reliability by cronbach's alpha of individual items. For the testing of external validity, the procedure of confirmatory factor analysis was used which suggests the validity including reflective indicators of key construct by calculating regression weights through AMOS and SPSS.</p> <p>The SEM was used to calculate the path coefficients that evaluate strength of relationships. Separate models for the direct and indirect effects of company performance were examined for similarities and differences in perceptions. The outcomes described when a firm implements more its CRM processes in an NPD context, the higher the firm's new product performance. On the other hand, CRM technology did not positively influence the new product performance.</p>	2012

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		<p>In addition to this the application of CRM reward systems also did not facilitate new product performance. While introducing successful new products ever has a strong influence on improving company performance. In addition to this new product performance was an important mediator of the CRM processes and company performance link.</p>	
35	<b>Masood Nawaz Kalyar</b>	<p><b>An Analysis of Factors Affecting Individual Innovation: A Case Study of Selected Pakistani Organizations</b></p> <p>Individual innovation provides basis for high competitiveness and improves firms performance. These are the employees whose capacity and capability for creativity and innovation provides the organization foundation for improved-performance and sustainable competitive advantage. The topic of individual innovation and creativity is of greater interest for organizations and entrepreneurs because individual innovation gives birth to firm-level innovation. Employee innovativeness not only enables an organization to choose from a broader range of products and procedures but also facilitates the organization to constantly adapt to a changing environment and to establish competitive advantages in strategic competition.</p> <p>This variety provides the organization with flexibility with which it can respond to external demands and opportunities. Thus, employee innovations can be the inputs for a firm to innovate. However, research in this area is still at nascent stage in Asia Pacific, particularly in South Asia. In Pakistan, more specifically, no such efforts have been made to study individual innovation in context to its antecedent factors.</p> <p>This study developed and tested a model of individual innovation and its four antecedent factors; creativity, self-leadership, knowledge management and culture. Data was collected from 227 respondents from thirty five randomly selected manufacturing organizations in Pakistan. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was used to extract the factors and measuring factor loadings for each construct. Construct reliability was tested using Cronbach's Alpha. Finally, Path Analysis was conducted to test the hypothesized model. The entire criteria for model-fit were achieved successfully. Results showed that creativity had a positive relationship with individual innovation.</p>	2012

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		A significant mediating role of creativity was found for self-leadership and knowledge management (KM).The data did not support the last hypothesis and showed no significant indirect positive effect of culture on individual innovation. Although a small positive indirect effect was found but that was statistically non-significant.	
36	Nabil Ahmed	<p><b>Impact of Employee Selection and Employee Development on Organizational Performance: A Study of Government and Private Sector Organizations</b></p> <p>This study is conducted to evaluate the affects of employee selection and employee development on organizational performance. Both employee selection and employee development are important issues for organizations. These two variables have the potential to boost up the organizational performance. The Study shows that selection of right person is more critical than development of employee. A little mistake at the time of selection of employee will badly affect the organizational performance. Selections tools used in most of the organizations are out dated. Government organizations do not pay much attention on the development of employees.</p> <p>The study is based on data collected through questionnaire survey from three government and three private organizations located in Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The results indicate that both these variables are positively correlated with organizational performance in government and private organizations but there intensities vary across organization. In government organizations employee selection is positively and significantly correlated with organizational performance, whereas employee development is weakly correlated but not statistically significant. In private organizations both employee selection and employee development are positively and significantly correlated to organizational performance. In government organizations, organizational performance is only 20.7% explained by these two variables while in private organizations it is 56.6%, so this difference clearly depicts that employee selection and employee development are main constituents of organizational performance.</p>	2012

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37	<b>Amer Rashid</b>	<p><b>Satisfaction with Performance Appraisal System of Selected Public Sector Organizations</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to explore the views of employees and Officers/Managers about the Performance Appraisal system of their Organizations for a valid, reliable performance evaluation system to give employees and managers data about employee's strengths and needs for development. If these data are used to reinforce employee's strength and to plan and provide development assignments in areas of need, one might also expect improvement in morale, motivation and productivity.</p> <p>This study explores employees and administrator perceptions of a system with these goals, a system specifically designed to appraise performance of Public Sector Organization. Performance Appraisal system is the best source of to check and evaluate the performance of employees. Employees' satisfaction with performance appraisal system is necessary, it helps and motivates the employee to work hard. Performance appraisal system must be base on performance of the individual. If criteria of assessment are based on performance, then every employee works hard.</p>	2012
38	<b>Saghir Ahmed</b>	<p><b>Determinants of Operational Risk of Microfinance Banks in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study was conducted to analyse the determinants of operational risk because it was almost uncovered area and has a significant impact on sustainability of Microfinance Banks in Pakistan. Operational risk is everywhere whether the organization is big or small, profitable or not. It cannot be eliminated but it can be minimized by the operations to take the optimal level of output. Primary data was used in this research. It was collected through survey from management of Microfinance Banks from different places of Pakistan. Questionnaire with 5-point Likert scale was used as data collection tool.</p> <p>For the processing of data descriptive and inferential statistics was used. From inferential statistics comparison of mean score and ordinal logistic regression was used. Results show that Human Resource, Information Technology, Consumer Financial Literacy and Internal Control System have significant relationship with the Microfinance Banks and odd ratios show that Internal Control System has high positive impact on Microfinance Banks which leads towards decrease in operational risk. Human Resource has lowest impact on Microfinance</p>	2012

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		banks of Pakistan. Microfinance banks are the function of operational risk. It is linked with operational performance of Microfinance Banks. Good Human Resource, Information Technology, Consumer Financial Literacy and Internal Control System may reduce the operational risk and as a result performance of MFB's can be better.	
39	Abd ur Rehman	<p><b>Impact of Leadership, Training and Compensation on Project Performance: A Case on Detail Design of Rehabilitation and Up-Gradation of Lower Bari Doab Canal (LBDC) System</b></p> <p>Human Resource (HR) is one of the important aspects for any organization to accomplishing its management tasks in an effective manner. In this research, three human resource factors were studied and analysed for their impact on project performance. These factors are chosen on the basis of project nature and these factors are Leadership, Training &amp; Compensation. The objectives of this research is to check the impact and significant correlation of leadership, training and compensation on the project performance also to find out the reasons of delay and how to boost-up the performance of this project.</p> <p>The case project has been delayed by 1.5 years. There is need to increase the efficiency of this project by addressing the three factors and analysing their significant correlation and impact on the project performance. Data was collected through questionnaire from companies who formed joint venture for this project and their departments specially HR department and different engineering departments which are working together on this project.</p> <p>This project needs strong leadership, effective training and comparatively high compensation for success. The results were described by using descriptive statistics, check the validity through reliability analysis, analyzed by Factor Analysis using Principal Component Analysis, Bivariate Correlation among the independent variables (Leadership, Training and Compensation) and dependent variable (Project Performance) and Regression analysis which shows results was reliable and model was best fit because the factors have a positive significant impact on the performance of the project. The multiple regressions shows the significant impact of independent variables (Leadership, training and Compensation) on dependent variable (Project Performance).</p>	2012

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40	Haseeb Zaidi	<p><b>The Relationship Between Corporate Governance and Corporate Performance</b></p> <p>Corporate governance becomes a global issue. Corporate governance techniques are now most important to run a successful business. In Pakistan corporate governance was incorporated by SECP (Securities Exchange Commission of Pakistan) in March 2002. A separate institute was also formed by SECP to take care the rules and regulations regarding corporate governance in Pakistan. The basic purpose of this research study is to check the impact of corporate governance on corporate performance. The corporate performance is generally measures through its profitability analysis.</p> <p>This research study examines the impact of corporate governance on corporate performance. The corporate performance is selected as a dependent variable and its variables are return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). The corporate governance variables are board size (BS), board independence (BI), and audit committee size (ACS). The data for this research is collected from the firms of Chemical Sector of Pakistan from 2005 to 2009. The regression models are applied to check the significance of corporate governance on corporate performance.</p> <p>The result shows that there is an insignificant impact of corporate governance on ROA &amp; ROE. . The researcher has found that the role of corporate governance is not ignorable. As the corporate governance is at its early stages in Pakistan but due to corporate governance the performance of the firms have improved.</p>	2012
41	Irum Jabeen	<p><b>Impact of Trust and Subjective Wellbeing on Procedural Justice with Mediating Role of Psychological Contract</b></p> <p>Organizational justice has gained considerable attention in last few decades and has been widely studied because of its sensitive implications towards organization. Among other types of organizational justice, procedural justice has its own distinct place. Procedural justice is the fairness of procedures used in decision making. Organizational justice literature advocates that employees consider procedural justice more important than other types of justice in the organization. However, the factors influencing procedural justice have been</p>	2013

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		<p>underemphasized in literature. Current study strives to explore procedural justice with three factors including, trust, subjective well-being and psychological contract.</p> <p>Initially, a deep understanding of the topic is developed after studying a number of articles, books and other literature. A competing quantitative model is then developed where psychological contract is taken as a mediator. Data has been collected from a sample of 385 university teachers. The proposed model is then tested using Structural Equation Modeling. For this, AMOS is used to find the model that best fits the data. As reported in this thesis, the proposed model has undergone few modifications and results in a better model fit.</p> <p>Analysis of the proposed model reveals that trust is positively related to procedural justice and psychological contract. In addition, subjective well-being positively influences psychological contract but is not significantly related to procedural justice. Furthermore, psychological contract doesn't mediate the relationship between trust, subjective well-being and procedural justice.</p>	
42	Zeeshan Daud	<p><b>Differences between Supervisors' and Subordinates' perception of Job Definition in Mobile Organization</b></p> <p>Telecom sector of Pakistan has a rapid growth rate in last few years. One of the problems being faced by mobile organizations is high rate of employees' turnover.</p> <p>This study analyzes the perception of supervisors and subordinates on job definition of mobile organizations with relationships to turnover intent. Supervisor perception about the subordinate's job and subordinates perception about their job. In addition, factors which affect the relationship between two sides are also analyzed. One hundred and ninety supervisors and subordinate employees of major mobile organizations were surveyed. The measurement included perception of job definition, supervisors attributes on subordinates job performance, subordinates attributes towards their job and supervisors attitude towards subordinates job description. One hundred and sixty questionnaires were distributed to supervisors and their respective subordinates and one hundred and forty were returned back. Univariate analysis ANOVA was used to find the</p>	2013

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		<p>relationship of eleven hypotheses of the study. Multivariate analysis was also performed on relationship of JDPI and tangible and in tangible satisfaction with turnover intent. Statistical package SPSS 17.0 was used.</p> <p>The study and analysis discovered that there are perceptual differences between supervisors and their respective subordinates. 55% subordinates' think that their relationship with supervisors are not friendly and they are overload at workplace. 69% supervisors think that subordinates take more time to perform different tasks and give more priority to trivial matters of the job. In addition more than 50% supervisors perceive that most of their subordinates are classic squeaky wheel that needs always greasing. Furthermore 64 % subordinates think that they can easily adjust in any other organization, this shows their belongingness to their organizations and it would be critical for the mobile organizations.</p>	
43	Riaz-ul-Islam	<p><b>Effective Risk Management in Commercial Banks</b></p> <p>This research study was conducted to find out the factors and indicators of risks in commercial banks and their effective risk management. It may be helpful to the stockholders who are concerned with the risk level: a bank faces and the management may use it to get a clear view of institution's standing and can decide future action plan for managing their financial risk. This study also provides a clear view of financial factors that by managing will lead to reduce the ultimate financial risk.</p> <p>The source of data collection for this study is primary and secondary. Questionnaire is used for primary data collection and annual reports of the banks are used for secondary data collection. The sample consists of banks from Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Ten (10) commercial Banks from both cities were chosen at random. 30 different branches of all banks were selected for this study. There were hundred (100) respondents who have completed the questionnaire. The extent of interest shown by outside parties is a very basic factor that leads to financial risk. The more is the interest of outside parties higher will be the risk.</p> <p>The data of the survey depicts that a lot of interest is shown by the outside parties in the banks. Another factor is Regulatory / Contractual of the bank have an affect on the overall risk management. The banks in the survey</p>	2013

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		are facing a high level of regulatory / contractual requirements. These increase the complexity and diversity of the banking system. The ratio analysis indicates an in consistency of the banks in their focusing areas.	
44	Shoaib Yousaf	<p><b>Analyzing the Relationship Between Batch-Sizing and Bullwhip Effect in Two-Tire Supply Chain: A Case Study of Selected Pakistani Rice Firms</b></p> <p>This study attempts to investigate the relationship between batch-sizing and bullwhip effect in the Supply Chain dynamics in the rice firms of Pakistan. For carrying out this research, the data has been collected from the demand and sales sheets of a group of four large rice distributors and manufacturers (two each) from the districts of Lahore and Islamabad, Pakistan. This was done to make up two-tier supply chain as one manufacturer and one distributor was required for two-tier to complete the chain. Since this was a case study, therefore data from four firms were considered sufficient to examine the demand and inventory patterns of the selected tiers.</p> <p>The research comprises two case studies from each tier. Consistent with the earlier studies, the researcher applied simulation modeling technique to estimate the likely trends of the selected rice firms for two consecutive years from December 2007 to December 2009. The data was analyzed using simulation technique that produced results, showing a non-linear relationship between batch-size and bull-whip effect. The contribution of this research is two-fold. Firstly, the current research is an extension of a study by Hussain and Drake (2011) that analyzes the relationship between batch size and bullwhip effect as non-monotonic, whereby the size of the remainder of quotient determines the value of bullwhip effect. Secondly, the batch size has less frequently been studied in the context of bullwhip effect; hence the researcher has extended strength to the existing supply chain model.</p> <p>This study helps the supply chain practitioners and managers to understand and minimize negative effects of bullwhip by proper batch sizing and taking measures to control excessive inventory investment, capacity, poor customer level, lost revenues, decision making, reduced productivity, sub-optimal production and transportation. The study also provides implications for researchers and academicians. The study suggests the</p>	2013

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		future researchers to conduct further research on bullwhip effect for other industries in Pakistan, especially for wholesalers and retailers.	
45	<b>Muhammad Nadeem</b>	<p><b>Effect of Motivational Factors on Teacher Job Satisfaction: A Study of Public Sector Degree Colleges of Punjab, Pakistan</b></p> <p>Among all the resources of an educational institution, teachers are unquestionably the most important. Motivation plays a pivotal role in increasing the level of teacher's job satisfaction. Satisfied teachers in turn can help in improving the performance of an educational institution.</p> <p>The objectives of this study were to explore various factors of low motivation of teachers and to analyze the effects of intrinsic and extrinsic motivational factors on teacher job satisfaction in public sector degree colleges of Punjab, Pakistan.</p> <p>This was an exploratory study based on primary data. Questionnaire was used to collect the primary data. The profile of the respondents included all the teachers who were working in public sector degree colleges of Punjab, Pakistan.</p> <p>Regression Analysis and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique using Analysis of Moment Structure (AMOS) 19.0 was applied. SPSS 19.0 was used for basic analysis purpose. The results of the study indicated that although compensation and benefits package is an important factor of teacher's low motivation in public sector degree colleges of Punjab, Pakistan, but there are also some non monetary factors for example, insufficient opportunities to acquire new skills at job, lack of participation in job related decisions, over crowded class rooms, unsatisfactory work environment, lack of pre-service and in-service training programs, unsatisfactory recognition and feedback process which are contributing to low motivation of teachers in public sector degree colleges of Punjab, Pakistan.</p> <p>Study concluded that there is significant relationship between intrinsic motivational factors and teacher job satisfaction. Similarly, statistically significant relationship is also found between extrinsic motivational factors and teacher job satisfaction. However, it is found that teacher job satisfaction is largely caused by intrinsic</p>	2013

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		<p>motivational factors as compare to extrinsic motivational factors. Moreover, significant difference is observed between teacher's age, designation, teaching experience and teacher job satisfaction.</p> <p>The study has recommended strategies about how management can utilize intrinsic and extrinsic motivational factors as a tool to keep teachers motivated and satisfied in their jobs. The study also recommended ways by which management can eliminate low motivation amongst teachers by improving their skills, knowledge and competencies and by creating supporting learning environment, building good relationships between junior and senior teachers and involving teachers in job related decisions.</p> <p>The study seems to be very useful as it provides both, the theoretical implications for the researchers interested in exploring job satisfaction in higher educational institutions in Pakistan as well as practical implications for the higher authorities within public sector higher education set up in Pakistan.</p>	
46	<b>Mazhar Farid Chishti</b>	<p><b>Efficiency of Karachi Stock Exchange 2000-2012</b></p> <p>The present study is conducted to investigate Weak Form Efficiency (WFE) of KSE-100 Index by using the daily data set from January 3, 2000 to November 30, 2012. This study estimated three unit root tests namely Augmented Dickey and Fuller (1979), Phillip-Perron (1988) and Kwiatkowski, Phillips, Schmidt and Shin (1992). Weak Form Efficiency was also investigated by applying autocorrelation test with the help of Q-statistics.</p> <p>From the statistical results mixed findings are concluded about the efficiency of KSE-100 index. The presence of unit root indicates that a time series is non-stationary or random walk or in other words Weak Form Efficient. Meanwhile, estimated statistical results of Ljung-Box Q-Statistic of autocorrelation concluded that KSE-100 index is not Weak Form Efficient. However, the main reason of difference in results is because of the low power of process of unit root tests if the process is stationary.</p> <p>The implication of these findings can play pivot role in case of investment decisions made in stock markets in Pakistan. Investment managers, investors, multinational and even policy makers of developing countries with</p>	2013

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		prior knowledge about Weak Form Efficiency of stock markets of the Pakistan can make smart investment decisions with better risk management.	
47	<b>Usman Ahmad Qadri</b>	<p><b>Factors Affecting Customer Retention: A Case Study of Cellular Industry of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of price perception, customer satisfaction, brand image, switching barriers (switching cost, interpersonal relationship and attractiveness of alternative) and trust towards the Customer retention in the cellular industry of Pakistan. This study adds many other supporting materials especially for the literature review; a model is used in this study to find the effect of the factors on customer retention. Proportionate stratified sampling questionnaire was distributed in the nine towns of Lahore, this study choose current users of cellular service providers in Pakistan that cover all five mobile operators in Pakistan which Mobilink, U-Fone, Telenor, Wand, and Zong. The data is analyzed with the help of the multiple regression analysis. Out of seven variables tested it is found that switching barriers (interpersonal relationship and switching cost), brand image, price perception, trust and customer satisfaction have the effect on customer retention. However, customer satisfaction has little to do to increase the customer retention.</p> <p>This study also provides evidence that the higher switching barrier of attractiveness of the alternative lower is the customer retention. This study has its limitation since this research is only conducted in Lahore area. Therefore the finding of the study is unable to be generalized for the whole population of mobile users in Pakistan as the sample size is measured small. The findings can help the service providers to find the effect of customer satisfaction, price perception, trust, brand image and switching barriers towards the customer retention.</p>	2013
48	<b>Haji Waseem Abbas</b>	<p><b>Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth: A Study of Subcontinent and China</b></p> <p>This study looks into the determinants of foreign direct investment and economic growth of four countries (Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and India) based on secondary data covering the period form 1970-2010. The selected three countries are from Subcontinent. China is included in this study because China is getting highest</p>	2013

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		<p>foreign direct investment and it is on the top of preferred destinations of foreign direct investment. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) is used in this study to reveal the relationship between variables through two equations.</p> <p>The results, obtained from the analysis show that large market size and growth in the market of the host country are most significant determinants of foreign direct investment and foreign direct investment is an important ingredient of economic growth and economic growth. The relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth is ilateral.</p> <p>The results also reveal that domestic saving, growth in exports and employment are contributing to the economic growth. Depreciation in the exchange rate and deficit trade balance attracts foreign direct investment. When countries face trade deficit they adopt more favorable policies towards foreign direct investment.</p>	
49	<b>Muhammad Islam</b>	<p><b>A Study of Factors Affecting Earning per Share and Return on Capital Employed in Pakistan's Sugar Sector</b></p> <p>The purpose of this research is to investigate various factors affecting Earning per Share and Return on Capital Employed. In this study an attempt has been made to determine what factors can affect firm value or not? Firms have various choices to raise their capital and the decision to select mix of finance is referred to as financial structure decision. The decision of financial structure is one of the most important decisions that have great impact on shareholders maximization principal. Different theorists argue differently regarding components of capital structure such as debt, equity and preferred stock on firm value. In this study this relationship has been empirically evidenced in the sugar industry companies listed on Lahore Stock Exchange.</p> <p>This study investigates the relationship of Short Term Debt, Long Term Debt, Equity, Firm Size and Tangibility of Assets with Earning per Share (EPS) and Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) using Simple and Multi Linear Regression Models. The data that has been collected from financial statement of companies related to sugar industry of Pakistan listed on Lahore Stock Exchange.</p>	2013

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		This study measures and analyzes short term debt and Long Term debt rather than an aggregate measure and analysis of total debt. The results reveal the fact that equity has significant relationship with profitability. Moreover, debt has non significant relationship with profitability.	
50	Sharafat Ali Sair	<p><b>Measuring the Effectiveness of Brand Positioning Perceived by Consumers: A Comparative Study of Selected Cellular Companies</b></p> <p>The role of brand positioning is vibrant and central in marketing and the consumers' perception is directly shaped by employing the suitable positioning strategy. Regardless the significance of positioning concept, however, there is scant study observed; how positioning substitutes contribute to build the consumer perception, which positioning strategy outperforms and how it can be measured effectively.</p> <p>The current study mode is quantitative and relative effectiveness of positioning strategies (feature, direct, indirect, surrogate-usage) is measured empirically regarding consumer viewpoint. The multidimensional scale is used to measure the relative effectiveness. The measuring items comprise of four dimensions that are favorability, dissimilarity, uniqueness, and credibility. The total numbers of items that are associated with these dimensions are seventeen. The relative performance of positioning strategies is observed hypothetically. For this purpose, four print ads of real brands from cellular industry are selected. The statistical technique that is applied is ANCOVA by considering age and monthly income as covariates. Descriptive statistics was also incorporated in analysis part. Relative effectiveness is noticed between the positioning strategies during interpretation and discussion on the statistical results. Moreover, some limitations are reported along with the associated directions for future research.</p>	2013
51	Jamil Ahmed	<p><b>Analysis of Performance Appraisal System and its Linkage with Employee's Commitment, Job Satisfaction, and Organizational Performance: A Case Study of National Bank of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This thesis aims at exploring the various performance appraisal purposes, awareness level of employees about performance appraisal system, effectiveness of current performance appraisal system, and detriments to the effective performance appraisal system in the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP). The thesis also examines the</p>	2013

	<p>impact of performance appraisal purposes on job satisfaction, employees' commitment, and organizational performance including both financial and non-financial performance, while taking job satisfaction and employees' organizational commitment as mediators. The sample size of this study is 391 employees, which is calculated by applying Yamane's formula, and convenient sampling method is used for survey because it is not easy to access all the population and all population is not relevant 400000000.</p> <p>The questionnaire is developed for data collection based on five point Likert scale after critically reviewing literature, specifically, the studies including: Nyaoga et al. (2010); Ali et al. (2010); and Moulder, (2001). A pilot study was conducted to check the validity and reliability of the instrument. Structural equations modeling analysis through AMOS version 21 is applied to examine the impact of performance appraisal purposes on job satisfaction, employees' organizational commitment, and organizational performance, and impact of job satisfaction and employees' organizational commitment on organizational performance. Path analysis through AMOS version 21 is used to explore the mediation effect of job satisfaction and employees' organizational commitment between performance appraisal purposes and organizational performance.</p> <p>The study concludes that: (a) Employees at NBP ranked performance appraisal as a necessary tool for promotion, renewal of service contract, training, finding suitable employee for new assignment, counseling and redevelopment of employees, rewards, discipline, motivation, and transfer of employees; (b) Employees at NBP ranked awareness of performance appraisal system as aware-off with goals of performance appraisal system, aware-off with linkages of performance appraisal system with objectives of organization, and aware-off with purposes of performance appraisal system; (c) Employees at NBP ranked effectiveness criteria of performance appraisal system as employee's contribution is properly assessed, assessment matches with employee's expectation, transparency is maintained, and performance appraisal system is according to the employee's satisfaction level; (d) Employee at NBP ranked detriments to effective performance appraisal system as organizational politics, emotional distress, reluctance of raters to offer feedback, inconsistencies in setting and applying appraisal criteria, rewards on non-performance, performance of targeted employees, and subjectivity of performance appraisal system; (e) Performance appraisal purposes have highly significant positive impact on job satisfaction, employees' organizational commitment, financial performance, and non-financial performance; (f) Job satisfaction of employees has highly significant positive impact on financial performance,</p>	
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		<p>and non-financial performance; (g) Employees organizational commitment has insignificant negative impact on financial performance, and non-financial performance; and (h) Financial performance will go up by 0.046 while mediating job satisfaction between performance appraisal purposes and financial performance, financial performance will go up by 0.021 while mediating employees' organizational commitment between performance appraisal purposes and financial performance, non-financial performance will go up by 0.068 while mediating job satisfaction between performance appraisal purposes and non-financial performance, and non-financial performance will go up by 0.035 while mediating employees' organizational commitment between performance appraisal purposes and non-financial performance of National Bank of Pakistan.</p> <p>This research study is very important for all banks and especially for National Bank of Pakistan (NBP).</p>	
52	Farrukh Sohail	<p><b>Impact of Employee Relations on Employee Performance in the Hospitality Industry of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study is an attempt and aimed to find the impact of a set of six famous Employee Relations Practices on Employee Performance in the Hospitality Industry of Pakistan. These Employee Relation Practices are Conflict handling, Unions, Discipline, Participative Leadership, Benefits and Training. The changing role of Employee Relation Managers in current corporate cenario, change management and the significant impact of a set of employee relation practices on performance of employees are focused in this research.</p> <p>Data has been collected through questionnaire sent to 3 star, 4 star and 5 star hotels located in the different regions of Pakistan. The results proved that a set of six famous Employee Relations Practices impact positively and significantly through Motivation on Performance of Employees working in hospitality industry of Pakistan.</p>	2013
53	Rabia Qamar	<p><b>A Study of Factors Affecting Dividend Yield and Dividend Payout Ratio of Oil and Gas Sector of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study is to determine the factors which effect dividend yield and dividend payout ratio by taking 27 oil and gas companies which are listed on Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) and Lahore Stock Exchange (LSE). This study provides empirical analysis of the effect of factors (earning per share, profitability, stock</p>	2013

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		<p>prices, firm size, lagged value of dividend, market to book value and financial leverage) on dividend yields, dividend payout ratio.</p> <p>The results from this analysis provide strong support that factors market to book value and financial leverage has negative relationship with dividend yield and dividend payout ratio. The results also demonstrate that profitability, earning per share, firm size, stock price and lagged value of dividend have positive relationship with dividend yield and dividend payout ratio. A major part of these results reveal that stock price, profitability and firm size have great effect on dividend yield and dividend payout ratio.</p>	
54	Bilal Saeed Khan	<p><b>The Impact of Strategic Human Resource Planning on Organizational Performance</b></p> <p>Human resource is undoubtedly the most precious asset of an organization. In the modern era, this business function is bringing ever increasing returns to the firms. Among the hot pursuits of reaching the International standards, human resource management is at the top priority.</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to analyze the importance of strategic human resource planning in ISO certified companies of the paper and board manufacturing industry of Pakistan. Among all the organizations, two are found to be worthwhile for this study.</p> <p>It is a descriptive research that turns out the impact of strategic human resource planning on performance indicators such as sales, production, material consumed, gross profit margin, employee remuneration and paid-up capital. The data of the companies was taken from their annual reports.</p> <p>The findings suggest that there exists a strong association between the two variables i.e. strategic human resource planning brings a positive impact on organizational performance. Companies have been seen to improve performance in the analysis of past five years. Human resource planning is being embedded as a core competency in the extravaganzas of the organizations. It is forecast that if the entire economic sector utilizes the human resource optimally, the improvement in the performance shall be much more superior in the coming years.</p>	2013

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		This research will be helpful in giving the chance on the debate of strategic human resource planning in the stated economic sector.	
55	<b>Babar Majeed Rathor</b>	<p><b>Investigating, The Role of Securities &amp; Exchange Commission of Pakistan from Investor's Perspective in Stock Markets.</b></p> <p>SECP was created to succeed the Corporate Law Authority, which was an attached Department of the Ministry of Finance. The process of restructuring the Authority was initiated in 1997 under the Capital Market Development Plan of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Act was passed by the Parliament and promulgated in Dec. 1997. In pursuance of this Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, having autonomous status, became operational on Jan. 1 1999. The Act gave the organization the administrative authority and financial independence to carry out the reform program of Pakistan's capital market with the assistance of the ADB. Powers of the Commission have been delegated to the individual Commissioners and Appellate Benches, as envisaged in the Act.</p> <p>There is great work done on performance of stock markets around the globe and also some work done on regularity impact but there is no concrete work done in Pakistan to investigate the role of SECP from investors' perspective in stock markets. There is also no methodology to check the performance of regulator except IOSCO methodology in which by using qualitative approach stake holders' opinion through questionnaires and interviews can be ascertained. So the researcher got the stake holders' opinion/view through questionnaires and discussion while getting the questionnaire filled. There were 40 questions and all questions were close ended to investigate the role of Securities &amp; Exchange Commission of Pakistan from investors' perspective in Stock Market.</p> <p>These questionnaires were got filled from all four stake holders to know the point of view of investor, broker, agent and regulator as well. Every question was analyzed in depth, every question was analyzed stake holder wise, city wise and answer wise along with percentage of every section.</p> <p>The research found that SECP is playing very positive role in stock market not only from investors' perspective but also from government point of view. Since the SECP came into action there is remarkable time decrease in</p>	2013

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		<p>registration of company, it was very good feeling to know that 100% of all stake holders replied that SECP officials never asked them for any type of gift/bribe or any other favor. SECP has open door policy and any complainant can come and can lodge complaint against any person. SECP has a number of qualified individuals on its payroll who are being paid market based salaries and are fully equipped to monitor stock markets on daily basis.</p> <p>During discussion with people while getting the questionnaire filled it was found that most of the investors don't know their rights and duties as an investor and that is the major cause of their loss if any in stock markets. Investors don't inquire completely before investing in a particular stock/security. Most of the people have never seen the audited financial statements of the company in which they are going to invest, they simply try their luck and want to make hay while the sun shines.</p>	
56	Deng Yalan	<p><b>Effect of Structure and Risk Management of Commercial Banks on Profitability and Socio-Economic Development: A Comparative Study of China and Pakistan.</b></p> <p>Commercial banks operate in an environment of risk and asymmetric information. It is the structure and risk management of commercial banks that impact profitability of commercial banks. Structure is a term used to describe the number of banks and size whereas risk management involves managing non-performing loans, capital adequacy ratios and liquidity of banks. Data on a sample of 30 Chinese commercial banks and 26 Pakistan commercial banks is collected for the period of 2004 to 2010 to investigate the impact on commercial banks' profitability of the two independent variables i.e. structure and risk management between China and Pakistan. We use SPSS to estimate the models and compare the results of the two countries.</p> <p>The empirical results suggest that structure and risk management influence the profitability of banks. This research is useful for policy making and knowledge sharing between the two countries finance researchers.</p>	2013

57	Fozia Rasheed	<p><b>Service Quality and Behavioral Intentions: with Mediating Role of Customer Trust and Customer Satisfaction of Study of Restaurants of Faisalabad City.</b></p> <p>This research work focuses on full service restaurants, to understand the role and influence of service quality on behavioral intentions i.e. loyalty and repurchase intentions of customers, Meanwhile, examining customers' satisfaction and customers' trust role in this relationship as well. Increasing number of restaurants is a basic reason of immense competition in this industry, so importance of keeping customers loyal and having their favorable intentions cannot be denied. As it is always costly to acquire new customers than keeping the existing ones loyal that are willing to make repurchases.</p> <p>Study was conducted on restaurants in city of Faisalabad and the target population was individual customers of restaurants. By using well structured, self-administrated questionnaire primary data was collected from 250 individual customers of different restaurants in Faisalabad. For data analysis SPSS 16 version was used. Different tests or tools that were used for analysis include Descriptive statistics, One-way ANOVA, Correlation Analysis, Multiple Regression Analysis and Cronbach's Alpha.</p> <p>Findings of the study indicate that service quality is an important predictor of behavioral intentions, having direct statistically significant relationship with customers' loyalty and customers' repurchase intentions. Customer satisfaction and customer trust are failed to prove as mediators in relation of service quality and behavioral intentions for restaurants but yet indirect influence of service quality through customer satisfaction and customer trust is stronger.</p> <p>This study has made contributions in better understanding of service quality influences. And thus will help restaurants' management in taking profitable decisions, by making, quality improvement efforts financially accountable.</p>	2013
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58	Malika Liaquat	<p><b>Impact of Organizational Culture and Social Influence on Organizational Citizenship Behavior with Mediating Effect of Interactional Justice</b></p> <p>Amalgamation of organizational processes and human interactions has given rise to phenomenon known as organizational behavior which enfolds multifaceted dimensions and paths to be explored. This study attempts to investigate a few of these directional paths in order to identify the behavioral patterns and prototypes that exist in organizations. Objective of the study is to investigate a vital employee performance pattern "organizational citizenship behavior" (OCB) by analyzing the impact of organizational culture and social influence alongwith mediational effect of interactional justice.</p> <p>This study aims to explore how organizations may develop the phenomena of "extra effort" among its employees and how it can be beneficial for organizational prosperity and growth. Data of 550 respondents from various banks was collected by using self-administered questionnaire. Data was analysed through rigorous statistical technique to explore the nature of relationship among variables by examining construct validity and normality. To identify the extent of effects variables cast upon each other, the technique of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is applied through AMOS 20 yielding interesting insights about association among variables.</p> <p>The research findings have provided support to conceptual framework showing both direct and indirect relationships among the variables thus endowing with quantitative model and insights. The study carries both academic and managerial implications, future direction and recommendations that can provide base for future studies.</p>	2013
59	Muhammad Ashraf	<p><b>The Effects of Mergers and Acquisitions on Risk Reduction, Profitability, Efficiency and Growth of Banking Sector of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This specific study has been conducted with the aim to highlight and describe the effects of mergers and acquisitions on risk reductions, profitability, efficiency and growth of banking sector of Pakistan. Ten banks operating in Pakistan having observed merger or acquisition transaction including Faysal Bank, United Bank</p>	2013

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		<p>Limited, JS Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, NIB Bank, KASB Bank, MCB Bank, Habib Metropolitan Bank, Habib Bank and Bank Alfalah have been taken as a sample.</p> <p>The financial analysis has been made with the help of financial ratios before and after merger or acquisition transaction to analyze the effects of the M&amp;A activities. The paired sample T-test has been employed to verify the difference of performance of merging and acquiring banks before and after M&amp;A transactions.</p> <p>It has been found out from the results of this study that merger and acquisition transactions have no significant effects upon risk reduction, profitability, efficiency and growth of banking sector of Pakistan which is consistent to the several prevailing studies.</p>	
60	Rauza	<p><b>Impact of Service Quality on Brand Equity and Brand Loyalty: A Study Based on Café Industry of Islamabad</b></p> <p>The competitive world today requires a very high brand equity and brand loyalty which can be attained through improved service quality (tangibility, responsiveness, reliability, assurance and empathy). In lieu of the investments in the service quality of cafés, the café industry has bloomed to a large scale and proved to be reliable in terms of huge profit and success. The purpose of this study is to examine the connection between the effect of tangibility, responsiveness, reliability, assurance and empathy on brand loyalty and brand equity.</p> <p>This study endeavors to find out how the enrichment in service quality enhances the consumer's commitment to repurchase the product, to continue using the same brand, or to increase the commercial value of the café brand that is derived from the customer perception of the brand. The data for the present research study were gathered through structures questionnaires from the café consumers of Islamabad. Response from 300 café consumers was collected and analyzed. Particularly café industry of Islamabad was selected due to its emerging growth in the metropolis. Multiple regression and t-tests were applied for the analysis of data.</p> <p>Findings of this research study show that there is a significant positive relationship of all the dimensions of service quality on brand equity and brand loyalty. Less developed nature of the industry and lack of previous</p>	2013

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		researches limits this study. However, the geographical area can be spread all over Pakistan for the research in future. Besides, other variables can also be added that might contribute towards brand loyalty and brand equity.	
61	Sadia Ishaque	<p><b>Impact of Organizational Culture and Locus of Control on Turn over Intention with Mediating Role of Job Satisfaction</b></p> <p>Turnover intention has gained substantial consideration from last few years and has been extensively studied because of its profound implications towards organizations. Retention of key employees has always remained a critical matter for organizations. Turnover intention's literature advocates many other factors which may influence the employee's decision to leave the organization. However, the factors that influence turnover intentions have been ignored in work stream. This attempts to investigate turnover intentions with three factors including locus of control, organizational culture, and job satisfaction. Initially, a deep understanding of the topic is developed after studying number of articles, books and other literature.</p> <p>A competing quantitative model is then developed where job satisfaction is considered as a mediating variable. Data was collected from a sample of 462 employees of telecom and pesticide industry. The proposed model was then tested using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). AMOS was used to identify best fit. As reported in this thesis, the proposed model has been modified according to fit indices.</p> <p>The results of the model illustrate that locus of control has significant impact whereas organizational culture does not have any significant impact on the turnover intentions.</p>	2013
62	Shahida Parveen	<p><b>Mediating Role of Employees Performance on the Relationship of Organizational Performance and Culture</b></p> <p>Organizational culture has a definite impact on organizational performance and employee's performance to become important within the system. This study shows the dimensions of culture (power distance, masculinity &amp; femininity) and evaluates its impact on perceived organizational performance.</p>	2013

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		<p>A sample of 200 respondents working in 10 different organizations was selected. Questionnaires sent directly to the target population had four parts. In the first part there were 5 questions related to personal profile , 4 questions were there in second part related to power distance , 5 questions related to masculinity &amp; femininity ,10 questions related to perceived organizational performance , and 8 questions pertaining to employees performance which was use as mediating variable.</p> <p>The study shows that cultural dimensions like power distance has —ve impact and masculinity &amp; femininity has +ve impact on employee’s performance as well as perceived organizational performance. Mediation regression analysis proved mediation between culture and perceived organizational performance.</p>	
63	Sobia Sanaullah	<p><b>Understanding the Impact of CRM on Customer Loyalty: The Mediating Role of Customer Satisfaction and Trust (A Study of Banking Sector in Faisalabad).</b></p> <p>Main objectives of this research study are to investigate the mediating role of customer satisfaction and customer trust between (perceived) customer relationship management (CRM) and customer loyalty and to investigate the inter-relationship between CRM, customer satisfaction, customer trust and customer loyalty. In this study banking sector was selected as a sample, banks which offer their services to general public at large were considered such as private banks, Islamic banks and foreign banks branches located in Faisalabad region. Sample of study was consisted of 250 individual customers of banks which were selected by convenient sampling technique.</p> <p>A self-administrative questionnaire was used for collecting data from selected sample which was adapted- from previous literature. Statistical techniques such as descriptive statistic, cronbach alpha, correlation analysis, ANOVA and Regression analysis were applied on data by using (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) SPSS .16.0.</p> <p>Results indicated that there are statistically significant positive linear relationships among all study variables, the level of significance for all study variables were significant at (p &lt; 0.01) level 2 tailed. Results also revealed that CRM have significant and positive influence and relationship with customer satisfaction, customer trust and customer loyalty. On other hand customer satisfaction and trust also have significant and positive influence</p>	2013

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		<p>and relationship with customer loyalty. The exclusive and essential findings of this study are that Customer satisfaction and customer trust partially mediate the relationship between CRM and customer loyalty.</p> <p>This study also enhance management's knowledge and provide managerially relevant (actionable) results that by improving CRM system and strategies in banks, they can get more customer's satisfaction and customer's trust which ultimately strengthen favourable behavioural intensions such as customer's loyalty. Furthermore, there is no study previously done in Pakistan especially in specific region (Faisalabad) that has found mediating effect of customer satisfaction and trust between CRM and customer loyalty. This study is a distinguished but limited contribution in literature.</p> <p>The overall findings and recommendations of this study contributes towards improvement of existing CRM strategies and applications of banks that also helps them to overcome their weaknesses by and achieve competitive advantage in form of loyal customers.</p>	
64	Ubaid Ullah	<p><b>Impact of Spiritual Leadership Style on Employees Commitment &amp; Motivation in Petroleum Industry.</b></p> <p>The organizations which have shown reluctance to adopt the spiritual style of leadership are facing dearth of commitment in their employees which in turn leads to low level of productivity. Therefore, to get higher efficiency level from employees this is necessary to create connotation in their work and this would also possible through spiritual style of leadership. The need for spiritual well-being must be contented in organizations. Therefore, this descriptive study applies a quantitative inquiry to find the relationship of spiritual style of leadership and organizational commitment with the mediating effect of motivation of workers working in petroleum industry. Data were collected from a sample of 300 employees using convenient sampling technique. SPSS 16.0 registered version was used for the statistical analysis of the data collected through adopted self-administrative questionnaire.</p> <p>This study found the positive relationship between spiritual leadership and organizational commitment. The results also signpost that employee's motivation has considerable mediating role among spiritual style of leadership and organization commitment. Hence, the organizations whose leaders practicing spiritual style of leadership are experiencing added motivation and committed on part of their workers. It is more beneficial for</p>	2013

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		the organizations that they recruit the managers who are more familiar with spiritual style of leadership, and they can practice the same more effectively in the teamwork. Moreover, organizations can also provide trainings to the leaders of the teams regarding the spirituality for the betterment of the organization.	
65	<b>Muhammad Sirfraz</b>	<p><b>Determinants of Customers Buying Intention for Counterfeit Products : Case Study of Computer Market</b></p> <p>This research study aims to investigate the determinants of customers' buying intention towards counterfeit product like Tablet PC in PC industry by focusing on the effects of attitude and personality towards the buying intention for counterfeit products. Personality factor is conceptualized to have five dimensions namely Novelty Seeking, Status Consumption, Integrity, Pricing and Perceived Risk. A survey on 200 customers of Tablet PC was conducted in Rex City, a computer market, Faisalabad, Pakistan. Results revealed that Novelty Seeking, Status Consumption and Integrity were insignificant variables and had no influence on attitude toward counterfeit Products. Perceived risk also had no impact on customers buying intentions towards counterfeit products. While Customers' buying intention toward counterfeit was positively and significantly influenced by Attitude towards counterfeit product and attitude towards counterfeit was influenced by Pricing.</p> <p>Further investigation showed that attitude towards counterfeit product fully mediate the relationship between Pricing and customers' buying intention toward counterfeit products. This means, only pricing had favorable buying attitude towards counterfeit. Since the current study shows that only Price sensitive customers would buy counterfeit products, thus this finding is beneficial to genuine manufacturer in producing branded products at low and affordable price that are difficult to be counterfeited.</p>	2013
66	<b>Khalid Mehmood</b>	<p><b>The study of Disparity between Motivational Desires and Motivational Outcomes: Demographic Analysis of Selected Organizations in Telecommunication Industry of Rawalpindi and Islamabad</b></p> <p>The motivational factors play an important role in analyzing disparity between motivational desires and outcomes. This research is inspired from the study of Heimovics &amp; Brown (1976). The purpose of this research is to establish the role of disparity between motivational desires and motivational outcomes at both individual</p>	2014

		<p>and organizational levels. This study examines the gap between 'Motivational Desires' demanded by employees and 'Motivational Outcomes' offered to the employees.</p> <p>This study contributes to our understanding of the differences in Motivational Desires' demanded by employees and 'Motivational Outcomes' offered to the employees in the government and privates sector organizations in telecommunication industry. This research also investigates the association of various motivational factors in term of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation based on expectancy theory as while comparing motivation at different levels, expectancy theory is most appropriate theory to measure disparity between desires and outcomes. To measure ranking through priorities is a new subject for research in Pakistan. This research based upon the expectancy theory that determines the desirability of outcomes. In this theory the individuals process the different motivational factors based on his/her own priorities.</p> <p>The survey is conducted on employees from middle and top level managers of government and private sector organizations in telecommunication industry in twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. 'Adapted Structured Close-Ended Questionnaire' with ranking scale from 1 to 20 is used for this research. Non probability convenience sampling method is used for data collection. The sample size is 228 and response rate is 91.20 percent. The responses are statistically analyzed through Spearman Rank Correlation using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Among the key findings it is shown that recognizing the employee's accomplishments, through provision of career advancement opportunities translates into improved performance both at the individual and organizational levels. The hypotheses have proven true; out of twenty motivational factors in terms of chance to learn new things, chance to exercise leadership, further training and educational opportunities, good working condition, medical facilities, house rent, conveyance allowance, opportunity for advancement (promotion), sensible company rules, regulations, procedures, and policies and working as part of a team, some motivational desires and motivational outcomes are different at each level in gender wise, age wise, qualification wise, income wise, marital status wise, sector wise, managerial wise and experience wise comparative analysis in telecommunication industry.</p> <p>The motivational desires and motivational outcomes of employees are striking on two counts: first, the identical rankings of "Desires" and "Outcomes" employees are high salary, social status &amp; high prestige, house</p>	
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		<p>rent, conveyance allowance, medical facilities, better working environment, opportunity for further training and education, appreciation in the meetings on work completed, job security, opportunity to utilize my unusual abilities, opportunity of learning new things and second, the significant level of disparity between "Desires" are chance to exercise leadership, friendly and congenial associates, promotion, sensible company rules, regulations procedures and policies and finally working as part of team as the motivational factors.</p> <p>The research concludes by advocating for the formulation and implementation of appropriate employees' motivational factors is an effort to improve performance at both individual and organizational levels.</p>	
67	Faisal Khalil	<p><b>Risk Analysis of Karachi Stock Exchange-100 Index Pre and Post 9/11.Application of Garch and its family Models (Tarch, Egarch, and Garch-M)</b></p> <p>The objective of this study is to investigate the volatility of Karachi Stock Exchange before and after incident of 9/11 by applying the <math>RKSE = \log(KSE_t / KSE_{t-1})</math> formula to calculate the change in daily return of Karachi Stock Exchange. Three sample periods have been chosen to estimate the comparative volatility of stock market; first, (31<sup>st</sup> August, 1996-1<sup>st</sup> September, 2001), second (31<sup>st</sup> August, 2001-1<sup>st</sup> September, 2006) and third (31<sup>st</sup> August, 2006-1<sup>st</sup> September, 2011).</p> <p>Purpose to choose these three samples is to estimate the volatility. First sample period refers to pre 9/11 period and second sample period during 9/11 period and third sample period is after 9/11 incident. Further, purpose to include the third sample period in this study is to investigate the volatility of KSE-100 index in longer time period. GRACH (1,1) model is used to estimate the volatility, GARCH (2,0) to estimate the past information effect on current volatility, EGARCH and TRACH model are applied to investigate the leverage effect on KSE-100 index. Moreover, these models are applied separately on each sample periods.</p> <p>From results it is concluded that after 9/11 period is more volatile than other because in GARCH model, both ARCH term and GARCH term are significant and greater as compare to other sample periods. Similarly, GRACH (2, 0) model shows that due to past information, volatility in after 9/11 period is greater. EGARCH and TARCH model both estimate the leverage effect on stock exchange. Comparison confirms that EGARCH model is best fit on data and estimated more significant results. Value of <math>\gamma</math> is negative and significant in post 9/11 period that</p>	2014

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		<p>indicates that leverage effect exists in post 9/11 period. Whereas, there is no leverage effect exists in pre 9 11 period that shows that bad news effects on volatility are more as compare to good news in market. From the results it is also concluded that period after 9/11 (31st August, 2006 - September, 2011), volatility exist in the Karachi Stock Exchange but of low magnitude.</p>	
68	<p><b>Muhammad Mohsen Liaqat</b></p>	<p><b>Challenges of Manufacturing Born Global SME : Evidence from Surgical Instrument Manufacturing Cluster, Sialkot, Pakistan</b></p> <p>Owing to their gigantic participation in global economic growth, the phenomenon of SMEs internationalization has become the centre of attention for numerous researchers. The firms operating from low-tech industry and from developing nation were largely ignored. Internationalization phenomenon from underdeveloped cluster of a developing nation facing daunting challenges that hinder SMEs performance and growth; turns out to be an attention-grabbing area – hence, worth-investigating.</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to investigate the challenges of manufacturing born global SMEs from surgical instrument manufacturing cluster Sialkot, Pakistan. More specifically, the objective is to explore the kind of challenges and their effect on the performance of these born global SMEs. To carry out this research, data was collected through a questionnaire from 100 respondents (managers/entrepreneurs). Based on the findings, the study identify the challenges like employees' loyalty, shortage of skilled technical workforce, retention of experienced and skilled workforce, staff motivation, staff recognition and promotion, staff development, and performance appraisals.</p> <p>The results of this study also support the hypothesis that poor management skills (FIRM, marketing, finance, and production) are challenges and contribute to the poor performance of manufacturing born global SMEs. Manufacturing born global SMEs are facing challenge of lack of government policy on born global SMEs, tax issues and reduced rebates, and shortage of skilled labor force.</p>	2014

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69	<b>Rana Muhammad Shahid Yaqoob</b>	<p><b>Impact of Service Quality, Customer Relational Benefit and Relational Bonds on Customer Loyalty with the Mediating Role of Customer Satisfaction: A Study of Pakistan Banks in Multan Region.</b></p> <p>Banks are considered as the most prestigious financial institutions; their impact on economy is widely accepted and recognized. Customers are the most prominent factor which may affect the success of banks. Customer satisfaction and factors contributing towards customer satisfaction and loyalty become the most prominent studies in almost all types of organizations. Achieving customer satisfaction without customer loyalty is worthless. Customer satisfaction and loyalty have been empirically investigated in many ways and tested in numerous organizations.</p> <p>This study provides help in relationship marketing to retain the loyal customers. Objectives of Study are to find out the factors that play a key role to enhance the customer loyalty. To get and retain loyalty, different important variables service quality, customer relational benefits, relational bonds &amp; customer satisfaction have been discussed in this study. This research investigates the role of service quality, customer relational benefits and relational bonds to enhance the customer satisfaction and customer loyalty as well. This study focuses and discusses empirically findings from 422 customers of different banks situated in Multan. AMOS and SPSS were used to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics, frequency distribution, correlation, confirmatory factor analysis and structure equation modeling tools were used to analyze the data.</p> <p>Major finding of this study indicates that service quality, customer relational benefits, relational bonds &amp; customer satisfaction are key players that enhance and retain the customer loyalty. This study provides a comprehensive guide line for managers to access and retain the loyal customers.</p>	2014
70	<b>Ahtsham-ul-Haq</b>	<b>Impact of Reliability, Security and Brand Image on online Purchase.</b>	2014
71	<b>Anita Akhlaq Abbasi</b>	<b>Empirical Analysis of Work Life Imbalance and its Relationship With Imbalanced Life</b>	2014
72	<b>Aqsa Rasheed</b>	<b>Are Pakistani Banks Learning Organizations? A Comparison of Public and Private Sector Banks.</b>	2014

73	Awais Javeed	<p><b>Interrelationship Among Capital Structure, Corporate Governance Measures and Firm Value : Panel Study from Pakistan</b></p> <p>The aim of the study is to test most discussed relationship between capital structure and firm value by investigating the intervening impact of various corporate governance measures. Major objective of the study is to examine the moderating and mediating impact of selected governance measures (board size, board independence, CEO role duality, managerial ownership and ownership concentration) on the relationship between capital structure (leverage) and firm value (Tobin' Q). However, the study also investigated the impact of governance measures on firm value, and impact of leverage on these governance measures.</p> <p>The study used the 775 firm year observations of 155 non-financial companies listed at Karachi Stock Exchange for financial years containing 2008 to 2012. Keeping in view the nature of data (balanced panel), fixed effects regression method is employed to estimate the formulated relationships. To test the mediation and moderation impact of governance measures this research used methods suggested by Baron and Kenny (1986). For first relationship of interest (impact of leverage on firm value) the study found significant positive impact, but in case of corporate governance, only board independence and ownership concentration measures are found affecting firm value significant with positive sign. Intensity of relationship is also very high (more than 0.3 for both of the variables). For third relationship i.e., impact of leverage on governance measures, this study found no significant affects.</p> <p>While finding, moderation this study found significant positive moderation for board independence and ownership concentration. However for managerial ownership this study found significant negative moderating effect between leverage and firm value. Four steps of Baron and Kenny (1986) are followed to find mediation, but in second step (impact of leverage on governance measures) this study found no teneralizable effects, so as a result this research study concluded no mediation.</p>	2014
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74	Faiza Latif	<p><b>A Study of the Relationship Between Impulse Buying and Cognitive Dissonance in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study attempts to test association between impulse buying and cognitive dissonance. Some of other results were unveiled. A high level of association was shown in females and impulse buying but not with the income level. Sales promotion was also highly associated with the impulse buying. Bank card payment demonstrated a positive behavior though it was not strong enough. Sample of 200 respondents was selected on convenience basis. A close ended questionnaire was used. Two hundred questionnaires were distributed to a convenience sample in the city of Lahore, Pakistan. 168 valid questionnaires were received and included for the analysis. Cronbach's alpha and Factor loading were used to check the reliability and validity of the data respectively. Linear regression and T-test were applied to determine the relationship among the variables. Normality was tested through pp plot, mean and standard deviation.</p> <p>The conclusion and suggestions given in this study will be helpful for the strategy makers and consumers both to avoid cognitive dissonance. Self-knowledge will be useful for the consumer for better understanding of market and to make prudent buying decisions in future. This research will be useful for marketers to understand consumer behavior in order to craft better strategies, which will keep the consumer satisfied, happy and stick with the organization. The new input of the study might come from the lack of research in the area of impulse buying, cognitive dissonance and their relationship.</p>	2014
75	Sadia Bawer	<p><b>Social Entrepreneurship &amp; Social Entrepreneurs of Lahore.</b></p> <p>The present study was conducted to examine the performance of social entrepreneurs (NGOs) of Lahore in Pakistan. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of social entrepreneurs (NGOs) on income level, standard of living and empowerment of those people who are getting facilitated by social entrepreneur's work, namely Beneficiaries'.</p> <p>The study was further divided into two studies. In both studies work of social entrepreneurs (NGO's) was the independent variable (x) and income levels (y1), standard of living (y2) and empowerment (y3) of vulnerable</p>	2014

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		<p>groups like children, women, religious minorities, and those who live below the poverty line were the dependent variables in order to get a clearer picture of the phenomena.</p> <p>In the study, purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from executives of the NGOs whereas in study II, data was collected from 250 beneficiaries of selected NGOs. Descriptive analysis was used to analysis the responses of respondents. It was extracted from this research that social entrepreneurs have a positive effect on the income levels, standard of living and empowerment of poor people. A large number of poor people came out of poverty and even became self-employed. Now people are even able to save some money from their incomes. Current research would be beneficial for social entrepreneurs and related population.</p>	
76	<b>Malkah Noor Kiani</b>	<b>Studying the Mediating effect of Organizational Commitment on Relationship of Learning Organization Practices and Organizational Effectiveness</b>	2014
77	<b>Muhammad Arif Nawaz</b>	<p><b>Impact of Business Ethics on Employees Affective Commitment and Employees' Performance Via Trust in Organization : An Empirical Study on Cellular Operators of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study examines how business ethics (Ethical leadership, Ethical Climate and Organizational Fairness) will have direct and indirect impact on Employees' Affective Commitment, Employees' Job Satisfaction and Employees' Job Performance. This study conducted on cellular operators (Mobilink, Ufone, Telenor, Zong and Warid) of Pakistan. Data were collected through survey questionnaires given personally to 600 employees working in regional and head offices of cellular operators of Pakistan located in four big cities of Punjab Pakistan i.e. Multan, Faisalabad, Lahore and capital city Islamabad. There were 545 questionnaires returned, out of which, 518 dully completed responses were used for the final statistical analysis.</p> <p>The results have shown that three dimensions of business ethics i.e. Ethical Leadership, Ethical Climate and Organizational Fairness are supported as significant predictors of Employees' Affective Commitment, Employees' Job Satisfaction and Employees' Job Performance. Moreover Trust in Organization partially mediates the causal relationship between the Business Ethics (Ethical Leadership, Ethical Climate and Organizational Fairness) and Employees' Affective Commitment, Employees' Job Satisfaction and Employees'</p>	2014

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		Job Performance. Finally, the study also presents some theoretical and managerial implications, limitations and suggestions for future research.	
78	<b>Muhammad Awais</b>	<p><b>A Study of Capital Structure Decisions : Comparison of Large and Small Firms of Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study is conducted to determine the any difference between the large and small firms listed at Karachi Stock Exchange regarding capital structure decisions. For this purpose, a total of 323 firms are selected as a sample. Firms are categorized into small and large firms on the basis of SMEDA definition. Debt ratio is the dependent variable for the study. The independent variables include Non debt tax shields, Liquidity, Tangibility, Growth, Profitability, Corporate Size and Dividend Payout Ratio. The different statistical techniques like Descriptive statistics, Correlation, and Regression have been applied and results are concluded on their basis.</p> <p>The study revealed that capital structure choice of Large and Small firms of Pakistan is same regarding NDTs, Liquidity, Growth, and Profitability while Tangibility, Size of firms, and Dividend payout ratio differently affect the small and large firms of Pakistan. Mostly, results are consistent with the capital structure theories. This study is the addition in the existing literature as this aspect has not been explored.</p>	2014
79	<b>Muhammad Imran Aslam</b>	<b>Economic Value Added as a Performance Indicator-An Empirical Evidence from Pakistan.</b>	2014
80	<b>Muhammad Mohsin Ali Khan</b>	<p><b>The Relationship Between Green Marketing and Customer Purchase Intentions</b></p> <p>Due to massive pollution in environment and its dangerous effects on health, consumers are becoming very much conscious in product selection. They prefer those products which are environment friendly. Green products not only increase the environmental friendly image of the products but also enhance corporate image seemingly contributing towards environmental cause as a volunteer social care. The activities of the green products not only satisfy physiological needs and wants of the customers but also the psychological ones. Similarly, green products process like research, production and promotion also serve environmental cause.</p> <p>Organizations adopt green marketing for many reasons. It helps in survival, creates soft brand image in the market as not only the user friendly but also the environment friendly product and helps to create value in the</p>	2014

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		<p>minds of the customers. Green purchase intentions literature advocates that customers consider greener products more important than other types of non greener products available in the market. However, the factors that influence green purchase intentions have been underemphasized in the literature. Current study strives to investigate the impact of green trust, green satisfaction, green corporate image and green product image on green purchase intentions. Data was collected from a sample of 250 customers of electronics and information products. The proposed model was then tested using regression analysis.</p> <p>Analysis of the proposed model revealed that green trust, green satisfaction and green corporate image positively predict green purchase intentions. On the other hand, green product image doesn't influence green purchase intentions. Academic and managerial implications carry deep insights both for academicians and practitioners.</p>	
81	Muzain Khalid	<p><b>Determinants of Stock Prices on Stock Market: The Impact of Macroeconomic Factors and Financial Ratios.</b></p> <p>The main purpose of this research is to explore the relationship of stock prices with macro economic factors and financial ratios. Macro economic factors and financial ratio includes four variables in this study that influence the stock prices are inflation, exchange rate, interest rate and earning per share. The financial ratio earning per share (EPS) is taken from 100 companies which are listed in Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) and these are mainly KSE 100 index companies.</p> <p>For comparison purpose and further analysis the sample is divided into bank and non-bank groups. Correlation and regression analysis is used to analyze the relationship between above mentioned variables. The result revealed that all the variables are correlated with each other some are less and some are more but three factors (inflation rate, exchange rate and EPS) are strongly correlated with each other. Regression analysis showed powerful impact of EPS on stock prices. For all the research models of this study the results indicate that the EPS has significantly positive relationship with share prices. The findings are discussed and recommendations for further research are also addressed.</p>	2014

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82	Naveed Rabbani	<b>The Effect of Sales Promotion on Impulsive Buying Behavior.</b>	2014
83	Rakhshan Ummar	<b>Impact of Critical Success Factors of TQM on Firm's Performance: An Empirical Study Conducted on the Fabric and Made-up Firms in the Textile Sector of Punjab.</b>	2014
84	Suhaib Ahmad	<p><b>Impact of Service Quality on Brand Image and Customer Satisfaction : A Case of Telecommunication Organizations of Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi and Islamabad</b></p> <p>Service quality, brand image and customer satisfaction are the fundamental marketing constructs in the last two decades. In the past, they were unaccepted and unpopular concept because companies thought it was not important to focus on quality and image, for them it was more important to gain new customers than retain the existing ones. However, in this present decade, companies have gained better understanding of the importance of brand image, customer satisfaction and service quality (especially service related industries) and adopted these concepts as a high priority operational goal.</p> <p>This study aimed to explore those factors of service quality among these seven dimensions (tangibility, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, skills &amp; professionalism and credibility &amp; reputation) which are contributing and impacting significantly on brand image and customer satisfaction in telecommunication industry of Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi and Islamabad. For the analysis of study an adopted and modified questionnaire based on 5 point Likhert scale was distributed by convenience sampling among 280 respondents of the mobile phone subscribers. The statistical part of the analysis is based on the descriptive statistics, simple and multiple regression; results were conducted through SPSS version 14.0.</p> <p>In research findings, results indicate that (tangibility, reliability, skills/professionalism and credibility/reputation have a moderate relationship with brand image while responsiveness, assurance and empathy have the strong relationship with brand image), Further the results shows that skills/professionalism and empathy have the strong relationship with customer satisfaction; the results of this research is also indicating that overall service quality is having a very strong relationship with "brand image" and a strong relationship with "customer satisfaction.</p>	2014

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		This research can be practically implemented and can be use in the telecommunication industry for identification of service delivery problems and improving service quality attributes by which telecom organization can improve their brand image and satisfaction level in their customers which leads to retention of customers in long run and getting the maximum business from them.	
85	Rubab Tahir	<p><b>Impact of Transformational Leadership on Job Stress and Job Performance.</b></p> <p>Leadership is a significant factor affecting the performance of employees in organizations. Job stress is a serious problem faced by employees in the working environment that affects job performance and it is a major issue of all employees at present.</p> <p>This study examines the impact of an independent variable Transformational leadership, on two dependent variables i.e. job stress and job performance. The impact of transformational leadership on two dependent variables i.e. the job stress and the job performance is separately analyzed. In a survey, the data is collected using a questionnaire as research instrument. Survey is conducted on the banks located in Islamabad. The respondents are the middle and lower line managers of the banks of Islamabad. The sample size for this study is 300 respondents.</p> <p>The conclusion shows that either transformational leadership has any impact on the job stress and the job performance or not. Descriptive statistics and linear regression is used to draw results. Findings of this research study show that there lies a significant negative relationship of transformational leadership with job stress and transformational leadership has significant positive relationship with job performance.</p>	2014
86	Savera Alam	<p><b>Impact of Job Burnout and Supervisor Support on Job Satisfaction</b></p> <p>Job satisfaction practices adopted by engineering based organizations cast strong impact upon employee burnout ratio. Such practices address many factors related to maintain committed supervisor support and thus, lower employee job burnout. This study examined the relationship between job burnout, job satisfaction and supervisor support in engineering based organization. The intent of the study was to show and prove</p>	2014

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		<p>relationship between the job burnout, job satisfaction and perceived supervisor support. Data was collected from a sample of five engineering based companies.</p> <p>The proposed model was tested by using the regression analysis with SPSS 16.0. Results of this study show significant implications both for academicians and practitioners. Organizations adopt many strategies for developing job satisfaction for many reasons. It helps to create the value in mind of employees. Job burnout intentions literature advocates employees consider the job satisfaction is much more important than other facilities. However these factors that influences have been under emphasized in literature. Current study fill this gap to find the impact of job burnout and supervisor support on job satisfaction in single study.</p> <p>Data has been analyzed by using the regression analysis. Its assumption has also been employed on this study and found them as satisfactory outcomes. The results of this study are contrary to the theoretical model extracted from literature used in this study.</p>	
87	<b>Shakil Ahmad</b>	<p><b>Impact of Capital Structure and Working Capital Management on the Financial Performance of Selected Non-Financial Firms in Pakistan</b></p> <p>Capital structure is the proportions of debt instruments, preferred stock and common stock on company's balance sheet. Business entities choose different combinations of equity, debts and other options for the purpose of financing their assets. Some businesses choose more financing from the equity and less from debts, while others rely more on debts and less on equity financing depending upon nature of their business, industry and risk. Firms mostly go for that combination of debt and equity that optimizes their cost of capital and risk. Perfect combination of capital structure and working capital enhance the profitability and financial performance of the firms.</p> <p>This study is conducted to examine the impact of capital structure and working capital management on the financial performance of selected non-financial firms in Pakistan. For this purpose 78 non-financial firms listed on Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) have been selected for the period of seven years from 2005 to 2011. The data</p>	2014

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		<p>is obtained from the financial statements analysis published by the statistics department of State Bank of Pakistan.</p> <p>For the purpose of analysis, descriptive, correlation and panel data analysis are used in this research. Twelve panel data (regression) models have been used to investigate the impact of capital structure and working capital management on financial performance of the firms. In these models three proxies are used as independent variables to measure the capital structure i.e. total liabilities to total assets, long-term liabilities to total assets and short-term liabilities to total assets. Three proxies are used as independent variables to measure the management of working capital i.e. receivable conversion ratio, inventory conversion ratio and current ratio while the natural logarithm of sales is used as control variable to measure the size of the firms. In these panel data (regression) models return on total assets, net profitability, return on shareholders' equity and earnings per share are used as dependent variables to quantify the financial performance of the firms listed on Karachi Stock Exchange.</p> <p>The results of the analysis showed that debts lead to decrease the financial performance of the firms while all the measures of working capital management have positive impact on firms' performance. The results also revealed that good combination of capital structure and working capital has significant impact on financial performance of non-financial firms listed on KSE. So these firms have to give due consideration to the financing options and management of working capital to increase their financial performance.</p>	
88	Sobia Parveen	<p><b>Effect of Newly –Fangled Organizational Structures with Knowledge Management as Moderator on Employee Performance.</b></p> <p>Organizational structure plays an important role in knowledge management as well as on performance. This study tried to find the effect of organizational structure on employee performance and knowledge management as moderating effect on the relationship. The research data was obtained by survey method from five major sectors, i.e. banking sector, educational sector, Textile exporters, IT sector and Research in Pakistan.</p> <p>The questionnaire based survey was taken from 3 Banks, 3 academic institutions, 3 IT sector organizations, 3 public sector universities and 3 research institutes. The sample was based on 90 employees of banks, 90</p>	2014

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		<p>employees from government based educational organizations, 90 from textile sector , 90 employees from software houses and 90 from research institutions in February 2013. Total sample size was 450, out of which 352 employees responded correctly.</p> <p>The main data analysis methodology in this study was hierarchical regression. The research model includes knowledge management capability, job performance, and organizational structure with an interactive term OSKM. With the result of the study, knowledge management capability was positive with job performance, and organizational structure was positive with the relationship of knowledge management capability and Employee performance.</p>	
89	Zulfiqar Ali	<b>Relationship of Service Quality, Brand Image and Customer Loyalty with the Mediating Role of Customer Satisfaction in Courier Service Companies located in Rawalpindi and Islamabad.</b>	2014
90	Madeeha Rauf	<b>Long Run Relationship Between Foreign Exchange Rate and Karachi Stock Exchange Index, KSE-100.</b>	2014
91	Najm us Saqib	<p><b>Predictors of Organizational Learning Examining the Moderating Role of Leadership Style.</b></p> <p>Organisational Learning is a very important field of study which rose into prominence in recent years and has been extensively dealt with by management scientists, scholars and academicians. It is a continuous process of learning which facilitates a learning culture among organisations and, ultimately, transforms these into 'learning organisations'. Various factors play significant role in this process.</p> <p>The present study aims at examining the influence of job engagement and team processes on organisational learning with the moderating role of leadership style. Methodology: Data were collected from 450 employees of the selected banks and branches of Southern Punjab through a self-administered questionnaire using convenient sampling technique. The data thus gathered were analysed employing multiple regression analysis.</p> <p>The study found that the key variables influencing organisational learning that is job engagement, team processes and two interaction terms that is JE X LS and TP X LS impacted the dependent variable OL positively and significantly.</p>	2014

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92	Tahir Mahmood	<p><b>Impact of Service Quality of Islamic Banks on Customer Satisfaction.</b></p> <p>This study explores the impact of service quality on the satisfaction of customers of the Islamic banks operating in Lahore Pakistan means whether the customers of Islamic banks are satisfied by the facilities provided by the banks. Tangibility, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy and shari'ah compliance are the dimensions of service quality and taken as independent variables while customer satisfaction is taken as dependant variable. For the purpose of study, feedback of 100 customers of 5 Islamic banks operating in Lahore Pakistan regarding service quality and satisfaction level is collected. Banks and customers are selected on the basis of convenient sampling.</p> <p>A structured self-administrated questionnaire in English was distributed to customers of the Islamic banks. Personal contact approach was also applied to explain the questions. SPSS 16.0 version was used to draw analysis. Results show that tangibility, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy and shari'ah compliance have positive relationship with customer satisfaction. The value of R square shows that 86.6% variation in customers' satisfaction is explained by tangibility, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy and shari'ah compliance. Responsiveness, empathy and shari'ah compliance significantly affect the customer satisfaction while tangibility, reliability and assurance insignificantly affect the customer satisfaction. So, the bank managers should focus on these three dimensions of the service quality if they want to enhance the customer satisfaction.</p>	2014
93	Atiq Ur Rehman	<p><b>Impact of Learning Organization Practices on Organizational Commitment and Effectiveness in Commercial Banks of Faisalabad</b></p> <p>Learning Organization is an umbrella term that covers system thinking, shared vision. Knowledge creation, knowledge transfer, innovation in behaviours, nurturing new ideas and sensitivity to change in an organization. The key success factors for an organization are learning and implementing what is learned. However, these phenomena must be linked with organizational commitment and effectiveness that contributes to achieve business success.</p>	2015

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		<p>Three instruments are used in this study. To measure learning organization practices Degree of Learning Organization Questionnaire (DLOQ) developed by Marsick &amp; Watkin (2003) was used. DLOQ is comprised of the seven dimensions. To measure organizational commitment Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (OCQ) developed by Mowday, Steers, and Porter (1979) was used. This instrument has three aspects of commitment. To measure organizational effectiveness SOQ (Survey of Organization Questionnaire) developed by Taylor &amp; Bower in 1972 was used. This instrument has three aspects of effectiveness.</p> <p>Convenient sampling technique was applied. A sample of 200 employees was taken from commercial banks in Faisalabad. Survey questionnaire method was used to obtain the response. Five points likert scale was used in questionnaire. Mean differences of demographic variables were measured by using t-test and ANOVA. Structural Equation Modeling was used to determine the impact of learning organization practices on organizational commitment and effectiveness in commercial banks of Faisalabad. The results of study showed significant positive impact of learning organization practices on organizational commitment and effectiveness. The banks in Faisalabad should opt for learning organization practices in order to enhance the commitment and effectiveness of employees in order to achieve the organizational goals.</p>	
94	Abdul Majeed	<p><b>The Relationship Among Free Cash Flows, Agency costs and Firm Performance: A Case of Pakistani Listed Firms</b></p> <p>This research work is completed to check the relationship among free cash flows, agency costs and firm performance. Firstly, free cash flows are used as independent variable along with two control variables to check the impact on agency costs. Secondly, free cash flows and agency costs used as independent variables along with two control variables to check the impact on firm performance in Karachi stock exchange textile listed firms during the period of 2004 to 2013. Free cash flows are calculated directly but agency costs is measured by using five proxy variables.</p> <p>It is concluded that free cash flows have a significant impact on two proxy variables of agency costs net operating income volatility and net income volatility and contrary effects on other three variables. On one hand,</p>	2015

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		<p>free cash flows could incur agency costs due to perquisite consumption and shirking behavior; on the other hand, generation of free cash flows resulting from internal efficiency could lead to better firm performance.</p> <p>This research finds evidence to support the agency theory, meaning that agency costs first three proxy variables have a significant impact on return on assets and firm value which concluded firm performance. In contrast, free cash flows also have positive impact on return on assets and stock returns while contrary effect on firm value.</p> <p>This research work provides a better understanding of the relationship among free cash flows, agency costs and firm performance.</p>	
95	<b>Muhammad Ihsaan</b>	<p><b>Impact of Behavioral Elements on Investment Decisions of Financial Managers An empirical Investigation From Financial Sector of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The most crucial stage in the life of financial managers is to take investment decisions. So it is important to understand all the factors necessary for making investment decisions. With the advent of behavioral finance it becomes compulsory to study behaviors of investors and the financial managers. Behavior has great impact on investment decisions. The behavioral elements like risk averse attitude, corporate governance effect, use of financial measurement tools and the heuristics need to study.</p> <p>The aim of the study is to find the influence of these behavioral elements on investment decisions of financial managers. The financial sector of Pakistan was our population and the target was financial institutions like investment firms, insurance companies, banks and individual investors. A sample of 200 financial managers was taken. For the data analysis purpose, first of all descriptive statistics was used to calculate the basic characteristics of the data in summarized form. The reliability was checked through Cronbach's Alpha test. The relationship of the variables was assessed by Pearson correlation method. The results were significant and the variables were highly correlated.</p> <p>The significance results clearly defined the significant changes in dependent variable. The null hypothesis is rejected. So this study concluded that there is strong and positive impact of behavioral elements. In spite of</p>	2015

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		various sophisticated financial measuring tools these behavioral elements have great importance for financial decision making. The study is helpful for investor especially taking financial decision and managing portfolios of financial assets.	
96	<b>Alina Ahmad</b>	<p><b>An Empirical Study of Determinants of Knowledge Sharing Intentions in Telecom Companies of Faisalabad</b></p> <p>Organizations have become knowledge based rather than material based and knowledge is considered as one of the most important organizational asset to gain competitive advantage. With the increasing importance of knowledge, it reinforces the need of knowledge management. Knowledge sharing is considered as the main component of knowledge management. This study is aimed to empirically examine some determinants that can impact on knowledge sharing intentions of employees in telecom companies of Faisalabad to evaluate which determinant effects most on intentions to share knowledge.</p> <p>In this study five determinants anticipated extrinsic rewards, anticipated reciprocal relationship, sense of self-worth, organization based self-esteem and organizational climate were used to check their impact on knowledge sharing intentions of employees. Impact of these determinants was checked on intentions of employees to share explicit and implicit knowledge. This study is quantitative in its nature and data collection was made by using convenient sampling technique. Regression analysis was used to analyze the data to get results.</p> <p>Anticipated extrinsic rewards, sense of self-worth, and organization based self-esteem showed negative impact on intentions to share explicit knowledge. While anticipated reciprocal relationships and organizational climate were found to be positively affecting the intentions to share explicit knowledge in telecom companies of Faisalabad.</p>	2015

97	Abdul Rauf	<p><b>Impact of Overconfidence and Loss Aversion Biases on Equity investors Decision Making Process and Performance</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to investigating the behavioral factors that having an impact of individual equity investors' investment decision making process together with investment performance at Pakistan's Stock Markets. Moreover, the relationship of these behavioral variables with investment decision making process and performance are also monitored. As in Pakistan, there are limited work is done in the area of behavioral finance, this study is considered to add significantly to the advancement of this field in Pakistan.</p> <p>The study starts with the previous theories in behavioral finance. So, on the basis of those theories researcher develop hypotheses. After that, these hypotheses are tested in the course of the questionnaires which are distributed to individual equity investor's at Pakistan's Stock Exchanges. Then the collected data are analyzed by using Statistical software. The Tests used were, Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), Descriptive Statistics (DS), Cronbach's Alpha, Pearson Correlation Coefficient and also Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) alongwith Soble Test.</p> <p>The result shows that these are two mainly behavioral factors: Heuristic Theory (Overconfidence Bias) and Prospect Theory (Loss Aversion Bias), affecting the investment decisions making process and performance of individual equity investors. Most of the sub-variables of both behavioral biases contain high impact on the performance of equity investor. And these behavioral biases along with or without mediating variable (partial mediation exist through Sobel test) also contain positive impact on investment performance of individual equity investor at Pakistan's Stock Markets.</p> <p>The findings of this study is not only helpful to the individual equity investors, authors, security companies, but also for the field of behavioral finance. Because, here the only two behavioral biases (Overconfidence and Loss aversion) impact is deeply observed and draw the conclusions.</p>	2015
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98	<b>Muhammad Khalid Afzal</b>	<p><b>Antecedents of Consumers Green Purchase Behavior: An Empirical Analysis From a Developing Country</b></p> <p>The study aims to examine the consumers' green purchase behavior in Pakistan. The influence of psychological, economic and social factors on green purchase behavior has been empirically corroborated. A conceptual model has been proposed and subjected to empirical verification with the use of a survey. Survey is conducted in Faisalabad, an industrial city of Pakistan. Primary data is collected through the questionnaires from the consumers. Convenience sampling technique has been used and data has been analyzed by using SPSS.22 and AMOS.22.</p> <p>The findings from path analysis confirm the influence of organizations' green image and perceived product price &amp; quality on green purchase attitude of the consumers. Their attitudes toward green purchases, in turn, are also seen to affect their green purchase behavior via the mediator of green purchase intention. To confirm the mediating role of green purchase intention between green purchase attitude and green purchase behavior, Sobel test and Baron and Kenny is also used. The study reveals that organizations' green Image and perceived product price &amp; quality have significant effect on green purchase attitudes of the consumers. Tests confirm the mediator role of green purchase intention.</p> <p>The findings provide a better understanding of the process and significant antecedents of green purchasing and green marketing. The study also discusses how the present findings may help the Pakistani government and marketers to fine-tune their environmental programs.</p>	2015
99	<b>Mubeen Ahmad</b>	<p><b>Impact of Corporate Governance and Earning Management Practices on the Firm Value, A Case Study From Pakistani Listed Textile Firms</b></p> <p>Corporate governance and earning management play a vital role in explaining the firm value of Pakistani listed companies. The present study empirically tests the impact of corporate governance and earning management practices on firm value for a panel of Pakistani listed textile firms. We investigate the association of corporate governance and earning management with firm value. A sample of 50 textile listed companies from Karachi stock exchange has been examined to check the relationship. The corporate governance practice has been</p>	2015

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		<p>measured by dividing corporate governance variable into six subcategories: (1) Board size (2) CEO Duality (3) Audit committee independence (4) Board Meeting (5) Executive director (6) Number of independent director. We used discretionary accruals as proxy to calculate the earning management practices and discretionary accruals are measured by using modified cross sectional Jones model. Pooled regression model, random effect model, fixed effect model and unit root test has been used to analyze the data.</p> <p>The result shows that board size, independent director, board meeting, executive director and leverage has positive impact on firm value. Audit committee independence, CEO duality, discretionary accruals and firm size has negative relationship with firm value. The result further shows that board size, audit committee independence, independent director, size and leverage has significant relationship with firm value and board meetings, CEO duality, executive directors and discretionary accruals has insignificant relationship with firm value. Our results are different as reported in US due to large deviation in inter organization corporate governance practices. Furthermore our results will help specially those countries where investor protection is low and where code of corporate governance are not properly applicable.</p> <p>Policy makers can follow our results to formulating the policies and improve their corporate governance structure. Our finding also provides a quantitative tool for investor to entrance the Pakistani firms.</p>	
100	Saba Mumtaz	<p><b>Towards Improvement in Return on Investment (ROI) by Implementing Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Solution in Finance Departments</b></p> <p>The ERP solutions contribute in making financial performance of companies in a long term period. The demands of such systems are mostly raised by manufacturing companies in our country. The top management support, implementation team support and end user training &amp; support during implementation of ERP systems directly and indirectly effect returns of investments of the companies. Initially success of ERP solutions is dependent upon these three factors. The management, team and users focus on profitability of the company.</p> <p>In this study the accounts &amp; finance departments of production companies of Faisalabad are selected where ERP systems have been implemented. The sample size constitute on three hundred respondents that are selected from accounts &amp; finance offices of companies. The gross profits, net profits, equity capital, and all other</p>	2015

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		<p>expenditures &amp; revenues are managed in database of ERP finance module. Our results show that ERP finance module positively associated with ROI of company. The top management support, ERP implementation team support and user support &amp; training positively contribute in success of ERP systems and positively affect ROI of company. Firstly the top management is more conscious to increase the profitability of company by focusing on suitable ERP packages. For this purpose performance and support of ERP implementation teams is required but these teams concentrate less on ROI of the companies. The ERP system users efficiently control financial data on databases if sufficient training provide to them. The end users highly concentrate on profitability of the companies.</p>	
101	Shaironia Zahid	<p><b>The Impact of Behavioral Focused Strategies of Self-Leadership on Organizational Commitment with Mediating Role of Psychological Empowerment</b></p> <p>In this study, the mediating role of psychological empowerment between self-leadership behavioral focused strategies and organizational commitment was examined in telecom sector of Faisalabad city. Moreover, the relationship between self-leadership behavioral focused strategies and organizational commitment was also analyzed. Literature showed a direct and positive relationship between self-leadership behavioral focused strategies and organizational commitment. The mediating role of psychological empowerment between both constructs was also found significant in past studies. Behavioral self-leadership strategies were investigated along with three dimensions of organizational commitment.</p> <p>To collect data for analysis, convenient sampling technique were used. Unit of analysis were full time employees in telecom organizations. The results of the study depicted a strong correlation between behavioral self-leadership strategies and organizational commitment. But the mediating role of psychological empowerment was not found significant. This study presented that behavioral self-leadership strategies have positive and direct relationship with organizational commitment. The employees who were more engaged with behavioral self-leadership strategies were found more committed with their organizations. But impact of psychological empowerment as mediator was not found strong.</p>	2015

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		<p>This study may assist employees to better understand how behavioral strategies of self-leadership increase their level of commitment with organization and what is role of psychological empowerment between these two constructs.</p>	
102	Muhammad Ishfaq	<p><b>Risk Perception is a Mediator Between Cognitive Biases and Risky Investment Decision Empirical Evidence From Pakistan's Equity Markets</b></p> <p>Investors play a vital role in stock exchange. Sometimes the decisions are based on rational behavior and sometimes these decisions consist of irrational behavior. Traditionally researchers argued that investors behave like a rational agent. This study explores the investor's cognitive biases and how these biases put affect on investor decision. At the same time due to globalization stock market situation is changed day by day even after few seconds.</p> <p>The research examined and explored the impact of cognitive biases on risky investment decision and foremost intention of this study to check the effect of cognitive biases on risky investment decision and more specifically the effect of mediating variable on risky investment decision. There are numerous biases which are putting affect on investor decisions but this study explores the combined effect of two biases i.e. heuristic and overconfidence on risk perception, which is mediating variable and also examined the effect of these cognitive biases on risky investment decision.</p> <p>This study is conducted at three stock exchanges; KSE, ISE and LSE. As this study belongs to the behavior of investor so it comprise of primary data. For this purpose adapted questionnaire is used. 450 questionnaires are distributes out of which 400 questionnaires are returned. The data is run on SPSS. To check the reliability of questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha is applied and the result of reliability is above than 0.7 which is considered to be fit tool for research. Descriptive statistics are used to check the frequency of each respondent towards their age, business tenure and respective stock exchange.</p> <p>The study finds a significant relationship between cognitive biases (heuristic and overconfidence) and risky investment decisions. There is partial mediation between overconfidence and risky investment decision and full mediation between heuristic and risky investment decision while risk perception is a mediating variable.</p>	2015

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		Study also indicates that risk perception have also positive and significant relation with risky investment decisions.	
103	Salman Javed	<p><b>The Impact of Learning Organization on Organizational Performance: An Empirical Study on Moderating Role of Knowledge Sharing</b></p> <p>This study explore the impact of learning Organization on Organizational Performance and moderating role of Knowledge Sharing. Research Questions of the study are: What is learning level of learning in Telecommunication companies in Pakistan? What is the impact of Learning Organization on organization Performance in Telecom companies of Pakistan and what is the Moderating Role of knowledge sharing is? Hypothesis explores positive relationships of basic building blocks of learning organization, with Organizational Performance. There is positive relationship between Supportive learning environment have with organizational performance, concrete learning process and practices with Organizational Performance and leadership that reinforce learning with Organizational Performance. Study explores moderation effect of knowledge sharing on learning organization and organizational performance.</p> <p>In study, quantitative research design is used. Instrument is integrated 73 items. Instrument contains three parts, (1) Learning Organization (Garvin, Edmondson, &amp; Gino, 2008), (2) organizational Performance (Li &amp; Lu, 2007) and (3) knowledge sharing (S. Kim &amp; Lee, 2006). Correlation Analysis of each items of major variable confirms the moderate relationships between them. Data is collected from population of 600 front and middle managers of telecommunication companies in Faisalabad, Pakistan. 245 valid responses are entered in statistical program tool (SPSS 20) to perform data analysis. Results and discussion of the study discuss that research fulfill the objectives of the study. In Pakistan, companies are at initial stage of learning which means all companies need to focus on all building blocks of learning organization to achieve competitive edge. Companies can use these findings in future to analyze themselves from wider perspectives.</p> <p>This research can help R&amp;D departments to work on these areas for better performance of companies. Due to some limitations of study, this research suggests some future recommendations. Due to limited time and other</p>	2015

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		resources, research was limited to small population and sample size. In future, research can be conducted for large population. In future, other companies can use this research for their better performance.	
104	Saira Solat	<p><b>The Effect of Leadership Style in Group Effectiveness: The Mediating Role of Counterproductive Behavior</b></p> <p>This research is an attempt to solve the Dilemma of leadership regarding the behavior of leaders towards their subordinates. Most of the previous literature on the leadership suggests that the leaders should differentiate their behaviors depending upon the needs of subordinates as well as their level of maturity. But the current research suggests the differentiation of behaviors on the part of leaders hampers group effectiveness. Furthermore this differentiation also results in increase in counterproductive behaviors of employees.</p> <p>When the employees observe that the leader is giving more attention to some group members and less to some they feel that injustice is there in the organization. Due to this feeling of presence of injustice in the organization they are engaged in counterproductive behaviors that decrease the overall effectiveness of the group. These behaviors are not only harmful for the well being of the organization but employees as well. The research data is gathered through structured questionnaires from different organizations in Faisalabad to enhance the generalizability of research findings. The sample size comprised of 71 workgroups. The research tested a model addressing group focused Leadership as well as differentiated individual Focused leadership.</p> <p>Results of study revealed that differentiated Individual focused leadership is related negatively to group effectiveness through increasing counter productivity where as group focused leadership relates positively to group effectiveness by decreasing counter productivity. Managerial as well as future implications of the research are also discussed. This research can be an effective guideline for the managers who think to differentiate their behaviors towards their subordinates.</p>	2015

<p><b>105</b></p>	<p><b>Muhammad Faisal Rasheed</b></p>	<p><b>Supply Chain Management Practices As Precedent of Operational and Organizational Performance in Textile Firms of Pakistan</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to determine the underlying dimensions of Supply Chain Management (SCM) practices and to test empirically, a framework that identify the significant relationship among SCM practices, operational performance and overall organizational performance with special emphasis on textile sector of Pakistan. The undercut research conceptualized already developed five dimensions of SCM practice (strategic supplier partnership, customer relationship, level of information sharing, quality of information sharing, and postponement) and tested its association between operational performance which have four dimensions production cost, product delivery, product quality, and production flexibility and in last over all organizational performance embraces on two dimensions financial performance and marketing performance.</p> <p>Data for the study were collected by a sample of 210 Textile firms of Pakistan by using cluster sampling method from overall population of 376 textile firms registered with APTMA. Data collection methodology was email, online and personal administrated questionnaire. The research framework was first tested by using correlation analysis through SPSS 20th version. Based on literature, it was assumed that all constructs are multidimensional so 2nd order confirmatory factor analysis and structural equational path analysis by using maximum-likelihood method through AMOS 20th version.</p> <p>Analysis of data indicated that there was no reliability or normality issues in all constructs. All item were significantly correlated. Correlation and path analysis confirms the relationship between SCM practice OP and ORP. Moreover, based on 2nd order confirmatory factor analysis, it was concluded that all dimensions have significant loadings with their relative constructs and relationships is also confirmed through path analysis. Perhaps, the most serious limitation of this study was its narrow focus on Pakistani textiles, thus precluding the generalization of findings to other emerging countries as well as other sectors such as service and government sectors that may benefit from a sound SCM strategy. By developing and validating a multi-dimensional construct of SCM practices and by exhibiting its value in improving operational performance of textiles it provides SCM managers with useful tool for evaluating the efficiency of their current SCM practices. Second, the analysis of the relationship between SCM practices and operational performance indicates that</p>	<p>2015</p>
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		<p>SCM practices might directly influence operational performance of textiles and SMEs. Moreover it was also noted that the operational performance significantly mediate between SCM practices and organizational performance.</p> <p>This paper adds to the body of knowledge by providing new data and empirical insights into the relationship between SCM practices and performance of textiles in Pakistan.</p>	
106	Zilla Huma	<p><b>Role of Board Control on the Firm Performance</b></p> <p>This study examines the influence of board control on the firm performance. The board structure, board power, board communication, board meetings are the predictors of a firm performance. The objective is to investigate either there exist an association between the firm performance and the selected predictors. For measuring the performance, sales of the textile firms have been used and 250 textile firms of Faisalabad are used as sample and for collecting the data convenient sampling method have been used. For collecting the data five point Likert scale questionnaire is used and descriptive statistics in which mean and standard deviation is calculated on the response data. Pearson correlation and simple linear Regression and multiple linear regression methods have been applied to test the hypothesis.</p> <p>The purpose of the first research hypothesis is to explore whether any significant relationship between the board structure and firm performance is found or not. The simple linear regression has been used in which significant result and positive coefficient indicates that positive association between the board structure and the firm performance is observed. Further to check the association between the board power and firm performance simple linear regression is used which also indicates significant result. Simple linear regression and significant relationship between the board communication and firm performance is confirmed. The simple linear regression results indicate that there is significant association between the board meeting and firm performance. The last research hypothesis has significant relationship between the firm performance and board structure, board power, board communication and board meeting. The multiple linear regression model is used and the assumption of multiple regression has also diagnosed the linearity and normality of the data and found that data is following the assumption of multiple linear regression.</p>	2015

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		<p>It is concluded that well defined board structure and authorized and responsible board of directors that used their power for the long term decision and keep an eye on the management increase performance of the firm. The strong communication system among different levels of management and the board of directors and the increase in the frequency of board meetings boost the performance of the firm.</p>	
107	<p><b>Muhammad Tayyab Kashif</b></p>	<p><b>A Study of Causal Relationship Between Counterfeit Products And Consumer Preferences A Case Study of Faisalabad</b></p> <p>The reason of this research study is to develop a model and test this model also that are about the extraction of major experiences of the consumers which they got from intentional arrogance and readiness to purchase of the substitutes of the luxury fashion products. The watching and investigation of the effects of different many socio-psychological and socio-economic appearances are done in this research study. Theoretical framework is constructed which describes the estimating factors intentions to buy the substitutes of the fashion products after studying previous experiential work and available literature. Covetousness, tendency to avoid risk, monetary and personal benefits, veracity, and social standing symbols, arrogance towards substitutes and readiness to purchase substitutes tells about some details but extravagant spending and tendency to avoid risk were the double determinants of the paradigm. The hypothesis are developed in sound relation with previous literature.</p> <p>Substitutes has created serious challenges for all countries of the globe. The problem has been experienced by the original brand's authentic products manufacturing companies. The intake of the substitutes is studied in this research. To fill the gap in literature for the readiness to buy substitutes of the luxury fashion products in Pakistan, for extracting determining factors study is done. Found south of East Asia as hub for trading and consuming the substitutes.</p> <p>The study was done with 257 samples from three big markets (Katchery Bazar, Satyana Road, and D-Ground) of Faisalabad. Questionnaires are used for data collection in all days (weekends and weekdays) from people come with intention to buy substitutes.</p>	2015

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		<p>To check the relation between variables (independent, dependent and mediating) and testation of the hypothesis SEM (structure equation modeling) technique was used. Study closed with these results; Tendency to avoid risk was negative but trivial, Peer Effect, Previous Outing, arrogance and monetary arrogance towards substitutes were found significant and positive, Tendency to avoid risk insignificant and negative, appealing characteristics of purchase of substitutes and readiness to buy resulted positive and insignificant. This study found after studying previous researches and theories available in the field of marketing and consumer behavior successive to explore the major determining factors after testing a wide range model. These major determining factors are arrogance towards substitutes and users readiness to purchase the substitutes of the luxury fashion products.</p>	
108	Muhammad Sajjad Amin	<p><b>Impact of Training on Employee Job Performance with Job Involvement as Mediator: A Study of Textile Companies</b></p> <p>This study evaluates impact of training on employee job performance with job involvement as mediator on textile companies of Pakistan. Both literature review and research survey questionnaire of this study discover that training whether on-the-job or off-the-job can get its result through proper design and implementation which should be schematic as per need, creates enthusiasm, job loyalty and enhancement in employee job performance. For this purpose, 240 questionnaires had been distributed in textile companies in Faisalabad for the collection of data. 200 questionnaires data had been processed and analyzed through statistical techniques correlation, regression and multiple regression by using SPSS. There results show that most of the companies take their need of training extemporary way meanwhile other developed textile companies tailor their need for training and then execute with proper control to get the desired job performance from their employees.</p> <p>The study concludes with a note that if companies choose true and appropriate training program in on-the-job or off-the-job method for their employees then it boasts dedication, job likeability, job security and job performance which adds to competencies and skills. The findings of this research also disclosed that training indicated a highly positive impact on job involvement than on employee job performance. Due to increase in job identification, commitment and loyalty, employees are more attached and satisfied with their jobs which results in job retention and effective job performance. Furthermore training enables the employees to cater</p>	2015

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		<p>their needs in facing the rapid advancement in technology, trends of competition and quality standards and it is also a significant role player in improving the employee job performance.</p>	
109	Sabeen Masood	<p><b>Employees' Readiness For Change: Effects of Organizational Commitment And Social Support at Workplace</b></p> <p>Development of organization is indispensable to encounter the changing requirements and competition. Change Management can aid organizations in bringing about change in their processes and people. People are considered considerably significant in the process of change, so their readiness for change matters a lot. This research probes the relationship of organizational commitment, social support and employees' readiness for proposed change.</p> <p>The study was carried out in telecommunication sector of Pakistan. Data was collected through email and self-administered questionnaires. Correlation and regression were applied to check the hypotheses and to test the intensity of relationship among the variables. Results showed a significant relationship between organizational commitment and readiness of employees for change. Committed employees showed a high level of readiness for change. Social support delivered by peers at workplace is useful in building morale and reducing resistance for adapting the changed methods and procedures.</p> <p>Social support significantly affects the change readiness. Response of one person may differ from that of other for the same change message and depends upon the cognitive structure of that person. Personality and culture are significant factors for change readiness. Problems related to readiness for change can be administered through a model called Five Message Component. Each component of this model can be analyzed and used for enhancing the degree of readiness for proposed change. There are many other factors which may influence the employees' readiness for change.</p> <p>There is a need to study change agents, clarity of change message and initiation of change process. This study is groundwork for advance research to comprehensive level of generalization.</p>	2015

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110	<b>Hina Tahir</b>	<p><b>Impact of Leverage and Liquidity on Performance of Firms</b></p> <p>The study is made to explore the impact of leverage and liquidity on the performance of firms. Liquidity and leverage are two of the most important pillars and on these pillars whole operations of the business stand. This research has attempted to establish a relationship between leverage and liquidity with the financial performance of firms operating in Pakistan. Some selected textile firms operating in Pakistan were selected as sample for the research.</p> <p>The data of 76 textile firms was collected. The variables included in this research relating to leverage are as follows total debt to total asset ratio, short term debt to total asset ratio and long term debt to total asset ratio. Liquidity was calculated by using current ratio only. Size was included as control variable. Seven performance variables are used in this research like</p> <p>ROE, ROA, and EPS etc. Descriptive, correlation and panel data analysis were made. Panel data test was applied to find regression between variables. The findings of this research were that low leverage ratios mean high performance as it is negatively associated with performance. Liquidity was significantly and positively related to the performance of textile firms. All the variables except stock price (SP) have positive and significant relationship with the leverage and liquidity of the textile firms. Stock price has no relation with the leverage of the firm while, positive and significant relation with the liquidity of the textile firms.</p> <p>Government should take considerable steps in promoting investment and growth of textile sectors_ Management should formulate careful strategies relating to the decisions involved in the capital structure and liquidity. The similar research can be repeated by adding new variables and by changing the nature of study into exploratory research.</p>	2015
111	<b>Muhammad Jahanzaib Yousaf</b>	<p><b>Investigating the Impact of Knowledge Management on Innovation: A Study of The Banks of Faisalabad</b></p> <p>Banking industry is considered the most crucial financial intermediary in service sector in any state. The concept of knowledge management has been around for past many decades but its true potential has been realised in recent times. Despite of so much attention to this concept, its perfect description and explanation is</p>	2015

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		<p>still far from complete. As Knowledge Management (KM) practices have benefitted many business organizations from various industries, its adaptation to the banking institutions is still unrealised.</p> <p>Ever growing global competition has introduced a new world order, 'Innovate or Die'. Constant innovation is an enormous challenge for modern organizations. Many of the organizations look for concepts and practices to enable themselves to develop and maintain sustainable competitive advantages over others. Knowledge management (KM) philosophy has gained importance in the business world as one of the critical enablers for innovation activities.</p> <p>This study was conducted with the objective to investigate the impact of various dimensions of KM; knowledge acquisition, knowledge dissemination and responsiveness to knowledge on innovation in the banks of Faisalabad. The author used Structure equation modelling (SEM) technique to develop a model among three endogenous KM factors and one exogenous factor innovation and attempted to study this relationship with authentic empirical evidence and a firm belief that KM philosophy, if implemented in its true spirit, may improve the organization's ability to innovate and perform effectively.</p> <p>One of the major findings of the study was the significant effect of all three dimension of KM on innovation. The empirical evidence acquired through test results of the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and structural model showed that all factors support innovation activities but on a different proportion. The results of the study indicated that responsiveness to knowledge has the most favorable effect on innovation, in comparison to other dimensions of KM. Knowledge gives best results when it is shared and used purposefully. Knowledge must be put in use through processes, routines and systems to promote innovation. Innovation is a result of active use of knowledge and idle knowledge is of no help for innovation.</p>	
112	Faran Ahmad	<p><b>Impact of Workplace spirituality on Organizational Performance: Case Study of Pharmaceutical Distribution companies of Southern Punjab</b></p> <p>The aim of the current study is to identify the impact workplace spirituality on organizational performance and how emotional intelligence and organizational culture mediate between this relationships. This study develops and integrates the above variables and tests the conceptual framework which predicts that organizational</p>	2015

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		<p>culture and emotional intelligence will act as mediating variables. For the better understanding of the mediation effect, the current study takes the important analysis steps.</p> <p>Data were collected from the 625 medical representatives of the pharmaceutical distribution companies, by making stratas of Multinational and National distribution companies and by using the self-administered questionnaires. Data were analyzed through different techniques includes the normality, linearity, correlation analysis and the reliability test check the reliability of the data. In current study multiple regression analysis was conducted in order to check the mediation effect of both variables. Through regression analysis the direct and indirect effects were also checked. All hypothesized variables were supported in present empirical study.</p> <p>The research findings have provided that workplace spirituality increase the overall performance of the organization. As spiritualit\ in the workplace increases the overall performance of employees of the organization, absence of these can reduces the performance of employees. Primary data were collected from the two cities of the southern Punjab including Multan and Bahawalpur. It would be highly appreciable to use the current study in the other sector or replicating this study in other firms or in a different geographical area.</p> <p>The current study having the both academic and managerial implications, the limitation of the study and provides the further recommendations for the future studies.</p>	
113	Syedah Anum Batool	<p><b>Determinants of Technological and Administrative Innovations in Non-Profit Organizations</b></p> <p>Non-profit Organizations (NPOs), distinct from the governmental and private organizations, are a main part of a country and society. Time has shown the importance of NPOs in a country. They not only affect the society, but also the economy. The changing conditions of the economy imply NPOs to innovate their structures, policies, rules and doings in order to survive better. For this innovation has always been a major characteristic of NPOs. Non-profits should understand the different factors that bring such innovations.</p> <p>This study tries to analyse those factors which cause innovation and their effects on innovation. The study aims to explore the differential effects of structural, process and human factors on two types of innovations; administrative and technological.</p>	2015

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		<p>A data set of 324 respondents from non-profit organizations has been collected through interviews with heads of the organizations and through self-administered questionnaires. The responses have been statistically analysed through regression analysis and correlation matrix through SPSS 16. The positive and negative impacts of the five independent variables upon two dependent variables have been analysed by these tests.</p> <p>The results show that the factors that are favourable to technological innovations are almost the same as factors conducive to administrative innovations. Two variables; centralization and specialization are significant predictors'of administrative innovation and the same two factors plus transformational leadership are significant predictors of technological innovation. Based on these results, implications for the management of non-profits and future research suggestions have been recommended.</p>	
114	Salma Kanwal	<p><b>Impact of Service Quality &amp; Trust on Repurchase Intention evidence From Selected Airlines of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Retaining customers is very important for the future of many companies; this is even more the case in stagnating markets where service or product differences are minimal. This study attempts to investigate a few of directional paths in order to identify which factors can contribute in retaining customers in the industry. Objective of the study is to investigate the domains of the service quality, Trust, customer satisfaction, Brand image and WOM to identify the linkages among these variables and to establish and examine the causal relationship and effects or influences of these variables on each other.</p> <p>This study aims to explore how organizations may retain customers by increasing repurchase intentions through different factors. Data of 500 respondents from international frequent flyer members of Pakistan International Airline and Shaheen Airline was collected by using self-administered questionnaire. Data was analysed through rigorous statistical technique to explore the nature of relationship among variables by examining construct validity and normality. To identify the extent of effects variables cast upon each other, the technique of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) is applied through AMOS 20 yielding interesting insights about association among variables.</p>	2015

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		The research findings have provided support to conceptual framework showing both direct and indirect relationships among the variables thus endowing with quantitative model and insights. The study carries both academic and managerial implications, future direction and recommendations that can provide base for future studies.	
115	Mudassar Munir	<p><b>Impact of Religiosity and Awareness of Islamic Banking on Selection of Islamic Banking</b></p> <p>This study find the relationship between intrinsic, extrinsic religiosity and awareness About Islamic banking with selection of Islamic banking awareness selection of Islamic banking. The objective is to find out that is there positive relationship between religiosity and selection of Islamic banking, also is there any positive relationship between awareness of Islamic banking and selection of Islamic banking.</p> <p>To conduct this research a survey is conducted through a questionnaire through a modified questionnaire developed after having literature review. This survey used sample of 500 respondents who are in capacity to make contract with bank. Data collected from the survey is filtered, screened out for outliers. Normality, linearity, Multicollinearity test and Heteroscedasticity tests applied to check appropriateness of data to run regression analysis. Multiple regression is tested on the model.</p> <p>Results show that most of the account holders are males by gender, employees by profession and want to deal with Islamic banks but currently mostly have conventional banking account. Intrinsic religiosity is high among the participants in comparison to other independent variable extrinsic religiosity and awareness of Islamic banking. The study reveals that extrinsic religiosity is very low among the participants and awareness of Islamic banking exist but at a low level. Research conclude that it is intrinsic religiosity which impact the most for selection of Islamic banking, banking customers in Pakistan have a low level of awareness of Islamic banking that's why they prefer Islamic banking but don't deal with Islamic banks.</p> <p>It is recommended that Islamic banks of Pakistan must put their resources to improve the level of awareness of banking customers of Pakistan and develop programs for awareness campaigns to make all the potential customers into active customers of Islamic banking.</p>	2015

116	<p><b>Muhammad Qasim</b></p>	<p><b>A comparative study on the profitability Determinants of conventional and Islamic banks through perceptual Survey</b></p> <p>This research meant to find out the factors affecting the profitability of conventional and Islamic banks working in Pakistan from 2006 to 2012. By applying the panel data regression model, the factors affecting the profitability of conventional and Islamic banks were comparatively analyzed. When ROE is taken as a measure of profitability, first hypothesis tests revealed that all variables of conventional banks have an insignificant relationship with profitability. Second hypothesis tests revealed that all variables of Islamic banks have an insignificant relationship with profitability. When ROA is taken as a measure of profitability, first hypothesis tests revealed that bank specific variable non-performing loan ratio, deposit structure, Capital structure and liquidity has a positive significant relationship with profitability of conventional banks while expenditure structure and size of bank do not. Second hypothesis tests revealed that expenditure structure, Capital structure, Deposits structure, size of bank and non-performing loan ratio of Islamic banks have an insignificant relationship with profitability, but the liquidity of Islamic banks has a positive significant relationship with return on assets.</p> <p>When NIM is taken as a measure of profitability, first hypothesis tests revealed that non-performing loan ratio has positive and expenditure structure has a significant negative relationship with the profitability of conventional banks while other variables are not significant. Second hypothesis tests revealed that capital structure has a positive and expenditure structure has a significant negative relationship with the profitability of Islamic banks while other variables are not significant. Third hypothesis tests revealed that there is a statistical difference in the men of Capital structure, Deposits structure and non-performing loan ratio of Islamic and conventional banks whereas liquidity and expenditure of Islamic and conventional are homogenous.</p> <p>Survey results indicate that current deposits, investments, loans, size of Conventional banks and market share is most important for determining the profitability. Current deposits, investments, loans and size of Islamic banks is also most important for determining the profitability, but market share is not most important for Islamic banks. Savings deposits, time deposits and equity is more important as well as important for</p>	2015
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		<p>determining the profitability of the Conventional and Islamic banks. The capital structure is important but inflation is not much important for determining the profitability of the banks.</p> <p>The study did not find any variety of least importance regarding profitability determinants of banks. Many bankers highlighted variables in the questionnaire other than studying which also affect the profitability of the banks such as region, government policies, state bank policies and political and economic stability.</p>	
117	Mumtaz Ahmed	<p><b>Determinants of Personal Well-being with mediating Role of Workaholics: A Study of Non-Compulsive Workaholics from Universities of Multan District</b></p> <p>One of the significant sources of competitive advantage for an organization is its human capital. Focusing on human capital, the purpose of the study was to explore the effect of intrinsic motivation, self-esteem, and external and internal locus of control on the personal well-being through the mediating effect of workaholism. A person when working for the organizational well being is a possibility that he/she may become workaholic but when they are working for their personal well-being do they get demotivated on work through workaholism or not. Exploratory factor analysis, Confirmatory factor analysis, and structural equation modeling were carried out to test the hypothesized relationships in the data provided by 348 administrative staff of the Universities of Multan District.</p> <p>This study provides novel insight into the understanding of role of Workaholism towards personal well-being. Initially as literature commends the role of Workaholism was considered to be more well-being oriented than its negative out comes on life satisfaction of employees. This study adds new evidences which report that Workaholism nullifies the positive impact of important predictor of well being. The new relationships add significantly to the understanding Workaholism.</p>	2015
118	Usama Qayum Khan	<p><b>Impact of Job Complexity on Creative Performance Moderating Role of Personality (Big Five Model)</b></p> <p>Jobs are getting complex day by day, to meet these challenges employees need to be more dynamic and innovative in order to be persistent in fulfilling the demands of the customers and market. The objective of the study was to find out the impact of job complexity on employee creative performance and to check the</p>	2016

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		<p>moderating role of big five personality traits on the relationship between job complexities on employee creative performance.</p> <p>The study was quantitative in nature. A structured questionnaire was used for collection of primary data. Constructs for all variables were adopted that had already been validated by previous literature. Data for this study was collected from the employees of developmental sectors that include International Rescue Committee (US based INGO), Save the Children Pakistan Program (US based INGO), Merlin (England based INGO). Sample data was collected with the help of simple random sampling method. Statistical techniques include Cronbach Alpha for reliability of data, descriptive Statistic, Pearson Correlation and Linear Regression Analysis was used to analyze the data.</p> <p>The results of the research study indicated that Job Complexity tends to enhance employees Creative Performance. The result of the study also indicated that Personality traits when used as moderator Extroverts, Contentiousness, Agreeable and Openness to Experience Lengthened the relationship between Job Complexity and Creative Performance whereas trait Neuroticism negatively moderated the projected relationship. At the end limitations of the study, recommendations for future research have also been discussed.</p>	
119	Syed Mahmood Ali Shah	<p><b>Impact of Transparency &amp; Accountability on Firm Performance (A Cross Comparison of Private and Public Sector Companies)</b></p> <p>Economic success of a country is the success of big corporations of that country. Corporate governance is thus economic governance in general. Some of the major corporate scandals that stunned global economies and businesses followed by falling down of corporate giants like Enron, BCCI, Coloroll, Polly Pech, Barings, HIH Insurance and Parmalat resulted in tight regulations, codes, and principles of corporate governance. These scandals erupted due to nonexistent of accountability and transparency principles of corporate governance within these companies as the management concealed important facts from the shareholders and that they were also not accountable for their actions.</p> <p>This empirical research study intends to examine different characteristics of Corporate Governance and their impact on firm performance. These characteristics include Transparency and Accountability. Analysis would</p>	2016

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		<p>be based on primary data which will be collected through questionnaire from 200 respondents from 10 public sector companies and 10 private sector companies.</p> <p>Purpose of the study is to determine the nature of relationship between accountability and transparency with firm performance in private as well as public sector companies. Results of the study revealed positive relationship between accountability and transparency with firm performance and vice versa. In case of private sector companies, there was highly significant relationship between accountability, transparency and firm performance. Whereas insignificant relationship of the same was observed in public sector companies.</p>	
120	Inam Ud Din	<p><b>Factors Effecting Small Scale Business Performance in K.P.K</b></p> <p>The main theme of the research study is to examine the factors that affect the small scale business performance in Peshawar, Mardan and Nowshera of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Data was collected from the sample of 247 respondents through direct meeting and sending them the questionnaire by post. Simple random sampling technique was used for distribution. In the study two major variables were analyzed through Descriptive and inferential statistics in KPK in which demographic factors (age, education and experience) and environmental factors (marketing, technological, infrastructural, financial, political and Govt. policies) were included.</p> <p>The finding of the study shows significant and positive relationship between dependent variable and independent variables. The result further shows the significant variation in the dependent variable due to the independent variables at 1% significance level. Recommendations are given to business owners and government organization and suggestions are given to the researchers.</p>	2016
121	Huma Gul	<p><b>Impact of Organizational Culture on Employee Performance, Mediating Role of Employee Commitment</b></p> <p>The study has been conducted to measure the impact of Organizational culture on employee performance and the mediating role of employee commitment. In universities offering business education at Peshawar. Ten (10) universities were selected as sample of the study to collect data. As the data was quantitative in nature, self-administered structured questionnaire were used for the data collection.</p>	2016

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		<p>The data was collected from faculties of business educational integral institutes through census research. The population was 200 from ten institutes. The employee performance was the dependent variable, organizational culture as independent variable and employee commitment as mediating variable of the study. SPSS was used for the data analysis. The reliability, correlation and regression tests were used for the data analysis. As per the results of correlation tests the organizational culture has positive and significant relationship with employee performance and employee commitment has positive relationship with performance as well.</p> <p>According to the regression results, organizational culture has a significant effect on employee performance (Alternate hypothesis accepted). Employee commitment has significant effect on employee performance (Alternate hypothesis accepted). The organizational culture has significant effect on employee commitment (Alternate hypothesis accepted). Stepwise regression was run to check the mediating role of employee commitment and results indicated that employee commitment partially mediates the relationship between organizational culture and employee performance. At the end limitations and recommendations for future research are given.</p>	
122	<b>Muhammad Asghar Ali</b>	<p><b>The Effects of Perceived Service Recovery Justice on Customer Loyalty and Word of Mouth with Mediating Role of Customer Affection</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study was to examine the mediation mechanism of customer affection to account for the influence of perceived justice dimensions (distributive justice, procedural justice and interactional justice) on word of mouth and customer loyalty.</p> <p>This study has theoretical foundation on emotional appraisal theory, theory of love and theory of justice. This cross-sectional study was conducted on car insurance sector of Faisalabad region. Self-administrated questionnaire was distributed to respondents (using convenient sampling technique). 210 properly filled questionnaires were used for analysis in SPSS. Cronbach alpha and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) had been used for assessing validity and reliability of the instrument. Pearson correlation, Regression analysis and Preacher and Hayes (2008) were the statistical techniques used for data analysis. Regression results depict significant direct relationships between all variables under study, further interactional justice accounts for</p>	2016

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		<p>highest variance in word of mouth and loyalty as compared to other dimensions of perceived justice and affection has strongest effect on WOM.</p> <p>Mediation analysis depicts that customer affection fully mediates the relationship between procedural justice and customer loyalty. While customer affection partially mediate the relationships between "distributive justice and loyalty" and "interactional justice and loyalty". Similarly, customer affection also plays its role as partial mediator on the relationships between "distributive justice and WOM," "procedural justice and WOM" and "Interactional Justice and WOM".</p> <p>This research extended previous studies by adding affection as an affective mediator. Further this research also contributed to practitioners by providing strategies for effective service recovery that would positively affect customer justice perception, strengthen customer affection and ultimately generate loyal customer that will prove positive advocator of company.</p>	
123	Raja Yasir Ali	<p><b>The Impact of Organizational Learning on Firm's Perceived Financial Performance Taking The Role of Leadership as Moderator</b></p> <p>This research thesis investigates the impact of organizational learning on firm's financial performance and also figure out the moderating effect of leadership on their relationship. The primary purpose of the study is to perform an exploratory research. Survey is conducted among the six telecommunication companies working in the Faisalabad. Data of 251 respondents from these six selected companies were collected for analysis. The data is primary in nature.</p> <p>The study is quantitative in nature. A structured close ended questionnaire is used and results are analyzed through regression with the help of SPSS. The financial performance used in this thesis is based on the perceptions of the employees under study. The results of the study show organizational learning has a positive impact on firm's perceived financial performance while organizational learning has more effect on financial performance in presence of leadership, where leadership acts as moderator. It is suggested that these companies must deploy their efforts in enhancing on organizational learning capabilities to get the better financial results. In study, quantitative research design is used. Instrument is integrated 65 items. Instrument</p>	2016

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		<p>contains three parts, (1) Organizational Learning (Devmoski 1994), (2) financial Performance (Li &amp; Lu, 2007) and (3) Leadership (Zagorsek et al. 2009). Correlation Analysis of each items of major variable confirms the moderate relationships between them. Data is collected from population of 600 employees of telecommunication companies in Faisalabad, Pakistan. 251 valid responses are entered in statistical program tool (SPSS 20) to perform data analysis. Results and discussion of the study discuss that research fulfill the objectives of the study. Companies can use these findings in future to analyze themselves from wider perspectives.</p> <p>This research can help R&amp;D departments to work on these areas for better performance of companies. Due to some limitations of study, this research suggests some future recommendations. Due to limited time and other resources, research was limited to small population and sample size. In future, research can be conducted for large population. In future, other companies can use this research for their better performance.</p>	
124	Amir Mahmood	<p><b>Determinants of Individual Investor's Behavior and Their Impact on Investment Decision</b></p> <p>The stock market in Pakistan is highly volatile and sensitive for unexpected shocks. In this market, the role and importance of individual investors and their trading behavior is also very critical. But there is always an environment of uncertainty and lack of information. Furthermore, the investment policies are formulated keeping in view the interests of institutional investors only. So, it becomes impossible for the individual investors to take decisions depending upon their own personal resources and complex statistical data. Therefore, the individual investors resort to other non-statistical gadgets and try to make rational decisions relying on non-statistical gadgets that are related to their behavior and psychology.</p> <p>In this study, the researcher has investigated the importance of these non-numeric factors for individual investors' investment decision making. The purpose of this study is to examine these determinants of individual investor's behavior as well as the influence of these determinants on the individual investor's decision. This is a quantitative research based on analytical and descriptive lines. Regression Analysis is used to determine the relative importance of each behavioral factor.</p>	2016

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		<p>This study bears great significance in recognizing the importance of heuristic and behavioral tools for investment decision making. This research is a contribution in the research paradigm from the view point of the policy makers also. It will play a significant role at the time of formulation of policies for institutional investors and regulatory bodies such as Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and at the same time retaining the interests of individual investors.</p>	
125	Ashar Ali	<p><b>Bank Specific, Industry Specific and Macroeconomic Determinants of Bank Profitability in Pakistan</b></p> <p>The relationship between the bank profitability and bank specific, industry specific and macroeconomic factors has important implications for a host of public policy questions. In current study, unbalanced panel data on 51 scheduled banks and 6 DFIs over a period of 2001 to 2013 has been used to provide novel estimates of bank profits and its influential factors. The empirical strategy exploits the relationship between the current profits with previous year profits to identify the dynamic characteristics of the model of bank profitability in addition to the bank specific, industry specific and macroeconomic estimates. The continuity in bank profits in Pakistan allows the current study to model the lagged profitability as determinants of bank profitability.</p> <p>Further this study modeled the structure-conduct-performance hypothesis (SCP); it reflects the setting of prices that are less favorable to consumers (lower deposit rates, higher loan rates) in more concentrated markets as a result of competitive imperfections in these markets and lead supernormal profits. A related theory is also modeled by the current study, the relative-market-power hypothesis (RMP), which asserts that only firms with large market shares and well differentiated products are able to exercise market power in pricing these products and earn supernormal profits.</p> <p>The results for current study has been obtained by us two-step generalized method of moments (GMM) technique, it deals well with the dynamic panel data sets. The results for the current study are significant and supported by the previous literature. In bank specific characteristics, lagged bank profitability, capital ratio and size found to have positive relationship with bank profits while management inefficiency and credit risk variable found to have negative and significant relationship with bank profits. In industry specific variables concentration ratio found positively associated with bank profitability.</p>	2016

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		In macroeconomic factors like inflation, GDP growth rate and market capitalization have positive while money supply growth rate found to have negative effects on bank profits.	
126	Rahat Naz	<p><b>The Determinants of Capital Building Methods: A Case Study of Textile Companies</b></p> <p>Capital budgeting is one of the most important decisions which are taken by chief executive officers. Capital budgeting is a process of identify, scrutinize and selection of a project which have long time impact on the performance of the organization and also require a heavy amount. The aim of capital budgeting decisions is to maximize the shareholder wealth and success of companies. In capital budgeting decision making, when making the financial evaluations of the projects then capital budgeting methods are also used. Capital budgeting methods are influenced by the firms' characteristics and decision maker's characteristics.</p> <p>This study conducted with two aims to ascertain the prevailing capital budgeting methods in textile companies and to find the factors of capital budgeting methods.</p> <p>To obtain the objectives, major part of data collected by questionnaire and minor part of data collected from financial statements of 2013 of seventy seven textile companies which are listed on Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE). Size (sales), leverage, growth (price-earnings ratio), dividend payout ratio, target range for solvency (debt-to-equity), proportion of foreign sales, management ownership, education of CEOs, age of CEOs and experience of CEOs are taken as independent variables and capital budgeting methods as dependent variables. Descriptive statistics showed that payback period is mostly used by textile companies of Pakistan. Ordinal regression analysis runs on data to find the determinants of capital budgeting methods. Findings showed that target range, foreign sales, size of firm, leverage, management ownership, education of CEOs and age of CEOs have significant association with capital budgeting methods and these are factors of CB methods while growth, dividend payout and tenure of CEOs have no significant association with any capital budgeting methods. Preference of PP method by firms shows that there is theory-practice gap existed in Pakistani textile companies.</p>	2016

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		It is recommended that textile companies should to use sophisticated CB methods. For future studies it is recommended that these variables or some other variables should be studied in other private or public sectors of Pakistan.	
127	<b>Muhammad Shahzad</b>	<p><b>Examining the Role of Self Efficacy, Co-Worker and Supervisor Support on Career Success: A Mediating Study of Work Engagement in Banking Sector</b></p> <p>The basic purpose of this study is to seek the empirical evidence of relationships between Self Efficacy, Co Worker Support, Supervisor Support Work Engagement and Career Success. It aims to hypothesize a mediating model, implying that Self Efficacy, Co Worker Support, Supervisor Support enhance the mediating effect of Work Engagement, thereby facilitating Career Success. Data were collected from 336 respondents of banking industries by using self-administrated questionnaires. Data were analysed by using various statistical techniques like construct validity and normality in order to explore the nature of relationship among variables. Hypotheses were tested using mediation analysis with structural equation modelling.</p> <p>The research findings have provided support to the role of Self Efficacy, Co-Worker Support and Supervisor Support makes employees feel happy when engaged in Work activities voluntarily, so employees become more satisfied with their jobs and it increase the capability of firm for innovativeness. Results indicate that Work Engagement mediates the relationship between Self Efficacy, Co-Worker Support, Supervisor Support and Career Success. Cross-sectional data were collected from Southern Punjab, Pakistan.</p> <p>It would be highly valuable to consider replicating this study in different settings using longitudinal designs. The study carries both academic and managerial implications, future direction and recommendations that can provide base for future studies.</p>	2016

128	Sundeen Moin	<p><b>Impact of celebrity Endorsement, Advertisement and Sales Promotion on Brand Equity: Mediating Effect of Brand Image</b></p> <p>In present scenario, customers are well aware about the price and feature of all the substitute of a product. They have more awareness, more accessibility to the various brands in market. Generic competition among the products has made the competition tougher.</p> <p>The aim of this work is to understand the effect of optimum brand promotional activities to improve brand equity. Students enrolled in university in faculty of management sciences were considered as target population. Respondents were selected on the basis of non-probability convenience based sampling technique. A survey questionnaire was conducted. The number of respondents was 273 which were included in the study. Reliability test, descriptive analysis, factor analysis and regression analysis used for data interpretation. SPSS 20 version software was used for data analysis.</p> <p>It is concluded from the study that celebrity endorsement, advertisement and sales promotion have significant effect on brand image, brand awareness, brand association, brand loyalty and perceived quality. Brand image has significant positive effect on brand awareness, brand association, perceived quality and brand loyalty. It is further evident that brand image has partial mediating effect on brand awareness, brand association and brand loyalty through advertisement, celebrity endorsement and sales promotions. Brand image has mediating effect on perceived quality through celebrity endorsement, advertisement and sales promotion.</p> <p>The results of this study will help out the brand managers and marketing managers in beverage industry for designing and launching the promotional mix. The study has been conducted in only one metropolitan city of Pakistan. Respondents may be different in different cities due to their change in life style and preferences. Future researchers can conduct the same study in different cities or at national level.</p>	2016
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129	Iqbal Hussain	<p><b>Impact of Customer Relationship management (CRM) on Banks's Performance in Faisalabad Moderating Role Marketing Turbulence</b></p> <p>In this age of globalization, businesses are facing big challenges due to rapid changes in the market place. Since the last decade customers have become the main pillar for the success of every organization. So every organization of the world is try to establish a strong and long lasting relationship with their customers. Similarly, banks also think that their customers are a key factor in their success.</p> <p>To develop a strong and long lasting relation with their customers, organizations had adopted different strategy, but since the last two decades CRM business's strategy has been evolving rapidly in the business community of the world. The activities that a business performs to identify, qualify, acquire, develop and retain increasingly loyal and profitable customers by delivering the right product or service, to the right customer, through the right channel, at the right time and at the right cost is called CRM. Like banks of the world, Pakistani banks are also using CRM business strategy to develop a strong relation with their customers. Since CRM based on computer technology and required a huge investment, therefore some school of thought are against CRM business strategy but it has been proved that CRM is a best strategy in this age of technology and high competition. CRM business strategy becomes fruitless when its functions are not used properly.</p> <p>In the light of such conflicts, this research is conducted to see whether CRM business strategy is best for banks or not. In this regard, the researcher selects all the banks of Faisalabad as population that are belonged to public as well as private sector.</p> <p>The objectives behind this study are, to investigate the relation between CRM's practices and performance of the banks and the impact of market turbulence on this relation. Data is collected through survey method with the help of a questionnaire and a sample of 300 banks is selected randomly. The employees of the banks related to marketing, trade, advances and operational are respondents of this study. Then this data is treated in SPSS software and regression is applied to see the impact of CRM's practices on the performance of the banks.</p> <p>All the results are found significant that mean CRM's practices have a positive impact on the performance of the banks. More over the moderator role of market turbulence also has a positive impact of the relation. The</p>	2016
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		findings of this study will be prove a mile stone in future researches in this regards and will provide a guide line for managers as well as researchers.	
130	<b>Muhammad Mansoor Asghar</b>	<p><b>Impact of Organizational Learning on Perceived Small &amp; Medium Enterprises (SMES) Performance with Moderation of Leadership Role</b></p> <p>The concept of organizational learning is area of attention for academicians and practitioners because of its potential to sustain the organization performance while the SMEs are an emerging business structures in Pakistan. The organizational learning contributes significantly in the value of performance of corporate and as well to small business structures. The empirical purpose of this study was to investigate impact of organizational learning on perceived SMEs performance and further with moderation of leadership role.</p> <p>The theoretical consideration was empirically tested through research design of cross-sectional, non-contrived and IT base industry of SMEs. The survey was conducted for collection of inductive data and 129 respondents were valid and considered for analysis. The statistical tests were applied for empirical investigation and results reveal that; there is significant contribution of organizational learning in perceived SMEs performance and each dimension of organizational learning is also significant predictor of perceived SMEs performance while shared vision has higher rank among system thinking, personal mastery, mental model and team learning.</p> <p>The further results depict that leadership role is not significant moderator in relationship of organizational learning and perceived SMEs performance however team leadership may moderate this relationship which is also recommended for future research in IT base SMEs which configuring the organizational learning and performance.</p>	2016
131	<b>Muhammad Zulfiqar</b>	<p><b>Effect of Family Control on Firm Value and Financial Performance (Evidence From Non-Financial Sector of Pakistan)</b></p> <p>This study is conducted to analyze the relationship of Ownership Structure with Firm Performance in non-financial companies listed at Karachi Stock Exchange during the period 2008 to 2013. The basic focus in this study was related to the performance of family firms as compared to non-family firms. The distinction between</p>	2016

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		<p>both types have been explained in literature review with the help of definitions given by different authors and scholars. Keeping in view the research aims and objectives the researcher has taken non-financial sector of Pakistan as population/ unit of analysis.</p> <p>Afterward, the researcher has adopted simple random sampling technique in accordance to research requirements and extracted a sample of 120 firms for analysis purpose. All these firms are listed on Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE). Tobin's Q, ROA and ROE have been used as a proxy variable to explore the firm value and firm's financial performance. The researcher has incorporated 8 independent variables i.e. firm type (family/ non-family), ownership concentration, founder/ descendent firm, age, size, growth, leverage, and interest coverage ratio. Sophisticated data analysis techniques such as descriptive, correlational, panel data regression analysis have been used. Panel Data technique has also been employed to identify the significant relationships among the variables. Results showed that Family firms are negatively correlated and Non-Family firms gives better performance. Whereas Concentrated Ownership has shown significant relationship but negative correlation with proxy variables (ROA = -0.1627; ROE = -0.0381; Tobin's Q = -0.0938). On the basis of results obtained through data analysis it is concluded that Firm Performance critically depends on Managerial Ownership.</p> <p>Panel data analysis has shown that firm leverage and size has no relationship with proxy variables while remaining independent variables have significant relationship with performance variables. Agency problems arise due to increase in Managerial Shareholdings in Pakistani context, which ultimately affects the performance of the firms.</p>	
132	Khalid Jamil	<p><b>Impact of Social Media on Customer Satisfaction in Selected FMCG Items: Moderation Role of Customer Trust</b></p> <p>The present study had been designed to explore impact of social media marketing on customer's satisfaction and moderating role of the trust of customer's on FMCG products. Companies are currently utilizing social networks to advance data about their brands. Online social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter and My</p>	2016

		<p>Space etc. have a significant impact on customer's life. This social media has a direct effect on how the clients impart, offer data, keep up their profiles and secure connections with their friends.</p> <p>The rapid use of social media marketing, organizations have to change their way to respond consumer's needs and wants and changing the way they respond to their competitors. The growth of social media marketing and electronic word of mouth has allowed consumers to interact with each other in the virtual world and to share their perceptions and feelings towards FMCG items which are available on social media sites. Because of commitment of individual's social networking particularly Facebook have part more commitment in social activism in Pakistan. Numerous social changes has been perceived and reported by the traditional media.</p> <p>The major objective of study is to explore the impact of social media in terms of satisfying customer needs for purchase decisions of FMCG items.</p> <p>The present study was conducted in the Faisalabad and Lahore cities. 5 shopping malls were selected from each city as population and the sample of 204 respondents was selected conveniently from the customers of these shopping malls. Moreover, data was collected by using mall-intercept technique with the help of questionnaire and analyzed by using SPSS. Frequency, percentage and simple linear regression were used to check the central tendency. When regression was applied the value of R2 was 0.201 which depicts that 20.10 % customer satisfaction was due to social media. Interaction term was created to check the role of customer trust as moderation effect. Change in R2 was 0.239 which depicts that the relationship of social media and customer satisfaction was increased up to 23.90 % in the presence of customer trust. Customer trust played significant role as moderator in the relationship of social media and customer satisfaction. It was found on the basis of statistical techniques majority of the respondents were satisfied with the social media marketing.</p> <p>This study will help to the companies to target their customers via social media according to their needs and wants. This study will also help those companies who did not yet start to use social media for marketing purpose.</p>	
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133	Remal Ashraf	<p><b>Impact of Macroeconomic Variables and Their Fluctuation on Emerging Asian Stock Prices</b></p> <p>The present research tries to examine the impact of macroeconomic indicators and their fluctuation on the Asian emerging stock prices. Over the last three decades these variables affect the stock prices of emerging stock markets. The Asian emerging stock markets are most attractive, active and fast growing stock markets in all over the world and these stock markets played an important role for the economic growth of Asian countries. The Asian emerging stock markets consists of eight Southeast Asian countries named as Shanghai stock exchange (China), Bombay stock exchange (India), Bursa Malaysia stock exchange (Malaysia), Korea stock exchange (Korea), Taiwan stock exchange (Taiwan), Jakarta stock exchange (Indonesia), Philippines stock exchange (Philippines) and stock exchange of Thailand (Thailand).</p> <p>To examine the macroeconomic impact this study used six macroeconomic variables i.e. inflation rate, interest rate, exchange rate, crude oil prices, money supply 2 and foreign exchange reserves and for analysis used twenty three semiannually panel time series data for the periods of 1992 to 2014. In this study various statistical techniques applied for analysis like descriptive statistics, Hausman test, fixed effects model and ARCH-GARCH technique. Basically descriptive statistics performed for temporal properties of data and results showed that the data are not normally distributed. While the findings of fixed effect models showed that all the six macroeconomic variables have significantly positive impact but interest rate and exchange rate these two have negative impact on the eight Asian emerging stock prices.</p> <p>The last findings of ARCH-GARCH test indicate that the exchange rate and interest rate negatively affect the stock prices of most of the stock markets. The foreign exchange reserves have greater impact but positively affects the stock prices of most of the countries stock market. While the implication is that the local and foreign investors should to thoughtfully judge the macroeconomic forces to make rational investment decisions. The government and the policy maker should keep in mind the effect of these macroeconomic variables during a monetary policy construction process. It is also useful for investors to determine either by these six macroeconomic variables the risk is diversified in these eight Asian emerging stock markets.</p>	2016
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134	Salma Majeed	<p><b>Antecedents of Customer Retention in Telecom Industry of Pakistan: Mediating Role of Customer Satisfaction</b></p> <p>Telecom industry of Pakistan has been grown up in recent years despite facing many competitive challenges similar to other industries across the globe. It is still enchanting new entrants to come into play. The purpose of this research is to propose and test a model of customer retention in the Telecom industry of Pakistan. Moreover, the study aims to identify the key determinants of customer retention related to telecom service providers. It investigates the effects of perceived service quality and brand image towards customer retention. This study also shows how mediating variable like customer satisfaction influences the relationship between perceived service quality and brand image towards customer retention.</p> <p>Successful organizations know that the key to triumph lies in their customers. Hence in today's world, the companies who do not provide value to their customers offer an opportunity for the competitors to jump inside and pilfer these customers. Customer satisfaction with company's offerings is often seen as crucial for victory and long-term competitiveness. In the context of relationship marketing, customer satisfaction is often viewed as one of the central determinants of customer retention.</p> <p>Hence, this study was executed with the sample of three hundred and ten customers in the third largest city of Pakistan, Faisalabad. Customers were the network users from both public and private sectors such as universities, banks and shopping malls. Questionnaires were utilized as the research instrument for collecting data. Data were collected through non-probability sampling technique. Regression analysis and Sobel test technique were practiced to test the hypothesized relationship amongst independent, mediating and dependent variables using SPSS.</p> <p>The findings of the result suggest that operators from Telecom Industry must consider that they should focus on the vital and core point of customer retention. This study helps to have deep insights for the managers of telecom industry to check, where do they lack and what are their urgent need for the growth in longer run. As customers are the essential asset for any organization and looking for new customers is relatively difficult task with respect to monetary and time cost associated with it.</p>	2016
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		<p>As, service quality will be ultimate battle field for all operators to retain their subscribers for longer time. As customer retention relies on brand image and service quality of network provider strongly, such reliance is further strengthened with mediating role of customer satisfaction. Thus, every successful organization earns brand image when it satisfies and retains customers through better services. This overall work on retention is going to reinforce the acute signification of customer retention in telecom industry.</p>	
135	Sumaira Anees	<p><b>Dynamic Relationship Between Exchange Rate and Stock Return: Evidence From SAARC Countries</b></p> <p>The Purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between stock returns and exchange rates while interest rate and inflation used as control variables in SAARC economies; namely India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, Afghanistan. Panel unit root applied to check the stationary between exchange rate and stock return ADF technique has been applied for this purpose and Error Correction Model used to check the short run relationship between exchange rate and stock return while panel ARDL applied to check the long run relationship between exchange rate and stock return and among all other variables. Unit root results indicated that exchange rate and inflation on level while interest rate and stock return on 1st difference and VECM results indicated that short relationship exist among all dependent and independent variables.</p> <p>Results of Panel ARDL showed that interest rate and inflation have significant long run relationship while exchange rate have insignificant long run relationship with stock return. The descriptive statistics performed for temporal properties of data and showed that the data not normally distributed.</p> <p>The findings of fixed effect models showed that all the three macroeconomic variables like exchange rate, interest rate and CPI have significantly positive impact on the SAARC stock markets. While the implication is that the local and foreign investors should to thoughtfully judge the macroeconomic forces to make rational investment decisions and the government and the policy maker should keep in mind the effect of these macroeconomic variables during a monetary policy structure process and also useful to determine either by these three macroeconomic variables the risk is diversified in these SAARC stock markets.</p>	2016

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		The similar research can be repeated by adding new variables and by changing the nature of study into exploratory research.	
136	<b>Khoula Saleem</b>	<p><b>Investigation Study of U-Commerce, Reliance and Privacy to Improve the Performance of Online Shopping in Pakistan</b></p> <p>As Internet has been introduced in the developed countries and in progress captured the big markets. With the passage of time, people discovered it's potential and made access easier.</p> <p>The industries and companies started focusing on the internet marketing. U-Commerce is what people dreamt about as a service that had the prospective which renovated. It referred to mostly the applications which were being provided on internet. This study focused on the concerns which the customers were fronting while buying online in Pakistan. Reliance, privacy and U-Commerce were the factors that affected the online buying. For this perseverance, a survey of 233 respondents was conducted using a questionnaire. SPSS 21 registered version was used and correlation and regression analyses were run.</p> <p>The results identified that there is a positive correlation of independent variables (reliance, privacy and U-Commerce) with dependent variable (online shopping).The significant impact was find out by regression test. It was proved that there is a positive impact of independent variables on dependent variable. There were scarcely any researches conducted on this topic in Pakistani setting and the study was theoretically restricted due to unavailability of secondary data.</p> <p>This study focused urban cities in Pakistan so results could not be generalized. Another aspect of the future research is enclosure of other independent variables subsidizing towards the online shopping so that the real obstacles in online spending should be acknowledged and reduced in future.</p>	2016
137	<b>Alishba Akram</b>	<p><b>Mediating effect of Store Image in Relationship with Service Quality and Purchase Intention of Private Label Brands</b></p> <p>Purpose of this study was to assess the effects of service quality on private label brands moreover this research is also focused on studying the mediating effects of store image on service quality and private label brands in</p>	2016

		<p>Faisalabad retail grocery sector. As service quality of a store also helps to build the image of a store and consumers make confidence and trust on retail outlet as well as towards the retailer's products. To achieve the said purpose following objectives were developed. Investigate the impact of service quality on purchase intention of private label brands. Investigate the relationship between the service quality and store image. Identify the impact of store image on purchase intention of private label brands. Estimate the mediating effect of store image between service quality and the purchase intention of Private label brands.</p> <p>This research study is focused on the target population of Faisalabad territory. Data is primarily collected through the questionnaire from the consumers of retail super stores of Faisalabad. The research results are checked through SPSS. Correlation, Regression, Multiple Regression, Test were applied. For the reliability check Cronbach's alpha test has been used. It is test which measures the internal consistency that how much the items are related each other. Normally the value ranges 0 to 1. The acceptable value for alpha is <math>&gt; .6</math> and value of Cronbach's Alpha for variables of this study is not less than the acceptable standard value. A multiple hierarchal regression test revealed a statistically positive and significant relationship between Store Image and Purchase Intention.</p> <p>To analyse the service quality provided by the retailer on intention to buy private labelled products, again regression analysis was used. Finding point out that service quality is influencing the intention to purchase private labelled products. Then to check the mediating effect of store image between service quality and purchase intention of Private Label Brands Barron and Kenny 1986 test has run and came up with the results that store image mediates the relationship between service quality and purchase intention of Private Label Brands.</p> <p>Implications of research study suggests that good quality of private label brands can influence the purchase intention of the customer. More over Pleasant decoration of the store also has the impact on the image of the store. Interaction between staff and consumers by aggressively introducing the Private Brands in the store should strong. The managers can reduce customer wait time in order to give them convenience for their overall shopping experience and making the image of the store positive.</p>	
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		Findings of this study suggest that marketing managers can influence intentions of purchase by offering the Private label products in the price worthy of value. Improve the service environment quality by installing terminals to allow consumers to get information about Private Label Brands of the store as well as music, layouts.	
138	Zunara Qadeer	<p><b>Impact of HR Outsourcing on Organizational Performance: A Multi Mediating Variables study</b></p> <p>The rationale of this research study was to investigate the impact of HR Outsourcing on perceived organizational performance, also determining the mediating role of job satisfaction and organizational commitment in beverage industry of Pakistan. Literature guided about the direction of research, studying job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and perceived organizational performance, in context of human resource outsourcing assist to identify the research gap. Front level, middle level managers of beverage industry were taken as the total population for this study from Faisalabad region. Data was collected through structured questionnaire and were distributed by using convenient sampling technique. Questionnaires were distributed to 250 individuals.</p> <p>The statistical techniques used in this study to analyze the data are frequency distribution, descriptive statistics, the Pearson's correlation and regression analysis. Data was analyzed with the help of SPSS software version 20. Results conclude that there is a positive and significance relationship between human resource outsourcing and organizational performance, findings also shows that mediators (Job satisfaction and organizational commitment) is influencing between dependent and independent variable.</p> <p>Managerial implications suggest that organizations should establish effective communication across all level of the organization and involve employees in the phase of outsourcing HR process.</p>	2016
139	Ahsan Iqbal	<p><b>The Influence of Store Environment and Shopping Enjoyment Tendency on Impulse Buying Behavior: Mediating Role of Urge</b></p> <p>This research investigated the effect of four components of retail store environment (light, employees, layout and music) and shopping enjoyment tendency on impulse buying behavior. The data were obtained using</p>	2016

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		<p>convenient sampling technique from 214 customers. Mall intercept survey was used to collect data from different retail stores in the city of Faisalabad. SPSS 20.0 software version was used for data analysis. Different statistical methods such as Frequency Distribution, Correlation, Regression analysis and Cronbach alpha were used for analyzing the data in this research. The mediation analysis was conducted by Baron and Kenny (1986).</p> <p>Findings revealed that store environment drove impulse buying through urge. Results also showed that individual variable shopping enjoyment tendency influenced impulse buying through urge. Moreover, this research has some limitation as list of antecedents of impulse buying, and to the outcomes of store environment. From a managerial viewpoint, retail managers should invest in improving the store environment to increase the level of impulse buying in their stores. Specifically, they need to focus on enhancing friendliness of store employees, playing appropriate music, designing proper layouts and having well-lit stores to encourage impulse buying.</p>	
140	Imtiaz Zahid	<p><b>Relationship Between Investment and Cash Flow Under High and Low Investment Opportunities: Evidence From Pakistani Manufacturing Firms</b></p> <p>This research is related to the examination of the relationship of cash flow and level of investment under high and low investment opportunities of 167 Pakistani non-financial manufacturing firms listed in the Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) during the period 2004-2013. It includes two definite objectives 1) to investigate the relationship between investment and cash flow under high investment opportunities manufacturing firms listed on KSE for the period 2004 to 2013. 2) to investigate the relationship between investment and cash flow under low investment opportunities manufacturing firms listed on KSE for the period 2004 to 2013. Tobin's Q is employed to capture the investment opportunities and sales are taken as control variable.</p> <p>A panel data regression model is used to investigate the relationship of cash flow, Tobin's Q and sales on the level of investment. In case of high investment opportunities firms, the relationship of investment and cash flow is positive and significant while under low investment opportunities firms, this relationship is also positive but insignificant.</p>	2016

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		These results indicate that the high opportunities firms rely mostly on internally generated cash flow where as the low investment opportunities firms prefer to distribute its earning as dividend.	
141	Aamna Ghaffar	<p><b>Customers Personality Traits and Brand Loyalty: Mediating Role of Brand Personality</b></p> <p>Purpose: The main objective is to check the importance of customer's personality traits in female apparel brands sector and its effect on brand personality that ultimately effect brand loyalty. Study also investigates the mediating role of brand personality. Methodology: A conceptual model explaining the relationship among customer's personality traits, brand personality and brand loyalty is developed. Brand personality plays the role of mediating variable in the model. Target population is the female customers of 11 selected female apparel brands of Faisalabad, Pakistan. Convenience sampling technique is used and sample size is 210. Questionnaire is used for the collection of data via using store intercept technique. Correlation and regression techniques are used for the analysis of data. Baron and Kenny 1986 approach is used to check the mediating effect of brand personality and for the analysis of data SPSS.19 software is used.</p> <p>Findings: Results found positive relationships of extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness and openness to experience customer's personality traits with brand personality and brand loyalty. Negative relationship of neuroticism customer personality trait is found with brand personality and brand loyalty. Brand personality fully mediates the relationship between extroversion customer's personality trait and brand loyalty. Brand personality partially mediates the relationship between agreeableness customer's personality trait and brand loyalty. Brand personality fully mediates the relationship between conscientiousness customer's personality trait and brand loyalty. Brand personality partially mediates the relationship between neuroticism customer's personality trait and brand loyalty. Brand personality also partially mediates the relationship between openness to experience customer's personality trait and brand loyalty. Research Limitations: Further investigation should be done by increasing sample size, including male respondents also and selecting brand of different industry. More dependent variables like brand satisfaction, repatronage intentions and word of mouth can be included in the model.</p>	2016

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		Managerial Implications: Research highlights the importance of customer's personality traits and brand personality for female apparel brand managers and how brand managers can develop the personality of their brands for developing brand loyalty.	
142	Syed Nadeem Tahir	<p><b>The Impact of Developmental Human Resource Practices on Employee Work Engagement: A Case Study of Shaukat Khanum Cancer Hospital and Research Center Lahore</b></p> <p>The developmental human resource practices (DHRPs) which include training, job rotation and job enrichment contribute significantly to the accomplishment of an organization's objectives. DHRPs are important in term of strategic interventions designed to develop resourceful employees and to elicit their work engagement to the organizational goal. Sceptics have conceptualized DHRPs as the 'iron fist in the velvet glove'.</p> <p>The study hypothesized that there exist a relationship between DHRPs and work engagement. The study further hypothesized that the relationship between DHRPs and work engagement is moderated by the factors like commitment, job satisfaction, health and safety and burnout.</p> <p>The main focus is on the impact of DHRPs practices on work engagement. Empirically, study Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Center Lahore (SKCH) for exploring the link between DHRPs and employee's work engagement. A sample of 359 employees of SKCH was questioned through a survey. The Pearson correlation results reveal a significant positive correlation between training, job rotation, work engagement, commitment, job satisfaction and health and safety but burnout is negatively correlated. The multiple regression technique is used to test hypothesis.</p> <p>The results demonstrated that the training, job rotation and job enrichment have positive impact on work engagement. Moderation analysis show that that commitment, job satisfaction health and safety have significant positive role as a moderator, but burnout is found as a negative moderator. This study reinforces that the DHRPs have a potential impact on work engagement and concluded that developmental human resource practices should be delineated after analyzing the moderating factors present in the specific work environment. The element of burnout is needed to be addressed properly.</p>	2016

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		In practice, this study points to a number of aspects that are amenable to the intervention of developmental human resource practices in order to promote work engagement. Moreover, future policies and recommendations are also presented for strategic DHRPs implementation.	
143	Hafiz Iftikhar Ali	<p><b>Investment Behavior of Generation Y: A study Based on Experience of Employees Working in Financial Institutions of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Investment behaviour comes under the field of behavioural finance. It is a process of investors' decision making at micro level. The process based on some specific features of investment products and services. This study was subjective in nature and cleared the scope of quantitative research in this regard to understand the investment behavior of generation Y investors while they are investing in the stock markets. A purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from the 325 respondents representing generation Y working in financial institutions. A structured questionnaire technique was used for data collection so the analysis could reflect true results. Multiple regression analysis technique was used to test the study hypotheses.</p> <p>The findings of this study indicates that investment choices, level of risk and behavioural biasness have direct influence on the portfolio selection of the generation Y investors and they are not behaving according to traditional theories of finance. The results also demonstrate that the generation Y investors of financial institutions understand the stock selection criteria and perceived risk attitudes toward the investment decisions. Theoretically, this study provides a possible solution to understand the behaviour of generation Y investors.</p> <p>Practically, this study is helpful for financial institutions to suggest best financial securities according to the behaviour of generation Y investors. At the end, this study also contributing in the existing literature on the behaviour of generation Y investors.</p>	2016
144	Ghulam Murtaza	<p><b>Determinants of Brand Positioning : an Evidence From Utility Stores Corporation of Pakistan</b></p> <p>In today's world of globalization brand positioning is extremely crucial because the real worth of the organization lies in the minds of the consumers. Brand positioning is the way in which a corporation develops</p>	2016

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		<p>and takes an advantage over its competitors. For brand positioning, determinants of brand are very important because they help the organizations in positioning their brands. Therefore, the aim of the study is to analyzing the determinants of brand positioning and the evidence is taken from Utility Stores Corporation of Pakistan.</p> <p>The study follows positivist approach and is cross sectional field survey, based on primary data collected through self reporting instrument. Population of the study consists of customers at the outlets of Utility Stores Corporation of Pakistan. Unit of analysis is individual. Convenience sampling technique is used for drawing representative sample. A sample of 400 respondents is used. The response of the customers regarding the impact of determinants of brand positioning is elicited by way of self administrated survey. The relations of variables have been hypothesized, therefore, apart from descriptive statistics; t-Test, ANOVA and simple linear regression are used for analysis of data and hypotheses testing.</p> <p>Results support the arguments because a total five hypotheses are tested and all of them (i.e. H.1, H2, H3, H4 and H5) are accepted as significant positive impact is found by brand positioning determinants (slogan, logo, colour scheme, animated brand character) on brand positioning. The results also confirm that the two new variables "animated brand character" and "augmented product benefits" not only have significant positive impact on brand positioning but also have strong relation and greater contribution in brand positioning than other three variables.</p> <p>On the bases of results some recommendations were made regarding the careful selection of brand positioning determinants such as a slogan should be small and memorable, a visual front logo and a good mixture of colour scheme that evoke the people's emotions. Augmented product benefits should be provided in form of warranty, guarantee and after sale services.</p>	
145	Anum Mahmood	<p><b>Leadership styles and Their Effect on Work Outcomes: Mediating Role of Employee Trust</b></p> <p>This research study seeks to examine the effect of transactional and transformational leadership styles on work outcomes by considering banking sector of Pakistan. The focus of this research was to explore the mediation effect of trust between leadership styles and two work outcomes i.e., organizational commitment and turnover intention of employees. Zhu and Akhtar (2014) found out that trust plays a mediating role between</p>	2016

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		<p>transformational leadership styles and work outcomes, so this study has proceeded their findings by focusing on another leadership style and work outcomes.</p> <p>For data collection, 350 employees were selected by using purposive sampling technique from the banks operating in Lahore. The criteria for selecting purposive sample was established so that effective results can be obtained. Questionnaire with five point Likert scale was used for data collection because it was a comparatively low-cost, fast and effective way of gaining huge quantity of information from a big sample. After distributing 350 questionnaires among bank employees, 304 were found properly filled and appropriate. So the response rate for this study was 86.85% that is usually considered noteworthy. After collecting data, MS excel was used to organize data and to check missing values and unengaged responses. SPSS was also used to check regression assumptions and for hypothesis testing. After dealing with regression assumptions, hypotheses were tested.</p> <p>To determine the mediation effect of employee trust between leadership styles and work outcomes, Sobel test and Baron &amp; Kenny approach was used.</p> <p>The regression result exposed that transactional and transformational leadership styles has no effect on turnover intention of employees of banks operating in Lahore. While transactional and transformational leadership style except individual consideration dimension have significant impact on employee's commitment. This study also found out that transformational leadership style and transactional leadership except management by exception (passive) dimension has significant impact on employee trust.</p> <p>The mediation results showed that trust mediates the relationship between transformational leadership style and work outcomes i.e., organizational commitment and turnover intention of employees. While result of both mediation tests also exposed that trust plays a mediating role between transactional leadership style and organizational commitment of employees but doesn't mediate the relationship of transactional leadership and turnover intention. In the end managerial implications, contribution of study and limitations has also been discussed.</p>	
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146	Muhammad Afzal	<b>Antecedents of Perceived Job Performance and ITS Relationship with Work Outcomes: The Mediating Role of Perceived job Performance</b>	2016
147	Ch. Asif Hameed	<p><b>Effects of Abusive Supervision on the Creativity of Subordinates in Presence of Organizational Justice and Perceived Mobility</b></p> <p>This study analyzes the effect of abusive supervision on the creativity of subordinates in the presence of organizational justice and perceived mobility in context to pharmaceutical companies of Lahore. This study is distinctive in the way that it has studied the effect of abusive supervision on the creativity of the subordinates in the presence of organizational justice and perceived mobility as moderator relationship. Primary data has been collected from the employees of pharmaceutical companies specifically from medical representatives, territory managers and their supervisors from different pharmaceutical companies in Lahore, Pakistan. The measurement instrument was structured questionnaire of four different variables.</p> <p>The study finds out that abusive supervision has negative impact the creativity of the subordinates; organizational justice moderates the relation of abusive supervision and creativity whereas perceived mobility does not moderate this relationship. The theoretical model, defines the stage for future research and theory advancement in considerate w abusive supervision can lower down the creativity level of the subordinates in an organization.</p> <p>This study was actually aimed to discover the effects of abusive supervision on the creativity of the subordinates in the presence of organizational justice and perceived mobility as moderator and the population was the employees of pharmaceutical companies of Pakistan. The process of Andrew F. Hayes is used to measure the moderating role of both moderators i.e. organizational justice and perceived mobility on the basis that this technique is more recent as compare to the treatments given by previous studies.</p> <p>As per the results of this study, the abusive supervision has significant impact on creativity and organizational justice moderates this relationship whereas perceived mobility does not moderate this relationship.</p>	2016

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148	<b>Mehreen Maqbool</b>	<p><b>Job Satisfaction in the backdrop of Ethical Dilemma: A Study of Health Care Nurses.</b></p> <p>This study tends to highlight the role of ethical conflict in changing job satisfaction of the nurses. Ethics stress faced by nurse acts as a mediator and individual ethical orientation as a moderator in the relationships between ethical conflict and job satisfaction.</p> <p>The purpose of the study is to examine how ethical conflict affects job satisfaction. Analyses were conducted using data from a sample of 550 nurses from public sector hospitals of the Multan district, Pakistan and it revealed attention-grabbing findings. Data was collected through a questionnaire based on adopted scales. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to provide statistical evidence for hypotheses. Ethical conflict was found significant in predicting job satisfaction directly and through mediation. Additionally, individual ethical orientation was found to be a significant moderator of the hypothesized path between ethical conflict and ethics stress. Prior studies on job satisfaction have mainly focused on simple models at any given time. However, researchers increasingly argue that a complex representation (as in this study) may give better understanding of job satisfaction.</p>	2016
149	<b>Mahmood Ali</b>	<p><b>Determining the Factors of Profitability in Islamic and Conventional Banks of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Banks plays vital role in capitalist economy. During the period of financial turmoil, it has been viewed that banks lost a huge capital due to non-recovery of loans from customers. Since there are two type of banks working in Pakistan therefore this thesis analyse which banks performance was better during the financial crunch. The objective of this thesis is to determine the factor affecting the profitability of Islamic and Conventional banks in Pakistan during the period 2008 — 2012.</p> <p>Data was collected through financial books of seventeen conventional and five Islamic banks. Two dependent variables i.e. Return on Asset and Return on Equity were used to determine the profitability of Islamic and conventional banks in Pakistan. Whereas Liquidity, Credit Risk, Capitalization, Efficiency, Bank Size, Economic Performance, Inflation and a dummy variable were used as Independent variables. Panel Data analysis is used</p>	2016

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		<p>to find out the result of secondary data. Initially the analysis was conducted on whole industry, which then applied on Islamic and Conventional banks separately.</p> <p>The results shows mixed trend for whole industry as well as separately. Liquidity is insignificant in the industry whereas the same result was obtained in separate analysis of Islamic and Conventional banks. Credit risk is significant and negatively correlated for whole industry as well as for separate banking segment i.e. Islamic and Conventional. Capitalization is significant in industry with ROE but showing a direct relationship. Same result is shown in Islamic and Conventional Banking Industry. However, it is also significant with ROA in Conventional banks showing an inverse relation. Efficiency is positively correlated and significant with ROA and ROE in industry and Islamic banks, whereas it is insignificant with ROE in conventional banks. Bank size shows same result for all analysis i.e. positive correlation and significance.</p> <p>The results of inflation and GDP are significant for conventional banks but having an inverse relation. Whereas GDP showing insignificant results in Islamic banks. While inflation is, significant but positively correlated with ROA. The results depicts that certain factor plays different role while determining the profitability of banks during certain conditions and type of banks. A same factor may be beneficial for conventional banks in certain time period whereas the same may be impacting negatively due to change of circumstances.</p>	
150	Maham Sattar	<p><b>Predictors of Job Satisfaction in Universities of Multan Districts: A Mediation Study</b></p> <p>This study highlights the role of job crafting and work family conflict on job satisfaction of lecturers. Further, it analyses how sense of wellbeing acts as a mediator between job crafting, work family conflict and job satisfaction. Data was collected through a questionnaire based on adopted scales from a sample of 280 lecturers of private and public sector universities of Multan district, Pakistan. Exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and multi-group moderation was conducted to provide statistical evidence for hypotheses. Job crafting and work family conflict were found significant in predicting job satisfaction.</p> <p>This study is the only one of its kind and helps to demystify the level of job satisfaction of lecturers of public and private sector universities in developing country like Pakistan.</p>	2016

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151	Abdul Haseeb	<p><b>Determinations of Consumer's Purchase Intention of Counterfeit Luxury Product</b></p> <p>This study analyzed the influential factors of consumers' purchase intention towards counterfeit luxury products by considering the model of social status, integrity, novelty seeking, and perceived risk. Attitude towards counterfeit product was used as a mediator in the model. The causalities in the model of problematic purchase intention of consumers toward counterfeit luxury products are hypothesized. A total sample of 400 respondents with 385 effective samples was collected by distributing self-administered questionnaires to people from different sectors. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) through AMOS was adopted for the analysis. Consumers' attitude towards counterfeit product was found to be positively and significantly related to purchase intention of counterfeit product. As for personality constructs, social status and novelty seeking were found to be positively related to attitude and purchase intention of counterfeit product while integrity and perceived risk did not show significant relationship.</p> <p>This study urges original manufacturers to focus more precisely on personality related factors of people and also need to work closely with policy makers to hinder counterfeiting activity. Replication of the study in other settings is also recommended. Further academic and managerial implications are presented by the research, limitations and future research directions are also discussed.</p>	2016
152	Anjum Ilyas Siddiqui	<p><b>Predicting Consumer Intention to Use Mobile Payment Service: A Case Study of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Mobile phones have emerged as one of the most successful electronic products during the last few years. These are not only used as communication devices but are also being used as payment devices. So it is important for cellular companies and banks to understand that what can be the significant factors that are important for customers while taking a decision related to adoption of mobile payment services. Drawing from the Diffusion of Innovation Theory, Technology Acceptance Model, and previous literatures, eight constructs were hypothesized to investigate the factors that play an important role in the adoption of Mobile Payment services of Pakistani customers. For this study, 250 survey questionnaires were distributed out of which 236 responses were received. SEM in AMOS is used to analyze the results of proposed model.</p>	2016

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		<p>The results show that Relative advantage, complexity, Perceived ease of use, and cost are the main factors that affect the behavioral intention of Pakistani customers while taking a decision regarding adoption of mobile payment services. Then mediating effects of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness were also analyzed between cost and behavioral intention and compatibility and behavioral intention and found that partial mediation of perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness exists between cost and behavioral intention and compatibility and behavioral intention. Perceived usefulness (PEU) was found insignificant while testing the mediating effect between PEU and trust and security and behavioral intention while there was no mediation through perceived ease of use between relative advantage and behavioral intention. While analyzing the results of uncertainty avoidance, it was also found that uncertainty avoidance does not moderate the relationship between trust and security and behavioral intention.</p> <p>These findings will appeal banks and cellular companies to quickly migrate the customers towards mobile banking which can result in significant decrease in their operating costs.</p>	
153	Junaid Mahmood	<p><b>The Impact of Motivation on Employees Performance: Mediating Role of Job Satisfaction</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to testify the affiliation between motivation and employees performance by taking job satisfaction as mediator in Pakistan International Airlines. In this cross sectional study, about 200 participants including Officers and Staff of Pakistan International Airlines based at Peshawar were served using questionnaire technique. Sample of 200 participants were randomly selected. The information so collected was analyzed using regression &amp; correlation techniques through SPSS.</p> <p>The research model was including three key variables like motivation (Independent Variable), job satisfaction (Mediator) and finally employee performance (Dependent Variable). Total three questionnaires were adopted from various sources and thus utilized for each variable in the research study. Data was then encoded in the SPSS and similarly reliability analysis was also done during this process.</p> <p>Regression Analysis was utilized for knowing the prediction of one variable with the other variables while correlation analysis was materialized to check the association between variables. The results were matching to the previously research done on this project and showed that there was relationship between independent</p>	2016

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		<p>and dependent variable of the research model. Likewise the mediating variable also showed a significant relationship between independent and dependent and also performed as a bridge between independent and dependent variable of this research project.</p> <p>The results revealed affirmative correlation between motivation, job satisfaction and employees performance. Moreover, the results shows that participants are highly motivated which positively influences their job satisfaction. Consequently, increase in job satisfaction raises the stage of the performance of labor force in Pakistan International Airlines, Peshawar.</p>	
154	Ayesha Khalid	<p><b>Antecedents of Individual Readiness for Change with the Moderating effect of Behavioral Resistance to Change in Software houses of Islamabad Pakistan</b></p> <p>The aim of this study is to contribute to the growing research of meaningful individual readiness for change. These topics have attracted interest both in the academia and in the wider public during the last decades. This is due to a growing research in positive psychology and positive organizational scholarship and because increasingly many people want to experience their work as meaningful.</p> <p>My aim is to understand the sources of meaningful work and how do employees actively change themselves according to the rapidly changing environment so that their work to become more meaningful. The target group is software engineers (programmers and developers) working at software houses of Evacuee Trust Islamabad Pakistan. It is an interesting study target as there is no research of this profession and this level of employees related to meaningful work.</p> <p>The perspective of this study is individual readiness for change, and this study aims to understand how meaningful Leadership. Organizational commitment and organizational culture with the moderating effect of behavioral resistance to change are connected to employee readiness for change.</p>	2016

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155	Qamar Ul Zaman	<p><b>Impact of Credit Appraisal Clients Training Collection Policy on Repayment Performance of Micro Finance Clients in Lahore</b></p> <p>There has been tremendous growth in microfinance institutions over the number of years. Microfinance Institutions depends a lot on the repayment of loans for getting funds in the future. Unfortunately, the characteristics or a factor of microfinance institution that affects the repayment performance and lead to default is underexplored area of study.</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to identify the impact of credit appraisal, client training and collection policy on repayment performance of microfinance clients in Lahore. In this regard a total number of 310 borrowers was observed as a sample from the microfinance population. To select the microfinance institution for data collection the snowball sampling technique was used. Questionnaires were distributed among 310 microfinance clients. Multiple regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses.</p> <p>The findings of the study proclaimed that credit appraisal, client training and collection policy was positively associated with repayment performance of microfinance clients. In order to avoid the problems of repayment, the relationship between the client and lender should be monitored through advisers or in meetings. Lender could also give rewards to the clients who pay the payment on the decided time.</p>	2016
156	Muhammad Kashif Abbasi	<p><b>The study of Mediating Effect of Perceived Value Between Brand Equity and Customer Repurchase Intentions of Mobile Phone Users</b></p> <p>This study is conducted to analyze that perceived value of brand has an impact on the consumer purchasing and revisiting intentions. The study explores the influences of brand consciousness, brand experience, brand loyalty, brand awareness, and brand association on brand perceived value due to these this influences on revisiting intentions. The sample size of 250 mobile phone users has been taken in this research. The non-probability convenience sampling is used and target respondents are the cellular users living in Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Close-ended structured questionnaire is used for data collection and correlation and regression used for data analysis. Six hypotheses were tested in the study.</p>	2016

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		<p>Survey was conducted among mobile phone users in Rawalpindi and Islamabad. In overall perspective and in mobile phone sector, there is a high correlation between the independent and dependent variables. There is strong positive correlation between perceived value (mediating variable) and customer repurchase intentions (dependent variable) brand consciousness, brand experience, brand awareness, brand loyalty, and brand associations (independent variables) but with little distinction. For both academics and practitioners, the discoveries of this study hold significant implications. This research escorts the policy makers and academics about the main predictors of consumer's attitude towards repurchase in mobile phones industry.</p>	
157	Adil Mehmood	<p><b>Effects of Lending Policies of Khushhali Bank Limited on Sustainability of Micro Enterprises</b></p> <p>This research study investigates the effects of lending policies of Khushhali Bank Limited (KBL) on sustainability of micro enterprises. A sample size of 350 respondents was selected in district Charsadda through random sampling technique. The research study uses multiple regression technique which shows that there is a significant positive impact of independent variables on dependent variable. Majority of respondent perceive that existing criteria of lending is complex and not loan friendly therefore restricts the accessibility to the micro finance. The research also found that training of the borrower enhances the capacity and production level.</p> <p>The research also suggest that well designed monitoring system help in enhancing product quality which in turn produce enough income for the enterprise thereby adding in the personal saving. Most of the respondents viewed poor roads, telecommunications and poor information as main hurdles in and market accessibility and market linkage development. The study recommends that in order to promote sustainable SMEs growth is to review the existing SMEs prudential regulations to improve SMEs access to finance. Training and capacity building of SMEs should be the priority of government, furthermore, banks/borrowing agencies should develop and implement an appropriate system for monitoring utilization of loans.</p>	2016

158	Ghulam Ishaq Khan	<p><b>The Impact of Corporate Entrepreneurship and High Performance working Systems on Employees Attitude with Breach of Psychological Contract as Mediator</b></p> <p>Purpose of this thesis was to explore the Impact of CE and HPWS on Employees' Attitude in fast moving consuming goods industry of Pakistan and the role of Psychological Contract as Mediator of this relationship through this study. Even though many research have studied these variables individually or their relationships with other variables but not with entrepreneurship and particularly corporate entrepreneurship. The population selected for conducted research was fourteen sales offices of FMCG's working in Pakistan including national, international and multinational organizations from city of textile. Detailed questionnaires were being used for the data collection from FMCG.</p> <p>For the current study data was collected through questionnaire. Most practical random sampling is being used to collect the data from said industry. The questionnaires were administered to 500 individuals and only 365 take part actively in this research process. The response rate to the study is 73%. For data analysis purpose, we had gone through the person's correlation, regression analysis to see the degree of impact and descriptive statistics, common useful tool to elaborate analysis in theory. SPSS 21 was used for the data analysis and reporting purpose.</p> <p>As a result of this study it is explored that significant relationship exists between CE, HPWS, OC and Satisfaction of job, all the four dependent and independent variables and also observed that PCB has negative relationship with all studied variables. Correlation and regression table explain more clearly the negative relationship of psychological contract with dependent as well as independent variables. To test the mediating role of psychological contract breach we run Sobel test, which tells us that psychological contract breach work as mediator. By implementing corporate entrepreneurship and High performance work system, national and international FMCGs in Pakistan can create employees' attitude which may lead them to higher enactments and returns.</p>	2016
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159	Irfan Ali	<p><b>Determinants of Effective Whistle Blowing: A Case Study of Perception of Employees of Brothers Textile Mills Limited Medium Size Public Limited Quoted Company from Textile Sector.</b></p> <p>The organizations face lot of problems like malpractices, wrongdoing and expropriation. These problems occur due to the system failure of the organizations. Whistle blowing is policy which helps to prevent from the wrongdoing and other illegal activities. The purpose of this research is to identify the factors and investigate the significance of these factors for the effective whistle blowing. For conducting this research a public limited quoted company has been selected from textile sector.</p> <p>The research approach is quantitative. Quantitative research is essentially collecting numerical data to explain a particular phenomenon. A survey methodology has been adopted for this research. A listed company on the basis of predetermined criteria in order to materialize the study has been selected from the companies listed on Lahore stock exchange. Employees of the company have been taken as population frame.</p> <p>The researcher used the stratified random sampling technique for making the homogeneous sub groups before the sampling. The data for this research has been gathered by using a structured self reporting questionnaire. The questionnaire has been designed on Likert scale. Structured questions were used to obtain the responses from the respondents. For analyzing the data, the descriptive statistics were calculated. The independent samples t-test has been used for analysis with the help of the SPSS.</p> <p>The results show that there is no significant difference of employee's perception between the groups the employees about the whistle blowing exists according to the variables.</p>	2016
160	Iram Safarish	<p><b>Impact of Brand Image, Service Quality and Trust on Customer Loyalty, Moderating Effect of Perceived Price Fairness and Mediating Effect of Customer Satisfaction: Case Study on Telecommunication Sector of Bahawalpur city</b></p> <p>Customers are considered as a decisive factor in any business organization, their loyalty and satisfaction is more important than making new ones. Loyal and satisfied customers are the great assets of any business organization that's way customer satisfaction and loyalty has become the top priority of all organizations, and</p>	2016

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		<p>they spend a lot of attention on the factors that affect the client's decision. Customer retention is the most important concern of the companies which payback in the form of long term profitable relationship. Marketing managers primarily focus on the satisfaction of customers. The prime motive of the marketing manager is to increase loyalty by creating a strong bond between customers and company. Present study is conducted to investigate the impact of brand image, service quality and trust on customer loyalty.</p> <p>The study also investigates the mediating role of customer satisfaction and moderating role of perceived price fairness between factors and customer satisfaction. For this purpose the data was obtained from the target population that is telecom users. Total 250 respondents completed the questionnaire containing 30 questions related to study. SPSS 20.0 software was used to verify the validity of the instrument, while reliability was confirmed with Cronbach,s alphas. For the purpose of analysis statistical techniques were used such as descriptive, correlation, linear and multiple regression analysis is used in this research. Four sub models have been used to investigate the impact of brand image, service quality and trust on customer loyalty, mediating effect of customer satisfaction and moderating effect of perceived price fairness.</p> <p>The results of the study support the hypothesis and results indicated that selected three factors that are brand image, service quality and trust has a positive and significant impact on customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction significantly mediates between factors and customer loyalty. This study support moderating effect of perceived price fairness. The results identify the significant relationship of perceive price fairness between service quality, brand image and customer satisfaction.</p> <p>In Pakistan the future of telecom is very bright that's way it needs to maintain their service quality for the customer satisfaction and loyalty. Telecom sector should focus to improve their brand image through advertisement and other market strategies and try to get the trust of their customer.</p>	
161	Muhammad Farooq	<p><b>Mediating Effect of Organizational Commitment on the Relationship Between Organizational Justice and Organizational Citizenship Behavior</b></p> <p>OJ is the justice perception of employees regarding the fairness in procedures which are defined by the organization and the fairness in distribution of organizational resources like promotion and payments. Studies</p>	2016

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		<p>have shown that employees who will perceive the fairness in justice system of the organization will be more committed compared to others and their commitment in response develops citizenship behaviors amongst them.</p> <p>This study in hand was conducted to specify the impact of OJ on OCB in different industry and culture i.e. educational sector of KPK working under Workers Welfare Board (WWB) Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Moreover, the study also has taken employees commitment as the mediator on the relationship between OJ and OCB. The hypothesized relationship of these variables was measured with three different adapted questionnaires. Data was collected by distributing 300 questionnaires to the respondents who were selected on convenience sampling technique. After collection of data it was entered into SPSS and reliability, validity tests of the tool were conducted. On successful completion of these tests, correlation and regression were run on the data so that the effect and relation of variables can be analyzed. The outcome was consistent with previous research and revealed the fact that the relationship among independent (OJ) and dependent (OCB) variable was significant and this relationship was partially mediated by the mediator (OC) taken in the study.</p> <p>The study has significant outcomes and the management of WWB could utilize the findings of this study in order to bring more transparency in their procedures and distribution channels of organizational resources in order to build more committed workforce rather than a crowd of employees.</p>	
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## Department of Economics

1	Shabana Kausar	<p><b>Impact of External Debt on Economic Growth: A Comparative Study of Pakistan and Malaysia</b></p> <p>This Study comparatively analyzes the impact of external debt on economic growth of Pakistan and Malaysia from 1970 to 2010. In order to examine the linear and non linear impact of debt on economic growth, the New Classical Growth Model is used by incorporating debt indicators like debt to GDP, debt servicing to GDP and debt servicing to exports and some macroeconomic variables including, growth rate of exports (<math>\Delta \text{Exp}/\text{Exp}</math>), growth rate of Investment stock (GCAP), investment to output ratio (RGFI/RGDP) and Terms of Trade (TOT). The Econometric technique of Ordinary Least Square (OLS) is used in order to estimate the models.</p> <p>The results of the study show the non- linear impact of external debt on economic growth of Pakistan and Malaysia. On the other hand, the macroeconomic variables like growth rate of exports, growth rate of investment (Gross investment) and Investment to GDP (Domestic resources) have shown positive and significant impact on economic growth rate of both countries. This indicates that these macroeconomic variables are playing their important role for enhancing the economic growth. The negative and significant impact of debt to GDP and debt servicing to exports ratio with investment output ratio confirms the Debt Overhang and Liquidity Constraint Hypothesis for Pakistan and Malaysia. But overall results for Malaysia are better than Pakistan which shows the better allocation and management of debt.</p> <p>The study suggests some policy implication for Pakistan for better management of debt, through coordination in macroeconomic policies, reduction in fiscal deficit and current account deficit, proper allocation and management of debt and by enhancing the role of private sector.</p>	2012
2	Muhammad Zaheer Khan	<p><b>Impact of Human Capital and Financial Development on Economic Growth</b></p>	2012
3	Muhammad Umer Farrukh	<p><b>Impact of Workers Remittances on Economic Growth: Evidence from Pakistan</b></p> <p>The underlying study intends to show the impact of workers' remittances on the short and long run economic growth of Pakistan. Workers' remittance inflow characterizes a mechanism for capital transfer from developed</p>	2012

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		<p>countries to under developed countries, and workers' remittance inflow is considered the second-largest external funding source, behind Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for developing countries like Pakistan.</p> <p>In this study, in order to scrutinize the deeper dynamics of workers' remittances on economic growth mechanism of Pakistan, along this line, the study looks into the following areas: (I) to examine the direct long &amp; short term relationship between workers' remittances and real economic growth, (II) to estimate the long and short run impact of worker's remittances with some addition of policy variables (inflation, exchange rate, trade openness, secondary school enrollment , unemployment rate) on real economic growth of Pakistan. By using the ARDL approach for the period 1973-2010.</p> <p>The findings suggest that there is strong positive long run as well as the short run relationship exists between workers' remittance inflow and real economic growth. Therefore, the government should realize effective macro-economic policies along with momentous improvements in the structure and functioning systems of governance for stabilizing economic growth along their determinants and given the important role of remittance, the key challenge for the government is to provide incentives to attract more remittances sent through official channels and ensure their productive use.</p>	
4	Azra Nasir	<p><b>Impact of Urbanization of Economic Growth in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study analyzes the impact of urbanization on economic growth of Pakistan from 1975 to 2010. We develop five models in order to examine the impact of urbanization on economic growth. We formulate a model in which impact of urbanization on overall economic growth. Real per capita income growth (RPYG), urbanization (UR), Government expenditure (G), capital stock (KS) and inflation (INF) are the explanatory variables.</p> <p>This study utilizes co-integration theory and error correcting model to make an empirical research on the relation between urbanization and GDP in Pakistan. Johansen Co-integration Test is used as econometric technique in order to estimate the model.</p>	2013

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		<p>The result of the study shows that urbanization affects economic growth positively and significantly, the result shows a long-term balance relationship between urbanization and economic growth. Furthermore, we check the impact of urbanization on economic growth of different sectors of the economy.</p> <p>The results show that urbanization and GDP of agriculture sector are negatively and significantly related to each other. However there is strong positive relationship between urbanization and GDP of industrial sector, manufacture and services sectors. Overall the results indicate that urbanization is an important component of economic growth.</p>	
5	Sonia Ajaz	<p><b>Financial Development and Economic Growth in Pakistan</b></p> <p>A great deal of literature determined the relation between financial development and economic growth; nevertheless many concerns still remain, for instance, the direction of causality and varying results with varying types of data and proxies for financial development.</p> <p>In this study the finance-growth nexus in Pakistan has been assessed for the period of 1971-2011. The long-run relationship between finance and growth is investigated through the cointegration analysis. The ARDL approach is utilized to determine the link between financial development and economic growth along with some policy variables (share of investment, inflation and dummy as a representative of government reforms).</p> <p>The results are found to be consistent with the studies as described in the literature, indicating that there exists a stable and positive relationship between financial development and economic growth in Pakistan for the period of 1971-2011. Bi-directional causality has been experienced among finance and growth. Furthermore, the share of investment and government reforms are found to be significant in playing a vital role for the financial growth nexus, whereas, the inflation rate has proved statistically insignificant. Finally, it is concluded that there is an ardent need to develop and stabilize the financial system in order to experience high growth rates.</p>	2014
6	Shahzad Hameed	<p><b>Capital Inflow, Dutch Disease Effect and Monetary Policy: DSGE Model for Small Open Economy of Pakistan</b></p>	2014

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7	Naima Bibi	<p><b>An Economic Analysis of Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan</b></p> <p>This study intends to show the impact of locational economic determinants on Foreign Direct Investment in short run and long run. FDI is one of the most important sources of capital inflow used by the developing economies to fulfill their economic needs. Pakistan, as a developing country, is also a large recipient of FDI, but unfortunately the inflow of FDI in Pakistan is small and concentrated only in a few areas.</p> <p>In this study, we examine the short run and long run relationship between FDI, real GDP, exchange rate, inflation rate, infrastructure facilities and the democracy by using Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) for period 1971 to 2010. We also examined the causality between FDI and real GDP.</p> <p>The findings suggest that gross domestic product, infrastructure facilities and democracy has positive and significant relationship with FDI in long run as well as in short run, while exchange rate and inflation rate has no effect on foreign direct investment in long run. Although, FDI is growing in Pakistan but this inflow is not enough. It is not very encouraging as compared to other economies of this region. Therefore, government policy makers should try to make a friendly business environment so that investors feel easy with legal and financial framework of the country. The policy makers must made efforts to control the volatility in exchange rate and inflation through effective monetary policy measures.</p>	2015
8	Bashir Khan	<p><b>Impact of Higher Education On Gross Domestic Product</b></p> <p>Education is the key to the socio-economic development of an economy. It plays a very important role to enhance the capabilities of individuals and to speed up the economic growth of a country. The positive outcomes of education include eradication of poverty and inequality, improvement in health conditions of individuals, enhancement in social status and overall strengthening of a society. Education also provides essential elements for policy framework. Pakistan is a developing country which needs special attention towards education policies in order to enhance and continue the economic growth.</p> <p>The study aims to investigate impact of higher education on Gross Domestic Product of Pakistan from 1981 to 2013 using econometric approach Johansen Cointegration (1995), Granger causality approach in Vector</p>	2015

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		Autoregressive framework and Unit root test. The main emphasis was on to know the impact of Higher Education Commission since its inception. It examines whether higher education effect GDP in Pakistan. The econometric analysis reveals that there is a long run relationship between higher education and GDP, which provide evidence that these variables are necessary for each other. The empirical results of causality test specify that there exists a unidirectional causality running from economic growth to higher education and no other direction of causality found between these variables.	
9	<b>Muhammad Nadeem</b>	<p><b>Dynamics of Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in South Asian And Asian Countries</b></p> <p>Energy consumption has an important role to determine the economic growth directly as a key input of production process and indirectly it has also a significant role in all sector of the economy. The study explores the simultaneous relationship between energy consumption and GDP growth of 5 South Asian and 5 ASEAN countries for the period of 1974-2013. To investigate the short run and long run dynamics between energy consumption and GDP growth; Pedroni (1999,2004) panel co-integration technique has been used and checked that whether these variables are co-integrated with each other or not. Dynamic OLS (Pedroni, 2001) has also been used to check the long run elasticities of the variables. Further Engle and Granger (1987) test has applied to check the direction or way of causation between these two variables.</p> <p>The results of this study show that there is long run and positive relationship between energy consumption and GDP growth. All the Coefficients through Dynamic OLS are statistically significant and explaining the long run changes in GDP growth. The results of panel Granger causality test show that there is bi-directional causal relationship between energy consumption and GDP growth in short run and long run both in South Asian and ASEAN regions. Moreover these results suggest that energy consumption has a major role in GDP growth and vice versa.</p> <p>The findings of this study have some important implications related to the energy consumption and GDP growth policies in case of South Asian and ASEAN regions. The implications of feedback hypothesis between energy consumption and GDP growth suggest that any shortage because of any reason such as non-policy or policy actions in these two regions retard their GDP growth directly. Further this feedback relationship also suggests that any protectionist policy of trade in case of energy resources to restrict the imports or exports of</p>	2016

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		energy resources have harmful consequences for GDP growth in these two regions. Therefore it is necessary to build or discover the new energy resources such as nuclear, solar and wind power plants, new dams, coal and gas resources and tidal energy resources should be established in all of these countries to meet the rapidly increasing energy demand to promote their GDP growth.	
10	Muhammad Jamil	<p><b>Evaluating The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Economic Growth of Pakistan</b></p> <p>Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays an imperative role in the development of a country particularly in case of underdeveloped and developing economies. For such economies, FDI plays a significant role of bridging the gap between the existing resources and the required resources.</p> <p>This study investigates the long run relationship between the economic growth and FDI using data from 1971-2012. For this purpose we have used cointegration approach. In order to investigate short run relationship between the economic growth and FDI we have used Error Correction model. We also have used interactive dummy variable in order to compare the impact of FDI in the aftermath of 9/11 incident. Empirical results confirm the existence of long run cointegrating relationship between FDI and economic growth.</p> <p>The result is robust even if we exclude the FDI as independent variable and include it as interactive dummy. Error Correction model show that both of the models (First without FDI and second with the inclusion of FDI as independent variables) are stable and show convergence towards equilibrium. It shows that when we include both FDI as well as dummy variable, the model is stable and the adjustment is 22 % each year toward the long run equilibrium. Whereas, when we use only interactive dummy the adjustment is 11 percent annually.</p> <p>As far the impact of FDI is concerned, it has negative but insignificant impact when used separately however, its impact become positive and significant when use it as interactive dummy. Similarly, in the second model when we include only interactive dummy for FDI, it has negative but insignificant impact on economic growth. Other independent variables also have almost positive impact on economic growth.</p>	2016

<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>Samiullah</b></p>	<p><b>Role of Institutions and Economic Variables on Tax Revenue of Selected Asian Developing Countries</b></p> <p>Tax revenue is an important factor to finance different sectors of any country. The role of institutional and economic factors is considered to be most influencing to generate more revenue for a country through taxes. This study explores the positive and significant relationship between institutional factor and tax revenue of seven Asian developing countries such as Pakistan, India, China, Bangladesh, Srilanka, Indonesia and Thailand for the period of 1996-2014. To examine the existence of long run relation among variables Pedroni (1999, 2004) and Kao panel cointegration technique have been used and after confirmation of long run relation among variables Fully Modified Ordinary Least Square (FMOLS) has been applied to attain long run elasticities of the variables. Further Engle and Granger (1987) test has applied to check the direction or way of causation between these two variables.</p> <p>The results of this study show that there is long run and positive relationship between Institutions and Tax revenue. Fair and transparent governing system, effective rule of law, control of corruption in tax collecting authorities tremendously increase the tax revenue of the country. Furthermore among economic trade (as a percentage of GDP) and inflation are positively affecting the tax revenue whereas agriculture share in GDP is negatively affecting the tax revenue. All the Coefficients through FMOLS are statistically significant and explaining the long run changes in tax revenue. Moreover these results suggest that institutional factors have a major role in tax revenue.</p> <p>The findings of this study have some important implications such as simplifying rules on tax payment, internal audit of tax administration, provision of incentives to tax administration staff to overcome the corruption problem are given that provide a road map to increase the tax revenue in of Selected Asian developing countries.</p>	<p>2016</p>
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