Abstracts of M. Phil. / Ph.D. Theses
Faculty of NUML

National University of Modern Languages (NUML)
Office of Research Innovation & Commercialization (ORIC)

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Faculty Wise Summary Master of Philosophy

Sr. No.	Faculty		Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	**Faculty of Engineering & Computer Science**	1	Department of Engineering	16
		2	Department of Computer Science (Pesahawar Campus)	02
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2	**Faculty of Languages**	1	Department of Arabic	1
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3	**Faculty of Management Sciences**	1	Department of Governance & Public Policy	5
		2	Department of Economics	13
		3	Department of Economics (Faisalabad Campus)	01
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		8	Department of Management Sciences (Lahore Campus)	1

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		10	Department of Management Sciences (Peshawar Campus)	4
		11	Department of Management Sciences (Multan Campus)	12
4	**Faculty of Social Science**	1	Department of Applied Psychology	10
		2	Department of Education	11
			Department of Education (Karachi Campus)	02
			Department of Education (Peshawar Campus)	02
			Department of Education (Multan Campus)	02
		3	Department of International Relations	03
		4	Department of Islamic Studies	04
			Department of Islamic Studies (Peshawar Campus)	01
			Total	**199**

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Faculty of Engineering & Computer Science

Sr. No.	Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	Department of Computer Science	1
2	Department of Engineering	6
3	Department of Mathematics	1
	Total	**8**

Department of Computer Science

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Asia Anjum	**On the Starting Solutions for Oscillating Motions of a Burgers Fluid** In this thesis, a theoretical investigation is undertaken into some oscillatory fluid motions generated in various geometries for a non-Newtonian fluid. Exactly, we establish exact solutions for the fully developed laminar flows of an incompressible Burgers fluid. The main theme of this work is to present the starting solutions concerning some fundamental flows with technical relevance in a Burgers fluid for different flow geometries. The oscillating motion over a rigid plate when the relaxation time satisfies the conditions $\gamma<\lambda^2/4$, $\gamma=\lambda^2/4$ and $\gamma>\lambda^2/4$, the oscillating flow between two side walls perpendicular to the plate and the flow generated by an oscillating pressure gradient as well as the flow due to the oscillation of a rectangular duct parallel to its length are considered. The analytical expressions for the velocity field and the associated tangential stress are obtained in simple forms by means of integral transforms. These solutions, depending on the initial and boundary conditions, are presented as a sum of steady and transient solutions. A salient feature of the present study is that the corresponding solutions for Stokes' first problem and flow induced by a constant pressure gradient appear as the limiting cases of the presented results. In all cases studied the analytical procedure adopted yields consistent results and comparison with limiting solutions shows interesting aspects of the solutions. In order to shed light on some relevant physical aspects of the obtained results, the influence of the material parameters on the fluid motion as well as comparison amongst models are underlined by graphical illustrations. It is worth pointing out that the velocity profile is found to be quite sensitive to the changes in the rheological parameter of the Burgers fluid.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Engineering

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Muhammad Akbar	**Interface circuit for piezoresistive pressure sensors** A major problem associated with piezoresistive pressure sensors is their cross-sensitivity to temperature. Moreover, in batch fabrication, minor process variations change the temperature characteristics for individual units. An important economic implication for the success of smart sensors is the use of batch fabrication techniques to bring down the cost of individual units. This research fulfills this need by developing a new temperature compensation technique suitable for batch fabricated sensors for a temperature range of -40°C to 130°C over a pressure range of 0 to 45 psi. Hardware for the implementation of the technique and digitization of sensor output is also developed. The sensor model is developed from the viewpoint of simulating the sensor I/O characteristics as a function of pressure, temperature, and processing variations. The model includes the effects of temperature, resistor mismatch, and appropriate structural details. The simulation results provide the worst case error band for sensors coming from the same wafer or different wafers. All sensor parameters are functions of temperature and the tracking errors. The temperature compensation technique is implemented in two parts, using a compensation bridge and a temperature half bridge. The zero pressure offset is reduced below the measurement precision limit for the entire pressure and temperature range. For the sensor output, the technique is very effective for the pressure values below 35psi and provides reasonable results for higher pressures. The possible use of a software approach to implement part of the compensation technique is also discussed. The hardware for the amplification, temperature compensation, and the digitization of the sensor output has been designed and verified. A dual slope A/D conversion has been identified as a simple and precise conversion technique, suitable and compatible for on-chip integration with the sensor. The bipolar dual slope ADC with a word length of 10-bits and the clock frequency of 50 KHz has been designed and verified. The temperature compensation technique is suitable for batch fabrication. More over, it does not require compensation of individual units under sensor operating conditions. The resulting interface circuit is simple, requiring modest chip area. It can be implemented using standard IC fabrication techniques. *Thesis submitted to Michigan State University, East Lansing, U.S.A in December 1991 for Ph.D. degree.
2	Dr. Basit Shahzad	**Software Resource rationalization by Risk Reduction** Risks are a common phenomenon in software development and have negative impact on the development process. A software process is considered mature, if it can identify, prioritize and mitigate the risk factors before they have become harmful. This research is focused to propose and validate a model that can reduces the risks and improves the resource allocation for software projects. The research study identifies prominent risk factors, project factors and gages the

impact of all identified risk factors along with their probability. The association among the risk factors and project factors is established in result of an elaborated study. This research consequently determines that how a model can be developed, implemented and tested to ensure that by applying that model the risks are reduced / eliminated and the resource allocation is improved. This study identifies a list of prioritized risk factors by conducting a detailed literature review followed by the application of quantitative methods to verify the findings. The project factors are identified based on similar exercise.

The software project scales have been established to help in categorizing the scale of the project by conducting a quantitative study. Because of this quantification process, the large-scale projects have been identified to possess a range of values for the project factors, like Time, Cost, Team size and Computational resources. The probabilities and impact of the software risk factors have been identified and the association among the project factors and risk factors have been established and validated by mixing the results of quantitative and qualitative methods. Several major and minor contributions can be identified in this study, the major contributions include: Identification and validation of risk factors and project factors based on the frequency and quantitative analysis, establishment of the project scales, Identification and consolidation of weak and strong association between the project factors and risk factors, and design, implementation and testing of a least assumptive model for risk reduction and resource rationalization based on identified project factors.

The minor contributions include the methodological contributions in the study, the literature review, identification of observatory and participatory project factors, the average wage analysis of the software developers by taking a sample from developing and developed countries, and identification of computational resource's proportion in the overall budget. The outcome of this research is of special significance to the software engineering literature. As risk reduction, cost estimation and software cost rationalization is an area of prime interest in the software engineering this research plays a vital role in addressing the issues.

The research is beneficial as the outcome ensures that by using the proposed model the risks are reduced and the cost of developing the software is rationalised by decreasing the cost of risk handling and other insignificant allocation. A software model has been proposed and implemented that aims to improve the resources utilization by decreasing the risks in the software development lifecycle. The model's performance has been verified by running test cases bearing data of diversified nature where the model has performed reasonably well and has not only reduced the risks but also improved the resource allocation, in most cases.

3	Dr. Huma Hayat Khan	**Situational Requirement Engineering Model for Global Software Development**

Competencies of requirement engineers to identify situational factors in Global Software Development (GSD) indicate their ability for accurate and adequate identification of situational factors. Currently requirement engineers face competency related challenges to identify accurate and adequate situational factors. Although existing studies focused on situational factors identification, none of them targets requirement engineering (RE), resulting in lack of any situational RE guidelines that restrain the requirement engineer's competence for accurate and adequate situational factors identification. This study aims to identify the situational factors affecting RE in GSD and to identify the most influential situational factors for RE activities (elicitation, analysis, specification, validation, and management). Besides, it also aims to formulate a situational RE model for GSD and to develop web-based tool of situational RE in GSD. To identify the situational factors, a qualitative technique of systematic

		literature review was performed that resulted in 22 situational factors, 112 sub-factors categorized in 5 categories. To identify the most influential situational factors for each RE activity a quantitative technique of survey was performed with 14 globally distributed software houses of Malaysia, where 83 respondent's responses were included in data analysis. Situational factors whose composite mean values were found above 4.00 were considered as most influential situational factors for particular RE activity. For each RE activity out of 22 situational factors, 7 situational factors for requirement elicitation, 8 situational factors for requirement analysis, 6 situational factors for requirement specification, 8 situational factors for requirement validation, and 7 situational factors for requirement management were found most influential. Furthermore, a situational RE model was formulated based on the literature and industry responses. The model was further transformed into a web-based situational RE tool by using ASP.Net. This web-based situational RE tool was evaluated by conducting an experiment to assess participant's competence for accurate and adequate situational factors identification, where participants identified the situational factors with and without using the web-based situational RE tool. Paired sample t-test was performed on total of 21 participant's responses. The mean values of accurate situational factors identification with and without using web-based situational RE tool were found 6.76 and 3.19, whereas the mean values of adequate situational factors identification with and without using web-based situational RE tool were found 6.80 and 5.04 respectively. The results showed that the participant's competency was enhanced by identifying the more accurate and adequate situational factors by using web-based situational RE tool. The participants were also provided with post experiment questionnaire to evaluate web-based situational RE tool's usability which was found usable. This research has following contributions: an evaluated list of situational factors, most influential situational factors for each RE activity, a situational RE model, and an empirically evaluated web-based situational RE tool for GSD.
4	Dr. Muhammad Rizwan	**Optimization in Technological steps for the fabrication of large area micromirror arrays** Micromirror arrays are a very strong candidate for future energy saving applications. Within this work, the fabrication process for these micro mirror arrays was optimized and some steps for the large area fabrication of micro mirror modules were performed. At first the surface roughness of the insulation layer of SiO_2 was investigated. This SiO_2 thin layer was deposited on silicon, glass and Polyethylene Naphthalate (PEN) substrates by using PECVD, PVD and IBSD techniques. The surface roughness was measured by Stylus Profilometry and Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM). It was found that the layer which was deposited by IBSD has got the minimum surface roughness value and the layer which was deposited by PECVD process has the highest surface roughness value. During the same investigation, it was found that the surface roughness keeps on increasing as the deposition temperature increases in the PECVD process. A new insulation layer system was proposed to minimize the dielectric breakdown effect in insulation layer for micromirror arrays. The conventional bilayer system was replaced by five-layer system but the total thickness of insulation layer remains the same. It was found that during the actuation of micromirror arrays structure, the dielectric breakdown effect was reduced to approx. 50% as compared to the bilayer system. In a second step the fabrication process of the micromirror arrays were successfully adapted and transferred from glass substrates to the flexible PEN substrates. In the last section, a large module of micromirror arrays was fabricated by electrically interconnecting four 10cm×10cm micromirror modules on a glass pane.

5	Dr. Sajid Saleem	**Non Linear Intensity Invariant local image descriptors**
		An interesting problem in Computer Vision is the construction of local image descriptors. It deals with the description of intensity patterns within image patches. Image patches are local image regions centered at feature points. The description of such image patches helps in establishing correspondences between the feature points of two or more images of the same scene under intensity, scale, rotation, and affine changes. Such correspondences are used in a wide range of applications, such as image matching, image retrieval, object tracking, and object recognition. This thesis presents new methods for the construction of local image descriptors in order to establish feature point correspondences under nonlinear intensity changes. Nonlinear intensity changes occur in multispectral imaging or when a scene is acquired under variable lighting conditions. Background noise and degradation in ancient document images also cause nonlinear intensity changes. Nonlinear intensity changes affect the performance of the state-of-the-art local descriptors, such as Scale Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT) and result in a low matching performance in image-to-image and image-to-database matching tasks. To cope with these problems, the new methods proposed in this thesis use novel image features, which are obtained by combining the strengths of image gradients, Local Binary Patterns, and illumination invariant edge detectors. These features are read from image patches by using the SIFT-like feature histogram schemes to construct five new local descriptors, which are: Local Binary Pattern of Gradients, Local Contrast SIFT, Differential Excitation SIFT, Normalized Gradient SIFT, and Modified Normalized Gradient SIFT. To evaluate the performance of new descriptors, experiments on five different image datasets are performed. The performance of new descriptors are compared with that of SIFT and seven other state-of-the-art local descriptors. In the case of image-to-image matching, ground truth homographies between the pairs of images are used and the number of correct descriptor matches is counted for the performance comparison. In the case of image-to-database matching, a nearest neighbor based descriptor matching strategy is used and the recognition rates for two different tasks are computed. These tasks are Scene Category Recognition (SCR) and Optical Character Recognition (OCR). The experimental results show that the new descriptors obtain on average 0.5% to 12.8% better performance than SIFT in image-to-image matching task. In the case of SCR, they obtain on average 1% to 5% better scene recognition rates than SIFT, whereas in the case of OCR, they demonstrate on average 1.1% to 6.7% better character recognition rates than SIFT.
6	Dr. Raheel Zafar	**Decoding of visual information from Human brain using Electronce phologram** Decoding the patterns of human brain activity for different cognitive states is one of the fundamental goals of neuroimaging. Recently, researchers are exploring new multivariate techniques that have proven to be more reliable, more powerful, more flexible and more sensitive than standard univariate analysis. Multivariate techniques are so powerful that these can decode the patterns in Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) data without selection of voxels, moreover they have the ability to decode the brain activities even with Electroencephalography (EEG) signal which is considered as a weak signal. In this study, simultaneous data for EEG and fMRI is collected to evaluate if EEG can produce comparable results under same conditions i.e. subjects, time and analysis techniques. There is no such study reported which has compared the accuracy of both modalities under same circumstances but a few studies have compared the performance of EEG and fMRI techniques through separate data collection. During the analysis of EEG and fMRI using

MVPA, an average accuracy of 64.1% and 65.7% is found for fMRI and EEG respectively. Furthermore, this thesis presents a hybrid algorithm which is a combination of Convolutional neural network (CNN) for feature extraction, likelihood ratio based score fusion for prediction. The CNN model is specially designed with one convolutional and one pooling layer for one dimensional EEG data. The proposed algorithm is applied to three different real time EEG data sets. A comprehensive analysis is done using data of 34 participants and the validation of proposed algorithm is done by comparing results with the current recognized feature extraction and prediction techniques. The results showed that the proposed method predicts the novel data with improved accuracy of 79.9% compared to wavelet transform-SVM which showed an accuracy of 67%. In conclusion, the proposed algorithm has outperformed the current feature extraction and prediction methods.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Mathematics

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Anum Naseem	Newtonian fluids like water, air, milk, glycerol, thin motor oil and alcohol and Non-Newtonian fluids such as paint, ketchup, blood, custard, toothpaste, shampoo and starch suspensions etc. vary tremendously in their properties and behaviors. It is immensely important to study the physical behavior of these fluids in order to enhance their performance in various industrial and manufacturing procedures. One of the pertinent non-Newtonian fluid nowadays is nanofluid which has extensive range of utility in numerous engineering problems e.g., heat exchangers, chemical processes, cooling of electronic equipment, in nuclear reactors, safer surgery, cancer therapy, heat exchangers, micro-channel heat sinks, in designing the waste heat removal equipment, paper printing, polymer extrusion, rapid spray cooling, glass blowing, cooling of microelectronics, quenching in metal foundries and wire drawing. Thus this thesis emphasizes on the modeling of Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids possessing distinct flow geometries and their solutions. The governing systems of equations for Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids are of higher orders, so the solutions are not easily attainable. Four different techniques, namely homotopy analysis method, optimal homotopy analysis method, shooting method and method of lines have been employed to solve these different flow geometries. The first chapter is based on the relevant literature review, some basic laws and definitions. Various methods employed in the thesis are also discussed briefly. The second chapter incorporates steady magnetohydrodynamic flow of nanofluid between two concentric circular cylinders with the consideration of heat generation/absorption effects. The flow is assessed with respect to constant surface temperature (CST) and constant heat flux (CHF) thermal boundary conditions. The governing nonlinear partial differential equations are remodeled into a dimensionless system of ordinary differential equations by means of suitable similarity transformations and solutions are obtained by employing homotopy analysis method. Comparison of computed solutions with existing results in the literature are displayed. The heat and mass transfer characteristics are analyzed for various values of relevant parameters by demonstrating and discussing the plots of velocity, temperature and concentration profiles. The numerical values of skin friction coefficient, Nusselt number and Sherwood number for both the boundary conditions are also computed. The third chapter is devoted to the flow of third grade nanofluid instigated by riga plate. The theory of Cattaneo-Christov is adopted to investigate the thermal and mass diffusions and the incorporation of newly eminent zero nanoparticles mass flux conditions yield important results. The governing system of equations is nondimensionalized through relevant similarity transformations and solved by means of optimal homotopy analysis method. The behavior of affecting parameters for velocity, temperature and concentration profiles is briefly examined and graphically indicated. The values of skin friction coefficient and Nusselt number with the relevant preliminary discussion have been recorded. In the fourth chapter, the influence of homogeneous heterogeneous reactions on the flow of single-wall and multi-wall carbon nanotube fluid along the surface of riga plate fixed in a porous medium is analyzed. The riga surface which is recognized as an electromagnetic drive consisting of a sequence of constant magnets and a span wise adjusted array of alternating electrodes mounted on a flat surface is of great importance in many demanding problems. Further, the problem is based on water and kerosene oil as two different base fluids and viscous dissipation is discussed as well. Numerical solutions for non-

dimensionalized ordinary differential equations are assembled with the help of shooting technique and by using the same procedure, the conduct of dominating parameters on velocity, temperature and concentration profiles is reported. The values of skin friction coefficient and Nusselt number are determined through tabular data.

The last chapter deals with the capillary rise dynamics for magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) fluid flow through deformable porous material in the presence of gravity effects. The modeling is performed using the mixture theory approach and mathematical manipulation yield a nonlinear free boundary problem. Due to the capillary rise action the pressure gradient in the liquid generates a stress gradient which results in the deformation of porous substrate. The capillary rise process for MHD fluid slows down as compared to the Newtonian fluid case. Numerical solutions are obtained using the line approach. The graphical results are presented for important physical parameters and comparison is presented with the Newtonian fluid case.

Faculty of Languages
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Sr. No.	Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	Department of Arabic	10
2	Department of English	16
3	Department of English (Lahore Campus)	01
4	Department of English (Multan Campus)	03
5	Department of German Language	1
6	Department of Korean Language	2
7	Department of Pakistani Languages	3
8	Department of Persian Languages	5
9	Department of Urdu Language	17
	Total	**58**

Department of Arabic

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Kausar Arshad	**(Analytic, Syntactic and Rhetorical Study of Emani Verses Stated in the Holy Quran)** 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. Rhetorical study of Emani Verses. I have divided my topic into five chapters: First Chapter: Definition of Nida and five sub-chapters will be mentioned in it. Second Chapter: Al-Nida in the light of Holy Quran It will consist of three sub-chapters. Third Chapter: The Syntactic study of Emani Verses Stated in the Holy Quran and there will be five sub-chapters in it. 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. 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. 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. In the end, conclusion, findings, recommendations and proposals will be presented.
2	Dr. Lubna Farah	**J**urji Zaidan and Abdul Halim Sharar As Historical Novelists Narrative techniques hold great importance for the appropriate creation of novel. They are important especially in process of writing a historical novel. 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. Narrative techniques are extremely important in the creation of historical novel. Jurji Zaidan and Abdul Halim Sharar hold a special place m 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 novelistic 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 Judi Zaidan into Arabic literature. Both writers were following in the wake or Sir Walter Scotts historical novel Talisman.

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 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.

Jurji 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 techniques 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 if literatures in different languages and cultural as part of literary criticism. 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. The researcher hopes that his comparative study will serve as an important vehicle in discovering the social, cultural and literary differences between tow civilizations.

3	Dr. Abu Bakar	**(Alhidya and Al Dhalala, Rhetorically and Morphologically in the Light of the Holy Quran")**

(Alhidya and Al Dhalala, Rhetorically and Morphologically in the Light of the Holy Quran")

The Almight Allah has revealed the Holy Quran for the guidance of humanity to spread the light of Hidaya and to eradicate the darkness of ignorance. It is also a wonderful source of rhetoric and eloquence.

I have selected the following title for my PhD dissertation "Alhidya and Al Dhalala, Rhetorically and Morphologically in the Light of the Holy Quran". I have divided my topic into five chapters and to several sub chapters. 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. 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. Third Chapter: It includes thematic analysis of the verses mentioning the concepts of Al-Hadiya and Al-Dhalala. Fourth Chapter: It consists of terminological analysis of the verses regarding Al-Hidayah and Al-Dalala and their derivative mentioned in the Holy Quran. Fifth Chapter: In this chapter, I have discussed the rhetorical analysis of the verses regarding the topic.

4	Dr. Hafiz Mohammad Badshah	**(Al-Hijaz in the Arabs' Travel Literature)** 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**". 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 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.
5	Dr. Rana Aman ullah	**(Orations & its Role in the Development of Arabic Pros.)** (In the light of Quranic Text) It is a matter of fact that the Holy Quran is characterized by rhetoric and elequency. These (rhetoric and eloquaney) appear in the types of Arabic literature Specially Arabic prose. I shall try to focus on this influence of Quran in the Arabic orations & different periods of Arabic literature. I have divided my topic into four chapters: First chapter It will deal with oratory. And include four sub-chapters. Second chapter It will consist of essential objects of research regarding Arabic Prose. and include six sub-chapters. Third chapter It will consist of Quran & its influence in Arabic Language & literature and include four sub-chapters. Fourth chapter Examples of Orations influenced by Quranic text. And include five sub-chapters.
6	Dr. Qasim Azzam Bhutta	**(The Stylistic pictures in Holy Quran)** It is a matter of fact that the Holy Quran is characterized by rhetoric and eloquence. This rhetoric and eloquaney 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. I have divided my topic into six chapters: First Chapter: Elm Ul Badee (علم البديع), it will further divide into three sub chapters. Second Chapter: The Stylistic pictures (الصور البديعية) in Holy Quran. It will consist of three sub chapters. Third Chapter: Assonance (السجع) in Holy Quran. It will consist of four chapters. Fourth Chapter: Other Verbal Embellishments (المحسنات اللفظية) in Holy Quran. It will consist of four sub chapters. Fifth Chapter: Antithesis and Opposing (الطباق والمقابلة) in Holy Quran. This

		chapter is further divided into five more sub chapters. Sixth Chapter: Syntagmatic Embellishments (المحسنات المعنوية) in Holy Quran. This chapter is consisting of four sub chapters.
7	Dr. Abdullah Muhammad Bilal	**(Analytic, Syntactic and Rhetorical Study of Surah Yousuf)** 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 Surah Yousuf 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 the rhetoric: (1) (Ilm-ul-Bayan) (علم البيان) (2) (Ilm-ul-Maa'ni) (علم المعاني) (3) (Ilm-ul-Badea') (علم البديع) (4) (Syntactic study of Surah Yousuf) The thesis consists of 6 Chapters, details are given below. First Chapter: It talks about introduction of Surah Yousuf and it has four sub-chapters. Second Chapter: It deals with the syntactic analysis of Surah Yousuf.having three sub-chapters Third Chapter: It discusses (Ilm-ul-Bayan) in the Surah Yousuf. It consists of four sub-chapters. Fourth Chapter: It throws light on (Ilm-ul-Maa'ni) in the Surah Yousuf. consisting of four sub-chapters. Fifth Chapter: It is about (Ilm-ul-Badea') in the Surah Yousuf. It has three sub-chapters. Sixth Chapter: It describes in detail stylistic study of Surah Yousuf and having five sub-chapters.
8	Dr. Asma ul Husna	**"الإعجاز البلاغي و العلمي و النكت البلاغية و العلمية في سورة يس "** Rhetorical and Scientific Miraculousness of Sura Yaseen with Special Focus on its Salient Rhetorical & Scientific Features (A Critical Interdisciplinary Study of the Quranic Sura Yaseen's Inimitability). The Quran claims to be the world 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. 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 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.

9	Dr. Kafait ullah Hamdani	**Literary Beauty of the Prophetic Supplications**
		Prophetic Supplications are one of the richest sources of Arabic literature. These supplications are not only dua's of the Holly prophet Muhammad S.A.W but also exhibit literary remarkable taste. A student and a scholar of eloquence and rhetoric can feel that taste. The thesis with the given title is divided into three main chapters in such a way that each chapter is having many sub chapters in the following way:
		Chapter 1: Supplications of the Prophet and Their Importance
		This chapter mainly discusses the basis of the supplication of prophet namely Hadith and Sunnah of the Prophet. It defines Sunnah and Hadith of the Prophet, its kinds, its status in the Islamic Sharia. It also sheds light on the attention of the Muslims writers paid to the Hadith literature throughout the history.
		Chapter 2: Rhetoric of the Prophet S.A.W
		This chapter discusses the unchallengeable supremacy of the Holly Prophet with regard to his rhetoric. It also discusses the causes that led to make the Prophet an unmatchable speaker. In addition, it has explained the beautiful and distinctive features of the prophetic rhetoric.
		Chapter 3: Art of Rhetoric in the Supplications of the Prophet
		This chapter deals with the minute details of the Prophetic rhetoric. Similes, metaphors, selections of words and phrases, suitability of situation, connectivity, and harmony of words, rhymes of the ending, simplicity and meaningfulness are all those rhetoric features of the supplications of Prophet discussed in this chapter.
		At the end there are the results on about 18 pages which summarize the thesis and show the beauty of the Prophet language in supplications.
10	Dr. M. Iqbal	**Comparison between Al-Dur-Al-Masoon and Blaghat-Al-Quran**
		As a matter of fact many a Muslim scholars had been compiling their Tafaseers on Morphological and Syntactical grounds. Just because complete understanding of Qura'nic 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.
		First chapter will talk about Morphological and Syntactical Citations in Tafaseer Ul Quran and it has three sub-chapters.
		Second chapter will introduce Halabi, Shaikhly and their books and it has three sub-chapters.
		Third chapter will consist of Morphological and Syntactical Citations in Al-Dur-Al-Masoon and it has three sub-chapters.
		Fourth chapter will consist of Morphological and Syntactical Citations in Balaghat-Al-Quran and it has three sub-chapters.
		Fifth chapter will deal with comparison between Al-Dur-Al-Masoon and Balaghat-Al-Quran and it has three sub-chapters.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of English

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Arshad Mehmood	**Relation of Phonemic Transcription to the Verbal Pronunciation of Pakistani Learners of English** 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 the in terms of its pronunciation. The present study was conducted to find correlation between the written and verbal performance of Pakistani learners of English studying at Diploma Level. 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 one 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 the issue of gender is concerned, it does not appear to be a crucial factor in terms of articulation.
2	Dr. Farheen Ahmed Hashmi	**The Projection of English through the Electronic Media of Pakistan** 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. 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 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. 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.
3	Dr. Aneela Gill	**A Phenomenological Study of Mulilingual Memory and Lexical Access** Abstract: Bilingual memory has been a subject of psycholinguistic experimental

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<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td>studies for the last 6 decades, whereas the study of multilingual memory has so far largely been excluded. Moreover, the psycholinguistic studies, though proven highly insightful, have always excessively relied on the experimental tasks used in them to the extent that the 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. 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 explicitation was carried out using Hycner's (1985) 15-step process, especially formulated for keeping the essence of the participants' experiences of the phenomena intact. 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. On comparing the findings of this phenomenological study 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Dr. Ayyaz Mahmood</td><td>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 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. 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. 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.</td></tr>
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| 5 | Dr. Ghazala Kausar | **Role of Students' and Teachers' Beliefs in English Language Learning at Federal Colleges of Pakistan**

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.
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 date, while the software Nvivo 9 was used for qualitative data analysis.
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.
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. |
| 6 | Dr. Hazrat Umar | **Pedagogical practices of English language teachers at the Higher Secondary level in Pakistan:**
An evaluative study
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.
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 teachers' reflection on their own teaching practices. This study also examined the association between gender and the current teaching practices at the intermediate level.
		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.
		Based on the findings, recommendations have been made with hope for improvement in ELT practices and further areas for research have been suggested.
7	Dr. Farhat Sajjad	This study aims for a comprehensive analysis of political text and context to highlight the mechanism of political identity (re)construction and (re)presentation. Interactive digital media is used to share information, experiences, opinions, ideas, beliefs, ideologies. Social media platforms, such as Twitter (microblogging), are used by political actors for self-legitimization and for representation of political identities. It is acknowledged in this study that political identity is not a static construct rather it is a fluid entity as it is demonstrated in different forms by the political actors.
		A comprehensive theoretical framework that includes of political discourse analysis, socio-cognitive model of van Dijk, T. A, (van Dijk, T. A, 1989; 2006), social identity theory (Tajfel, 1979), clusivity theory (Wieczorek, 2009; 2013) and social media theory (Zappavigna, 2012) is used for this study. The data is in the form of tweets, which are downloaded from the functional verified Twitter accounts of Pakistani political parties. The Findings of this study suggest that political actors manipulate contemporary means of digital communication (interactive digital media), that is Twitter, for positive-representation of in-group members and negative-representation of others. These contemporary means of communication offer new platforms for political communication but shift in the paradigm of political campaigns and political communication (from conventional media to contemporary interactive digital media) does not demonstrate a change in the themes of political discourse practices as legitimizations of identities and ideologies remained central to discourse practices.
8	Dr. Sayeda Juwairriya Mobein	**A Study of Language Strategies in Transgressive Texts:** 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 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. 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. 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 invigorate and 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.

| 9 | Dr. Syed Zawar Hussain | **An Exploration of Motivation And Attitude of Teachers Towards English as Medium of Instruction in Rural Pakistan**
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.
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/in-charges of the schools were conducted with at least three from each of the six districts. 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).
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. |
| 10 | Dr. Salma Qayyum | **A Linguistic Study of the Psychological Aspects of Aphasia**
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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 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. 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. The study concludes with grounded theory that emerges from the data. The researcher has named it as her theory of emotionicology. 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.
11	Dr. Samina Qayyum	**Application of Andragogical Principles for Teaching of English to Adult EPM Learners** Andragogy has been criticized for generalizing the distinguishing characteristics of white American middle class males. This study negates this criticism by successfully applying it for teaching of English to adult Asian Pakistani language learners at university level. It was an action research which applied andragogical principles for teaching of English to three cohorts of adult EPM learners for a period of one and a half year at NUML. During this study learners' linguistic performance was evaluated against the prescribed criteria through content analysis. To triangulate the assessment of learners' linguistic performance, it was also evaluated via semi-structured interviews, taken from other teachers who taught these adult learners later in other semesters. Questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were used to take learners' feedback about their present and past experiences of learning English. The quantitative analyses of learners' linguistic performance and thematic analysis of peer evaluation reveal a marked improvement in their productive linguistic skills in English. Empirical findings exhibit that non-traditional adult learners consistently sustain better performance across all three cohorts. Application of andragogical principles was found to be facilitative for making these adult language learners proactive. After conducting this research, the researcher suggests to the teachers of adults to be critically reflective andragogues; who not only understand various cognitive, psychological and emotional characteristics of adult learners but can use peer support and peer cooperation for promoting cooperative classroom environment. It is extrapolated from this study that andragogy is helpful for establishing a dialogical and facilitative relationship with adult learners and the use of emotional competence works as a catalyst in facilitating the application of andragogical principles as it helps to behave mindfully in stressful and complex situations for bringing positive results. Moreover, the study suggests that through personal teaching praxis, teachers delve deeply into their teaching methodology before its application and reflect on each activity before its execution. They extrapolate from their own errors and not only expand their

		learners' linguistic knowledge base but also broaden their own professional competence.
12	Dr. Jamil Asghar	**An Analytical Study of Domestication in V. G. Kiernan's Translation of Muhammad Iqbal's Poetry into English** 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. 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. 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.
13	Dr. Ansa Hameed	**A Gender-Based Study of English Textbooks Produced by Punjab Textbook Board and Oxford University Press for Elementary Level** 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 currently 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 readers' conceptions regarding gender are gathered and analyzed. 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 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. The study recommends a gender-based test of the textbooks prior to publication, guidelines for the writers while creating texts for children and some tips for the teachers to handle gender partial text.
14	Dr. Ejaz Mirza	**Communication Barriers in Medical Setting: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Doctor-Patient Medical Discourse.** Doctor-patient medical discourse has not received much attention in the study of health care service delivery in Pakistan. Despite sophisticated technologies for medical diagnosis and treatment, communication remains the primary means by which the doctor and the patient exchange health information. While proper communication determines the quality of medical care, poor communication often results in misunderstanding, causing lack of compliance, dissatisfaction, and negative health outcome of the patients as well as an increased risk of malpractices. In view of this situation, this sociolinguistic study was designed to explore the status of doctor-patient medical discourse in government hospitals of district Rawalpindi. For conducting this study, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used as well as extensive literature reviews, questionnaire surveys consisting of both open-ended and closed-ended questions for doctors, and structured interview with patients were also done. A survey from eight tehsils of district Rawalpindi was conducted. Following convenience sampling, 400 questionnaires were distributed among the doctors of eight tehsils of district Rawalpindi. Interviews of 24 patients were also conducted along with observation. The results showed how different factors such as language, patient's health literacy and health awareness, doctors' training in communication skills, listening comprehension, privacy, time of consultation affect the doctor-patient medical discourse. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that government should make training of communication skills mandatory for doctors. Hiring of interpreters/translators can also be helpful to overcome the miscommunication issues. There is need to appoint more doctors in government hospitals so that they may able to give ample time to each patient. More waiting areas should be allocated in hospitals which will make corridors less noisy. As a result, the doctors and the patients would be able to discuss issues in a better way. Local doctors are to be preferred for transfer at home stations.
15	Dr. Sibghatullah Khan	**Between Homes and Hosts: Life Narratives of South and Southeast Asian Diasporic Academic Women in America** 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 Meatless Days (1989) and Boys Will Be Boys (2003), Meena Alexander's Fault Lines (2003), Shirley Lim's Among the White Moon Faces (1997), and Bharati Mukherjee's Days and Nights in Calcutta (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. 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. 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 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 originary 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.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of English Language (Lahore Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
01	Dr. Shiasta Zeb	**A Critical Discourse Analysis of Hugo Chavez' Rhetoric: A Study of Dominance and Resistance** 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 the background of the hegemonic discourses of America; is neighbor to Venezuela and economically and politically more powerful. 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.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of English Language (Multan Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr Muhammad Akbar Sajid	**Representations of Islam: A Study Into The Discourse of Pakistani And The Western Newspaper** The present research is an attempt to explore how ideologically loaded linguistic and semiotic discourse(s) are used to represent Islam and the Muslims stereotypically in the Western newspapers and how the West is represented likewise in Pakistani newspapers. The researcher has decoded the discourse(s) of the articles and semiotic texts at the levels of title, use of words, sentence, discourse, use of pronouns and Implicatures. The research contends that the discourse(s) of the newspaper articles are ideologically loaded and are employed in the construction and deconstruction of desired ideology, worldview and social construction of reality. So, the study in hand begins with the discussion about reality and its representation; clashes between Islam and the West, representation of Islam and the Muslims in the Western newspapers, constructing Muslims as the 'Other; importance of language and power of newspapers; language and division of roles. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches have been employed for the critical analysis of discourses (semiotics and articles) to investigate the evidences for the ideology investment and representation of Islam and Muslims. The first section is quantitative, where frequencies of occurrence in each newspaper have been documented. Fairclough's (1993) method of critical discourse analysis (CDA) and Charles Barthes (1973) model of symeological analysis. have been employed to decode linguistic and semiotic discourses of the selected newspapers. All of these levels of analysis in fact are instruments through which the process of ideology propagation and representations of Islam and Muslims is facilitated. The findings show that the Western newspapers are more biased in representing Islam and Muslim through their semeiotic and linguistic discourses. Highly politicised terms such as Islamophobia and Radical Islam, which denote systematic discrimination against both Islam and Muslims, are employed to shape the perception of the readers. Similarly, Pakistani newspapers especially Urdu ones are hard upon the West and represent West as an enemy of Islam and the Muslims. The feelings of hostility have gained increasing currency on both sides. Whereas a considerable difference has been observed regarding the representation of Islam and the Muslims in Pakistani English and Urdu newspapers, there is a wide difference of themes appearing in Urdu and English newspapers of Pakistan. The findings of the research highlight that the discourse(s) of the newspapers are employed on both sides to construct desired ideology and worldview. The picture that emerges from the coverage of Islam through the discourses of the newspaper articles, therefore, is mixed. It reflects that the print media of Pakistan and the West are more inclined in highlighting the differences between Islam and the West through the discourses of articles and semiotics.
2	Dr. Zia Ahmed	This research explores and analyses the portrayal of women in the Pakistani postcolonial feminist fiction and attempts to determine the level of change in the portrayals of women by the Pakistani fiction writers since the establishment of Pakistan up to beginning of 21st century. Pakistani women writers have been vocal, in this regard, which has influenced the writings of men writers of Pakistani fiction as well. Pakistani fiction exhibits the trends of postcolonial feminism. This research explores the efforts of Pakistani writers in voicing the issues of women in postcolonial Pakistan. In this regard, Pakistani fiction shares

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many trends with Urdu fiction of the Indo-Pak continent, which serves as its literary background. By analyzing the portrayal of women given by the Pakistani fiction writers, it has been found that Pakistani fiction writers portray all kind of women in their writings. This portrayal of Pakistani women is Pakistan specific in its socio-economic perspective. Men writers portray women as they see them, but the Pakistani women writers have portrayed women vigorously and critically. But almost all the Pakistani writers underwent a progressive change regarding the literary representation of women in their writings after 1970s under various socio-political influences. This research is an attempt to discover the level and impact of this change. The Pakistani writers have not only depicted the problems and sufferings of women in Pakistan but have also portrayed their struggle for liberation. All the Pakistani fiction writers have developed the feminist trends in their fiction and promoted the movement of feminism in literature (fiction) in Pakistan.

The first chapter of this research introduces the background and the rationale. The second chapter provides a detailed literature review of the portrayal of women in the Indo-Pak feminist literature. Post-Colonial Feminist Literary theory has been discussed in detail in an attempt to locate Pakistani fiction within the theory and framework of postcolonial feminism. Fourth, fifth and sixth chapters narrate the images of women collected and analyzed from selected pieces of fiction by Pakistani writers during the periods from 1940 to 1970, 1971 to 2000 and 2001 to 2005, respectively. These images are discussed chronologically and historically to explore the change in the portrayals of women from the reticent and voiceless women to the progressive and struggling women. Chapter seven describes the results and findings that go to prove the existence of feminist trends in Pakistani fiction in English. The conclusion of the study and recommendations for further research are presented in the chapter eight.

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<td>Dr. Gulnaz Sattar</td>
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This dissertation explores Deepa Mehta's trilogy Water (2005), Earth (1998), and Fire (1996) with respect to religious, cultural, and traditional manifestations of patriarchy in Indian society. It explores those religious, cultural, familial and traditional ideologies which overlap with patriarchy to ratify real and symbolic violence on women's bodies. It focuses on the ways in which patriarchal norms approve violence through different social and cultural norms against women's bodies. It explains the historical and contemporary settings of Indian women's oppression and the ways they fight against this oppression, Mehta's films reveal the hidden power hierarchies among social factors which mark women's subjugation and domination as acceptable normal cultural practice. Through an analysis of the experiences of women represented in Mehta's films and related works of fiction in which Indian women are gendered in a specific way in the context of the Indian society in reference to religion, tradition and culture as both physically and symbolically where different ideologies can find their outlet for expression. This research study observes and explains those ways through which Indian women contest, resist and transgress the patriarchal boundaries and violence through their narratives and daily activities which tend to suppress them. Sexual Violence.

Keywords: Feminism, Women Empowerment, Domestic and Sexual Violence

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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of German Language

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Tausif Amira	**Irrealis im Deutschen und Urdu – Eine Kontrastive Analyse** Major driving factor for this comparative research was to make Urdu-Linguistics familiar with the modern theories and approaches in this field of research with primary focus on the researches in the German language. The researches so far carried out in Urdu-linguistics are not at par with the advanced scientific studies made with reference to many other languages of the world. This research primarily deals with the question: which morphological, syntactical and/or morpho-syntactical means are used by Urdu to recode the expressions of counter-factuality in German and vice versa? As its secondary objective the research gives an in depth description of the verbal system of Urdu, and thoroughly elaborates the complex Tense-Aspect-system of Urdu. It analyses and defines the number of moods in Urdu and describes in detail their semantic features. As its secondary objectives it also investigates, whether in case of Urdu questions and imperatives are marked by default or partly with counter to factual morphology or not. This research also studies the term counterfactual with reference to Urdu. With this background a contrastive analysis is made by comparing selected examples of German and Urdu counter factual expressions and their translations in the relevant languages. On the basis of huge corpus of 817 sentences it is studied how many linguistic devices are used by Urdu to recode the semantic content of the expressions coded by "Konjunktiv-II" in German. The statistical analysis of the data reveals that Urdu uses different linguistic devices - mainly morphological - to recode the expressions of different types of counter factual expressions for which German uses only one morphological mean known as Konjunktiv-II. Apart from many interesting findings the most important ones are: a) Urdu differentiates between the different modality types and recode them differently with distinguishable morphology. b) The so called future tense in Urdu proves to have dominating modal character rather than temporal. c) Although German has a unique morphological device to code counter factuality Urdu demonstrates itself as being morphologically richer than German. d) There are strong and undeniable evidences found that imperfective morphology in Urdu is grammaticalized as a mood-distinctive form for marking counterfactual modality of non-potential nature.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Korean Language

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Atif Faraz	We have studied about the tenses in Urdu and Korean in this dissertation. It is noteworthy that the two languages possess quite a few similarities despite the fact that they belong to two different language families.
		The basic sentence structure of both languages is the same. The combination for both languages is Subject, Object and Verb. It can be interesting to find that both Urdu and Korean have the same sentence structure despite belonging to two different language family groups.
		Both Urdu and Korean show liberty when it comes to the place of words. In both languages you can move the words within the sentence to form a new combination, and still it doesn't change the meaning of the sentence but one has to keep the verb at the end of the sentence.
		Verbs in Korean end with '-4./Da/' whereas verbs in Urdu end with /Na/.
		The ending of a sentence has to be changed and adjusted in accordance with nouns gender, number or case. Such characteristic can't be found in Korean language.
		We have seen already that ending of an Urdu sentence has to be adjusted with respect to noun's gender, number or case, but sometimes, the verb is changed due to subject and sometimes due to object of the sentence. People who study Urdu as a foreign language have no choice but to memorize all the genders of the nouns, something they will find very difficult to grasp and master.
		When it comes to making interrogative sentences, both Urdu and Korean are quite similar in one way that is to use the intonation. In both languages if the ending of the sentence goes up rather than staying steady then the sentence becomes an interrogative one. Also, Korean sentences ending with '-π]' are all interrogatives, this word comes at the end of the sentence. Whereas in Urdu the word that is used to demonstrate interrogative is /Kya/ and it is placed at the very beginning of the sentence. So '-π]'. of Korean language and /Kya/ of Urdu language are playing a similar role.
		When it comes to tense studies, I'd like to say that both Urdu and Korean are quite complicated and complex, making it difficult for any foreigner to master at the beginning, Tense in both languages can be elaborated by the undermentioned points.
		First, present Tense in Korean can be made by using three different methods, whereas only two methods are used in Urdu to make present tense.
		Second, with using Present tense or present continuous tense for interrogative sentences in Urdu, the sentence ending /Hun, Hai, Ho, Hain/ is dropped. Same characteristic can be seen when using negative sentences. Korean language doesn't possess such phenomenon.

Third, in both Urdu and Korean, character of things, current state, repetitive actions or habits and universal truths are represented in present tense.

Fourth, time Adverbs 'today', 'these days', 'now', etc are used in present tense in Korean language. However, even though we can use time adverbs 'today', 'these days' or 'now' in present tense in Urdu but when we use time adverb 'now' it can also be used as continuous tense. In this matter, Urdu behaves more like English or other western languages. Also, if we use 'today' or 'these days' when the action has already taken place, then we have to use past tense in Urdu. Likewise, if we use 'today' or 'these days' when the action is still to take place then we have to use future tense. This is perhaps one of the biggest differences in these languages as far as tenses are concerned.

Fifth, in Korean language, one can use present tense even when the incident is due to take place in the future, as long as it is an expected, scheduled or arranged action. However, in Urdu no such liberties are available and one has to use the future tense even if the action that is due to take place is planned, expected or scheduled. This is another area where Urdu behaves more like English or other western languages.

Sixth, when we use past tense in Urdu, if the sentence has no object, then we add another word right after the noun which is /Ne/. In Urdu /Ne/ is used only in past tense. This is probably the most difficult and complicated part of Urdu language for Korean speakers where they can find no examples in their own language and have to come to terms with this phenomenon of Urdu language. Moreover, the noun itself is changed when used as plural instead of singular. For example, in 3rd person plural term, the noun /Jin/ is changed into /Jinhon Ne/, noun /kin/ is changed into /Kinhon Ne/ and the noun /Ur/ is changed into /Unhon Ne/. If we don't change it according to these rules, we can't make a proper sentence. Even the native Urdu speakers sometimes use /Ne/ in present tense, that is, however a wrong practice.

Seventh, while making negative sentences, we use 'oπ' in Korean and /Nahin/ in Urdu. Both these words are placed right before the verb in the sentence and are playing a similar role giving the same meaning.

Eighth, it is possible in Korean to express the strong or normal intention of the speaker to carry out an act regarding how the sentence is ended but no such expression is available in Urdu. One can only express the strong will by using the intonation or pitch of the voice. However a word /Zarur/ can be added right before the verb to express the strong intention of the speaker to carry out some act. This word /Zarur/ in Urdu has the same meaning and place as 'π' of Korean language.

We have studies about the tenses of Urdu and Korean languages. Studies regarding tenses of Korean language are underway at a lively, brisk and vigorous pace. But no such zeal can be seen when it comes to Urdu. One of the main reasons for that is that Urdu major students in Pakistan normally don't write dissertations on grammar. It is still a trend in Pakistan that students write their Master of Doctor dissertation on some poet, dramatist, artist, thinker or some work of art in this regard. I do think that such trend has to change and

		more people should take further interest in grammar and it will be helpful to take this study further.
		Moreover, the number of students who are learning or who are interested in learning Urdu is much less than the number of students who are willing to learn Korean. Since the Korean economical revolution, many people all around the globe got interested in Korean language. So, it is safe to assume that more people will be interested in Urdu when Pakistan's economy takes some leaps forward.
		Currently, the only institution that is teaching Urdu language quite systematically to foreign students and is even publishing books to be used as text books is National University of Modern Languages. This university is based in Islamabad with six campuses all over the country. The main campus in Islamabad is teaching many foreign students Urdu language.
		I must admit that I've learned myself while doing this tense study of Urdu and Korean languages. I've tried my best to cope with the subject and I'd hope this will be helpful to people who are learning Korean language and vice versa. If this study helps people who are interested in Urdu or Korean languages, I'd consider the objective of this study to be accomplished.
		Finally, I think in the years to come interaction between Korea and Pakistan will expand and there will be more bilateral relations between the two friendly nations. So, I do think and hope more people will be interested in Urdu and Korean languages and they will lend a helping hand in producing more material for potential learners of the future.
2	Piao Hai Yan	**A Study on the Verbal Interaction Strategy in Korean Speaking Teaching and Learning -Focusing on Chinese KFL Learners** The active interaction in a target language in language classrooms between instructors and learners or among learners can be viable practice and a basis for positive communication performance outside of the classroom. Verbal interaction is important for advanced learners who have high levels of communicative competence to communicate unrestrictedly, as well as for beginners who lack proficiency in Korean language ability and are not able to communicate freely. Active interaction in the context of use of the Korean language is the ultimate goal of language teaching and learning. Interaction is also a desirable method for achieving that goal. In actual educational settings, speaking practice is often confined to exercises and checks on grammatical knowledge. There is a serious issue of disproportion in that the teacher's speaking is dominant, and whereas learners are not ble to interact in the true sense of the term as a result of not having ample opportunities to participate in verbal interaction due to this disproportionate allocation of classroom time. With the premise that it is helpful for effective edu

cation to research on interaction strategy and its application to educational surroundings through enhancing the efficiency of the teaching and learning of speaking skills, the researcher analyzed verbal interaction strategies of Korean speaking classes between the teachers and learners or among learners by means of recording and transcribing their conversations. Research was conducted in Korean class at a Chinese university.

To analyze the interaction strategies between teachers and learners or among learners, the researcher recorded and transcribed discourses in speaking classrooms for classifying the interaction strategies according to basic interchange structure in the classroom that is, interaction inducement step - reaction step - feedback step. Also, the cases were compared to figure out the differences of the cases in which interaction strategies of the inducement - reaction - feedback step were used to foster and continue the classroom interaction, as well as cases in which this step was not used. With this set of comparisons from actual classrooms, the means by which the interaction strategies are used in various situations was analyzed. In addition, the means by which teachers or learners recognize, judge the problematic conditions and apply an appropriate strategy to each situation at the inducement - reaction - feedback step respectively was examined.

Above all, to make language classrooms conducive to active verbal interaction, teachers need to make learners feel interested in educational contents and provide continuous chances to interact using proper strategies. For this, it is not enough for a language classroom to rely only on an instructor's one-sided efforts, but learners' positive leading roles participating in interaction and classroom activities are needed. Considering the Korean language classrooms where learners have limited verbal competence, the researcher applied the interaction strategies to actual speaking skill teaching and learning settings, proposed teaching and learning methods and verified their effects.

Key words: Korean language speaking education, interaction strategy, verbal interaction, interaction in the language classroom, Chinese learners, teaching method for strategy

Student Number: 2004-31253 (Seoul National University, South Korea)

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Pakistani Languages

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Habib Nawaz Khan	"**The comparative study of the love poems of Anta bin Shadad and Khushal Khan Khattak**". The thesis highlights aspects of their lives, careers, genres, themes, thoughts and sentiments of their poetry. The article is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1: • Definition of poetry. • The history of the Arabic and Pashto poetry. • Love poems in the perspective of the Arab and Pushtun societies. Chapter 2: • Life sketch and achievements of Antra and Khushal. Chapter 3: • The genres and themes of their poetry. • Analysis of their thoughts, sentiments and their emphasis on morality, bravery, patience, fortitude, hard work and patriotism. • Emphasis on self-realization instead of self-abnegation. • Iqbal,s philosophy of the self is based on Khushal's focus on self-realization. Chapter 4: • The comparative study of Antra and Khushal's love [poems. • An in-depth analysis of their art of poetry. • Highlights of standards and normsin the critical appreciation of their poetry.
2	Dr. Abida Kausar Chuadhary	The study aims at investigating the socio- economic development under the British Colonial rule in the Multan District (1849-1901). The city of Multan has been an area of strategic, geographical, political and economic significance throughout the recorded history but occupied special importance during the British rule in India. Historians have shed enough light on the national history and regional history of Pakistan, but they have overlooked the socio-economic aspect of local history of the Punjab in general and Multan in particular. Therefore, this study focuses on a local history of city of Multan which was one of the major cultural, social, economic and political centers of the British India. The study examines the process of socio-economic transformation enforced through political control and thus it shall be impact oriented based in which the theories of patron-client relationship and inclusion and exclusion shall be incorporated. This study emphasizes the contradictions and weaknesses inherent in the collaborative system of rule. The emphasis thus shifts from the colonial standpoint and understanding to a Punjabi perspective. This study is not only a new paradigm for explaining and interpreting the phenomena of socio-economic development and administrative control of Multan, but it also points out relative weaknesses and strengths in the existing paradigm. The findings revealed substantial development occurred as two-sided process of continuity and change in which the old modes of administration and social practices continued to exist. They were modified along with the new innovations in the region. The perennial canal system and the scheme of Sidhnai Canal Colony changed the whole landscape and economy of the district of Multan. This caused significant gap in the socio-economic growth in the proprietary and the colony villages and also in the old established towns and the migration from ancestral homes to new colony tracts of Sidnai Canal. The study also brought to light an under researched aspect which is the quest for power by the local elites and how the colonial state was manipulated by those local elites to quench their thirst for power and authority

		to strengthen their own declining positions in the society. Therefore, the study has ascertained that neither regional nor national history of Pakistan or South Asia can be properly touched without exploring the local history of the important towns and cities of the sub-continent during the British rule.
3	Dr. Fazal Rabbi	It is an interesting and troublesome paradox that the relationships between Pakistan and the United States, has been generally characterized as disenchanted allies, union of unequal and most recently deadly embrace. The character of this relationship has also been described as roller-coaster, episodic and discontinuous, checkered and volatile history; marked by many ups and downs and interposed by intense and distinct engagement. It varied from one extreme to that of completely ignoring. Even though when these two countries are in an alliance or partnership with each other; still there is a sense of frustration and disappointment on both sides about the actions of the other. Pakistan once viewed as the America's most allied ally, a frontline state, strategic partner, major non-NATO ally and at other time as the unreliable and the most sanctioned ally. The United States is viewed as a fickle and unreliable friend of Pakistan; used Islamabad for its purposes, then was abandoned and betrayed by Washington. It is perplexing that why the relations between these two countries have been characterized as stated above. In order to explain this complex and puzzling relationship, several scholarly attempts were made but remained inadequate. There are hardly any studies which look at this aspect of bilateral relations and specifically in the post-Cold War era. This study is an attempt to explore and analyze the inconsistency in Pak-U.S. relations in the post cold war era. To explain their bilateral relationship, the researcher has given a detail history of Pak-US relations in the cold war period and then particular attention is given to post cold war era. Major factors and issues have been analyzed to understand the convergence and divergence of their national interests and inconsistency in their relations.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Persian Language

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr Humaira Shahbaz	Myths are a very important component of a perfect poetical work. This research is designed to explore the Myths that Allama Iqbal has told or retold in his Persian poetry, titled: "Barrasi-e-Intiqadi-e-Asateer Dar Aasar-e-Sher-e-Farsi-e-Allama Iqbal" i.e., ("A Critical Study of Myths in Allama Iqbal's Persian Poetical Works"). This work is divided into six chapters. **Chapter1** gives a brief account of Allama Iqbal's Life and Works and poetic style. **Chapter 2** includes introductory aspect of the root word "Astoreh" i.e. Myth. Its origin, objectives, boundaries and its various classifications are given. Most importantly a comprehensive definition of myth is derived which is an inherited, true, false or exaggerated narration about super beings etc. making one's belief. Later, on its basis all the mythical characters in poetry of Allama Iqbal are explored, identified and analyzed. **Chapter 3** is a brief account of tradition of telling and retelling Myths in Persian Literature of Iran and Sub Continent. **Chapter 4** analyzes the myths used in Persian poetry of Allama Iqbal on the basis of their objectives, dimensions and types. Iqbal's approach towards bringing up various Myths in his works is very objective. He has used all the myths in order to achieve his main goal that is guiding the mankind in general and Muslim Ummah in specific. **Chapter 5** is a glossary of all the myths in Persian poetical works of Allama Iqbal. Allama Iqbal has used around 733 titles of different myths in his Persian poetry alone. **Chapter 6** is designed to appreciate the contributions of Allama Iqbal in the field of Mythology. Allama Iqbal has told and retold myths from different religions and regions of the world from pre-historic to modern times. He has used 28 different kinds of myths such as myths of gods and goddesses; different renowned personalities such as prophets, kings, rulers; supernatural beings like birds, animals, plants; and places of extra ordinary importance etc. He has used myths as metaphor, simile, and allusion in his Persian poetry. He has retold many traditional myths and has introduced some new mythical characters from history and modern times as well. It is concluded from this study that in literature, myths are no more considered alone as untrue stories of extraordinary beings as taken by a lay man but are considered as very important narrations being prehistoric, historic, modern or futuristic in their nature and are part of someone's belief. Most important finding is that myths can be an ultimate reality. This study confirms that Persian poetry of Allama Iqbal meets the standards of a perfect poetic work by extensively using the very important ingredient of poetry that is Myths. After concluding the research, bibliography of all the Persian, Urdu, English, Arabic print and electronic resources utilized are given and the index is given at the end, enlisting the names of persons, places, books that came up in this research dissertation. Key words: Iqbal, Myths, Persian Poetry.
2	Dr. Muhammad Fayyaz	The Thesis entitled, "**A Descriptive Analysis and Study of Persian Epics In Pakistan And India**"(From The Beginning To The End of Mughal Empire). It is a Study to know that how Pakistani and Indian Persian Epics inspired from the Shahnameh in prose or in verse. There is no dought, the Shanameh

		Ferdowsi has much influenced in the writing of Persian Epics in Pakistan and India. It is a role model for Indian Persian Epics. A Specific Literary Movement has started to make a Epic story, after it. Shahnameh, which is consist on Epic poetry was interesting and attracting for Eastren Epics from a long time. It was read in the court of Kings and Statemen. Poets Followed it, The books which were written in Pakistan and India, Specially History and Epic books, all were in Persian language. In this research, we come to know that at least one book or translation of Shahnameh were wtitten in every historical period. Poets and Orators of Pakistan and India to follow of Ferdowsi, wrote number of books in Shahnameh convergent to measure the expassion of kings are great religious figures. Number of books are written in prose or verse on the history of Pakistan and India and Similarly History of Islam known as Shahnameh, are inspired from it. In this study we came to know that many scholars and historian from Pakistan and India, wrote many Musnavi,ha, Fatehnameh,ha, Mukhtarnameh,ha, jangnameh,ha, and historical and religious Epics, all were written on the convergent of Ferdowsi. Pakistani and Indian poets and writters, wrote many books in Persian in the favour of their Soldiers Success in battlefields. Hence many books of Epic poetry or prose or mixture of prose and poetry, have been written as the patron of Shahnameh.
3	Dr. Amber Yasmin	**An Analytical Study of Thoughts and Short Story Writing Art of Simin Daneshver** 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 as who bore the courage to write among the male writers of her period. Atesh-e Khamush (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 Siavoush) was published in 1969. Her other major works are: The Novels Sarban-e –Sargardan (The wandering Camel ride) and Jazire- ye- Sargardani (The wander Islanad), Collection of Short stories : 1.- Atesh-e Khamush (The Quenched Fire) 2- Shehri Chon Behesht(A City as paradise) 3- Be ki Salam Konam? (To whom should I Say hello?) 4- Az Parinde haye mohajir beporse(Ask the immigrant birds) 5- Intekhab (Selection). Likewise her translations of Chekhove, Bernard Shaw, Hawthorne, Schnitzler and Saroyan had become a valuable addition to the collection of foreign works available in Pakistan. 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, Settings and Symbol. According to the afore mentioned elements of short stories, Simin Daneshver is a successful writer. Though her early work Aatish e Khamush was not so successful, but later Danehver'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. 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 centre of many works. Daneshver asserted her devotion to depict women's conditions of Iranian society in the short story "Shahri Chun 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 women writer she wrote about the sensitivity of the Iranian women. 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.
4	Dr. Muhammad Safeer	**Critical Editing of Diwan-e- Hairat** Great treasury of Persian Literature is being maintained in the form of Manuscripts in the libraries of Iran as well as all over the world especially in the Indo Pak Subcontinent. The editing and transcription of any one of these Manuscripts will help us to find out valuable knowledge in the form of books related to the ancient literary. Accordingly, in this study I have tried to analyze the manuscript of poetical work of Diwane Hairat Lahori and his poetic techniques and ideas. Manuscript of this diwan is being maintained in the Gangbakhsh library (Iran Pak institute of Persian studies, Islamabad Pakistan). Hairat was the poet of (12th century A.H) he has talked about the names of his contemporary poets in his verses like: Bedill, Shoukat Bokharaye and Saib Tabreezi, the dominant poets of his period as well. He was a brave military Person in the army of Muhammad Shah Alam the son of Orangzaib. He has used military terminology in his poetry several time. He was inspired by Naqshbandiya Sufism dynasty and he has used Sufism's terms in his poetry. Hairat was a poet of third big Persian poetry style; indo Pak subcontinent style. His poetry is enriched of the aforementioned style's that can be easily found his poetry. The marvelous biography of the poet from the various sources, his religion, his, vision, knowledge and influence the poets of his era on him and specialty of the methodology that he have used in his poetry, has been introduced in this thesis. After introducing the existing edition of his verses, I have presented an accurate image of his 'Ghazal', 'Qasida' and 'Rubayees'. Keywords: Hairat, Manuscript, Poetry, Editing, Saib, Subcontinent style.
5	Dr.Shagufta Yaseen Abbasi	**A Study on the contribution of Persian poetesses of subcontinent from 4th century to 14th century** History of Persian Language and Literature can be divided into six periods. The first Islamic period began with the invasion of Ghaznavids in the Subcontinent, in fourth century, which means that Persian language was in fashion for around a thousand years in this region. Numerous poets and poetesses contributed to this language through their renowned works. As in Temurid Era a numbers of well-educated female writers especially poets earned recognition .After Temurid periods, British Rule tried to uproot the influence of Persian language and promoted English as official language, but it is just because of the resistance showed by the poets and writers of that time that Urdu, a language with great influence of Persian is our national language and enjoys better status in Pakistan as compared to India. Female poets of Pakistan have great contribution in the promotion of Persian language through their poetic works. Two Divans of renowned poetesses of Pakistan are published. The topic of my thesis is "A Study on the Contribution of Persian Poetesses of

the Subcontinent from 4th century to 14th century". This thesis is divided in following six chapters.

1st chapter is titled as: "Ancient period of Subcontinent". In this chapter Samanids; Ghanavids and Ghoris period has been discussed.This starts from 204 A.H. to 602 A.H.

In second chapter titled: "Rulers of Delhi Saltanat", in which period of Delhi emperors started from 602 to 932 Hijri has been given. Third and fourth chapters are about Temorid period from 932 AH to 1014 AH and from 1014 AH to 1118 AH respectively.

Fifth chapter is about "Modern period" which starts from 1857AD to 1947 AD. Six and last chapter is "contemporary period "which starts from 1947 till date of thesis.

Key words: Persian language & literature, subcontinent, Persian poetesses.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Urdu Language

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Bushra Parveen	مقبولِ عام ادب، معیار، ضرورت اور اہمیت The dissertation is about the importance, need and literary stand of The dissertation is about the importance, need and literary stand of popular fiction. There is hardly any work done on this type of fiction from critical and research point of view. Popular fiction is generally termed as 'street literature'. This literature and its writers do not have any literary standing either. That is why this literature was not considered to be worth taking pains for any kind of literary, research or critical work. The tradition of popular fiction exists in almost all literatures of the world. In this research, effort has been made to highlight the fact that popular Urdu Fiction is by all means of any standard literary work. Its popularity in Urdu literature dates back the beginning of 20th century when it had a fairly large readership. An effort has also been made to analyze its different forms and to ascertain its extent in terms of themes and techniques. The standard of this literature has been determined through the writing of some of the popular writers and their fiction.
2	Dr. Ambreen Tabassum Shakir Jan	جدید اردو نظم میں سیاسی شعور (ن۔م۔راشد،فیض ،مجید امجداور منیر نیازی کے خصوصی حوالے سے) If we look at the 2Oth 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 modem era in this pen`od- The sub-continent and ifs 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 questi`on is how this political awareness is highkghfod the modem 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, Haloed Amjad and Munir Niazi. The thesis has been divided in to 6 chapters: In the first chapter the introduction of topic, statement of the problem delimitation and research procedure have been e~. 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 Iqbal, has been considered as a prologue study. In the last part of the chapter, those political and social conditions in the beginning of 2Oth century have been described which are the reasons of the development of the political awareness of the poets under consideration. 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 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 Nlazi is done in the 5th Chapter.

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.

3	Dr. Fouzia Aslam	مقا لے کا دا ئرہ کار

مقا لے کا دا ئرہ کار

میں نے اپنے مقا لے کو چھے ابواب میں تقسیم کیا ہے جن کی تفصیل یہ ہے :-
پہلا باب افسا نے میں اسلوب اور تکنیک کی اہمیت کے بارے میں ہے ۔ اس باب
کے آغاز میں افسا نے کی فنی مبا دیا ت کا جا ئز ہ لیا گیا ہے ۔ اس صنف نے مغر ب
میں جنم لیا ۔ اس لیے اس کے اصول بھی وہیں مر تب کیے گئے لیکن اس صنف کی اردو
میں آمد تک ہیئت کے اعتبار سے کئی تبد یلیاں آئیں ۔ اسلوب اور تکنیک کے کئی تجر بات
ہو ئے ۔ اس باب میں ان باتوں کا جا ئزہ لیا گیا ہے ۔ علا وہ ازیں تکنیک اور اسلو ب کے
فنی مسا ئل پر بحث کی گئی ہے اور مغر ب میں افسا نہ نگاری کی روایت اور اس روایت
کی بد لتی ہو ئی صورتوں کو مو ضوع بنا یا گیا ہے۔

دوسرے باب کا تعلق اردو افسا نے کے دور اولین سے ہے ۔ پر یم چند اور سجاد
حیدر یلدرم ہمارے دو ایسے افسا نہ نگار ہیں جنھوں نے اپنی حیات ہی میں دبستان کی
شکل اختیار کر لی تھی ۔ اس طرح افسا نوی نثر میں حقیقت نگاری اور روما نو یت کو
ارتقا کر نے کا مو قع ملا ۔ اسی باب میں سجاد ظہیر اور ڈاکٹر رشید جہاں کے مجمو عے
"انگارے" کا بھی تنقیدی اور تجز یا تی مطالعہ کیا گیا ہے ۔ اس مجموعے پر مغر ب کی
جدید تحر یکوں کے اثرا ت ہیں ۔ اس طرح روما نیت اور حقیقت نگاری کے علا وہ جدید
یت کی مغر بی روا یت کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔

تیسرے با ب میں اردو افسا نے کو تر قی پسند تحریک کے ساتھ اور حقیقت نگا
ری کی مقبولیت کے محر کات کے ساتھ سمجھنے کی کو شش کی گئی ہے ۔ یہ ارد و افسا
نے کا زرین دور ہے۔ جب سعادت حسن منٹو ، کر شن چندر ، غلام عباس ، عصمت چغتا
ئی ، احمد ندیم قاسمی ، راجندر سنگھ بیدی جیسے اہم افسا نہ نگار سا منے آئے جن کی
مقبولیت میں آج بھی کو ئی کمی واقع نہیں ہو ئی۔ تر قی پسند تحریک ایک واضح منشور
کے ساتھ شروع ہو ئی تھی ۔ اس منشور کا تقا ضا تھا کہ جو کچھ لکھا جا ئے وہ حقیقت
نگاری کے پیرا ئے میں ہو ۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ اس عہد میں حقیقت نگا ری کو خوب مقبو
لیت حاصل ہو ئی۔ لیکن حقیقت نگاری میں بھی ہر بڑے افسا نہ نگار نے اپنا انفرا دی رنگ
پیدا کیا ۔ اس باب میں جہاں ایک طرف حقیقت نگا ری کی مقبولیت کے اسبا ب کا جا ئزہ
لیا گیا ہے وہاں اہم افسا نہ نگا ری کی انفرادی خصوصیات کا بھی تجز یہ کیا گیا ہے ۔

چو تھا باب تر قی پسند عہد۔ اردو افسا نے پر مغر ب کے نفسیا تی و تکنیکی
اثرا ت کے مو ضوع پر ہے ۔ تر قی پسند عہد میں اگر چہ حقیقت نگاری کو مقبو لیت
حاصل ہو ئی مگر سما جی شعور کے سا تھ ساتھ ایک حلقہ ایسا بھی تھا جس نے مغر بی
تحریکوں اور نظر یات سے کسب فیض کا سلسلہ جا ری رکھا ۔ خاص طور پر علمِ نفسیات
کے اثرا ت بعض افسا نہ نگاروں پر بہت نما یاں دیکھے جا سکتے ہیں ۔ اس باب میں
مغرب کے نفسیا تی و تکنیکی اثرا ت کا مجمو عی جا ئزہ لینے کے سا تھ ساتھ افسا نہ
نگاروں کے انفرا دی مطا لعے بھی شامل ہیں ۔

پا نچواں باب "آزادی کے بعد اردو افسا نہ" کے مو ضوع پر ہے ۔ تقسیم ہند کے
بعد افسا دات کے مو ضوع پر بہت لکھا گیا ۔ یہ المیہ جس نے انسا نیت کے اخلا قی رو
یوں کی دھجیا ں اڑادی تھیں اپنے ساتھ کئی کہا نیاں لے کر آیا ۔ اس عہد میں افسا نہ نگاروں
کے رویے اور طر یقہ اظہار کی جو صو رتیں سا منے آئیں۔ ان کا مطا لعہ کر تے ہو ئے
یہ سمجھنے کی کو شش کی گئی ہے کہ فسا دات کے زمانے میں معیاری افسا نہ تعداد
میں کیوں کم ہے ۔ علاوہ ازیں فسا دات کے بعد ہجر ت کے کر ب اور رو ما نو یت کا بھی
تنقیدی جا ئزہ لیا گیا ہے ۔ ہمارے ہاں سا ٹھ کی دہا ئی میں جدید افسا نے کا آغاز ہوا اسی
باب میں سا ٹھ اور ستر کی دہا ئی میں جدید افسا نے کے محر کات کا بھی جا ئزہ لیا گیا ہے
۔

چھٹا با ب جدید افسا نے میں اسلوب اور تکنیک کے نئے تجر بات کے مجمو
عی جا ئزے اور انفرا دی مطا لعوں پر مشتمل ہے۔ اس باب میں نئے افسا نے کے فکری
پس منظر ، علا متی نظام اور اس کے فنی لوا زم، اسلوب اور تکنیک کی سطح پر وقوع

		پذیر ہو نے والی تبدیلیوں ، ابلاغ کے مسائل ، نئے زاویہ نظر کی آمد اور علا متی افسا نے کی مقبولیت کے محر کات کو تفصیل سے جاننے کی کو شش کی گئی ہے ۔ سا تھ کے بعد ابھر نے والے افسا نہ نگاروں میں بے شمار نام ایسے ہیں جو اپنا انفرا دی رنگ رکھتے ہیں اس با ب میں منتخب جدید افسانہ نگاروں کی تکنیک اور اسلوب کو پیشِ نظر رکھتے ہو ئے ان کی انفرا دیت کو سمجھنے کی کو شش کی گئی ہے ۔
4	Dr. Irshad Begum	اردو ناول کے باغی کر دار Rebellious Character in Urdu Novel 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 . It consists of five chapters: First chapter is about basic concepts of the study and operational definitions. Second chapter discusses the very first period of Urdu novel with regard to presentation of rebellious characters. 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. Fourth chapter covers the post-partition period of Urdu novel to discuss and analyze the behaviors of rebellious characters. Fifth chapter is for conclusion and recommendations.
5	Dr. Mahmood ul Hassan Rana	**پاکستانی ناولوں کا ہیئتی ، اسلوبیاتی اور ماجرائی مطالعہ:1947تا2000** 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 . 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 . 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 . 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 alongwith 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 .

		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 .' 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 .
6	Dr. Naeem Mazhar	پاکستانی اردوناولوں میں اسلامی فکر کی عکاسی The topic of this research is" ,The Reflection of Islamic Thought in Pakistani Urdu Novels ."It has been divided into five chapters . Chapter 1 comprises two parts: the first deals wiht the ideal of Muslim Nationhood. The concept of Nationhood propounded by lqbal and Jinnah has been primarily focused upon whereas the definition of Muslim Nationhood has been determined with reference to various critics and thinkers . 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 . 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. The first part of chapter three discusses the background of Pakistan movement Two, Nation theory, Sir Syed 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 . 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 ,form anlyses of the researcher.
7	Dr. Nazia Malik	پاکستانی اردو افسانے میں عصری آگاہی : تجزیاتی مطالعہ Urdu Short Story and Awareness of its Contemporary Scenario 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 this region and is a reliable source to understand the problems faced by the common man in the last few decades. The thesis discusses the Urdu short story in its contemporary social and political scenario. It is divided into six chapters.

First chapter discusses the relation of literature and its contemporary social and political issues in general and also with special reference to Urdu literature.

Second chapter discusses the first period of Urdu short story in the above mentioned perspective especially the post-partition situation of the country.

Third chapter analysis the Urdu short story written in 60s with special reference to the martial law and its impacts on the society.

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.

Fifth chapter discusses the short story of 80s in the above mention context. And the sixth chapter consists of conclusions and recommendations.

8	Dr. Nazia Younis	پاکستانی اردو افسانے میں خواتین کے مسائل

Problems of women in Urdu short stories of Pakistan: An Analytical study
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 issues 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 the 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. The manuscript has been divided in to six chapters. First chapter emphasis the problems of women in a historical perspective. Second Chapter cover 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 analyzed. 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 women of modern era along with a blend of old problems have been analyzed.

9	Dr. Rubina Shahnaz	

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اردو تنقید میں پا کستانی تصورِ قومیت

اس مقا لے کو چھے ابواب میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے ۔ پہلے باب میں قیام پاکستان سے قبل اردو تنقیدکا جا ئزہ لیا گیا ہے ۔ یہ تنقید کا محض پس منظر ہے جس میں اردو تنقید کے ابتدا ئی آثار، عہدِ سرسید کی تنقید، ترقی پسند تحریک اور حلقہ اربابِ ذوق کا اجمالی جا ئزہ لیا گیا ہے ۔ دوسرا باب تنقید اور تصورِ حیات کے عنوان سے لکھا گیا ہے ۔ اس میں ادب میں تصور قومیت کی اہمیت اورپھر پا کستانی قوم کی تشکیل کن عناصر کے ذریعے ہو ئی ، اس کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔تیسرے باب میں پاکستانی تنقید میں قومی طرزِ احساس کی تحریکیں اور نظر یات زیر بحث آئےہیں ۔ ادب کے ساتھ سا تھ کلچر اور زبان کا جائزہ بھی لیا گیا اور سیا سی ماحول میں وقوع پذیرہونے والی تبدیلیوں کے تنقید پر جتنے اثرات مرتسم ہو ئے ہیں ، ان پر بحث کی گئی ہے۔ چو تھاباب پا کستانی

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تنقید اور تا ریخی شعور کے لیے مخصوص ہے۔ اس باب میں ایسے چند نقادوں کاتذکرہ ہے جنہوں نے پاکستانی تنقید کی نظر یہ سا زی کر نے کی کو شش 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 کو شش کی گئی ہے۔

پانچویں باب میں جدید ادب میں قومی طرز احساس کی کا ر فر مائی کو زیر بحث لا یا گیا ہے ہمارے ادب میں ساٹھ کی دہائی کی اہمیت یہ ہے کہ اس دور میں جدید ادب کی تحریک پیدا ہو ئی۔ نہ صرف مو ضوعات میں تبدیلی آئی بلکہ اسا لیب کو بھی نئے چلن دستیاب ہو ئے ۔ یہ زمانہ مغربی نظریات سے اثر قبول کر نے کا زمانہ ہے ۔ لہٰذا اس دور میں گذشتہ دور کی طرح روایتی فکر مو جود دکھا ئی نہیں دیتی ۔ جدید ادب کے زمانے میں ایک نیا طرز احساس پیدا ہوا مگر اس طرز احساس میں بھی قومی شعور کی جھلکیاں مو جود ہیں ۔ جدید ادب میں ایک بڑی تبدیلی 1970 ءکے بعد آئی۔ پاکستان میں یہ زمانہ سیا سی اعتبار سے بڑی بڑی تبدیلیوں کا زمانہ ہے پاکستان دولخت ہوا ۔ جمہوری آزادیوں کی تحریک چلی اور 1977 ء میں آئین توڑ کر مار شل لاءلگایا گیا ۔ ان واقعات نے دانشوروں کے لیے نئے فکری مسا ئل پیدا کیے۔ عدم تشخص اور عدم تحفظ اس زمانے کے دو بنیادی عناصر ہیں جنہوں نے تخلیقی ادب میں نئی نئی علا متوں میں اظہارپا یا۔ یہی قومی طرز احساس کا ایک نیا رخ تھا۔ تنقید میں دو گر وہ ایسے پیدا ہو ئے جنہوں نےادبِ تہذیب اور زبان کی نئے سرے سے نظریاتی تشکیل کر نے کی کو شش کی۔ ایک گر وہ اس خطے کے اپنے قدیم ثقافتی ورثے اور ادبی نظر یات کے ساتھ پاکستانی ادب کو جوڑتا تھا تو دوسرا گر وہ پاکستانی ادب کی نظر یاتی بنیادوں کو دو قومی نظر یے کی روشنی میں دیکھتا تھا۔اگر چہ دونوں کی نظر یاتی بنیا دیں مختلف تھیں لیکن دونوں کی فکر مندی ایک ہی طرح کی تھی۔چھٹے باب کو اپنے مو ضوع کے مجموعی جائزے کے لیے مخصوص کیا گیا ہے۔ اس باب میں پاکستانی تنقید میں قومی طرز احساس کی مو جودگی کا مجموعی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے اور یہ بتانے کی کو شش کی گئی ہے کہ قیامِ 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 بر سوں میں جوادب پیدا ہوا اورجوتنقید 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 کر تے ہیں مگر ہر تنقیدی نظریے میں پاکستانی قوم کے تشکیلی عناصر اور اس کی امنگوں کو ہی بنیاد بنایا جا تا ہے۔

| 10 | Dr. Rukhshanda Murad | **A Stylistic Study of Nonfiction Prose in Pakistan.** پاکستان میں غیر افسانوی اردو نثر کا اسلوبیاتی مطالعہ

This research paper has predominantly discussed stylistic trends of 'Non Fiction Prose' in Urdu Literature since the inception of Pakistan. Non-Finction 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. 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 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.

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.

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11   **Dr. Saima Nazir**

پاکستان میں اردو غزل کے موضوعات کا تجزیاتی مطالعہ:1960تاحال

Thematic Study of the Urdu Ghazal of Pakistani Era: From 1960 onwards

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 .

The work comprises of eight chapters.

In the first chapter basics of ghazal and the relationship between ghazal and its themes has been discussed with various angles .

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 .

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 .

In the fourth chapter ghazal of eighth decade, in the fifth chapter ghazal cif ninth decade and in the sixth chapter ghazal of last decade of the twentieth century has been discussed in the same manner .

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 .

The discussion has been concluded in the last chapter
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12   **Dr. Shafique Anjum**

اردو افسانے پر بیسویں صدی کی ادبی تحریکوں اور رجحانات کے اثرات

ملخص

    In this thesis those literary In this thesis those literary movements and trends have been examined that manifested themselves in the 20th century

and had their impact on the Urdu Short Story. The scope of the thesis has been outlined, chapter-wise in the following manner:

The first chapter presents the political, social and literary scenario of early 20th century. It encompasses the social milieu as well as the background study of those years on the one hand and other the sphere of knowledge and ideologies, new genres and literary trends have been discussed.

The second chapter consists of the early trends of the Urdu Short Story. In this background two opposing trends of Prem Chand's realism and Yaldrum's romanticism have been analysed. Another trend of modernism ushered in by 'Angaarey' has also been discussed.

The third chapter is about the impact of progressive movement on the Urdu short story. A study of movement with its causes, motives, its realism and ideology has been studied. Some important short story writers have been discussed for individual analysis.

Modern trends in the times of progressive movement is the theme of fourth chapter. Some aspects of introversion with abstract, symbolic, psychological and social aspects have been taken up for evaluation and analytical study.

Halqa-e-Arbab-e-Zauq and its impact is the subject of fifth chapter. The characteristic attitudes of the 'Halqa' and the writers under its influence have been analyzed.

The sixth chapter focuses on the emergence of romanticism in Urdu short story after the partition .A special aspect are the riots during and after the partition, the tragic and the heroic incidents presented with a romantic attitude and style as well as the general romantic trends among different short story writers has also been studied.

The seventh chapter is about the Islamic and Pakistani movement in the Urdu short story. The intellectual background of the Islamic /Pakistani movement and its impact on Urdu short story has been discussed.

In the eighth chapter, all the new and modern movements, schools of thought and trends that have exercised an influenced Urdu short story have been discussed, Among these are: new poetry; new linguistic patterns; abstract and symbolic writing; psychology; existentialism; new social and cultural problems as agents of change; nonpolitical attitudes and Pakistan's social and economic problems causing attitude of resistance. Analyses of a few selected short story writers has also been included here.

| 13 | Dr. Sobia Saleem | اردو ناول کے کلیدی نسوانی کردار کا دائرہ کار مقالے |

مقالے کے دائرہ کار کے تعین میں دو باتیں اہم ہیں،ایک عہد اور دوسرا ادیبوں اور ان کے ناولوں کا انتخاب۔ مجموعی طور پر مقالے میں کسی خاص عہد کا تعین نہیں کیا گیالیکن قیام پاکستان کے بعد ہندوستان میں لکھے گئے ناول مقالے کا حصہ نہیں ہیں۔اس انتخاب میں بھی اس بات کا التزام کیا گیاکہ ایسے ناول جن میں نسوانی کردار نہ ہونے کے برابر ہیں یا جن نسوانی کرداروں کی پیشکش کا جواز محض قصے کو آگے بڑھانا ہے اور خود ان کی کوئی شناخت نہیں،یا جن کرداروں کو آغاز،نمو اور انجام کی کڑیوں میں پرو کر سمجھنا مشکل ہے، ان کو شامل نہ کیا جائے۔ادیبوں کے انتخاب میں زمانی ترتیب کو ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے صرف ان ادیبوں کے ناولوں کو ہی شامل کیا گیا ہے جنھیں معتبر نقادوں نے صفِ اول میں شامل کیا ہے۔ان ادیبوں کے نمائندہ ناولوں کو شامل کیا گیا ہے اور کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ وہ ناول منتخب کیے جائیں جو موضوع سے قریب تر ہوں۔ایسے ناول جو مصنف کی پہچان ہیں مگر ان میں کوئی اہم نسوانی کردار شامل نہیں تو اس کے بجائے وہ ناول منتخب کیا گیا جس کے نسوانی کرداروں پر بات ہو سکے۔اسی طرح کلیدی کردار کے لیے جو معیاربنایا گیا اس میں وہی کردار شامل ہو سکے جن کا تعلق قصے کے مرکزی پلاٹ سے ہے۔ ان کرداروں پر بات نہیں کی گئی جو پلاٹ میں تو اہمیت رکھتے ہوں مگر ان کے اپنے بارے میں کوئی معلومات نہیں ملتیں اور جن پر چند سطروں سے زیادہ بات نہیں ہو سکتی۔ قیام پاکستان سے بند مسلم مشترکہ تہذیب کے خدوخال بکھرنے لگے اور دونوں ملکوں میں مسائل

		کی نوعیت بدلنے لگی، کہیں اس کی وجہ مذہب کو قرار دیا گیا تو کہیں سیاست اس کا شاخسانہ ٹھہری۔اسی بنا پر ادبی سطح پر موضوع اور اسلوب میں تغیر دیکھنے میں آیا۔اسلامی اور پاکستانی ادب کی بحثوں نے بھی اپنا کردار اداکیا۔اسی تناظر کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے جہاں اردو ادب کے دریا کا دھارا دو حصوں میں بٹ جاتا ہے وہاں مقالے کو محض پاکستانی ناولوں تک محدود کر دیا گیا۔مراۃالعروس سے شروع ہونے والے نسوانی کردار مسلمان گھرانوں کے نمائندہ تھے اوراسی خیال کے پیش نظر نسوانی کرداروں کے مطالعے کو انھی خطوط پر استوار رکھتے ہوئے ضروری تھا کہ تقسیم کے بعد ہندوستانی اردو ادب کو شاملِ تحقیق نہ کیا جائے،ایسا اس خیال سے بھی کیا گیا کہ مشترکہ تہذیب کا برسوں ساتھ ساتھ چلنا اور بھر دو لخت ہو جانا اور اس سارے عمل میں دو علیحدہ تہذیبوں کے حوالے سے نسوانی کرداروں کا مطالعہ اور ان کا موازنہ ،ایک وسیع موضوع کی شکل اختیار کر جا تا ہے۔اس لیے مقالے کے پھیلاؤ کو مقررہ پیمانے کے اندر رکھنے کے لیے ضروری تھا کہ اس کو شاملِ تحقیق نہ کیا جائے۔ مقالے کا براہِ راست تعلق کلیدی نسوانی کرداروں سے ہے ادیبوں کا فن یا کسی ناول کے فنی محاسن خارج از بحث ہیں اس لیے کوشش کی گئی ہے کہ موضوع سے قریب تر رہ کر چیزوں کو احاطہ تحریر میں لایا جائے۔ غیر ضروری باتیں، موضوع سے ہٹ کر کی جانے والی بحثوں' بہت سی پڑھی اور سمجھی جانے والی باتوں کو دہرانے سے بھی گریز کیا گیا ہے۔ اس لیے نہ صرف تعارفی باب میں بلکہ کسی بھی باب کے تعارفی جُزومیں بہت زیادہ تفصیلات کو پیش نہیں کیا گیا کہ ان کا مقصد محض تعارف ہے اور یہ حوالے اپنے اندر ایک مقالے کے برابر اہمیت اور وسعت رکھتے ہیں۔اس لیے اتنی ہی بات کی گئی ہے جتنی مقالے یا باب کے اصل موضوع سے تعلق کے لیے ضروری تھی۔ مقالے کو نو ابواب میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ پہلے با ب میں مختصراً عورت کا رو ایتی تصور اور لوک کہانیوں اور داستانوں کے نسوانی کرداروں پر بات کی گئی ہے جبکہ اسی باب کے اندر اُردو ناول کے آغاز اور اُردو ناول میں نسوانی کرداروں کی پیش کش کے آغاز کے بارے میں مجموعی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ دوسرے باب میں دور کے ناول نگاروں کے ہاں نسوانی کرداروں کی پیش کش اور کرداروں پر تفصیلی بات کی گئی ہے۔ تیسرا باب نئے سماجی حالات میں پریم چند کی ناول نگاری اور ان کے نسوانی کرداروں کو موضوع بناتا ہے۔ چوتھا باب ترقی پسند تحریک کے آغاز کے تحت ہونے والی تکنیک، اسلوب کی تبدیلیوں' حقیقت پسندانہ رویے کے ظہور کے حوالے سے مختلف ترقی پسند مصنفین کے نمائندہ ناولوں کے نسوانی کرداروں کا جائزہ لیتا ہے جب کہ پانچویں باب میں قیام پاکستان کے پس منظر میں لکھے جانے والے ادب کو ہی نہیں بلکہ تقسیم کے بعد کی اولین ناول نگاری کے حوالے سے بھی نسوانی کرداروں کی پیش کش کاتفصیلی جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔ چھٹا باب سماجی اور معاشرتی پس منظر میں لکھے جانے والے چند چیدہ ناولوں کے نسوانی کرداروں پر روشنی ڈالتا ہے۔ ساتواں باب پاکستانی ناول نگاری پر عمومی جائزے اور اور چند چیدہ ناولوں کے نسوانی کرداروں کی پیشکش پر مشتمل ہے۔ آٹھویں باب میں خواتین ناول نگاروں میں صفِ اول کی خاتون ادیبوں کے نمائندہ ناول اور ان کے نمائندہ نسوانی کرداروں پر بات کی گئی ہے جو گھر کی چار دیواری میں رہتے ہوئے عورت کے دماغ میں پیدا ہونے والے سوالات کی نشاندہی نہیں کرتیں ان حقیقتوں سے بھی پردہ اٹھاتی ہیں جن تک شاید مرد مصنفین کی رسائی نہیں ہو سکتی ۔ مقالے کا آخری باب مجموعی جائزے کا باب ہے۔ اس میں مشرقی عورت کے تصور کے حوالے سے ناول نگاری کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے اور دوسرے حصے میں نسوانی کرداروں کی پیشکش کے مجموعی جائزے کی روشنی میں نتائج مرتب کیے گئے ہیں۔
14	Dr. Zafar Ahmed	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. There were a number of prominent orientalists 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. 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.

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.

15	Dr. Nadia Ashraf	**Scholarly and Literary works of Asim Butt: Analytical Study** محمد عاصم بٹ کی علمی و ادبی خدمات Muhammad Asia) Butt, the renowned Urdu writer, started his literary career during 1990. He developed his own peculiar style of his literary writings, which distinguishes his 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 or the modem literature to promote the modern literature to promote the modern literature. In his literary works, he deals with the present-day subjects of his times. I tried to make an analytical study of literary works of Muhammad Asim Butt in my research dissertation for M.Phil. I tried to critically appreciate his novels, short works of translations. My dissertation comprises of his 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. 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. 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. Chapter five: in this chapter the editorial works of the writer have been discussed. The last chapter comprises of an overview, findings and recommendations.
16	Dr. Samina Siddiqui	جدید اردو افسانے پر نئی نظم کے اثرات Urdu Short story undergone many thematic and stylistic Changes through its evolution decade by decade in the 2Oth 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 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 modem 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 literature especially the modern short story. 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 silent 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. .
17	Dr. Abid Hussain Sial	**اردو غزل پر بیسویں صدی کی ادبی تحریکوں اور رجحانات کے اثرات** (Influence of 20th Century Literary Movements on Urdu Ghazal) 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 and Persian 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 very few authenticated researched document is available on this genre. Second, lot has been written on 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. There are in all eight chapters. The first chapter is an introduction of the tradition of Ghazal and its evolution in 18th & 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.

Faculty of Management Sciences

Sr. No.	Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	Department of Governance & Public Policy	3
2	Department of Economics	3
3	Department of Management Sciences	15
4	Department of Management Sciences (Peshawar Campus)	05
5	Department of Management Sciences (Multan Campus)	02
	Total	**28**

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Governance & Public Policy

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Syed Waqas Ali Kausar	**EFFECTIVENESS OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN PAKISTAN: A CROSS PARTY STUDY TO MEASURE, PARTY EFFECTIVENESS AND ITS INTERRELATIONSHIP WITH INTRA-PARTY DEMOCRACY, POLITICAL FINANCE, AND POLITICAL COMMUNICATION AMONG POLITICAL PARTIES OF PAKISTAN** Existing theories of political party as effective political organization focus on its delivering functions. The purpose of this research thesis is to explore and analyse effectiveness of political parties, and show relationship among key variables under study like, Political Communication, Political Finance and Intra-Party Democracy on the effectiveness of major political parties in Pakistan. This study is an exploratory study which discusses that these variables create and establish the model of effectiveness of political party which can be best be compared and contrasted on the basis of these significant factors. A theoretically oriented method was established to measure the impact of key factors like Intra Party Democracy, Political Finance and Political Communication and their contribution in ensuring and bringing the effectiveness of Political parties in Pakistan. Primary data was gathered from a sample of 1000 respondents from eight different political parties People were chosen with multiple background and positions from all provinces of Pakistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. Instrument was developed and its validity and reliability was ensured. For empirical verification, in depth statistical tests were applied including Multiple Regression, Structural Equation Model (SEM), One Sample T-test, correlation, cluster analysis and discriminant analysis, to test various assumptions of the study. Ten unstructured interviews were conducted to add in-depth richer insights into the study and support most conceptual links in the qualitative model and lend support to most of the hypothesized. On the base of these statistical assumptions it can be revealed that factors like intra party democracy, political finance, and political communication have significant impact on party effectiveness. This research revealed that most of the parties are internally less democratic with no defined and structured processes of electing leadership and candidates. Political parties are perceived as organizationally week, personality based, less securely rooted in society, ideologically less pragmatic, and week institutionalized. Political institution

like political party can best aggregate the interest and mobilise general public when strong institutional practices of electing leadership and candidates are well anchored in the formal processes of political parties Research also delineates that major contributory factor to the effectiveness, i.e. Political Finance has significant impact on party effectiveness and laid emphasis on imporivng civil society oversight in ensuring transparency and accountability in political finance.
The research recommends that parties should ensure more inclusiveness in decision making, build formal process and structure of democratic decision making and strengthen Political Communication and Political Finance mechanisms. Political parties should be more representative, transparent and accountable in decision making and suggests measures to build and enhance party effectiveness.
Keywords: Intraparty Democracy; Political Finance; Political Communication; Political Parties Effectiveness

2	Dr. Shahid Habib	**EFFECTIVE CIVIL SOCIETY IN PAKISTAN(COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY EFFECTIVENESS: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN**
		The purpose of this study is to analyse the effectiveness of the civil society and examine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Therefore, there are four independent variables (civic engagement, civic participation, civic association, and co-operation/ partnership) and one dependent variable (civil society effectiveness). After going through the extensive literature, the researcher developed the research instrument and its validity and reliability was ensured. A survey questionnaire was distributed to all the seven categories of participants, and in response of 650 questionnaires 600 were received back. For empirical verification, in depth statistical tests were applied, including Standard Regression, Structural Equation Model (SEM), One Sample T-test, and correlation is applied to test various assumptions of the study. Statistical analysis revealed that independent variables significantly contributed to the dependent variable. This study signifies the impact of independent variables (civic engagement, civic participation, civic association, and co-operation/ partnership) to achieve the effectiveness of civil society. Along with this, both (national and international) databases have been used for the qualitative analysis. Therefore, databases and survey results showed similar results. This research revealed that civil society does not hold good history in Pakistan. Both civilian and military dictators did not give free space to the civil society in the country. This showed that civil society organizations had a limited political space in the country. Therefore, CSOs have limited impact on policy making and implementation. Government always imposed draconian laws to suppress the civil society in the country. The study also indicated weak civil society in the country. The research recommends that civil society should move beyond the awareness raising to mitigate the conditions conducive to spread of terrorism and extremism, which include marginalization, injustice, and violation of human rights, lack of rule of law, fragile democratic culture, and poor governance.
3	Dr. Zain Rafique	**CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE: A CASE STUDY OF HEALTH AND SANITATION SECTORS IN GUJRANWALA, PAKISTAN**
		Contemporary development discourse confers a protuberant role to Citizen Participation (CP). To comply with this developmental demand, the Government of Pakistan introduced CP reforms and decentralization measures to use local governance system as a platform for localizing development and

		engaging local citizens. This thesis was designed to explore the level of Citizen Participation in the local governance system of Pakistan. The study explored both the subjective factors that include the role of stakeholders (local administrators, local political representatives, Civil Society Organizations and Citizens) and objective factors such as legal and administrative basis of CP. The thesis presented evidence from a case study of the Health and Sanitation sectors in Gujranwala, Pakistan by employing mixed research methods. The techniques involved a literature review and documentary analysis, a survey conducted with stakeholders in Gujranwala as well as in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussions and Cross Group Discussions. The findings divulged manifold problems that contributed to the ineptitude of CP in current development lexicon. Firstly, the failure of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Gujranwala local government settings ascertained that Pakistan needs a certain level of political maturity to provide a working space for CSOs to foster CP. Secondly, mechanisms of direct CP is faulty. The legal framework on CP has a very high margin of manipulation. The main policy documents and laws can be easily interpreted and accommodated to different development discourses. In addition, local government administration, the provincial government and political elites are not ready to disseminate their powers. Thirdly, local bureaucrats are more empowered than any other stakeholder which is making CP a distant reality. The local political system is totally inefficient, capacity of union council and CSOs to engage citizens is very limited and intergovernmental system has largely failed to support local government and mechanism of CP adequately. Fourthly, empowerment, accountability and transparency mechanisms in Health and Sanitation sectors of Gujranwala are not functioning properly and hence the efficacy and level of CP are merely at the informing stage. Overall, the findings suggested that it will be difficult to implement participatory governance effectively in Gujranwala due to the low degree of CSOs' effectiveness, the truncated level of education regarding CP, loopholes in the legal framework and no mechanism for accountability, transparency and empowerment. Based on these findings, this study has proposed a new model for the effectiveness of CP. However, the conclusion drawn is that effective CP mechanism can make local governance system more accountable, responsive and transparent but it will require much time and resources to implement them.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Economics

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Saima Shafique	It is imperative to assess the significance of unanticipated changes in fiscal interventions, like spending and taxes, on the performance of the economy of Pakistan. A historical overview of fiscal development in different political and non-political regimes in Pakistan reveals heavy indebtedness (internal and external) which constrains potential for growth at a pace compatible with the growth rate of population. For the sake of empirical analysis, the study follows structural VAR methodology based on event study approach as in Blanchard and Perotti (2002) to identify fiscal policy shocks by using information of lags involved in policy making and implementation, and the elasticity of taxes and government expenditure with respect to economic activity in Pakistan. Although neo-classical argument is that tax revenues are neutral to economic growth but the results of Pakistan seem to disagree as impulse responses obtained show that positive shocks of government spending and taxes generate positive effect on output in Pakistan. The latter finding (i.e. taxes shock having positive impact on output) is departure from Keynesian and neo-classical reasoning and it is difficult to reconcile this finding where agents have rational expectations and adjust their consumption, saving, and labor supply when a change in fiscal policy is anticipated. The study also finds that tax revenues are endogenous to government expenditures but a continuous increase in public debt indicates that collected revenues are not enough to meet these expenditures. It is found that government expenditure shocks have a positive but unstable impact on private consumption but taxes have a consistently negative impact which is in line with the conventional economic wisdom. Tax and government expenditure shocks generate positive response of private capital in the short run but, generally, the response is unstable and this volatility does not die out in the short run requiring reorientation of public expenditure spree to back the private sector initiatives for supplementing private investment. The study also finds that there is a consistent and positive impact of fiscal initiatives and aggregate output on net exports in Pakistan. While in the disaggregated analysis, it is found that the transmission of fiscal stimuli does not significantly impact the output of different productive sectors of Pakistan in the long run but varying results are found for the short run impact. In the short run, government expenditure shocks have negligible impact on agriculture but has a positive and noteworthy impact for manufacturing, services and other sub-sectors like energy, construction & housing, financial services, and transportation services. In general, the overall results of the study conform to the common wisdom that tax changes have faster impact on the economic agents than government spending. In Pakistan, the laws regarding fiscal initiatives and debt limitations are neither updated nor upheld which should not continue forever. This deficiency is not only reflected in amassing huge public debt on one side and weak governance on the other leading to have detrimental effects for growth of the overall economy by putting pressure on future consumption and ability to save. Therefore, updating laws, and maintaining fiscal discipline is necessary for maintaining current and future economic progress and supporting decision made by private sector.
2	Dr. Sabahat Subhan	This thesis provides an in-depth analysis of homeownership and quality of housing in Pakistan based on micro-level household data of 2004-05 by Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) Islamabad. The study cover the three major areas of housing demand namely analysis of household characteristics and

homeownership is conducted at the country level, province level for the four provinces, by rural and urban level. Determinants of homeownership are conducted at the country level, and quality of housing is conducted for rural, urban and overall Pakistan. The cross tabulation analysis of household characteristics and homeownership shows that homeowners as compared to renters are in a better living condition. They have better quality of houses as well as number of rooms for living is greater than those of non-homeowners are. Electricity connection as a quality indicator for homeownership is the most common utility whereas gas and telephone is the least common. It is also seen that there is no significant difference between renters and homeowners in regard to type of toilets available in houses. In all three areas urban, rural and overall Pakistan, homeownership rate increases as age increases. The analysis shows weak relationship between educational level of household head and homeownership rate. The occupation of the household head has no significant effect on homeownership rate. The households headed by divorced and widowed heads have higher rates of homeownership as compared to the other two categories (currently married and never married).

To analyze homeownership, probability function is estimated by using linear, Probit and Logit models. With only few exceptions there is not much difference in the qualitative nature (sign and significance of parameters estimates) of results across the three models. Since the presence of highly insignificant parameters in the regression equation is expected to have eroded the quality of other parameters. Therefore, stepwise elimination procedure is applied to drop insignificant variables in the light of Theil's Benchmark Criterion. The interpretation of regression coefficient in the non-linear probability models is not very straightforward. Therefore probability derivatives are computed for all the independent variables. The results of our analysis indicate that there are several demographic, social and economic factors, which are responsible for the variation in decision regarding homeownership across households. Among these factors: household size, age, and education of household head, effects positively in this decision. Whereas sex (if household head is male), number of earners in the household and residential location of the household effects negatively in the decision of homeownership. This study finds substantial differences in homeownership rates between rural and urban areas. In particular, homeownership rates are relatively higher in rural areas. The number of household members and age of the household head have significant impact on the likelihood of owning a house. Households headed by female are more likely to own house and education of the household is likely to increase the probability of homeownership. In rural Pakistan, income of the household head does not affect homeownership rates whereas in urban Pakistan, increase in income of the household head tends to reduce the homeownership rate. Households with a larger number of earners are less likely to own house as compared to the households where the same income is earned by a fewer earners who are in a better position to take the important decision of buying a house.

This study analyzes the differences in quality of housing among different households in urban areas, rural areas and in overall Pakistan. The quality of the housing is estimated through Ordinary Least Square method. The results indicate that some variables have significant effect on quality of housing in rural Pakistan and some other variables are significant in the urban Pakistan and overall Pakistan. Stepwise elimination procedure is applied to drop insignificant variables. Household demography, education and income have strong influence on choice of quality of housing. The marital status of household head has marginal role and occupation of the household head has

		almost no role to play in determining the quality of housing. The number of household members is more likely to increase the quality of housing in rural Pakistan as compared to urban areas and overall Pakistan. The households headed by male as compared to female spend less on quality of housing in urban and overall Pakistan. The analysis show that age of the head of the household increases, the quality of housing also increases. Education level of household head and spouse influences the quality of housing positively, especially in urban Pakistan. Income of household and increases in number of earning members also positively influence the quality of housing in urban and overall Pakistan. Homeowners as compared to renters tend to be occupying cheaper homes.
3	Dr. Amtul Hafeez	**Determinants Of Joint Labor Force Participation Decision Of Husbands And Wives And Wage Determination in Pakistan** The analysis of labour force participation decision has been an important theme in labour economics during the past 50 years. Labor force participation of men and women is postulated to play an important role in socio-economic development at the micro level by providing a steady income stream that allows the household to maintain a decent standard of living and escape the clutches of poverty. The theoretical and empirical interest in this area was driven primarily by the surge in female labour force participation witnessed in the developed world in the post Second World-War period, which coincided with the steady improvement in living standards in developed countries. The rise in female participation was pushed by the entry of a large number of married women in the labour force; in the United States labour force participation of married females rose by nearly 130 percent during the period 1959-1999, with participation of their married male counterparts staying at roughly the same level during the period during review (Bar and Leukhina 2011). Globally, a large number of studies have examined various important aspects of an individual's labor supply decision – whether to work, how many hours to work and at what wage rate. A few studies have also analyzed the collective household labor supply decision making process ; while the joint labor force participation decision of married couples has been examined by only a small number of studies. The neoclassical theory of time allocation has been used as the preferred theoretical framework in empirical work, analyzing the labour force participation decision making of individuals. According to this framework, individuals seek to maximize their utility level by allocating their time between market activities and non-market activities. If the value of market activities (wage rate prevailing in the market) exceeds the value of non-market activities (as could be assessed on the basis of tastes and preferences of the individuals), they decide to participate in the labor market and vice versa [Lisaniler and Bhatti (2009)]. According to Kaufman and Hotchkiss (2003), it is not necessary for either husband or wife to stay full time at home, as services for many household activities (cooking, cleaning and childcare) can be hired out or can be done in a goods intensive manner. For husband and wife to achieve an optimum allocation of time, each should work an additional hour in market as long as the wage rate exceeds the value of that hour spent on household work. The present study fills this gap by investigating the joint labor force participation decision of husbands and wives in Pakistan, by modeling the determinants of joint labor force participation of married couples as dependent on several explanatory variables. This study identifies the various social, economic and demographic factors, which influence the labor force

participation (LFP) decision of husbands and wives in Pakistan. The study is based on data from the Pakistan Labor Force Survey (2007-08) using the sample of currently married heads and their wives aged 10-64 years, separately for the urban and rural areas of the country. The has employed multinomial logit model in order to investigate the impact of different factors on labor force participation decision of husbands and wives. The study also investigated the determinants of wage function of husbands and wives. The study finds that education level of husbands and wives has strong and positive impact on their LFP decision, hours of work and wages. Husbands have higher probability to participate in labor market than wives. Moreover, husbands and wives in the households belonging to urban areas are more likely to work than those in rural areas. they work longer hours and earn higher wages. Among demographic factors, age, family set up and presence of small children (0-5years) also greatly affect the LFP decision of married couples.

Key Words: Labor force participation, Decision, Factors, Husbands, Wives, Households,

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Sciences

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Fazli Subhan	With the rapid developments in wireless communication and mobile technologies, position estimation in outdoor environments has received considerable attention. Global Positioning System, GPS, is a well known outdoor position estimation technique which has been successfully implemented in various industrial and home applications. However, GPS is not suitable for indoor position estimation because GPS employs microwave signals, which are attenuated and scattered by roofs, walls and other objects present in indoor environments. This distortion of microwave signals significantly reduces the accuracy of GPS devices. Hence, there is a dire need to develop indoor position estimation techniques, which can enhance accuracy compared to GPS. Indoor environments are totally different than outdoor environments due to the presence of obstacles, furniture, human bodies and other wireless communication devices, which may cause interference and sometimes experience disruptions due to disconnections. This disconnection occurs due to various factors such as noise, moving out of the coverage zone and device problems such as delays in the inquiry process, which also produces communication holes. The presence of communication holes has a negative effect on the accuracy of estimated position. This thesis proposes a technique to estimate the position of an object in indoor environments in the presence of communication holes. The wireless technology which is considered for communication is Bluetooth. Currently, Bluetooth specifications do not provide a problem for indoor position estimation. However, the specifications provide two kinds of signal parameters which can be classified as connection-based and inquiry-based signal parameters. The connection-based parameters include Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI), Link Quality (LQ), and Transmitted Power (TPL). The inquiry-based signal parameter includes inquiry-based Received Signal Strength (RSS). The major contribution of this thesis can be divided into three main parts. The first part consists of experimental analysis of Bluetooth signal parameters in order to select the best suitable parameter for position estimation. This part also presents a comprehensive experimental analysis to observe the relationship between signal parameters and distance, so that the main source of distance estimation error can be identified. After selecting the best suitable parameter for position estimation, the next issue is to address the distance estimation error and identify its causes. This is handled in the second part of the thesis, which addresses the problem of communication holes. It presents an extended Gradient RSS predictor and filter, which is used to predict and filter RSS measurements in communication holes. The prediction and filtering process is based on the selected signal parameter based on our experimental observations. The refined output measurements are then given to the position estimation algorithm, which is handled in the third part of thesis. The third part of this thesis presents a new filter based hybrid position estimation technique, which integrates the features of fingerprinting and lateration approach. The novel approach used in the proposed hybrid approach is the use of Euclidian distance formula for distance estimation instead of propagation model. Simulation and experimental results validate the performance of proposed hybrid technique and improve the accuracy up to 53.64 % and 25.58 % compared to Lateration and fingerprinting approach, respectively. In

		summary, this thesis presents a complete framework for indoor position estimation using Bluetooth networks.
2	Brig. Dr. Maqsud ul Hassan	**An Analytical Study of Human Resource Development Through In-Service Teaching Training and Development** 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. 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 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 progamme. 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 Masters Trainers, Resource Person of both genders and the third group of 200 Elementary and Secondary Trained Teachers. 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. 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 weakness 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.
3	Dr na Ali	Development and Testing of Integrated model of Total quality management, supply chain management and Human resource management on Knowledge management and organizational Competitiveness, A study in Textile sector of Pakistan. This research is an attempt to present the integrated model for leading management approaches and systems in management and organization field.

		The Present study is a stab to develop and test the integrated model of Total Quality Management focused Human Resource Management practices & Supply Chain Management practices with knowledge management and competitive advantage in the Textile sector of Pakistan. Turbulent environmental changes continuously require effective management and strategic decisions, in order to achieve competitive advantage. The Current study has elaborately discussed and recognized the significance of knowledge management philosophy and illustrated how Total Quality Management focused Human Resource Management and Supply Chain Management practices influence on Knowledge Management system and enhance firm's capabilities and competitiveness. Development of Integrated model of Total Quality Management, Human Resource Management and Supply Chain Management to monitor their impact on Knowledge Management for gaining competitive edge is considered a new area of research in the scenario of textile companies of Pakistan. On the basis of vast existing literature available on the constructs indicated in proposed models, 8 hypotheses with 10 sub-hypotheses are formulated. The Quantitative research approach is utilized for generalizing findings. Target population is the member's companies of APTMA trade association whereas data is collected from APTMA firms by using purposive sampling. The sample size of current study consists of 651 middle and strategic level managers from which the data is collected by administering questionnaire survey. Pilot study, reliability and validity analysis is also conducted for the testing consistency of research instrument before moving towards detailed planned study. In analysis phase, SEM multivariate analysis techniques is employed for exploring the linkage between indicators and latent variables. Hypothesized linkage is explored via AMOS software, which is divided into two phases, CFA model and structural model analysis used for assessing the absolute model fitness. The findings illustrated that KM phenomenon and competitive advantage is positively and significantly linked with TQM focused HRM practices and TQM focused SCM practices, when test is performed separately and compositely. It is also found that organizational culture significantly moderates the relationship between knowledge management and competitive advantage as well. Certain limitations and contribution of the study, managerial implications and future directions are also provided in order to get deep insights of unexplored areas which are not covered in this study. Key Words: TQM Focused HRM practices, TQM Focused SCM practices, Knowledge Management, Organizational Culture and Competitive Advantage , Integrated Model , Interrelations with Management approaches
4	Dr. Aijaz Mustafa Hashmi	**Impact of Financial Intermediation on Micro and Macro Level Growth in an Emerging Economy: An Analytical Study From Pakistan** The study has been performed to analyze the influence of financial intermediation on micro and macro growth in emerging economy of Pakistan. This study testifies the impact the financial intermediation functions on growth at three levels: Firm Level, Industry Level and the Macro Economic Level. Literature identifies a variety of functions performed by financial intermediaries beyond savings and pooling of funds. These functions include transaction cost function, liquidity assurance function, delegated monitoring function and information sharing function. Several proxies have been used to quantify the utilization of the financial intermediation functions while the growth has been measured as of firm size. In the first tier, a total of 130 Pakistani companies were investigated for the impact of functions of financial intermediation for the period 2004-2013 using Panel Data Analysis. Common Effect Model with Fixed Effects has been tested at the firm level panel data.

According to the Fixed Effect Model in firm level panel, the proxies for the variable of Transaction Cost, Liquidity Assurance and Information Sharing Coalitions are found to have a significant impact on firm level growth while the proxies for the variable of Delegated Monitoring function have an insignificant impact on firm growth in the Pakistani sample. This is a reflection that the Delegated Monitoring function does not statistically influence firm growth. This can be attributed to inefficient corporate governance mechanism. The other variables show a statistically significant impact which reflects that firms utilizing these functions has been positively benefitted. The results reflect that firms with higher level of financial inclusion i.e. access to financial services have a positive influence on firm growth.

In the second tier, the firms were grouped into 15 industries and industry wise panel data analysis is conducted to study the impact of financial intermediation functions on growth across the different industries. A fixed effect is found across the industries which show that the impact of financial intermediation functions is different for each industry. According to the Fixed Effect Model in industry wise panel, the proxies for the variable of Transaction Cost, Delegated Monitoring and Information Sharing Coalitions are found to have a significant impact on industry level growth. Further, each industry is then taken as a reference industry and the impact of financial intermediation is observed in each industry being similar or different from other industries. The industry wise panel data is done for exploring the moderating effect of the industry-variable interactive term to see whether a particular function moderates the impact of financial intermediation functions in a specific industry or not. All the functions are examined with relevance to the reference industry to empirically test the moderating impact of financial intermediation in each industry. The results report that several proxies of the financial intermediation functions moderate the impact on growth in different industries.

In the third tier, macroeconomic data is examined to appraise the influence of financial intermediation on macro level economic growth. In Pakistan, the results reflect that there exists significant co-integration between financial intermediation and economic growth. However, there is no difference in the impact of financial liberalization on economic growth before and after the financial liberalization. The evidence concludes that the linkage between financial intermediation and economic growth is present as a significant interaction in the emerging economy of Pakistan.

5	Dr. AkhtarKhtar Tanweer	**Integrating and Optimizing Multi-echelon Supply Chain Network** To prevail in this highly dynamic and intensely competitive global business world, organizations are striving hard to establish their supply chains to timely satisfy customer's demands and strategically collaborate to ameliorate the work efficiency of supply chain associates. To accomplish this objective, integration of supply chain is reckoned as a leading approach to mitigate variety of costs, losses, risks, disruptions, wastages and to maximize the net revenue. Owing to market development, product diversification, shorter product life cycles, technological boosts, and advances in manufacturing processes which are the aftermaths of globalization, the rivalry is no longer amid businesses but amidst supply chains. Developing competition arouses autonomous organizations to collaborate in a supply chain that permits them to achieve mutual benefits and it is usually contended that dynamic organization is one which has an efficient and leading supply chain. Accordingly the global integration of supply chain is essential to ascertain competitiveness and quickly respond to rapidly emerging demands.

		Furthermore, in today's fiercely global competition amongst organizations, dealing with the common conundrum with regards to net profit maximization is a matter of survival for almost every organization. To address the problem explicitly, this dissertation sets out to establish a vertically and horizontally integrated profit seeking optimization model for supply chain integration (SCI) in a four-echelon supply chain network. The study encompasses many suppliers, manufacturers, distribution centers and vendors synchronized with a set of several kinds of raw materials and a set of different sorts of finished products. A demonstration and analysis are argued which experience preceding aspects. The study reckons and classifies several kinds of costs namely transportation cost, integration cost, wastage cost, distribution cost, raw material cost, production cost and setup cost. Through historical point of view regarding SCI literature we observed that authors mostly focused on vertical aspects while functional aspects on the other hand are given minimal attention. Therefore, In order to make a contribution to the research area, the current study reckons both the vertical and horizontal aspects of integration. The key intention of the model is to optimize the net revenue through network integration and cutting down of variety of costs as mentioned above. And ultimately an illustration was presented to further manifest and testify the feasibility and effectiveness of the model. Consequently a concordance amidst computational outcomes and evaluated results asserts that the efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed model is not in doubt. The model is expected to be employed by supply chain executives to have a significant appraisal for controlling the impact of variety of costs and to optimize net revenue. Keywords: Supply Chain Management; Supply Chain Integration; Optimization Model; Supply Chain Integration And Network Configuration.
6	Dr. Ata Ullah	Secure key distribution is extremely crucial in commercial and military applications of WSN and wireless sensor and Actor networks (WSAN) for providing confidentiality to messages shared among sensors. It becomes more challenging when two cluster heads cannot communicate directly due to communication range. In this case, an ordinary node located at cluster boundaries to play a role of gateway node that has established keys in both clusters. Entire communication between clusters is transmitted through these gateway nodes. The main problem is that compromised gateway node exposes all keys transmitted through that node and relevant links are compromised before establishment. We have proposed Key Distribution using Key Fragmentation (KDKF) scheme that solves the problem. Sender divides the actual key into fragments using key fragmentation algorithm and sends these using gateway nodes as intermediaries. Receiver Node assimilates these key fragments using XOR operation to interpret actual key. KDKF scheme provides deployment scenarios and detailed protocol description to elaborate the message structure to exchange security credentials between distant nodes. Moreover, formal modeling is performed using Rubin Logic to verify and analyze the proposed protocol. Performance and resilience of protocol is validated through simulations using ns-2.35. It proves that a compromised gateway node cannot retrieve the actual key and only gets the key fragment. To assimilate the single actual key, adversary needs to subvert exactly those gateway nodes that participated in key fragments transmission. In contemporary schemes, all future keys transmitted through compromised gateway nodes were exposed. Results proof that KDKF is much more resilient against compromising attack and keys in network are not exposed to adversary.

To further improve the communication overheads and better connectivity, we |

		have proposed a Matrix based Key Establishment Scheme (MKES) where actual key is never transmitted on network. In MKES, each node is pre-loaded with one row and one column from a matrix. After deployment, indices for row and column are exchanged between the two nodes and values at intersection of row and column index is used to calculate the key on each node. It can establish keys with neighboring nodes, cluster heads, SINK and even across different WSN using same matrix values. Results are produced for analyzing resilience, storage and communication costs to prove dominance of MKES. It is also tested by deploying on android for securing messaging. Moreover, MKES is used in Critical Data Reclamation (CDR) that provides aggregated data extraction in isolated clusters where cluster head (GH) is destroyed. GH receives the query from sink node to send towards the cluster members and then transmits the aggregated response to sink node. In the absence of GH, gateway nodes located at common boundary of neighboring clusters communicate with the neighboring GHs to transmit critical data to sink in a timely manner until a new GH is not added in the cluster. A secure protocol scenario is discussed in a stepwise manner to add new GH to the network. Proposed schemes is simulated and evaluated for Density of cluster, Connectivity, Resilience, Storage and Communication overhead.
7	Dr. Faid Gul	An Empirical Study of Investor Behavior in Karachi Stock Exchange, Pakistan 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. 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.
8	Dr. Fatima Ashraf	**The Role of Political Intelligence In Effective Change Management In Universities of Pakistan** The purpose of this research was to empirically examine the role the role that

Political Intelligence plays in effectively managing organizational change, where the change studied were those changes that are introduced by the Higher Education Commission Pakistan for its recognized universities from time to time. Since organizational change is top-driven, the role of Political Intelligence is used by the upper management of universities was investigated. The research was conducted in two phases: Study I that involved development of the scales of the two conceptual variables of Effective Change Management and Political Intelligence. Study II followed, which was the main study and involved testing the research hypothesis that Political Intelligence has a role in Effective Change Management. The self-developed survey questionnaire was used to collect data from 98 persons working as vice chancellors, rectors, pro-rectors, deans, registrars, directors, heads of departments in nine universities of Islamabad.

Multiple regression analyses revealed that PI has a significant role in managing organizational change that supported the research hypothesis. Further analysis revealed that of the five dimensions of Political Intelligence, two were found to be significant in explaining Effective Change Management. Value and limitations of the study, as well as implications and venue for future research are provided.

9	Dr. Fauzia Mubarik	**Analysis of Volatility of Portfolio Returns: Evidence from Pakistani Market**

The main focus of the present study is to investigate the model that is most superior to estimate, forecast and analyze and further examine the spillover effects of portfolio returns volatility of the stocks traded in Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) of Pakistan for the time period of July 1998 to June 2011on daily basis. From 100 stocks, 10 portfolio returns (10 stocks each) are constructed sorted on high/low betas to estimate portfolio volatility. Due to autoregressiveness and heteroskedasticity characteristic of stock returns ARCH models are used to estimate the volatilities of portfolio returns. For analysis one symmetric GARCH-M model and three asymmetric TGARCH-M, EGARCH-M and PGARCH-M are used where conditional mean equation follows ARMA specification. The GARCH-M Models are employed because they allow to estimate the reward for facing the volatility risk by the investor. Based on the specification criteria of minimum Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) and the higher R^2, the ARMA (1, 0)-EGARCH (1, 1)-M is found to be the better specification to estimate portfolio returns volatility for all 10 portfolios. To arrive at the best model to estimate volatility for 10 portfolios returns the specific to general approach is adopted based on EGARCH-M specification. The specific models are extended by including first portfolios volume, then business cycle variables(market return, oil prices, gold prices, foreign exchange, foreign cash reserves), then deterministic shocks and finally stochastic shocks. The in-sample and out-sample forecasting performance evaluation suggests that general model is most superior to estimate and forecast portfolio returns volatility for all ten portfolios. The ARMA(1,0)-EGARCH(1,1)-M in general form is used further for examining the volatility spillover effect between the high risky and low risky portfolio returns volatilities and also among high risk, low risky portfolio volatility and business cycle variables. The results reveal that the high/low beta portfolios returns are more volatile and that the risk premium for facing volatility risk by almost all of the high-beta portfolios returns is highly significant compared to the low-beta portfolios returns. This indicates that the low-beta portfolios are less volatile and hence slowly respond to the new/surprises. The forecasting performance of the low-beta portfolios returns volatilities is high relative to the high-beta portfolios returns volatilities because of the strong predictability power of the less risky stocks relative to the high volatile stocks. Also, the

		empirical results reveal the existence of the volatility spillover effect between the high beta portfolio returns and the low beta portfolio returns as well as between the high/low portfolio returns and the business cycle variables respectively. The present study tend to be a comprehensive study that engulfs in itself all of the major and potential factors that may influence the portfolios returns volatilities and the predictability of the high-to-low beta portfolios returns volatilities as well as the volatility spillover effect. This analysis could be helpful for the academicians, researchers, financial analysts, local and foreign investors, portfolio managers, macro-economic policy makers and the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan to forecast volatility, analyze spillover effects on one hand. On the other hand, the present study uses this analysis for understanding linkage between stock market volatility and financial and business cycle variables, development of modern corporate sector and efficient capital market to foster investment and economic growth in Pakistan.
10	Dr. Gulfam Khan Khalid Baghoor	**Remodeling Corporate Social Responsibility: Development & Reporting of Theory, Scale and Index of Corporate Life Sustainability** The dominant approach developed in academy and industry has largely focused on the development of internationally recognized perspectives, frameworks and instruments. And there are different methods (scales, indices, databases and content analysis) to measure several corporate social responsibility (CSR) perspectives (including unidimensional concept, stakeholder theory, triple bottom line, Carroll's CSR pyramid, and corporate sustainability) but all of them have some limitations. An instrument measuring different dimensions and factors of CSR that incorporates almost all major perspectives through theoretically and industrially viable method is still missing. Therefore, the study explores and measures the broader, applicable and viable perspective of corporate (life) sustainability through scale based index by providing theoretical base to industry practice. 300 senior managers and directors of 90 companies from Petroleum, Telecom, Banking, Media and Fertilizers & Chemicals industries are surveyed. CLS index is developed through identification of three major dimensions which include business sustainability, environment sustainability and humane sustainability. Constituents of business sustainability include marketing practices, business code of conduct, corruption & bribery, sustainable business performance and corporate governance. Environmental sustainability comprises of eco-efficiency, environmental priorities, health & safety and environmental reporting. Whereas, community welfare, employee rights, work-life balance, human capital development, discrimination & grievance are constituents of humane sustainability. Exploratory factor analysis is applied and 53 items are extracted in scale development process. Furthermore, principal component analysis is also applied for assigning weights to 14 factors in index development. This scale based index is used to rank companies and track their multi-facet performance in various industries. It also provides relief to industry from academic criticism on one side and provides alternative to being measured on several indices for different aspects of CSR on the other. This study serves as paradigm shift in consolidating CSR contemporary theories, perspectives and measurements with its global viability and ubiquitous applicability through establishing theory, scale and index of corporate life sustainability. Key words: Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Life Sustainability, Corporate Sustainability, Business Sustainability, Environment Sustainability,

		Humane Sustainability, Theory Development, Scale Development, Index Development
11	Dr. Hina Rehman	**EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF REFORMS IN PAKISTAN** Public sector organizations have been significantly changed during the last few years because of the increasing environmental pressures, changes in community expectations of public sector organizations, political influence in their management and an increasing demand by governments for accountability. As a result, public sector entities have been forced to consider new management practices in order to provide more effective, efficient and economical public services, a trend which has been conceptualized under an umbrella of New Public Management (NPM). There are certain factors such as time needed, leader support, environment stability and continuation, resources needed and organizational culture that affect the effective adoption and implementation of the NPM or reforms. In this study three models have been used to explore the relationship among variables of performance measurement of reforms through hypotheses testing using correlation and regression analysis. The results show that time needed, leadership support and organizational culture have positive relationship with perceived benefits of PM whereas, goal clarity has negative relationship with perceived benefits of PM. Key Words: New Public Management, time needed, goal clarity, organization culture, leadership support, accountability, perceived benefits of performance measurement.
12	Dr. Nadeem Talib	**Measuring the impact of Supply Chain Integration on Organization Performance: The moderating role of Socialization and Organization Culture.** 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 stakeholders 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. 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. Ninteen 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 (=0.40), Interdepartmental trainings (=0.38), Intraorganizational knowledge sharing (=0.44), Management Commitment (=0.54), Supporting Information Technologies (=0.37) and Strategic Consensus (=0.59) 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. 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. Using multiple-group SEM, moderating role of Socialization and Organization culture was investigated and found that organizations with better internal integration 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. 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. Key words – Integration, Supply Chain, Performance, Socialization, Culture, Petroleum Companies of Pakistan
13	Dr. nab Malik	There is not a total improvement achieved by companies in implementing total quality management (TQM), where some are seen to be not successful. One of the key factors to achieve the intended results is human factors, especially human values which are critical and potential resource for the successful implementation of TQM. These values have been overlooked in past that need to be identified in real situation and should be aligned while implementing TQM practices. Despite the number of publications on the importance of human values for TQM implementation, little research has emphasized the relevant and required human values. There is also no consensus on the techniques and procedure to identify these values in real situation. A software tool that could identify human values for TQM implementation and provide assessment of the identified values is crucial. This helps the management to shape and implement TQM practices more effectively. It is believed that there is a lack of such tool that can identify the relevant human values in a real situation that is able to assess their level of practice for TQM implementation. The main objective of this study is to develop an automated tool for identifying values in a real situation and provide assessment of the level of practice of

		identified values for TQM implementation. A three techniques laddering, image tagging and storytelling has been proposed based on literature that support the values identification in real situation. In order to validate the proposed techniques and to acquire the industry's response about their practice regarding the human values identification, a survey was conducted among managers of manufacturing companies in Malaysia. The selection was based on the Malaysian Productivity Corporation (MPC) database. Two techniques of image tagging and storytelling were found to be highly important and were then used as key techniques for identifying relevant human values for TQM implementation. A human value identification and assessment (HVIA) tool was then proposed based on values identification techniques and a multi rated criteria. The multi rated criteria was adapted to assess the level of practice of identified human values for each TQM practice. Subsequently, the HVIA tool was developed using ASP.Net and MSSQL. A case study was conducted to deploy and validate the tool in industry. The tool can be used by companies for identifying the human values which are relevant and critical to implement TQM practices and to assess their level of practice on the identified human values. It is believed that this prototype tool will be able to enhance TQM implementation.
14	Dr. Naveed Akhtar	**The Relationship of Organizational Learning and Competitive Advantage: A Case Study of Petroleum Companies of Pakistan** 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. 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. 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.
15	Dr. Muhammad Haroon	**Impact of Leader's Motivating Language on Employees' Job Performance with Mediation of Job Satisfaction and Affective Commitment** Leadership communication plays a pivotal role in the effectiveness and efficiency of an organization. Successful organizations always remain

concerned about every aspect of their leadership and the verbal communication being used by the leaders remains the top agenda of these organizations. This research study endeavours to investigate the model based on Sullivan`s (1988) Motivating Language Theory. This study investigates the relationship and impact that the three components, i-e; 1) Direction-Giving Language,2) Empathetic Language, and 3) Meaning-Making Language use on job performance. It also analyse the mediating role of job satisfaction, and affective commitment between the use of all three components of motivating language and job performance.

A sample of all levels of teaching staff from all public and private universities in Pakistan was drawn based on the non-probability sampling technique. A total 770 questionnaires were administered to the target respondents; in return, 633 questionnaires were received and then 577 complete questionnaires in every aspect were considered for data analysis. At the dyadic level, the teachers were asked to tap their perception regarding the use of all three components of motivating language by their Deans/HoDs and also to provide information regarding their own level of job satisfaction and affective commitment. In response, to a six-item scale of job performance, the Deans/HoDs provided the perceived evaluation of the performance of their teaching staff members. The Correlation Coefficient Test was applied to ascertain the relationship between the studied variables. The use of direction-giving and empathetic language by Deans/HoDs has a positive significant relationship with the teachers` affective commitment, but the less significant negative relationship was found with meaning-making language. Direction-giving and empathetic language used by the Deans/HoDs has a positive significant relationship with the teachers` job satisfaction, but negative relationship with the use of meaning-making language. The results of CFA and SEM indicate that job satisfaction and affective commitment mediate the relationship between the use of direction-giving language and job performance and also between the use of empathetic language and job performance. However, job satisfaction and affective commitment do not mediate the relationship between the use of meaning-making language and job performance.

The finding generates more interest in enhancing communication patterns used in the context of the university environment that develop more job satisfaction and job performance of the faculty members. This also added to the literature of leadership communication in another cultural environment. The study recommends that additional testing to be carried out with the longitudinal approach in order to check its further generalization. This study also recommends more leadership-development programmes to be imparted for enhancing the dynamics of verbal communication used by institutional leaders.

Keywords: motivating language, direction-giving, empathetic, meaning-making, job satisfaction, affective commitment, job performance.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Sciences (Peshawar Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Alam Rehman	Mutual Fund is a tremendous investment choice for small investors in the modern day investment paradigm. Mutual Fund provides an opportunity to small investors who have not any information, skills, or knowledge of investing in capital market. The study aims to analyze the performance of mutual Funds industry and mutual fund investors investing behavior in Pakistan. This research uses monthly data of all Open Ended Mutual funds from 2009 to 2014 for generating risk adjusted return through CAPM, Fama French three factors and Carhart four factor models. Ten different portfolios of mutual funds have been generated ranging from low performer to top performer in order to understand their performance to market return. The mutual fund risk adjusted return generated through testing these three models. GRS test has been applied to find which model among the three a better model is to predicts and explain mutual fund performance in Pakistan. The GRS test revealed that CAPM is the preferred model as it better predicts the mutual fund performance in Pakistan. The annual data of 45 mutual funds characteristics such as Fund size, Fund cash flow, Fund family, Expense ratio, Fund age and fund liquidity has been collected to find their impact on risk adjusted return of funds. The results reveal that fund liquidity and fund family have negative impact on fund performance, whereas fund age, expense ratio, fund cash flow and fund size showing positive impact on fund performance. The results also report persistence in most of Pakistani mutual funds. The results indicate that past performer funds owe performing better presently due to the significance of the lagged alpha in regression. The investors investing behavior of 230 funds investors in mutual fund are analyzed through Descriptive analysis using Tables, Percentages and accumulative percentages and for robustness of the results Multinomial logistic regression is used in two ways i.e. to show the relationship between non matric dependent variable and matric or categorical independent variables and to show the relationship between Funds factors which affect the decision making of the mutual fund investors and the types of investors. The results indicate that most of the mutual fund characteristics showing significant chi-value of relationship which confirm that 12 funds characteristics truly affect the decision making of the mutual fund investors. Key Words: Mutual Fund, Open Ended, Fund characteristics, Regression, Performance analysis and Mutual Fund investors investing behavior in Pakistan.
2	Dr. Amir Ishaque	**Impact of Internal Marketing on Employees` In-role and Extra-role Behavior in Services Sector of Pakistan: Mediating Role of Employee Satisfaction and Moderating Role of Personality.** Due to globalization, advancement in technology and specialized knowledge of the workforce, business environment has become profoundly dynamic. To cope with this challenge, human resources are the only non-imitable resources that can increase the productivity and bring competitive advantage to a firm. In services industry, front-line employees play a critical role to get competitive advantage to their firm by providing excellent services to their customers. Because of this paramount importance of front line employees in service providing organizations, there is need to study the factors that can enhance and drive employees behaviors in the desired direction so that overall productivity of the organization may be improved. Therefore, the purpose of present research is to investigate the relationship between internal marketing and selected employee attitudes (i.e., employee job satisfaction & organizational

commitment), and employee behaviors (i.e., employee performance, organizational citizenship behavior, creative performance & counterproductive work behavior). In addition to this, mediating role of employee job attitudes among the relationship between internal marketing and selected employee behaviors and moderating role of big five personality traits among the relationship between internal marketing and employee attitudes were also checked. Two sourced, time lagged primary data was collected from frontline employees and their respective supervisors of five major telecom cellular service providing organizations in Pakistan with the help of structured questionnaires adapted from previous literature. Descriptive analysis, correlation, and simple linear regression analysis were used to analyze data. Mediation analysis was performed with the help of process macros developed by Preacher and Hayes and moderation analysis were performed with the help of step wise regression following the guidelines of Baron and Kenny and were confirmed with the help of interactions test for significant differences between the slopes proposed by Aiken and West. Results indicate that employee job satisfaction and organizational commitment partially mediate the relationship between internal marketing and selected employee behaviors. Among big five personality traits, only trait conscientiousness slightly moderated the relationship between internal marketing with organizational commitment while trait conscientiousness, neuroticism and extroversion slightly moderates the relationship between internal marketing and employee job satisfaction. In sum, internal marketing is found as a tool, if applied properly, can mold employee behaviors in desired directions. Managerial implications, limitations of the research and recommendations for future research are presented the end of the dissertation.

3	Dr. Muhammad Asad Khan	**Impact of Technical Analysis on Karachi Stock market of Pakistan** This thesis examines the impact of Technical Analysis on Karachi Stock Exchange by investigating the tools used for Technical Analysis for the sample period of 1997 to 2014. The KSE-100 index was examined to represent the market over the sample period for the following three aspects. First the results indicate that KSE-100 index do not follow random walk model by applying the Wright's rank and sign variance ratio test. Secondly the study compared a variety of extremely popular technical trading rules based on simple moving averages, exponential moving averages, relative strength index and stochastic RSI to find the predictive ability of these indicators. The thesis also employed generalized regression neural network (GRNN) for stock prediction. The results show that these trading rules have predictive power over future price behavior. It is also evidenced that the inclusion of oscillators like RSI and RSI Stochastic increase the performance in generating above average return. The combination of GRNN with simple moving averages also produced significant return. Based on these trading rules, the study proposed two trading strategy in order to know that whether investor beat buy-and-hold strategy. The results indicate that strategy based on these rules have the ability to outperform the buy-and-hold strategy. The results are significant even after considering the transactional cost. Technical Analysis is very effective for the investors in creating excess return for the sample period. Keywords: Market Efficiency, Karachi Stock Exchange, Moving Averages, Relative Strength Index, Stochastic Oscillators, Artificial Neural Network, Technical Analysis

4	Dr. Shahid Jan	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a phenomenon that evolves from charity and stewardship principle reflects about business and society relationship over time. The concept of CSR entails unilaterally and voluntarily adoption of socio-environmental policies of good governance that accommodate socio-moral and ethical concerns. The underlying rational behind the concept of CSR is that, since the business rely on the society to operate and could not exist or prosper in isolation, therefore in recognition of dependence, the business is obliged for rendering mutual benefits to the community as well. CSR is a value added decision making process of identifying and meeting the needs and welfare based obligations of the internal and external (direct& indirect) stake holders. CSR is industry's response to reassure society, community, population, customers, consumers, investors, and public administration that the business firms are sensitive to the socio-environment concerns, their managerial practices are transparent and meeting all criterion of good governance, they comply with government rules and their business practices are ethically and morally governed. Therefore, the concept today encompasses a wide range of CSR initiatives including: moral and ethical concerns, good governance, socially responsible investments and inventions, ensuring well being of the society including environment, care and respect for human rights and affirmative action to law so as to legitimize their work processes.
		The concept has wide range adaptability world over and none of the business across globe, baring Pakistan, can think to operate without integrating CSR in its corporate business agenda. , A glance over Pakistan's business landscape one finds CSR at its very nascent stage of development and dismal record of its practices. In Pakistan the concept seems to be very slow in gaining grounds and today very few businesses stand out with their vision of CSR beyond philanthropy and donations model. The irony of the fact is that even those multinational companies which have very promising record of CSR in their home countries have mostly failed to adhere their CSR related obligations in Pakistan. Some of the activities claimed in this regard are mostly restricted to philanthropic activities for humanitarian or religious reasons or with the aim of gaining tax rebate, marketing and promotion gains and public relations. Amongst the industries being criticized on having under performed in CSR sector in Pakistan does include Pharmaceutical sector that has otherwise very important role to play in increasing availability of medicines to the marginalized and underprivileged groups.
		The phenomenal relationship between pharmaceutical industry and the human life where business and the health interests run parallel, called for an in-depth investigation to measure true impact of CSR related obligations fulfilled by the pharmaceutical industry in Pakistan. Seeing the importance of CSR and critical relevance of many ethical concerns for the pharmaceutical industry the research earned added significance especially for country like Pakistan where:
		• People living below poverty line and illiteracy don't have the purchasing power to buy drugs or make the informed choices. The consequences of non availability or non access to drugs are question of life and death.
		• Purchase of drug can not be left to the patient's choice. Patients' purchases of the medicines are based on the professional opinions of the doctors or the pharmacists.
		With this background in view the research was undertaken to unearth true perspective of CSR practices of the pharmaceutical industry in Pakistan with a view to formulate a proper response that is fully socially driven and leading to the ultimate well being of the society. Hence, the research study was aimed at exploring and describing the level of knowledge, degree of attitude and practices with regards to corporate social responsibilities and ethics being practiced by the pharmaceutical industry in Pakistan.

The research revolved around the sources of information that included the strategic management of multi-national and national pharmaceutical firms operating in Khyber Pakhtunkha, work place management dealing with the work force, practicing doctors and chemists/ druggists. The main stay of research data was the information collected through three different set of questionnaires served to the management, medical practitioners and the chemists. The quantitative data obtained during the research was analyzed using the SPSS software package. The qualitative data received through open ended questions about the socially responsible practices, knowledge and attitude amongst the pharmaceutical firms was analyzed manually using the inductive content analysis method. The research analyses arrived at following finding that could be grouped as follows:
• Strategic dimensions of CSR practices
• Functional / tactical dimensions of CSR practices
• Customer perspective about the CSR practices from the medical practitioners
• Customer perspective about the CSR practices from the chemists & druggists

A substantial number of the local pharmaceutical firms either don't have written statement of their mission and / or vision or their mission / vision statement (if any) don't integrate any aspect of CSR or ethical dimension. This speaks of the ignorance of their management about the basic management lesson that a clear and astute strategic vision / mission are prerequisite to effective strategic leadership and promising corporate performance. Without a clear and well articulated vision or mission the managers at all level have no prescription or road map to competitive advantage, no recipe for satisfying customers or inspiring employees. The importance of United Nations Global Compact and the principles it has laid down can not be over looked. The research revealed that hardly few multinationals and none of the national pharmaceutical firm is the signatories of UN Global Compact. This state of response is very alarming and indicates very low priority of the industry towards CSR in Pakistan. The research found that some of the pharmaceutical companies are committed to ethical, responsible, principled and patient focused marketing practices in line with the standards set by the governments. However, some of the companies are following unethical marketing practices like; advertising through famous medical journals through paid article to influence/ manipulate prescriptions by the physicians, to market directly to physicians and other healthcare providers (Physicians-targeted promotions), direct- to-consumer advertising, recruitment of physicians or sponsoring education of medical students, forward integration of retail pharmacies and stores etc. The research concludes that pharmaceutical industry's marketing tactics like; doctors-targeted promotions or unethical recruitment of doctors, direct-to-consumer advertising, data manipulation or biased research trials etc are against the parameters of social responsibility. Doctors focused promotion or doctors' recruitments etc are indirect ways of influencing doctors' prescription patterns. The research finding suggests that the pharmaceutical firms' financial influence on the doctors posing serious threats to the reliability of medical care and reputation / morality of the industry. The research finds that there is lot of room for improvement of clinical trials. There exist lot of grey areas like; transparency and fairness of research, human rights violations of the subjects placed under clinical trials, pre trials posting of trials criteria, publishing of post trial reports and making trial data and other information available to public etc. This results in to mistrust amongst the society, doctors and the patients on the accuracy and reliability of trials outcome. Though Pakistan's Ministry of Health has already laid down rules to regulate clinical trials in its soil but these rules / procedure need further

scrutiny in line with the rules and procedures designed by the World Health Organization.

Community / Social Sector Development: After going through different set of findings above the research arrived at the conclusion that the most frequently addressed areas in community initiatives are in education, health and water & sanitation sectors. A lion share in these initiatives is owned by the multi nationals and a trivial part belongs to national firms. The salient features of these community development initiatives in Pakistan are:
• Organizations are running schools, primary education schemes, educational trusts, scholarships, free dispensaries, health camps, hospital set-ups, tube wells and tankers to provide drinking water and sanitation projects etc.
• The research did not encounter any initiative being taken by the Pakistan pharmaceutical industry to improve citizen rights or redress environmental deterioration.
• The most important areas for sustainable development like technology research and human capacity building have the lowest priority. The research suggests that the government of Pakistan must design its National Pharmaceuticals Policy with the basic aim to ensure that people of Pakistan have free and fair access to good quality medicines at affordable price and at all times and spaces. The policy shall also ensure that the physicians, while treating their patients, are morally and legally bound to prescribe the minimum of required drugs –without any influence of the sponsoring firm. The policy shall set for creation of a Feaderal Procurement Agency (FPA) that should be the only body to channel all imports and production of pharmaceuticals. All the firms and health care sector shall obtain these medicines or the raw materials as per thyeir requirement from the FPA. The FPA shall relook the current practices in the pharmacuetical industry and realingened them as per the needs and bounds of Pakistani society. The research study also offers some recommendations to facilitate FPA work as follows:
• Pharmaceutical firms operating in Pakistan, irrespective of their multinational or national status, shall craft or modify their vision, mission and strategic intent in line with the preview of CSR and business ethics.
• The industry in its totality is advised to integrate the principles of UN global compact in their strategic and operational policy framework. Strategic integration of all of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact in to the firms' corporate philosophy would definitely advance universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption drive.
• All the firms shall ensure to have their exclusive code of conduct guiding for ethical practices at all level of their operation. The ethics code of conduct shall conform to national and international standards that are set by Pakistani government, UN Global compact, and other relevant bodies, institutions and the forums in this regards.
• The industry shall ensure that engagements/ arrangements between physicians and the pharmaceutical companies are open and transparent, and shun ongoing culture of providing grand dinners, receptions and free food to doctors in conferences and symposia. Medical practitioners should adopt policy of rejecting gifts even those of nominal value and access of drug company representatives' to students and health services should be limited to the need bases.
• The firms shall modify their existing organizational structures and re-align their authority responsibility relationship in accordance with the dictates of the CSR and the code of ethics. The restructuring shall ensure horizontal and vertical coordination of CSR activities on one hand and reporting / communicating the outcome to the stakeholders on the other. There is also a dire need to create strategy supportive culture in the firms to achieve desired outcome.

		• Firms must fulfill their ethical and CSR obligations in welcoming marginalized people in firm's ranks and file at appropriate cadres and shun away their prevailing discriminating practices in this regard. • Medicines promotion plans and practices shall be inconsonance with ethical and CSR norms –taking care of stakeholders benefits -especially the patients.
5	Dr. Shams – Ur - Rehman	**A Path to Tourist Advocacy: The Mediating role of Tourist Satisfaction and Moderating role of Perceived Destination Risk and Tourist Personality.** **(Case of Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, Pakistan)** Tourism is regarded as a low cost industry with high level income for any country. Tourists' advocacy is an instrument in which a person spreads information about anything related to tourism (goods or services) to the potential tourists to attract them towards the destination. This study aimed to test a theoretical model for tourists' advocacy on the face of unique and identical severe risky situation, associated with the present tourists' destinations in Pakistan. The research involved the tourists visiting natural tourism destination in Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa. Sample was selected through single stage cluster sampling method. The samples of 2457 tourists were administered with given the questionnaires to answer. The reliability and validity for the scale were checked through Conbach Alpha and Confirmatory factor analysis. The relationship between Independent variables (Perceived destination awareness, Perceived destination Image, Perceived destination quality and Perceived destination price) and dependent variable (Tourist advocacy) were found significant and positive. The process of bootstrapping method proposed by Preacher and Hayes (2016) was used to check the mediation and moderation in the model. The researcher found out that tourists' satisfaction is a mediator between destination branding and tourist advocacy. It was found out that all types of risks were significant and negative moderators between the destination branding and tourist satisfaction except few e.g. HR ER PSR SR were insignificant between PDI and TS, TR, PSR were insignificant between PDA and TS, and HR, TR, ER were insignificant between PDQ and TS. Personality type (Extraversion) was found to be significant and positive moderator between the tourist satisfaction and tourist advocacy. The results of this study are expected to have significant contribution in shaping the direction of tourism marketing plans and strategies the study recommends.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Sciences (Multan Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Zahra Masood Bhutta	**Job Design and Work Outcomes in Universities: A Comparative Study between China and Pakistan.** Existing literature indicates that job design is very important for effective organizational functioning. Although Hackman and Oldham's job characteristic model (JCM) and its relationship with job satisfaction have been widely studied in various settings, including education sector, the likely effect of job crafting on the preceding relationships are yet to be examined. The present study attempted to test a new integrative model of the relationships among job characteristics, job crafting, career stage, career advancement, and work outcomes and the relationship between work attitudes (job, career and calling) and work outcomes. This study also attempts to empirically examine the mediating role of job crafting on the JCM-work outcomes relationships among university teachers. The novelty of this research is to make a comparison between two agricultural universities from two agricultural countries. Survey questionnaires were distributed to 300 faculty members (lecturers, assistant professors, associate professors, pro professors and assistant teachers) from all the departments, institutes and colleges of Northwest A&F University, China and Agricultural University, Faisalabad, Pakistan. Multiple modes of communication such as email, post and in-person contact were used in order to get the maximum response rate from the study participants. Out of 300 distributed questionnaires, the overall usable response rate was about 66% (200 samples). Multiple modes of communication such as email, post and in-person were used in order to get maximum response rate from the study participants. Several reliable, valid instruments were used to test the variables. Two sample t-test analyses were used to compare the data from China and Pakistani Universities. In this study none of the moderating variable proposed by Fried.Y. and Grant A.M (2007) could moderate the model relationships. Data were analyzed through Pearson correlation, multiple regression and stepwise multiple regression analyses. This study has mainly two parts. In first part, a modified Hackman and Oldham's Job Characteristics Model was tested in educational setting by incorporating career dynamics proposed by Fried.Y. and Grant A.M (2007). Analysis results revealed that the stimulating job characteristics, career stage and career advancement has a positive impact on job crafting which in turn can achieve positive work outcomes. Level of stimulating job characteristics, job crafting and level of work outcomes between Pakistani and Chinese university teachers were compared. How teachers' feel about stimulating job characteristics, how much they want to practice job crafting, what is the level of their internal work motivation, satisfaction and performance and what is their motivating potential score (refers to the degree which the job characteristics of the job will prompt high internal work motivation). In the second part, this study explores the under-examined relationship between work attitudes (job, career and calling) and work outcomes (work satisfaction and internal work motivation) among teachers of Northwest A&F University, China and Agricultural University, Faisalabad, Pakistan. Although some theory suggests that calling may be strongly correlated to work satisfaction, this study predicts that a career attitude is more positively associated with work satisfaction. The correlation analysis revealed a significant and positive relationship between career, calling and work outcomes while a significant and negative relationship between job and work outcomes. The multiple regression analysis indicated the significant

		impact of career and calling on work satisfaction but only calling has significant impact on internal work motivation. In educational sector of both of the countries, lack of autonomy is worth noted, teaching faculty felt that autonomy is not given to them by management which is one of the most important factor which can lead to employee's satisfaction. If a job has a high MPS, the job characteristics model predicts that motivation, performance and job satisfaction will be positively affected and the likelihood of negative outcomes, such as absenteeism and turnover will be reduced. MPS of teaching faculty of both of the countries is also very low; it means teachers are not internally motivated, which can lead to the negative outcomes. A number of managerial implications can be drawn from the results. It is important to understand what kind of job design is more likely to motivate teaching faculty. When the implications for practice are considered, the findings from the current study suggest that the more the jobs possess need of variety, identity, significance, autonomy, and feedback, the more the faculty members wants to craft the jobs to fulfill the desire of stimulating jobs and in turn are satisfied and committed with the job. More the employees are satisfied and internally motivated, the more they perform well that lead to organizational effectiveness. Higher levels of job performance and productivity are associated with increased satisfaction and internal work motivation. The contribution of job design into the workplace should be taken into consideration from the point of view of educational setting since it fosters the exhibition of personal and work outcomes which are important for organizational survival.
2	Dr. Zeeshan Ahmad	Based on the current agricultural production structure situation of Punjab province, now it has been more than clear and indispensable to initiate an agricultural production structure adjustment with the objectives of sustainable agricultural development of the province and country. Thus, it is of utmost importance to research on the methods to establish mathematical models based on specific regional advantages. Through the magnified mathematical methods' we could study the existing problems in a quantitative way and could suggest a scientific and strategic plan which could both be considered for practical selection and available to use as research reference. In this paper, we evaluate and study different mathematical models that have been used over time in the recent studies of the production adjustment problems. Based on currently existing economical and technological conditions of Punjab province a multi-objective optimization model is formulated. Economic development, social welfare and ecological equilibrium these three goals are being embodied into the optimal model of agricultural production structure adjustment. Through computer-generated results, we then got some adjustment schemes corresponding to different strategies of production structure adjustment. Then to estimate the agricultural comprehensive production capacity of each scheme we applied data envelopment analysis (DEA) and then select the optimal solution of all. This research is mainly composed of four aspects given as follows; 1. Application of the theories and methods of informatics and to calculate the degree of stability in the agricultural production structure the concept of entropy is introduced. In the formula, the proportion of production value for every scheme is substituted with the corresponding probability. Apart from the other indexes, we considered the estimation of existing production structure. 2. A multi-objective optimization model for agricultural production structure, based on the comprehensive and systematic analysis, is established. The input model of control parameters will reflect the different adjustment schemes based on multiple strategies. The LNIGO optimization software program is used to solve the corresponding optimization and adjustment schemes.

3. DEA comprehensive evaluation of multiple schemes. In this paper, data envelopment analysis (DEA) the comprehensive evaluation methods constructed with the non-Archimedean infinitesimal "ε" DEA models of C2R and C2GS2 are used for the first time for the study of agricultural production structure in the region. Each adjustment scheme is regarded as a production decision making unit (DMU) and its relative efficiency is evaluated and optimized.By the means, we analyzed their relative technical and scale efficiency. And an obvious distinction is given among the DEA efficient DMUs and not DEA efficient DMUs. Based on these results we could also gain some useful insight to management information. Concepts of ratio redundant and ratio of inefficient production are introduced to investigate the possible reasons resulting inefficiency. Return to scale for each scheme is analyzed to conclude to opt the suitable production scale. All these analysis will be very useful to consider the ways to improve these schemes. Based on "projection theorem" project the not DEA efficient schemes on the production frontier and establish new DMUs which are both technical and scale efficient.

4. Using a new DMU ranking method the traditional DEA evaluation model is improved with appropriate changes by introducing "Ideal decision making unit", with minimal inputs and maximum outputs. "The efficiency appraisal index" concept is used where we get a set of common weight, which is equal to each scheme.

5. The results of this study will have certain theoretical significance and practical value to promote the strategic adjustment of agricultural production in my province. The optimized multi objective model is able to solve the optimization schemes according to the objectives and strategies. The DEA comprehensive evaluation points out the directions and ways of the further amendment and improvement of the optimization scheme which provides a scientific basis for the formulation of reasonable and effective structural adjustment policy. Finally, the scheme 2, which reflects the goals and requirements of the adjustment of agricultural production structure in my province, has a certain practical application value. In this paper, the application of mathematical model method in the research of agricultural economic problems is beneficial to explore and put in practice. It can be applied to the research of related fields as well

Key words: agricultural production structure, structural adjustment, multi-objective programming model, DEA evaluation, DEA effective, Punjab (Pakistan).

Faculty of Social Science

Sr. No.	Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	Department of Applied Psychology	3
2	Department of Education	10
3	Department of International Relations	4
4	Department of Islamic Studies	12
	Total	29

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Applied Psychology

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Asia Mushtaq	**Reducing Aggression in Children Through a School-Based Coping Power Program** Aggression is a characteristic feature of many psychiatric disorders (e.g., conduct disorder, impulse control disorders and some personality disorders). Despite the tremendous work in evidence based practices for childhood behavior problems, and efficacy of the cognitive behavioral interventions for aggressive, disruptive and conduct problems in Western countries, there was an extreme scarcity in Pakistan for empirical support for such interventions. The present research aims to culturally adapt, implement and evaluate a cognitive behavioral intervention program (Coping Power Program) for Pakistani school children with aggressive problems. This represents the very first intervention study conducted in Pakistan for the reduction of child aggression. The Coping Power program is an indicated prevention program for at-risk aggressive children, and had demonstrated short and long-term effects on antisocial outcomes. The present research consists of three studies. Study-I designed for cultural adaptation and translation of Coping Power Program (CPP) -child component and outcome measures, according to a heuristic model proposed by Barrera and Castro (2006). Cultural mismatches were identified in the content and structure of the CPP with main focus to maintain the core contents of the program. Islamic concepts and teachings with cultural elements were added in the adapted version of CPP. A pilot test was conducted for CPP adapted Urdu version and outcome measures. A sample of 37 fourth and fifth grade boys, with their parents and teachers participated in the study. Five at risk aggressive boys participated in Coping Power intervention group condition. The results indicated moderate to good reliability in all outcome measures, and CPP adapted version was considered as an effective intervention program to implement on Pakistani children with some modifications. Pilot testing of CPP demonstrated improvements in targeted aggressive boys. Study-II is designed to evaluate the contextual social cognitive model of aggression, which serves as a conceptual framework for the Coping Power Program. Initially 859 fourth grade boys were screened out to identify the aggression severity group (nonaggressive, moderately aggressive and severely aggressive children). 401 children (Mean age =9.44, SD=0.50) were identified as potential participants (180 nonaggressive, 100 moderately aggressive, and 121 severely aggressive). Four domains (self-regulation, social and cognitive competencies, school bonding, and parenting practices) were assessed with Urdu translated outcome measures. Results indicated significant differences among all groups; severely aggressive children exhibited elevated levels of reactive and proactive

		aggression, poor social cognitive processes, and experienced more corporal punishment from parents as compared to the other groups. Peer rejection was also linked with severe behavior problems and social cognitive processes of the moderately aggressive and severely aggressive children. Study-III was designed to evaluate the effectiveness of abbreviated version of Coping Power Program (25 Child group sessions in adapted version). The purpose of the study was to determine the extent to which CPP is capable of reducing behavior problems and improving prosocial and competent behavior in children, when delivered in a different culture i.e., Pakistan. With randomized control trial (RCT) of pre- and post-testing, 112 fourth grade boys were allocated to Coping Power intervention condition (n=51) and control condition (n=61). Intervention took place during the fifth grade year, at the time of transition to middle school. Pre- and post-treatment were collected from child, parent and teacher to assess the intervention effects. Analyses of Covariance (ANCOVAs) were used in order to adjust the intervention effects for scores on the baseline measures. Within group analyses of variance (ANOVAs) were further used to explain the interaction effects which were significant in ANCOVAs. Effect sizes are calculated for both groups independently, i.e., between groups and within subjects. Results showed significant differences in measures of all domains. A significant reduction was found in aggression, and impulsivity for the intervention group as compared to the control group. Boys who received Coping Power Program intervention also showed improvements in behavior, social skills and social cognitive processes, with better anger control and problem solving strategies in comparison to control children. The study provides preliminary evidence supporting the effectiveness of Coping Power Program for Pakistani children. Despite its limitations, the results of this study are promising, and suggest that CPP is an effective intervention to reduce behavior problems and promote healthy and positive behavior in children, even when implemented in different contexts with greater potential for violence exposure. The implications are discussed for the implementation of strategies aimed at preventing aggressive behavior in school.
2	Dr. Sadia Aziz	Present study intended to explore the positive and negative outcomes of procrastination among Pakistani adolescents. Procrastination has generally been viewed in negative connotations but in this study researcher followed Chu and Choi's (2005) perspective of procrastination; active vs. passive to see if there is any positive type of procrastination and does it also exist in our cultural setting. To meet this objective, the study was carried out in three parts. Part I was completed in three phases; try out; translation, adaptation, and cross language validation; and determining psychometric properties of New Active Procrastination Scale and Passive Procrastination Scale. The results of part I indicated sound alpha reliability coefficients of the scales. In part II (i.e., pilot study) psychometric properties of all the measures likely to be used in main study were determined and correlation coefficients among study variables were also computed to have an insight into the nature of relationship among variables. As the ultimate objective of the study was to explore the phenomenon of procrastination indigenously that will add valuable findings for researchers and counselors in helping adolescents to curb procrastination tendencies so in part III (i.e., main study) data was collected in two phases. In Phase I(N =201), online mode of data collection was adopted to establish psychometric properties of procrastination measures and expand the implications of the study for online population. As today is an age of globalization and advancement in technology. Results revealed sufficient alpha coefficient of scales and revealed significant main effect of procrastination types in level of depression, anxiety, stress, and life satisfaction of no procrastinators, active procrastinators and

		passive procrastinators. Phase II of main study was conducted on a larger sample (N = 500) to test the formulated hypotheses. Findings indicated sound reliability of all the measures and confirmed the four factor structure of NAPS. Significant main effect of procrastination type was observed in differences regarding time management behavior, coping strategies, self-efficacy, personality traits, depression, anxiety, stress, life satisfaction, procrastination as a problem and academic achievement. Results revealed significant gender, grade, and academic level-wise differences in active and passive procrastination but with reference to age groups this difference was significant only on active procrastination. Moreover significant gender difference in time management, self-efficacy, emotion-focused coping, personality traits of extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and in level of anxiety, stress, life satisfaction and procrastination a problem were also noted. Findings also revealed grade wise difference in time management and life satisfaction of adolescents. Multiple Logistic Regression analysis revealed emotion-focused coping, self-efficacy, emotional stability, intellect/openness to experience and conscientiousness as significant predictors of active and passive procrastination. As regards to outcome variables category of procrastinators significantly predicted the respondents' level of depression, anxiety, stress, life satisfaction and his/her perception of procrastination being problematic for him. Practical implications of the study are highlighted for teachers, counselors, psychologists and practitioners while dealing with adolescent procrastinators. Future recommendation and limitations of the study have also been discussed.
3	Dr. Tasnim Rehna	**Adverse Life Events and Adolescents' Emotional and Behavioral Problems: Cognitive Factors and Personality as Moderators** The presents study purported to examine the impact of adverse life experiences on adolescents' emotional and behavioral problems. It further aimed to explore the moderating role of verbal (vocabulary, verbal reasoning, numerical ability, and general knowledge) and nonverbal cognitive abilities, self-debasing (catastrophizing, personalizing, selective abstraction, and over generalization) and self-serving (self-centeredness, blaming others, mislabeling, and assuming the worst) cognitive errors, and personality traits in relationship between experience of adverse life events and problem behaviors. A purposive convenient sample of 663 adolescents (aged 11 to 19 years) was administered with Adverse Life Event Scale (ALES; devised in the present study), School Children problem Scale (SCPS; Saleem & Mehmood, 2011), Sajjad Verbal Intelligence Test Urdu (SVITU; Hussain, 2000), Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices (RSPM; Raven, 2000), Children Negative Cognitive Errors Questionnaire (CNCEQ; Leitenberg, Yost, & Carroll-Wilson, 1986), How I Think Questionnaire (HIT-Q; Barriga, Gibbs, & Potter, 2001), and NEO-Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI; Costa & McCrae, 1992) to meet the objectives of the study. Comprising on three Phases, ALES was developed and HIT-Q was translated At Phase I. At Phase II pilot study (N = 303; Boys = 139, Girls = 164) was conducted to establish the psychometrics (reliability estimates, validity coefficients, internal consistencies etc.) of the scales and to explore the relationship between the study variables. Findings provided support for good validity and reliability coefficients for the study scales. Exploratory analyses at Phase II suggested family related adverse events as the most stressful events and showed that most of the problem behaviors, self-debasing cognitive errors, and neuroticism were higher among adolescents who had experienced family, personal, or school related adverse event. While the ratio of self-serving cognitive errors and other personality traits was higher among those with residence related or health related adverse experiences. Main study (N = 663;

Boys = 428, Girls = 235) was then conducted at Phase III for hypothesis testing. Results of the main study revealed that adverse life events, self-debasing cognitive errors, and neuroticism positively and significantly ($p<.01$, .05) predicted emotional and behavioral problems among adolescents whereas self-serving cognitive errors, verbal cognitive abilities, extraversion, agreeableness, openness, and conscientiousness were strong and significant ($p<.01$, .05) negative predictors of emotional and behavioral problems among adolescents. However, nonverbal cognitive ability remained a non-significant predictor. For moderation effect, self-debasing cognitive errors and neuroticism significantly boosted the effect of adverse life experiences ($p<.01$, .05) whereas verbal cognitive abilities, self-serving cognitive errors, extraversion, agreeableness, openness, and conscientiousness buffered the effect of adverse life experiences on emotional and behavioral problems of adolescents. One way multivariate analyses revealed significant ($p<.01$, .05) age differences suggesting that middle adolescence group had highest levels of emotional and behavioral problems and self-debasing cognitive errors whereas late adolescence group showed the highest levels of verbal cognitive abilities, self-serving cognitive errors (self-centeredness and blaming others), extraversion, and conscientiousness ($p<.01$, .05). For income wise comparison, middle income group showed the highest level ($p<.01$, .05) of problem behaviors and self-debasing cognitive errors whereas high income group showed highest levels of verbal cognitive abilities (vocabulary and numerical ability), extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. Neuroticism was highest among low income group. One way ANOVA revealed that the impact of adverse events was highest among middle age and low income groups whereas nonverbal cognitive ability was highest among late age and high income groups of adolescents. Significant group differences ($p<.001$, .01, .05) on family system and gender were also observed for the study variables. The study holds theoretical (contributing into the existing literature by developing indigenous scale) as well as practical (by highlighting the need for appropriate prevention and interventions measures to deal with problem behaviors of troubled youth) implications.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Education

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Sufiana Khatoon Malik	**The study addresses the differential moral sense development through modular and traditional teaching approaches at secondary school level.** The study focuses also on students' achievement in general comprehension as well as text understanding. Moral sense development is broadly defined as the process in which an individual attains the ability to distinguish between right and wrong and internalizes in his/her behaviour all those values, rules and principles, which are given importance and value by the society. The study was experimental in nature. The data for the study was collected from sample of 9th grade students through the administration of DIT (defining issues test) pretest/ and DIT posttest and two kinds of teacher-made (posttests) achievement 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 techniques through SPSS software tested hypotheses. Conclusions based on the results of statistical analysis showed the significant differences and students taught through modular teaching approach gained higher mean score in DIT posttest and both kinds of teacher made tests than those students who were taught through traditional teaching approach. Students taught through modular approach straightaway reached to the postconventional level of moral sense development. The rapid change in moral sense development of students' 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. 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 gender difference in moral sense development and textual understanding. A significant difference in gender was found in general comprehension where male proved better than female.
2	Dr. Farkhanda Tabassum	**A comparative study of Public and Private Sector College Practitioners' Professional** Identity and Professional learning practices The study was conducted to compare public and private sector college practitioners' professional identity and professional learning practices. The objectives of the study were: to compare college practitioners' professional identity in public and private sector, to compare their professional learning practices, to examine practitioners' views about the value of professional learning practices, to compare discrepancies in practitioners' professional identity and professional learning practices, to compare discrepancies in practitioners' learning practices and the level of values they give to these practices, to investigate practitioners' views about effect of professional identity with the reference of professional learning practices on institutional environment, to compare college practitioners' views about continuous professional development activities for professional growth. The population of the study comprised male and female college practitioners serving in public and private colleges located in District Jehlum. The whole population was taken as sample of the study. Data were collected from 633 public and private sector college practitioners through disproportionate stratified sampling

		technique by using self-developed questionnaire. Data were analyzed through Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) by applying independent sample t-test, paired sample t-test and One way ANOVA. Major findings of study were that there was no significant difference in professional identity of public and private sector practitioners; however, private sector college practitioners were found more concerned about in improving themselves; they were more interested in professional learning practices and gave more value to professional learning practices than public sector practitioners. Male practitioners' professional identity level was found higher than females. No gender differences were found in professional leaning practices. It was concluded due to job security, public sector practitioners were no more interested in improving their practices. However, as the survival of private sector practitioners in organization depend upon their performance, so they were more interested in improving performance through professional learning practices. It was suggested that college practitioners, especially of public sector, may be provided training for enhancing professional identity and professional learning practices through collaboration with universities and Higher Education Commission, Pakistan. At the same time professional development training can be made mandatory for college Practitioners' promotion to next grades.
3	Dr. Hukam Dad	**Effectiveness of Reward and Punishment as Modifiers of Students' Classroom behavior** This study aimed at examining effectiveness of reward and punishment as modifiers of students' classroom behavior. The results of this study brought out a clear picture of the reward and punishment practices being followed in schools, which may serve as a useful input for improving these practices that influence development of students' desired behavior. The results of the study may lead to redesigning of teacher education curricula both for pre-service and in-service training of teachers. The objectives of the study were to identify effective and ineffective reward and punishment practices of school teachers, to compare teachers and students views on the frequency of reward and punishment practices, to compare male and female teachers on the use of effective and ineffective reward and punishment practices, to compare the effective and ineffective reward and punishment practices used by urban school teachers and rural school teachers. It was hypothesized that punishment, corporal punishment in particular, is used more often in schools than rewards. It was also hypothesized that punishment as given in schools did not modify the behavior, nor did the rewards used modify the behavior positively i.e.; effective reward and punishment techniques were not being deployed in schools. The population of the study comprised the teachers serving in government secondary schools of Punjab. The population of the study also comprised the students studying in government secondary schools of Punjab. A sample of one thousand teachers (two hundred teachers from district Rawalpindi, one hundred and fifty teachers from district Attock, two hundred teachers from district Lahore, one hundred and fifty teachers from district Gujranwala, one hundred and fifty teachers from district Multan, one hundred and fifty teachers from district Khanewal) were randomly selected in such a way that the proportion of rural and urban, boys and girls secondary school teachers was fifty fifty. A sample of one thousand students (two hundred students from district Rawalpindi, one hundred and fifty students from district Attock, two hundred students from district Lahore, one hundred and fifty students from district Gujranwala, one hundred and fifty students from district Multan, one hundred and fifty students from district Khanewal) were randomly selected in such a way that the proportion of rural and urban, boys and girls secondary school students was fifty fifty. In order to collect data from sample

		teachers, a comprehensive questionnaire was developed and personally administered. The data obtained was tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using appropriate descriptive and inferential tests of significance, such as one-way chi-square and two-way chi-square. The level of significance was 0.05. On the basis of results and discussion it was concluded that a large number of teachers do not apply the appropriate techniques of behavior modification rather they are totally unaware of these techniques. The entire study of the researcher reveals that our teachers are totally unaware of the modern techniques of classroom management. It is needed to equip them with the latest techniques of classroom management. There should II: a country wide programme to articulate and train teachers according to the demands of the new era. Token system and contingency contract programs should be introduced in our schools.
4	Dr. Marium Din	**A Study in Indices of Discrepancy between Students 'Learning Styles and Their Actual Grade Achievement at Masters' Level "** A Study in Indices of Discrepancy between Students 'Learning Styles and Their Actual Grade Achievement at Masters' Level 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. 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 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. 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.
5	Dr. Quratul-Ain Hina	**Assessment of Socialization Strategies Adopted by Public and Private Sector Universities of Punjab** 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. 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). The data was analyzed with the help of SPSS 16th edition. Results revealed that the socialization strategies used at organizational (β = -.023 & R2 = .003), group (β = -.068 & R2 = .004) and individual level (β = -.069 & R2 = .001) 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. 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.

| 6 | Dr. Saira Nudrat | **Comparative Study on Need-Based Work Motivation among Employees of Public and Private Universities of Punjab, Pakistan** |

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 public and private universities of Punjab responded against two study questionnaires (MFAS & 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. 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. 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.
7	Dr. Shazia Zamir	**An Analytical Study of Occupational Stress and Personality Type of Academic Managers at Higher Education Level** The purist, 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 collected through 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. 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 types of personality and occupational stress .whereas significant negative correlation was found between introversion type of personality with occupational stress. Based on conclusions it was recommended that step; 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.
8	Dr. khushbakht Hina	**Analysis of social- studies curriculum of (8th grade) at elementary level in schools of Pakistan: with special reference to citizenship education** This study was undertaken to investigate the current status of citizenship in curriculum of social studies at 8th grade in Pakistan for this purpose this study has based on two research approaches (i) Qualitative (ii) Quantitative. In qualitative approach part one this study attempted to analyze social studies text book with special reference to citizenship for 8th at elementary level. This text book was analyzed in two ways: (a) Text was analyzed to see if it addressed issues concerning good citizenship and (b) If the exercises given in the textbook facilitated learning with regards to citizenship. A four point framework was used (1) Civic Sensibility (2) Political rights and sensibility (3) socio-Economic development (4) cultural and moral development. Furthermore within this framework the emphasis was given to the important set of skill: Intellectual, Social and Political skills. The analysis indicated gaps in textbook of social studies with respect to good citizenship education. In the second part of the study, Quantitative approach has used. This part of the study was undertaken to investigate the awareness of citizenship education and role of teachers and school climate regarding citizenship education. Using the

population of federal government schools in Islamabad. The sample was selected from Islamabad so after getting the permission from the directorate in five sectors of Islamabad then in each sector of Islamabad two schools were selected one for boy and one for girls. Therefore in each sector, two schools were selected for pilot study and other four sector schools were selected for the main study. Students awareness citizenship education questionnaire and role of teacher and school climate scale, was administered in sample. 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 and related activities generally not available in textbook and school climate. Statistical package for social sciences (SPSS-XII) software was used to analyze the data in this study, statistical technique (T-Test, chi square and simple ANOVA) were used to examine the data. A one-way ANOVA was used to test the difference in citizenship education based on demographic information. 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 above two categories such as (a) Students' Input and Participation Skills and Engagement in and (b) Learning about the Community. 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 above mentioned categories (a) Students' Input and Participation Skill (b) Meaningful Learning of Civic-Related Knowledge. The data indicate that there was not place of school climate regarding citizenship education and there were no statistically significant difference in citizenship education based on demographic information.

9	Dr. Sajid Ali Yousuf Zai	**"Investigating the Factor Structure of the Teachers" Sense of Efficacy Scale with Pakistani In-service and Pre-service Teachers"** Teachers with a high sense of efficacy are motivated to achieve and are generally optimistic about future learning. There is an extensive body of research that indicates a teacher's self-efficacy beliefs can be a performance indicator for school outcomes. Research on characteristics related to teachers in Pakistan has been increasing over the last decade, however there are a number of instruments being used with this population without any documented validation studies. The purpose of this study was to investigate the validity of the Teacher Sense of Efficacy Scale (TSES; Tschannen-Moran & Woolfolk Hoy, 2001) to determine the latent structure of the TSES in the context of Pakistan in-service and pre-service teachers. Participants included 549 in-service (31% male and 69% female) and 423 pre-service (27% male and 73% female) teachers from four provinces of Pakistan. Content validity was investigated using experts' judgement ratings. All items were rated as culturally appropriate for a Pakistani population. This study evaluated the construct validity of the TSES using structure equation modeling. Three-factor models were hypothesized for in-service teachers and one-factor models for pre-service teachers, as had been consistent with factor structure of the TSES for in-service and pre-service teachers from other cultures. Confirmatory factor analysis validated the three factor model for in-service teachers, as had been observed with other cultures. However, it did not support the one-factor model for pre-service teachers. As a follow-up, exploratory factor analysis produced three-factors for pre-service teacher, concluding that a three-factor model is

		more appropriate for both pre-service and in-service teachers in Pakistan. A multitraitmulti method procedure provided partial evidence of convergent validity, however the scales within the TSES appear more correlated with each other than corresponding measures of the scale. Teacher subgroup comparisons revealed that female teachers tend to have a higher sense of efficacy in student engagement, instructional strategies, and classroom management than male teachers. Moreover, Pakistani teachers teaching at primary level grades report a higher sense of efficacy than teachers teaching at higher grade levels. The findings of this study provide significant benefits for Pakistani researchers who want to use a teacher efficacy instrument as a tool for their studies.
10	Dr. Wajeeha Aurangzeb	**A comparative study of organizational characteristics in System 1-4 organizational theory in public and private universities** 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, upward influence and motivational forces and developing a model for making a shift towards System 4 Organization. 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(r=.90) 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. 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. 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.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of International Relations

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Maliha Zeba Khan	The thesis has addressed one central question: How have different Pakistani leaders/individuals' decisions to participate in the War on Terror affected the state and nation question in Pakistan? The thesis is grounded in Foreign Policy Analysis as hermeneutical research focusing on political behaviors. This question has been evaluated within the context of theoretical framework based upon Valerie M. Hudson's Micro to Macro Level of Analysis. This framework suggests the levels in ascending order, in which leaders/individuals are analyzed at first level through applying psychoanalysis, psychobiography, anamnesis, and thematic content analysis; followed by the state level comprising state apparatus i.e. executive institutions and departments, military and intelligence agencies, and civil bureaucracy, domestic politics, national attributes, and determinants; while the system level (regional/international) is also analyzed. Since 1947, Pakistan faced diverse challenges regarding security, economy, sovereignty and integrity. Nevertheless a strong foreign policy could be the solution to vulnerability, threats and challenges which Pakistan faced. Pakistan's foreign policy had been India and US centric but ever since the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan, the latter became the cornerstone of Pakistan's foreign policy. After 9/11, Pakistan decided to join the US War, which had dire consequences for the state-nation question. From 9/11 to 2014, the personality and cognition of the leaders/individuals played a strong role in foreign policy decision making. When General Pervez Musharraf decided to participate in the War on Terror, there was a huge state/nation divide. The democratic regimes of Prime Minister Asif Ali Zardari (2008-2013) and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif continued to participate in the War on Terror but the state-nation rift was largely diminished. The only reason for public support during democratic regime was nation's sense of participation and their illusion of being heard on domestic and foreign policy issues, which are absent during military authoritarian regimes.
2	Dr. Muhammad Riaz Shad	**EU-Pakistan relations since 9/11: continuity & change** Continuity and change better characterise the patterns of EU-Pakistan relations in post-9/11 era. This study looks into the factors that account for the characteristics of continuity and change in EU-Pakistan relations since 9/11, and examines, in the light of these factors, the opportunities and challenges for change in the relations. The main research question that drives this study is: What factors do account for continuity and change in EU-Pakistan relations since 9/11? The study follows qualitative research method and inductive approach to seek answer of the research question through an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon under investigation. It draws inspiration from the theory of discursive institutionalism, which helps understand the characteristics of EU foreign policy behaviour. This research study finds that continuity and change in EU-Pakistan relations are determined by the combination of the degree of EU's security interests vis-à-vis Pakistan and the latter's performance in compliance with normative principles enshrined in EU foreign policy, namely human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and good governance. Same factors help identify the opportunities and challenges for change in EU-Pakistan relations. The study provides evidence that the normative principles weigh significantly in EU foreign policy; however, in case of conflict between interests and normative

		principles, the tilt is usually in favour of the former. The area of EU-Pakistan relations remains almost devoid of academic research. This study fills this gap by investigating the subject scientifically and comprehensively. The major contribution of this study is to identify the underlying factors and develop general principles that explain the patterns not only of EU-Pakistan relations but also of other similar cases.
3	Dr. Asia Khatoon	The thesis aims to investigate that whether China's One Belt and One Road Initiative is promoting mutual peace, development, cooperation, trust and interdependence among the countries or the claims of the western or of certain Asian countries includes U.S., Japan and India are true that says China is a rising threat for their sovereignty, influence, interests and for the world peace as well. One Belt and One Road Initiative has been proposed in 2013 by China's president Xi Jinping. The main purpose of the initiative is to develop China as one of the most economically developed, industrial and technological advanced country of the world in order to establish its own society peaceful, progressive and developed. It has placed the foundations of this initiative on principles of mutual peace, cooperation, benefits, trust, development, non-interference and equal respect to each other sovereignty and territorial integrity. In history, China does not remain an expansionist, colonial and an aggressive country. Its One Belt and One Road Initiative is a global economic interconnectivity project that connects the rest of the world through seaports, economic corridors, roads, railways, oil and gas pipelines etc. The connectivity begins from the seaports of China that are located in East-Asia. The main countries that provides seaports connectivity to this initiative are Singapore, Brunei, Cambodia, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Maldives, India, Pakistan and Sudan. China under the sidelines of this initiative is developing seaports infrastructure, energy projects, roads, railways and housing infrastructures and development plans, health, education and many other developing projects etc., in these countries. The major challenge to China's peaceful development on this initiative is U.S.'s "Asia to pivot' policy that is to maintain the balance of power by militarizing the Asian region by building military bases and alliances. China through One Belt and One Road Initiative is promoting among the countries the values of mutual peace, cooperation, development, interdependence and integration. It is endorsing economic development, industrialization and technological development to other countries. It is empowering the developing economies of Asia by equally sharing its development and advancement. It is building a balanced world. It is taking the countries towards building a peaceful multi-polar world with new global trends of mutual peace, development and cooperation. It wants peace and development. It is not seeking hegemony. Its rise is peaceful and for the development of the rest of the world.
4	Dr. Sarwat Rauf	This study offers an assessment of Russia's interests in Central Asia and its repositioning in the region. It attempts to analyze the continuing evolution of contemporary Russian foreign policy that drives its regional and international moves. Geographically, Russia has always been expanding and contracting. This old trend is still prevalent in its foreign policy, which under President Putin appears more assertive, characterized by military presence in the post-Soviet Central Asia, increasing number of conflicts with the post-Soviet States and geopolitical agenda. Russia's neighborhood, particularly Central Asia, looks like a contested region. The undemocratic and vulnerable Central Asian Republics (CARs) are dependent on Russia in terms of economy and security. It is noticed that the social, political and economic unrest in the CARs can spill-over into the mainland Russia. Therefore, Russia employs multiple instruments

to ensure regional security and to remain a key external actor in the post-Soviet Central Asia. However, to reassert its dominance, Russia is actively demonstrating its hard and soft powers to keep the CARs in its sphere of influence. The study addresses Russia's interests in Central Asia such as controlling energy resources, providing security forces and forming regional organizations. A measure of mutual compatibility is observed in Russia's interests in Central Asia and CARs' interests in Russia. The CARs never challenged Russia's great-power status and its Eurasian identity. However, Eurasian heartland has become a contested region for the US, China, Iran, Turkey, India and Pakistan. The policies of the West are seen as challenge to Russia's spheres of interests. Presently, Russia's aspirations in Central Asia are explicitly characterized as "neo-imperial" policy and it is seen as seeking to curb external influence in the region. Russia's policy reflects substantial evidence of Halford Mackinder's philosophy, and primarily its interests are economic and security-related. It is focused that present-day economic strain is causing a decline in Russia's influence in Central Asia but it keeps pushing against the tide.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Islamic Studies

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr. Muhammad Zulqarnain	**Teacher-Student Relationship in Contemporary Education System and Its Analysis within the Islamic Context** This research investigates the Teacher-Student Relationship in contemporary education system and its critical analysis in the light of Islamic philosophy of education. The purpose of this study was to find out the degree of relationship among the teachers and students at secondary school level. The secondary purpose of the study was to express the degree of relationship between a teacher and a student according to Islamic philosophy of education. The scope of this study was limited to the private secondary schools of Rawalpindi. The study was an attempt to mention the degree of relationship between the teachers and students of private schools. The research clearly demonstrated that the degree of positive relationship between the teachers and the students is unsatisfactory. To make the relationship up to the degree of excellence, the Holy Prophet's PBUH behavior with his companions is an excellent pattern. This research is done at the secondary school level (9th & 10th) and only boys were focused in the research. Anyhow, teachers were male and female both. The data has been collected from the private schools of Rawalpindi. For this purpose, 26 private schools were selected, from where data was to be collected. Respondents included 130 teachers and 130 students. A separate questionnaire (containing 24 questions) was made for the teachers as well as for the students to find the degree of relationship. Along with the questionnaire, detailed review of literature has also been done. After compiling the results, some recommendations had also been presented for the promotion of relationship between the teachers and the students. The literature review clearly shows the superiority of the relationship in Islamic education system. By keeping in view the conclusions, it is recommended to adopt the rules and regulations of Islamic educational system through which learning outcomes could be improved to the degree of excellence. In this study, it is stated that the best relationship between the teacher and the student could only be possible by following the teachings of Islamic educational system. In Islamic education system, the rights and responsibilities have been highlighted clearly. Teachers and students are well aware of their responsibilities and rights, so that they fulfill their responsibilities and in response enjoy their rights.
2	Dr. Abdul Rauf	All thanks and praises to ALLAH who enabled me to accomplish, this study on Surat UI Fatiha. It was certainly a gigantic task as it could not have been done without a thorough research. Main areas of my research study comprise the following: • Identification of the names of Surat Al Fatiha • Number of the verses of the Surah • Time of the intuitional Descedance • Causes and objectives of the Surah • Meaning and importance of the Surah The perspective and the need of the intuitional descendence • Relative significance of the Surah. • Relation between Surah At Bakarah and Surah Al Fatiha. • Relation with Surah At Fatiha and other Surahs starting with the word 'Alhaniad' • Relation of the Surah Al Fatiha with the general meaning of the Holy Quran The research also comprise the following.

		• Tauheed • Day of judgmenet • Worships • Upright way of life • The prized and the punished people The last chapter of the study answers the questions on the Surah. The most important topics are as under: o Praying to Allah o Sincerity of the intention o Sincere bowing to Allah o Unity of the Muslim nations o Avoiding to follow the Jews and the Christians. Some Fighi Questions about Bismillah and Surat ul Fatiha have been discussed At the end, some miracle and wondrous nature of the Surh is identified.
3	Dr. Munazza Sultan	**Impact of Western Enlightenment on Contemporary Pakistani Society: An Analytical Study in the Light of Islamic Teachings** The study is conducted to examine some of the important questions raised by both the religion side and the proponents of the Enlightenment movement. The purpose of this study is to interpret enlightenment in Western and Islamic context and to examine the impact of western enlightenment on contemporary Pakistani society in the light of Islamic teachings. The study was quantitative in nature. Survey was conducted to probe into the perceptions of the Pakistani people regarding impact of western enlightenment on various aspects of contemporary Pakistani society. Mix method research design was used. The sample of the study was 1000 people from four provincial headquarters of Pakistan including male and female from urban and rural areas of the provincial capitals. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample of the study. Two research instruments were developed by the researcher based on review of the related literature. First was a questionnaire named WEBI, Western Enlightenment Beliefs Inventory; second was a checklist named WEKAPC, Western Enlightenment Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Checklist. Data were collected in person and from some areas with the help of research assistants. Data collected about WEBI and WEKAPC were analyzed quantitatively using SPSS. Results showed that most of the respondents were of the view that western enlightenment exerted significant influences on their thinking, lifestyles, and education, culture, media and social practices. Majority of the respondents thought that western enlightenment emphasized on tolerance, cultural harmony, equality, social justice and independent thinking. Gender-wise comparisons indicated that male respondents were more positive towards western enlightenment than the female respondents. It was recommended that Pakistani society needs to be made aware of the philosophy of western enlightenment and Islamic values which are characteristics of western enlightenment movement. Media may be used to sensitize the public that western enlightenment believes in tolerance, equality, social justice and impartiality. There is need to initiate interfaith dialogue to understand socio-cultural dynamics of a Muslim society and a western society, and further to remove hurdles for development of social and cultural harmony.
4	Dr. Amjad Hayat	All praises be to Allah, who has sent his Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) for the guidance of mankind. Quran is the Holy book revealed on Holy Prophet (ﷺ) by almighty Allah.

		The religious scholars have made great efforts to serve Quran in the form of tafaseer and its sciences. They have written books on the different perspectives of Holy Quran. Al-Naskh is also among the sciences of Quran. The scholars have written books on this topic but they have different view point (opinions) about it. So there is need to compare thier views given on naskh. Among these scholars abu Jafar Al-Nahas, Habatullah bin salamah, Makki bin Abi-Talib, Ibne Jauzi. They have different views in thier books. In this research work, comparison and critical analysis of their views will be discussed. The explanation of Naskh in this study will be according to the comparative and critical methods of mufassireen and will be according to the principles and rules given by them. Their claims about naskh will be explained completely.
5	Dr. Syed Abdul Ghaffar Bukhari	Hadith is the second largest source of Islamic Shariah. It is difficult to follow Islam without it, but despite the fact opponents/orientalists criticized Hadith and its period of compilation. Keeping in view the significance of Hadith, different phases of compilation of Hadith have been discussed in this thesis. The research concludes that Umayyad had been the basic period of compilation for the Hadith (41A.D to 132A.D). During this period the companions of Holy Prophet (PBUH), Tabaeen and Taba Tabaeen, glorious contribution was made in this field. They travelled far off places and hold scholarly gatherings. They not only wrote but also memorized the Hadith and developed different manuscripts of Hadith. In this period, the Muslim Ummah became the victim of chaos and dispersion. Resultantly various incidents happened. Sectarianism and lack of unity gave way to strife of Hadith fabrication, thus need for the protection of Hadith was observed and process of its compilation began in formal way. Besides this, much care was taken in accepting the authenticity and the chain of narration came into being in order to differentiate between Hadith and Non Hadith and disciplines like Ilm –ul-Asnnad, Ilm –e-Jira-o-Tadeel. With the passage of time renowned distinguished intellectuals came on the front and did noteworthy and remarkable work in this field. Their contribution is also highlighted in this research. At third stage, after comprehensive discussion on Orientalists Movement, historical periods of compilation of Hadith and critical analysis is done regarding orientalists objections on compilation and authenticity of Hadith. It is evident that their objections and attacks are ridiculous and absurd. Their statements are contradictory to each other. Their sources are unauthentic and their research standard is extremely defective. There were many factors and motives behind the criticism on Hadith and on narration of Hadith among which religious, ideological, historical, economic, political, academic and imperialistic motives are worth mentioning.
6	Dr. Hafiz Rao Farhan Ali	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. 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. 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.
7	Dr. Irum Sultana	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. We never find that the Quran or the Prophet (pbuh), in his recorded sayings, speak exclusively to the Arabs, the Iranians, or other ethnic or linguistic entities. People are addressed either as O mankind or O 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 thenotion 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. 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. 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: 1.to prevent a war; 2.to resolve the dispute peacefully with compromise; 3.to contain the war to the minimum; 4.to contain the effects of war; and 5.To protect the affectees of war. All of these criteria are found in

		the Quran and the sayings of the Prophet and have further been expatiated upon by Muslim jurists.
8	Dr. Noor Hayat Khan	**Asr-e-Hazer Aor Bain al Mazahib Ham Aahangi** 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 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. 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. 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.
9	Dr. Riaz Saeed	**Freedom of Expression in Islamic and Contemporary Western Thought: (A Comparative Study)** Freedom of expression is considered as one of the most throbbing issues of the contemporary sociopolitical and socioeconomic global scenario. Accordingly, all modern constitutions, organizations and charters including, ECHR, UDHR and IDHR promote and give it much importance. However, Islamic and Western thoughts have some swear variances on this significant issue. It is observed that the modern Western thought is the representative and advocate of absolute freedom of expression. Contrary to this, Islamic thought accepts and grants freedom of speech, but binds this important right with some moral, social and religious values. Islam considers freedom of thought and expression as a fundamental human right because it appeals human sociology and nature. From an Islamic perspective, freedom of speech is not only a right but also an absolute duty of a Muslim. According to Islamic standpoint, Allah (God) grants this right of free speech due to human dignity, honor and free thinking. Moreover, Islamic concept about freedom of speech has some limits to save the society from its negative impacts, i.e. harming to others, defamation, chaos and conflict, etc. It is also noticed that the lenient international laws about religious defamation and hate speech are the basic hurdles to eradicate religious blasphemy and hatred speech. For instance, different articles of the ICCPR, UDHR and ECHR advocate maximum liberty of expression without strong limitations and reasonable interference. Therefore, these legal constraints and parameters are insufficient in this regard because the freedom of speech is unlimited and legal restrictions are either partial or nonexistent. Moreover, it is

		not easy to prove them on local and international forums. In spite of the presence of laws, the so-called racial discrimination and religious blasphemy have become the most dangerous and lethal weapon against minorities in the West, especially, against Islamic values and the Muslim community (Ummāh). Thus, the blasphemy of the Prophet of Islam صلى الله عليه وسلمhas becomes a fashion under the banner of freedom of speech. Lack of international laws about religious defamation is major root cause of this new trend. That is why; majority of Muslim and small number of Western scholars consider it in association with the historical rivalry between Islam and the Western world. This study presents an account of analysis on the issues of freedom of expression and speech from the contemporary Islamic and Western perspectives. This study conveys that the absolute right of freedom of speech has a strong association with religious defamation, Islamophobia and blasphemy. As well as, Modern international laws are inadequate to illuminate these hostile activities up till now. Keywords: Freedom of speech, Contemporary era, Islamic and Western thought, Comparative Study
10	Dr. Souaad Muhammad Abbas	The systematic study of religions is not a Western enterprise, rather it is a purely Islamic discipline that long originated with the advent of Islam. Muslim scholars have taken keen interest and made remarkable efforts to understand other

religions implementing different approaches and methods. Some of these approaches were later partially and at times to a large extent, adopted by Western scholars from the 16th century CE onwards. Having said that, it must be emphasized that the endeavours of Western scholars in the study of religions in modern times cannot be overlooked; on the part of the Muslims scholars however, there has hardly been anything new after the 13th and 14th century. In our more recent history however, particularly in the Indian subcontinent, some very learned voices have arisen in the twentieth century; one such voice is that of Mawlana Manazir Ahsan Gilani, a traditionally trained yet extremely enlightened and broad minded scholar who not only brought back the Muslims' legacy but contributed in this arena in quite a significant, intellectual manner. The work produced by him depicts his concern about the traditional Muslim education along with the challenges and the demands of the contemporary era. Mawlana Gilani's methodological principles are two fold: 1. The religious truths are eternal and are as old as humanity itself. 2. The concept of revelation is universal, and that Allah's guidance takes precedence over His misguidance. Keeping in view these two principles Mawlana Gilani not only challenged the traditional categorization of the world religions but also asserted that Hindus are a People of the Book as in this view there isn't any difference between the revealed and the non-revealed religions. Mawlana Gilani made sincere attempts to propagate Islam and to reduce the increasing gap between world religions. My thesis aims to highlight Mawlana Gilani's contribution to the study of religions in a detailed manner, his methodologies, his particular views and to what extent he differs from the traditional stance in his views. Therefore the need was felt to make his works on religions and his views, the topic of academic research and the dissertation at hand aims to do just that. The methodology that I am going to follow is both analytical and comparative. The primary sources that I have consulted are his own literary works which is available in the form of books, articles and speeches. |

		I pray to Allah (swt) to accept this humble effort of mine and make it sadaqa jariya for the readers. Aamin.
11	Dr. Sumayyah Rafique	**"Efforts of Muslim Scholars of Andalusia (Spain) From Ist To 5th Hijri In Quranic Orthography (Ilmu- Rasam Al Mushaf).** Andalusia (Spain) had been an Islamic centre of knowledge and literature for quite 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 enormous efforts in the fields of Quranic Orthography (ilmu-rasam). Their efforts and labors are hidden in the books of history, out of sight and waiting for our attention for exploration and further enhancement. Though Quranic Arthography is safe from slight amendments, modifications, and alterations as Quran is safe from amendments but the knowledge of Quranic Orthography has got a history of its development and the role of scholars which require a deep appreciation of their efforts in the development. I made an attempt in this dissertation, to elaborate the history of Quranic Orthography (ilmu-rasam), replied the suspicions raised by orientelists, efforts of Islamic scholars in both these fields and their influences and impacts on the coming generations. Research plan. 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 of research, fundamental queries of research and also includes analysis on the previous efforts made on the subject and finally the outlines/synopsis of dissertation. As stated above, the dissertation consists of Five Chapters. The First Chapter introduces the efforts of scholars of Andalusia/Spain relating to Quranic Orthography in the first and second century. Further the chapter is divided into two parts. The first part consists of research analysis of the specific books of scholars on the subject and the research analysis of the books on tafseer wherein the subject has been discussed. The second part consists of the analysis of the efforts of scholars to spread the knowledge relating to subject. The second Chapter introduces the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the Third Century. Further the chapter is divided into two parts. The first part consists of research analysis of the specific books of scholars on the subject and the research analysis of the books on tafseer wherein the subject has been discussed. The second part consists of the analysis of the efforts of scholars to spread the knowledge relating to subject. The Third Chapter introduces the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the Fourth Century. Further the chapter is divided into two parts. The first part consists of research analysis of the specific books of scholars on the subject and the research analysis of the books on tafseer wherein the subject has been discussed. The second part consists of the analysis of the efforts of scholars to spread the knowledge relating to subject. The Fourth Chapter introduces the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the Fifth Century. Further the chapter is divided into two parts. The first part consists of research analysis of the specific books of

		scholars on the subject and the research analysis of the books on tafseer wherein the subject has been discussed. The second part consists of the analysis of the efforts of scholars to spread the knowledge relating to subject.

The Fifth Chapter consists of evaluation of the efforts of scholars of Andalusia relating to Quranic Orthography in the first five centuries.

Further the chapter is divided in to three parts. First part consists of the views of different scholars/historians on the personalities and works of Andalusian scholars and evaluation of their views. Second part deals with the scholars who influenced Andalusian scholars. Third part deals with the scholars who were influenced by Andalusian scholars.

The conclusion consists of the outcomes of Research, bibliography of Primary and secondary sources. |
| 12 | Dr. Syed Muhammad shahid tirmazi | Bringing in reform and correction in an individual's character is one of the most essential and fundamental component of Islamic reform system. For the same reason individual reform within the overarching concept of reform of society has been mentioned in more than 360 places in Holy Quran. Many thinkers and philosophers throughout history propounded elaborate theories and ideologies for the reform of society. Many of these existed as mere ideologies only, without being practiced or applied at larger level on society, others were speedily wiped out as if they never existed at all. Islam through the character and personality of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) guides us toward the creation of an excellent and ideal society which stands in perfect harmony with the achievement of lofty goals of betterment and welfare of human beings. If the notion and ideal of a perfect individual character means the preparation of a man for right kind of religious ideas, raising in him the spirit and feelings of forbearance, tolerance, perseverance, then its perfect example could be seen in Meccan period of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). If goals and perfections of an individual character are to be traced through raising and rearing in him noble values of selflessness, sacrifice, justice, toleration and better treatment of Non - Muslims, then we can seek inspiration from Medinin period of the Holy Prophet. The title ''اصلاح معاشرہ کا نبوی طریقہ کار'' "Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) methodology for reform of society" highlights the fact that the reform of society in contemporary world, by utilizing contemporary resources could best be attained by studying the life and precedents set by the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and by following methods and techniques approved and sanctioned by him. This is truly the best method of reform of society. |

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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Faculty of Engineering & Computer Science

Sr. No.	Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	Department of Engineering	16
2	Department of Computer Science (Peshawar Campus)	02
3	Department of Computer Science (Multan Campus)	01
	Total	**19**

Department of Engineering

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Asad Hussain	**Automatic Modulation classification using genetic programming** With the popularity of software defined radio and cognitive radio-based technologies in wireless communication, RF devices have to adapt to changing conditions and adjust its transmitting parameters such as transmitting power, operating frequency and modulation scheme. Thus, Automatic Modulation Classification (AMC) becomes an essential feature for such scenarios, where receiver has a little or no knowledge about the transmitter. This research explores the use of iterative techniques such as Genetic Programming (GP) for classification of digital modulated signals. K-nearest neighbor (KNN) has been used to evaluate fitness of GP individuals during the training phase. Additionally, in the testing phase, KNN has been used for deducing the classification performance of the best individual produced by GP. Several modulation schemes are used in this research for classification purpose. Higher order statistics have been used as input features for the GP. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed method provides better classification performance as compared to other well-known state of art techniques.
2	Bushra Khan	Due to high reliance of networks in the way of working of systems, people and devices, the Cyber Security is becoming a mandatory part of the National Security of any country. To address this critical national need every country is trying to do its best. The countries are making policies and establishing Computer Emergency Response teams (CERTs), Cyber Coordination and Command Centers, Cyber Research Centers at local and national levels in order to combat cyber threats. These Cyber threats include but not limited to Cyber Crimes, Cyber Attacks, Cyber Security Incidences, Cyber Warfare, Cyber Terrorism, and Cyber Espionage [1]. It is very alarming to note that while all these countries are strengthening their defense against potential Cyber threats and building infrastructure for forensic to try people committing cybercrimes, there has been hardly any concerted focus on these capabilities in Pakistan. This is imperative on Pakistan to strengthen its Cyber Security Infrastructure with indigenous R&D against offensive and defensive cyber security threats to combat against cyber-attacks. Detection of Cyber threats on IP backbone and scalability of algorithms are new research challenges. In this thesis we analyzed existing Cyber threat detection techniques and proposed a Top level Architecture of multi gigabit network sensing node for Cyber Security Threat detection System that can be scaled to handle national IP back bone network traffic.

3	Dr. Huma Hayat Khan	**Emperial Investigationof change of secquence of communication medium in DSD w.r.t types of conflicts** Globalization of innovation and markets has dramatically impacted software development. Today, more software projects are run in geographically distributed environments, and global software development is becoming a norm in the software industry. This research deals with the identification of the different types of conflicts which most commonly occur during the global software development in GSD organizations. For this purpose, we have conducted an empirical investigation which will result in a fair evaluation of the research topic. Project explores mechanism which gives a guideline for selection of communication medium sequence based upon the type of conflict. Types of conflicts are the key factor for that mechanism of communication medium sequences. This research provides a vision of the state-of-the-art of change of communication medium sequence w.r.t types of conflicts which will allow us to identify possible new research lines. It deals with the empirical investigation of impact of change of communication medium sequence on conflict resolution. In this report conduction of controlled experiment and its results are discussed in detail, that whether change of communication medium sequence effects the conflict resolution or not. The only conflict discussed in this research is ambiguity. For this experiment five teams are selected comprising of four members of software engineering departments of two universities.
4	Imran Asif **(Left uni)**	Ontology versioning is one of the important dimensions of semantic web. Its importance is more revealed when it is applied to any real world document management system, particularly for the in-process documents such as research thesis. Our target audience for this research is academic researchers and their in-process research articles, thesis and research papers which are written using L ATEX. These research documents go through a continuous informal review phase during writing process and as a result keep changing. In this thesis we cover the literature survey related with ontology versioning for document management systems and address the issues faced in recent document versioning systems. The key issue we identified is to maintain the review history of individual components within a source file, finding causality of change, and keep track of version for each. The document components are mapped over the ontology concepts. We provide solution by maintaining the complete review history of the research document by enhancing an already existing technique of semantic repository versioning and scientific document ontology. We achieved our research goals by performing the surveys which led us to propose the solution for above mentioned challenges. On the basis of surveys, we proposed the change causality model and prototype application by using the open source Jena API. In this application, we provided the complete version history along each components of the document with review comments and cause of change, and at the end of writing process the author can see the progress report.
5	Malik Zafarullah	**Group Based Power Efficient Gathering Protocol in Wireless Sensor Networks** Sensor webs consisting of nodes with limited battery power and wireless communications are deployed to collect useful information from the field. Efficiently Information is gathered in the sensor network is very critical. That is way we are going to present an efficient way to gather information in such scenario. Many researcher present a work in the field of sensor network. Every node in sensor network can sent data packet to the home station. If the data is sent to the home station by node are sensed data then it should deplete its power very quickly and efficiently.

		Many protocol work as a cluster based on some input information. LEACH protocol is one of them that present a solution of above problem, where clusters are formed to fuse. LEACH protocol do this before transmit data to the base station. LEACH achieves the desired solution with the help of 8 important modification. And also compared to the direct transmission, measured the situation when nodes are alive or dead. In this paper we are going to propose a modified protocol names as Group Based Power Efficient Gathering Protocol in WSN. The main working of the proposed protocol is that it work in the form of group. A group based protocol is an improvement over LEACH protocol. In the result section the performance of LEACH and Group Based Power Efficient Gathering Protocol in WSN are displayed. In Our protocol each node communicate with the cluster head. Cluster head are responsible to send data to the base station, thus reducing the amount of energy spent per round. Simulation results show that our protocol performs better than LEACH.
6	Maria Nazir	**Design & evolution of power budget for a gidireti oval LWDM possive optical Network** With an increasing demand of bandwidth from enterprises and households, the data rates of broadband access network will be required over 1Gbps for each customer. To solve this problem, Time-Division Multiple Passive Optical Network (TDM-PON) like Gigabit PON (GPON) and Ethernet PON (EPON) are deployed to resolve the bandwidth bottleneck. These technologies, however, still cannot meet the demands of the increasing services such as High Definition TV (HDTV). In the proposed thesis Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing-Passive Optical Network (CWDM-PON) has been employed as the most effective technology for enhancing bandwidth at the access side. The report gives a detailed description of the work done in designing the whole setup. The proposed setup has been tested, simulated and analyzed using software named OptiSystem. Complete results with graphs are also included. The results show that the designed setup has the capability to withstand huge number of customers with an acceptable value of BER. Keywords: Time-Division Multiple Passive Optical Network (TDM-PON), Gigabit PON (GPON), Fiber-To-The-Home (FTTH), High Definition TV (HDTV), Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing-Passive Optical Network (CWDM-PON).
7	Muhammad Waqar	**An Adaptive Doctor Recommender System** Recommender systems apply machine learning techniques to predict about items. These systems are very effective in filtering large amount of information into more concrete form. Due to their effectiveness, they are now been used extensively in approximately all domains. Medical field is one of the domain where a lot of research is going on regarding recommender system utility. The information related to healthcare, available online, has increased tremendously in last few years. Patients now-a-days are more conscious and look to find answers related to healthcare problems online. This resulted in need of a reliable online doctor recommender system which can recommend physicians best suited to a particular patient..In this paper we propose a hybrid doctor recommender system by combining different recommendation approaches i.e. content base filtering, collaborative filtering and demographic filtering. This research work propose a novel adoptive algorithm which is used to construct a doctor's ranking function. This ranking function can be used to rank doctors according to patient's requirement. Ranking function is been used to convert patient's criteria for doctor's selection into number base rating. This rating is then used for doctor recommendation. We have evaluated our system utility and results show that our system performance is very effective and quite accurate.

8	Naveed Ahmad	**Super scaling processing using VLIW** (WBAN) is a special purpose wireless sensor network designed to connect various self autonomous medical sensors and appliances which are located inside and outside of a human body. Now a days interests in human Healthcare Monitoring System (HMS) are based on Wireless Body Area Sensor Network (WBAN) due to the increasing aging population and chronically ill patients at home. HMS is expected to reduce healthcare expenses by enabling the continuous monitoring of patient's health remotely during their daily life activities. The major problems arise in health monitoring system now a days are based on maximum energy consumption and high packet drop ratio during the routing mechanism and real time analysis and support to the patients through doctors, caregivers and hospital systems. Based on these limitations in the existing Literature we have proposed a reliable and Quality of service aware Routing Protocol which supports successful packet delivery ratio among multiple sensor nodeswhichimproves the quality of service. This proposed scheme is capable to route the data from sensor nodes in normal and emergency circumstanceswhich results in reducing signal to Noise ratio for maximum number of rounds. The proposed scheme is also capable for the continuous monitoring of human physiological data by using sensors deployed on human body at remote locations. We have also designed theWBAN framework solution for elderly and chronically ill patients in health care diagnosis and intelligent decision making.
9	Omar Hayat	**Robust Maximum Likelihood(ML) and sphere decoder (SD) for MIMI wireless Communication channel** 5G wireless technology is going to implement around 2020. Future developing wireless technologies and the developments, that they require will figure out that 5G is developed as evolutionary or revolutionary. 5G wireless research accomplishment is already considering numerous technologies for a future wireless network. Minimum latency and fast speed data rate will be the subject for the future 5G background. Five key research constituencies will have the prevalent effect on advancing 5G: D2D communication, M-MIMO, beamforming, small cell distribution and mm-wave. Accordingly, 5G ought to bolster latencies lower than 1ms, which will majorly affect outline decisions at all layers. One of the approaches to lessen latency is through large-scale small cells is D2D communication. D2D communication in in-band cellular systems is characterized as direct communication between two wireless devices without passing through the BTS or core system. The applications of D2D communication are local services like data offloading, emergency communication like a natural disaster, IoT enhancement like IoV, V-MIMO and cooperative relay. D2D communication is classified as in-band (licensed band) and out-band (unlicensed band) D2D communication. Further in-band is exploited as an underlay and overlay D2D communication. To initiate D2D communication for in-band underlay network device discovery is the major issue. In the general, device discovery can be divided into two phases. First is the initiation of the discovery process and second is the control of discovery process. In the initiation of the discovery process, the first is the ad-hoc based approach, where the discovery is carried out by the devices themselves through transmitting a known synchronization or reference signaling. The second is the network-controlled approach, by which the system uses paging or different signaling to intervene discovery process by perceiving D2D users and potential services. Devices might communicate deprived of human mediation to do an activity or to distinguish or discover the different devices. Devices may likewise specifically communicate with a human to pass on data to human or to get data straightforwardly from a human for determination making.

		A device is required to can route information to different devices and exchange data with different devices in the heterogeneous network, regardless of its underlying technology. Intrinsically, neighboring devices may not really need to communicate over the core system. Therefore, there need intelligent routing algorithms to efficient device discovery and D2D communication. Efficient device discovery in in-band underlay cellular network D2D communication using intelligent routing algorithm is proposed in this research proposal. Device discovery is performed for both open and restricted device discovery. The device discovery contains the following characteristics: Device discovery in roaming condition, discovery when devices in out of coverage base in past information of the network and device, fast discovery in the densest area, energy efficiency, accuracy and minimum signaling overhead and discovery when devices in different cells. All the key specialized challenges for device discovery are critical challenges, since before beginning D2D communication.
10	Sadaf Anwa	**Introducing framework for user centered design into Agile Enviorement** Agile methodology lacks in usability and most of the time issues like usability do not lead the software toward success. User-Centered Design supports usability and according to UCD, the client should be a part of the process from planning to handover phase. Integration of these two areas is a difficult and challenging task with respect to its applicability for collocated and distributed level. This research focuses on Agile and UCD integration, providing a few practices and artifacts to guide designer's and Agile teams to overcome the challenges. How UCD techniques can support Agile, mainly scrum, in order to deal with usability issues. In thesis, we have demonstrated the levels and phases where stakeholders, especially the user involvement and interaction is necessary. Case study and observation method have been followed. The result of this research is a framework.
11	Saima Zaheer	**MULT/HOP cooperative wireless communication with signal Space diversity** The cooperative communication in wireless multi-hop networks is a reliable energy efficient mechanism that mitigates the effects of channel fading and improves the performance and throughput of the systems. In this report, green cooperative multi-hop scheme is proposed by employing signal space diversity (SSD). The proposed scheme offers a significant improvement in performance of the regenerative multi-hop networks without the requirement of extra bandwidth or power. The expressions for the average end to end bit error probability of the multi-hop networks employing the SSD scheme is derived. The optimal relay location for a better performance and the total energy consumption of the scheme is also probed. The simulation results show that the proposed scheme provides better quality of service and is more energy efficient compared to the conventional decode and forward scheme in single-hop as well as multi-hop situations. Further space-time Alamouti code is also presented with signal space diversity for multi-hop cooperative wireless communication systems. Using two transmit antennas, constellation rotation and interleaving at the source, the signal is forwarded to the destination node via relay link(s). The simulation results show an improved performance of the end to end average bit error rate
12	Sajid Saleem	**Registration framework for user centered design into Agile environment** The main focus of this thesis is registration of aerial and satellite farmland imagery. The problem covers the indexing of aerial farmland images spatial location in a wide area satellite farmland image. Parameters of transformation function are determined using features that are invariant to self correlated and temporal nature of the farmland images. Registration is based on a novel

		approach which uses field boundary junctions as features for matching. Geometric properties of the fields connected to the junctions are used as junction descriptors. Rectangle fitting is used to extract field's geometric properties which are then transformed relative to the junction location. Despite of repetitive structure of fields the junction descriptor is capable of finding its correct match and indexing aerial image spatial location in a wide satellite images. It is shown that the junction descriptor is invariant to in plane rotation, scale and translation. Experimental results on synthetic and real farmland images demonstrate the robustness of the proposed approach against the junction localization errors and the errors introduced by splitting and/or merging of fields due to segmentation problems. Comparison of these results with correlation, mutual information and SIFT based registration methods illustrate the performance of the junction descriptor based registration of farmland imagery.
13	Sobh Zeb (**left uni**)	Computers need data and humans need information. The process of converting data into useful information needs analysis to be done onto it. Reviews of customers are valuable as they are an important source of information for multiple purposes. However, these feedbacks are subjective, so extraction is done in order to get the hidden knowledge from that information. This is not an easy task but after analysis, we can have immensely valuable information. This research work presents a different method of sentiment analysis research on reviews. The main focus is to find polarity of reviews by using lexicon and rule-based approach. This helps in classification of data. The results are efficient and better than available multiple approaches. The research work concludes with recommendations and future work for giving a new direction to ontology-based opinion mining.
14	Uzair Iqbal	**Review-Scrum Introduction of Mda In Agile Methodology** R-Scrum is used for designing large scale software products. R-Scrum is updated form of Scrum with some additional roles (M&E Analyst, Release Manager, and Release Controller). In Review-Scrum the deployment phase is different with Scrum by introducing the additional role of Release Manager. Release controller will manage the deployment on local server similarly deployment on live server has been achieved by Release manager. The proposed research work focuses on stability of R-Scrum, such stability is done by implementation of AMM. Implementation of AMM in R-Scrum is achieved by inclusion of Work Breakdown (WB) in sprint setup meeting and also works for improving the methodology of testing. Education MIS is designed with the help of Review-Scrum and delivers some logical proves for the implementation of WB structure in R-Scrum. Productively implementation of WB in Educational MIS is setting the benchmark for stability of different MIS systems.
15	Waris	**Ontology Driven Query Expansion** There is huge explosion in the number of new databases, applications and documents in the recent past. This results into lot of redundancy and duplication, which leads to high inefficiency in query processing. Most of the users, who need the information, are naive, because they do not have knowledge of internal structures of databases, contents of data sources and query languages. So it is very difficult for them to query and analyze the desired data from autonomous, geographically distributed and heterogeneous data sources. Query expansion is used to answer the users¿ queries to improve performance and effectiveness of queries. We propose a solution for expanding the users¿ queries with the support of ontology so that recall is improved and information loss is minimized while answering users¿ queries. We have developed rules for expanding the semantically meaningful and illustrate with appropriate example. The results show that our rules are better in terms of recall.

16	Yasir Siddiq	**Decision Support Framework for Architectural Pattern Selection (DSAPS)** A suitable architectural design is first significant step in the process of developing software products. It is worthy of carrying many strategic decisions business strategist will use in the course of process and reflect those decisions in architecture. In this way architectural process becomes a major stakeholder in development and not realizing its significance lead to project failure. Software architectural designs explore the premise of all the major inputs and expose results to the architects for major decisions in coordination with project stakeholders. In short software architectural design process comprehends all the design decisions, functional requirements, scope, and non-functional requirements in software architecture. It is necessary to take into accounts all possible details i.e. requirements before selecting architectural style or patterns. The research study is conducted with a contextual need to shift design process to the early phases of development to support vital design decisions that have a substantial cost consequence on the overall quality of the project. The thesis develops an interactive framework to ease the selection process of architectural patterns in a business domain. The DSAPS framework proposed in this work implies a rapid approach to customize design decisions to SA design process. In the first step DSAPS stereotype and prioritize architectural patterns for a particular architectural style. Further it uses the set of artifacts to generate and assess wide range of architectural patterns than a human could manage by making use of AHP technique. The system has a potential to run autonomously or with the help of expert. Evaluation of DSAPS and wider range assessment during early phases of development points to the fact that the approach has a good prospective to support for informed decision-making leading to better quality of obtained requirements. Keywords: Software Architectural Engineering, Decision Support System, Planning Systems, AHP technique

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Department of Computer Science (Peshawar Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Meer Wali-Ur-Rehman Khan	**Cross Project Model For Churn Prediction In Telecom Sector** Customer churn is an important and critical issue in telecommunication sector. With acquiring new customers, the high cost is associated, so due to this customer churn prediction is one of the most important activities for a project manager and has indispensable part of industry's strategic decision making and planning process. Unlike traditional customer churn prediction models that identify customer churn, cross projects just in time prediction is relative new and more practical alternate to traditional churn prediction techniques, providing immediate feedback while design decisions are still fresh in the minds of the project managers. The proposed model requires a large size of training data, usually such amount of data not available when the companies are at initial stage. To address this challenge in traditional churn prediction, prior studies have proposed cross-project models (CPM). Cross Project Model learned from previous projects of same nature with sufficient history. However, only few studies have focused on transferring prediction models from one project to another. This research do an early attempt which makes the use of just-in-time approach needed for customer churn prediction with cross-project model. Along with this there is always the problem of accuracy in CPM which are addressed by embedding ensemble technique. Ensemble application has shown tremendous increase in the accuracy of prediction for customer churn. With ensemble technique, genetic algorithm outperforms other classifiers by achieving an optimized accuracy of 68% which is 11% more than the previous technique that is without ensemble technique for cross project model.
2	Obaid Ur Rehman	**Enhancing Buffer Management In Delay Tolerant Networks Via Novel Message Drop Policy** Delay Tolerant Network is referred to such network in which end to end connectivity is rarely exists. Delay Tolerant networking is an approach that pursues to report the problems that reduces communication in disrupted networks. DTN works on Store-Carry and Forward mechanism in such a way that a message may be stored by a node for a comparatively large amount of time and carry it until a proper forwarding opportunity appears. To store a message for long delays a proper buffer management scheme is required to select a message for dropping upon buffer overflow. Every time dropping messages leads toward the wastage of valuable resources which the message already consumed. The proposed solution is a size based policy which determines an inception size for the selection of message for deletion as buffer becomes overflow. The basic theme behind this scheme is that by determining the exact buffer space requirement one can easily select a message of an appropriate size to be discarded. By doing so, it can overcome unnecessary message drop and ignore biasness just before selection of specific sized message. The proposed scheme Spontaneous Size Drop (SS-Drop) implies a simple but intelligent mechanism to determine the inception size to drop a message upon overflow of buffer. After simulation in ONE (Opportunistic Network Environment) simulator the SS-Drop outperforms the opponent drop polices in terms of high deliver ratio by giving 66.3% delivery probability value and minimize the overhead ratio up to 41.25 %. SS-Drop also showed a prominent reduction in dropping of messages and buffer time average.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Computer Science (Multan Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Syed Muhammad Waqas Shah	The usage of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) has significantly arisen during the last decade. Often, IT is considered to be the backbone of all business processes and the demand regarding stable and flexible IT services is constantly increasing. Users want to have access to their information from everywhere and all the time. Internet of things is an interconnection of physical objects like devices, vehicles, edifice and many other items. IoT technology is using existing infrastructure of networks to connect these objects. Each object is identified in internet of things paradigm by its unique ID. Internet of things technology is used to transform the collected data into information and finally knowledge and wisdom. The hypothesis of this research thesis is that the existing IoT frameworks are not specialized for smart health units in underdeveloped countries where basic health services are not available at door step and there is a more effective way of IoT deployment for underdeveloped countries. This research thesis proposed a new architecture for IoT deployment not only for underdeveloped countries but also for other world. Various standards and protocols are also presented for designing and deploying of IoT system. Different frameworks on the basis of different parameters are also presented in literature review of thesis which helps in understanding IoT model. Based on different technology standards and communication protocols, the specific requirements of IoT system are analyzed which then serve as a basis for the design of the framework. The protocols and standards within the framework are taken out of the existing web technologies, communication protocols and hardware design. This approach ensures that the specific expectations of proposed model can be fulfilled with confidence.

Faculty of Languages
MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Sr. No.	Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	Department of Arabic	1
2	Department of Arabic (Multan Campus)	1
3	Department of English	6
4	Department of English (Karachi Campus)	6
5	Department of English (Faisalabad Campus)	6
6	Department of English (Peshawar Campus)	17
7	Department of English (Multan Campus)	20
8	Department of Pakistani Languages	7
9	Department of Persian Languages	1
10	Department of Korean Languages	2
11	Department of Urdu Language	2
	Total	**69**

Department of Arabic

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Zain Ul Abideen	**Comparative Study of Verb in English & Arabic** The thesis is comparative in nature. It studies Verb in the two languages; English and Arabic. It is divided into three main chapters in such a way that each chapter comprises of two sub chapters (sections) in the following way. Chapter 1. Verb in Arabic Language It is divided into two sub chapters: 1) Morphological Study of Verb This section of the thesis discusses structure of verb from different perspectives that include root of a verb, formats of verb, pronouns of verbs and morphological tense of verb etc. 2) Syntactical Study of Verb This section discusses role of verb in sentence. It discusses tenses, transitive and intransitive verbs, model verbs, Iarab of Verb etc. Chapter 2. Verb in English Language It is also divided into two chapters in the same way. a) Morphological Study of Verb b) Syntactical Study of Verb Chapter 3. Comparative Study of Verb in English and Arabic It is also divided into two chapters: a) Morphological Comparative Study of Verb b) Syntactical Comparative Study of Verb Conclusions and Suggestions

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Arabic (Multan Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Muhammad Yaqoob	ان الحمد لله الذي شملنا رحمته، و شرفنا بقدرته ، وكرمنا بفضله، وانعم علينا ما رضي به من قوة التفكير والتدبير، وجعلنابكمال رحمته وفضله من المسلمين، ونعوذ به من شرور أنفسنا، و من شرور الشياطين . ونعوذ به من سيات أعمالنا من يهده الله فلا مضل له، ومن يضلله فلا هادي له، ومن يهنه بالضلالة فما له من مكرم، ونشهد أن لا اله الا هو وحده لا شريك له في ملك السموات والارض وما بينهما، ونشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله ونبيه المجتبي لانبي بعده اللهم صل عليه وسلم تسليما كثيرا وعلي آله وصحبه أجمعين قال الله تعالى: [إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا](1) وقال: [يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ تُقَاتِهِ وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ](2) وقال: [إِنَّمَا يَعْمُرُ مَسَاجِدَ اللَّهِ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ وَلَمْ يَخْشَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ فَعَسَى أُولَئِكَ أَنْ يَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُهْتَدِينَ] (3) وقال: [يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلاً سَدِيدًا](4) وقال: [فِي بُيُوتٍ أَذِنَ اللَّهُ أَنْ تُرْفَعَ وَيُذْكَرَ فِيهَا اسْمُهُ يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ فِيهَا بِالْغُدُوِّ وَالْآصَالِ](5) 1) سورة الاحزاب: الآية (56) 2) سورة آل عمران: الآية (102) 3) سورة التوبة: الآية (18) 4) سورة الاحزاب: الآية (70) 5) سورة النور: الآية (36) وقال النبي: صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ: " مَنْ بَنَى مَسْجِدًا لِلَّهِ تَعَالَى ـ قَالَ بُكَيْرٌ: حَسِبْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَبْتَغِي بِهِ وَجْهَ اللهِ ـ بَنَى اللهُ لَهُ بَيْتًا فِي الْجَنَّةِ «وَقَالَ ابْنُ عِيسَى فِي رِوَايَتِهِ» مِثْلُهُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ "(1) فان خير الحديث كتاب الله وخير الهدي هدي محمد، وشر الامور محدثاتها وكل محدثة بدعة، وكل بدعة ضلالة وكل ضلالة في النار . أعاذنا الله من كل ضلالة (امين) أهمية الموضوع: لايخفي ما للمسجد من أهمية كبيرة في حياة المسلمين، وعلي الرغم من عظم هذه الأهمية فقد فرط المسلمون في بنا هذه المساجد هو أن نجد كثيرا من القري والأحيا في العالم الاسلامي لم يهتم المسلمون فيها ببنا المساجد الا قليلا حيث لا تسد الحاجة . لما رأيت أن للمسجد في الاسلام مكانة عالية، وأنه مكان قد بين القرآن الكريم أمورا تتضح بها أهميته كما بينت السنة النبوية كثيرا من أحكامه، ومن هذه الاحكام ما يتعلق بالارض التي يبني عليها المسجد ، ومنها ما يتصل بالامور الواجبة في المسجد، ومنها ما يتعلق بالامور المندوبة، وكذلك منها ما يتعلق بالامور المباحة فأردت أن أذكر هذه الأحكام في ضوء الاحاديث استشهادا بالآيات القرآنية لأرشد عامة الناس اليها كي يهتموا ببنا المساجد ويراعوا مقتضيات الشرع عند البنا و بعده . لذلك اخترت هذا الموضوع .

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of English

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Farrukh Shah	**Factors Affecting Language Acquisition Process of Slow Learners at Primary Level** This study focused on the slow learners who have I.Q scores of roughly 75-95.These students often function two or more years below grade level in school and are referred to as Marginally Learning Disabled (MLD), Below Average Intellectual Disabled Children or Slow learners. The objectives of the study were to find the factors which contribute to the existence of this situation and to find the solution of the problem. Slow learners are usually placed in the regular classroom with normal children. Quantitative methodology was used for conducting the research. The study was conducted at two schools of Lahore, Amin Maktab Centre for Special Education & Training, Gulberg and Rising Sun Institute for Special Children, Defence. The population of the study was 25 speech therapists, 25 psychologists, 25 parents and 25 teachers who were randomly selected. They gave their opinion through questionnaire regarding the problem and its solutions. The result was shown through percentage method followed by a graph. The findings indicate that gender, ordinal position, size of the family did not influence the rate of learning among slow learners. Whereas, better home and school environment, exposure to knowledge and parents educational level had positive and significant influence on the rate of learning among slow learners. Glitch in the brain, heredity, non-quality of living, illiterate parent and socio economic status was found to be a major factor in the academic progress of the slow learners. Recommendations were given on the basis of findings. Role of teacher and parent is extremely important for the slow learners. Teachers using the different instructional strategies were found better than conventional method. Teaching through model was found to be the most effective instructional strategy followed by charts, picture book, individual instruction and peer tutoring. Good environment is essential for improving the learning potential of the slow learners as well as building confidence among them.
2	Gohar Ali	Pedagogical Discourse Analysis in English Language Classrooms The purpose of this study was to portray how the teachers and students of English language at Advanced diploma level at NUML construct communicative events through their interactions during their lessons. The study was conducted to find out the shortcomings and strengths of IRF (initiation-response- feedback) structure of communication in the pedagogical discourse. The researcher used a mixed method approach (triangulation) as the researcher tried to obtain qualitative and quantitative data which elucidated teacher and student's interaction from different perspectives. For this purpose two tools (Recordings and Questionnaire) were used to obtain the data. A Likert scale questionnaire for students was administered to get responses from students on multidimensional discourse pattern between teachers and students in language classroom. The data analysis has been divided into two sections; first section dealt with presentation of quantitative date through tabulations and pie charts followed by descriptive analysis of the data. In the second section of data analysis, transcriptions of two recordings of academic lessons were presented with analysis.The data were analysed in the light of the theoretical framework in order to investigate the nature of classroom discourse of different exchanges from both recordings. The findings of research revealed that many exchanges were dominated by teachers, and the use of display questions were greater in number than referential questions. The study showed that a typical pattern of IRF was very common in

		classroom discourse in which most of the opening moves were made by teachers whereas students' responses were constrained. Overall, it can be said that IRF patterning of classroom discourse was a common practice in the present study which hindered students' contribution in communicative events in classroom discourse. Therefore, it is recommended that the pattern of classroom discourse should be designed to enable language learners to contribute in communicative events of classroom rather than to hinder opportunities for learners to practice the target language.
3	Muhammad Ilyas	**Influence of Western Novelistic Form and Discourse on Mustansar Hussain Tarar's Selected Works** This study aims at discussing the influence of Western novelistic form and Discourse on the selected works of a renowned Urdu novelist, Mustansar Hussain Tarar. As Tarar's main works were considered travelogues but his distinct style of incorporating the fictional elements in his writings; especially preserving histographic elements, is considered his trademark. His great insight into the contemporary literature - both the western and the eastern - had given him a touch of class to apply postmodern techniques and provide a wide range of topics to the reader and critics. The characteristic element of his new phase of novel writing appears in the form of novels such as; Raakh, and Khas o Khashak Zamanay. Both novels are enriched with innumerous characters and historical events that run into the demographic base of a country that was gained on ideological bases but its geographical division was not mere ideological. All that resulted into the failure of state that had been inventively revealed by the writer in such a way that makes them distinguishable in terms of narrative techniques and their retrospective literary attitude. These Novels, especially Khas o Khashak Zamanay revitalize the past memories in the post 9/11 anthropological changes as they occur in the oriental and occidental societies. These novels also reveal the postmodern debate of multiplicity of identity.
4	Muntazar Mehdi	The English language occupies a prominent place in our educational system. English is viewed at least as a subject in all syllabuses, if not as a language. 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. It is in fact the primary tool of knowledge and human interaction, and English is still the primary tool of advanced knowledge in several important developmental areas in this society. 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 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 sake of passing examinations, 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. 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. 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.
5	Humza Hassan	Pinjir is a story of struggle and crisis, the crisis of religions and various identities. The novel deals with symbolic understanding and representation of a culture of the native land. Identity crisis usually splits the humans in different complexes and divides them into different groups. These diversities among cultural identities led towards the concept of partition and the term of multiculturalism was introduced to support this partition. Politically, partition is the change of political borders separating from a territory to make a new homeland by the people of a different community. In this research, multiculturalism in Pinjir is analyzed in cultural, social and ethnic perspectives to trace the differences among the people of the sub-continent who had been leading lives together for thousands of years. Later on, the same social, cultural and ethnic differences led to the split of the country into two nation states. Pierce Model of semiotics is applied on the novel/film Pinjir, to trace the social, cultural, religious and racial signs and symbols to differentiate among different leading religions and creeds of the sub-continent. The research found out that different cultural symbols and signs recurrently represented different ideologies and cultural norms. These symbols are usually used by specific communities like Kirpan, Chimtaa, sign of OM and turban as well as marriages, festivals and religions are all presented through the set of specified symbols. The change in people's social setup also brings a change in their life style and symbols they want to represent themselves.
6	Rabia Aamir	**Post 9/11 Pakistani Diasporic Fiction In English: Identity Vicissitudes and Denunciation of Hegemonic Features** The focus of this research is the diasporic voices of Pakistani English fictional writers in the ever increasing milieu of post 9/11 fiction. It inquires into the ways in which the effects of 9/11 have penetrated the writings of Pakistani writers of English fiction. Along with studying the manifestations of the altered political action of the social system in the ever changing and confluent world, the interpenetration in the norms of humanity and the forces that created these norms are also analyzed. The premise of this research is that post 9/11 Pakistani fictional writers like Mohsin Hamid, H. M. Naqvi, Kamila Shamsie and Ali Sethi, in a very subtle way, are redefining South Asian Literature. Therefore, this thesis describes the selected corpus of the present literature of Pakistani fiction, through an analysis of the force of 9/11 that shaped this literary canon. The critical theory relating to Pakistan's post 9/11 diasporic fiction is still, however, in the making. So far the issues of identity have been the prime focus in the criticism relating to Pakistani diasporic fiction. The hypothesis of this study is that these writers have molded this critical issue of identity for the portrayal of their ethnic background by adopting a humanitarian approach. Moreover they have liberated their characters by making them the citizens of the world. The works of these post 9/11 Pakistani diasporic fictional writers have used the weakened and hybridized identity of places in the favor of their characters who exhibit a redefined module of identity. This research establishes that today's world has become too multicultural as to claim any singleness of cultures. The hybridized diasporic writers under discussion have stretched the boundaries of the existing international literature by combating the stereotypical image of Pakistan and its people and therefore

		have implicitly worked for ecumenism/ syncretism. Key Words: Postcolonialism, Hybridity, Post 9/11, Pakistani Diasporic Fiction, critical theory

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of English (Karachi Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Afsheen Ekhteyar	**PEER FEEDBACK: HOW IT WORKS WITH ESL LEARNERS?"** Learning is best seen in students when they are fully engrossed in the learning process. Their full participation in learning does not involve only their timely completion of assigned tasks but, the critical analysis of the work done by the students themselves may reflect learning at optimum level. In the current era of 21st century, the focus for critical analysis has been shifted from teacher centeredness to student centeredness approach. This indicates that assessment of learning in the form of exam and test has been substituted by assessment for learning that is effectively driven by students. Peer feedback is one of the shapes of assessment for learning. It has got position in the literature in educational context that serves as a formative tool. This study first presents the findings from survey on the existing practices of assessment strategies of writing skills of ESL learners at tertiary level. The findings reveal the scarcity in the use of online peer feedback in writing skills class that leads an intervention study through action research. Action research aims at investigating the impact of the implementation of an online interactive formative peer feedback in blended learning environment. The framework for action research has been designed from a constructivist and interventionist perspective, using a learning upshots approach. The purpose behind this action research is to enhance student awareness about peer feedback maintaining the quality feedback, their understanding and recognition of competency levels, their realization for uptakes of feedback, and to improve their writing skills at their level of ease. Preliminary results indicate students rate the peer feedback as an enjoyable learning tool and it has significantly affected their writing skills.
2	Andaleeb Ehsan	**"Code-mixing in Urdu News of a private Pakistani Channel: A case study"** Code-mixing is a common phenomenon in the modern multilingual and bilingual world and it as much occurs in media as it does in other areas of society. This research aimed to explore the extent to which code-mixing is done in Urdu news of a private Pakistani news channel, if any, and the effects of this code-mixing on Urdu language as well as on the viewers. It was a case study in which research technique of mixed methods approach has been applied. A questionnaire and an interview protocol were designed besides the relevant on-air news recordings with a purpose of data collection. Questionnaires were conducted on sixty viewers whereas five news reporters were interviewed. four-research questions were raised. The results answered the questions and revealed that code-mixing is frequent in Urdu news. Although, most of the words have their equivalence in Urdu language but they are not a part of people's active vocabulary and are not usually used in everyday conversations. It reflected the general behaviour prevailing in the society and media that those words are used which are easily available at hand and can facilitate easy and fluent conversation, no matter if they are used by performing code-mixing. The study further threw light on the fact, as evident in the responses of the interviewees, that this phenomenon is most likely to continue in future and grow widely, will most probably have a profound effect on the Urdu language proficiency of people in the society and an increased code-mixed communication in all spheres of society. The research will help in bringing awareness to news writers and concerned persons about their own practice of code-mixing, so that they remain conscious of the fact that English words do have their equivalents in Urdu language and should be used instead.

3	**Aneeqa Memon (left uni)**	Focusing on the different forms of patriarchy, the current research paper explores mechanisms which women, in selected novels, use to gain preferable survival conditions and maximize their autonomy. For this study, an award-winning Pakistani writer, Uzma Aslam Khan's first two works, The Story of Noble Rot and Trespassing, are selected. Various female characters in the selected works are found to bargain with patriarchy either by sacrificing their desires or conforming societal expectations in order to gain some agency and long term benefits. To probe the depth of women's defense mechanisms in firm patriarchal structure, the research focuses on the elements that influence women's bargaining power within and outside household. In order to achieve the objectives of the research, Kandiyoti's concept of "patriarchal bargain" is used as theoretical framework. To dig out multiple layers of women's "bargaining" with patriarchy, Sen's notion of "break-down well-being position", "perceived-interest response" and "perceived contribution response" is used. This study concludes that it is due to "bargaining" women are able to gain acceptance in male domain and achieve some opportunities and autonomy in firm patriarchal structure but at the cost of emotional and psychological deterioration. In addition, certain elements such as "break-down well-being position", "perceived-interest response" and "perceived contribution response", depending on the situation, have little or more influence on bargaining power and its outcomes. However, despite of ideological barriers, women seem to elevate their self-esteem and perceived their worth valuable, but society perceived them and their contribution having no or little value. There is a dire need to conduct field work in every province and every city of Pakistan to gain first hand information about multiple forms as patriarchy against which women struggle to survive and their bargaining strategies by keeping in focus the influence of contexts, norms, culture. Keywords: Patriarchal bargain, Patriarchy, Women's defense mechanism, Breakdown well-being position, Perceived-interest response, Perceived contribution response, Culture, Norms, Context.
4	Farhana Yasmeen Qadri	**"Difficulties in implementation learner centered Approach at tertiary ESL class rooms".** This study explores the difficulties of implementing Learner-centred approach in traditional teacher-centred educational context of Pakistan. Students are usually familiar with teacher centred approach in their early schooling and colleges as the most applicable pedagogical approach in diverse educational system of Pakistan. This research states the implementation of LCA in ESL classes at tertiary level and explains the difficulties of LCA implementation by teachers' perspectives. The conceptual background of this study based on constructivist theory that supports Learner centred pedagogical approach. This research was conducted under the Qualitative approach that followed Phenomenological research design to explore the difficulties of implementation of learner centred approach at Tertiary ESL Classrooms. This research design provided a better understanding of current phenomenon by the individual experiences of the people who face that phenomenon in their life. Only the ELT's who claimed to implement LCA in their ESL tertiary classes was included in this study. To find the general views of ELTs about their perception of LCA implementations in ESL classes at tertiary level as well as to address the difficulties they encountered during implementation twenty ELTs from different universities of Karachi were selected through screening out unstructured open ended interviews. The data was collected through teachers written responses and semi structured interviews. This study was limited for its research design it dealt less in numbers of items in terms of the practices of Learner centred Approach implementation process. Only twenty selected

		public and private sectors universities were included in this study. Generalizability may be found in different dimensions though it has been recommended pedagogy by all over the world for education system. The threat of internal validity in terms of fairness and ontological authenticity was focused by researcher to make it reliable and authentic in present research.
5	Muhammad Asif Malik	This study evaluated the Intermediate English (Prose) Textbook published by Sindh Textbook Board Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan. A textbook is a well prepared source that guides the guide (teacher) what to teach. If the textbooks are misused, the scope of the education can be harmful. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the content of the English (Prose) textbook-II for the Intermediate level published by the Sindh Textbook Board, Jamshoro Sindh. The study also aims to find out either the purpose of the book are well served or not. If we have an eagle eye on the contents, we find that it does not fulfill the requirement presented in the National Curriculum. And the other problem that we find is that the course content are outdated and have the vocabulary that is not easy to understand for the students of the intermediate level. Textbook serves both the purposes, good and bad. Either a good teacher uses an unsound textbook or and unsound teacher uses the well-produced textbook, in both the cases the process of education is affected. The literature review assures that textbook evaluation is an integral part of study if good methods are involved in it this is the way to improve the quality of the textbook for the future generation move over of gives the idea of strength and weaknesses of the material being taught. This study aims to evaluate the intermediate English Textbook-II. It can be a valuable approach because it is for the first time that the research is made on such topic. One cannot find any known research about it. The research is unique because it evaluates the book that is being taught for more than thirty years. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to evaluate the Textbook. A research questionnaire was also design for the purpose. It was found that the textbook is not attractive due to lack of the features recommended in the guideline. The first hypothesis of the research says, "Does the course content of the Intermediate English Textbook - II published by Sindh text book Board meet with the set objectives?" The findings contradict the hypothesis. It is observed that the course contents of the textbook do not meet with the set objectives. The other hypothesis states that "The intermediate English Textbook – II draws the attention of young learners to learn English as a secondary language". The findings opposed the hypothesis. We do not find any attractive features in the Textbook that can get attention of young learners. The research is concluded with suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of Intermediate English (Prose) Textbook published by Sindh Textbook Board Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan.
6	Muhammad Younus Farid	**"The Effects of Strategy-based Reading Instruction on Reading Comprehension, Meta cognitive Reading Strategy Awareness & Reading Anxiety of Pakistani Undergraduate Students"** The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of strategy-based reading instruction on the reading comprehension, metacognitive reading strategy awareness and foreign language reading anxiety of Pakistani Undergraduate Business Administration students in a private sector university in Karachi, Pakistan. A quasi-experimental design was adopted and two intact groups of students were assigned to a control group (31 students) and an experimental group (31 students). A pre-test of reading comprehension based on an official version of the reading section of IELTS was conducted to ensure there was homogeneity in the level of reading ability between the two groups. In addition, the

metacognitive awareness of reading strategies was measured through Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) and foreign language reading anxiety was measured through Foreign Language Reading Anxiety Scale (FLRAS) at the beginning of the study.

The control group was taught through teacher-centred traditional reading instruction, whereas the experimental group was taught through strategy-based reading instruction for eight weeks through 2-hour long weekly sessions. The experimental group was trained to use 30 reading strategies (18 Cognitive, 7 Metacognitive, 3 social/affective and 2 Test-taking strategies) during the intervention following the Cognitive Academic Language Learning Approach and using Reciprocal Teaching Procedure Activities. At the end of the reading intervention, the post-test of reading instruction (a different official version of IELTS reading section) was conducted and the measures of metacognitive strategy awareness (SORS) and reading anxiety (FLRAS) were taken again. The data were analysed through t-tests, ANOVA and descriptive statistics.

The results of an independent samples t-test revealed that the experimental group students had scored significantly higher than the control group students on reading comprehension post-test (t-value = -2.771 and p value = .007, at the significance level of 0.05). The Cohen's d value measuring the effect size was calculated to be 0.71, indicating a medium effect of reading strategy-instruction on students' reading comprehension. The experimental group students had been divided into low, average and high proficiency groups based on their reading comprehension pre-test scores to measure the effects of strategy training on different proficiency level students. The results of ANOVA revealed that high proficiency group had gained more improvement than low and average proficiency students, whereas low and average proficiency students had achieved similar levels of improvement in reading comprehension.

The analysis of responses on SORS through an independent samples t-test revealed that the experimental group students had shown significantly higher improvement in metacognitive strategy awareness than control group students (t-value = -3.23 and p value = .002, at the significance level of 0.05). Cohen's d was also calculated to measure the effect size of reading strategy-instruction on metacognitive awareness of reading strategies, which was 0.81, indicating a large effect size. However, there was no significant difference found in the foreign language reading anxiety levels of control and experimental group students, as indicated by the analysis of their responses on FLRAS (t-value = -1.35 and p value = .261, at the significance level of 0.05), although both the groups had shown slight decrease in their reading anxiety levels at the post-instructional stage.

The study recommends strategy-based reading instruction to be an effective option for teaching reading comprehension skills at the university level in Pakistani universities and in the contexts which share similar characteristics.

Key Words: Strategy-based reading instruction, Metacognitive strategy awareness, foreign language reading anxiety

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of English (Faisalabad Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Aniqa Rashid	**Unmasking Class Stratification and Psychological Ailments through Mohsin Hamid's Characters** Class stratification and psychological ailments are the most inquisitive social factors which are caused by economic status of the people. These economic factors unmask those psychological ailments and class divisions which form and transform the characters in Mohsin Hamid's potential and pertinent novels Moth Smoke and How to Get Filthy Rich in Rising Asia. These novels will be analyzed in this research with the help of the proposed concept of economic status. The most conceptual dependence of this study will be on the theories of Karen Horney, George Lukacs and Karl Marx, who give the fundamental core ideas of social psychological ailments and class consciousness. This research falls into the category of qualitative research. This research is an endeavor to identify the class stratification and psychological ailments in the novels and to investigate how it affects characters' lives in these novels.
2	Azam Sarwar	**Clash Between Culture and Religion in Bol: An Islamic Feminist Analysis of The Visual Narrative** Islam has protected and given rights to women which place her at very important position of society so that she may play her role as mother, daughter, wife and sister, for the development of society. She is not directed to stay within the boundary of house nor is she repressed by religion. But the problem arises when she is confined to cultural boundaries drawn by male. In the light of patriarchal misrepresentation of religious teachings, her rights, given by Islam, are usurped by male. Consequently, there takes place clash between culture and religion when cultural traditions and practices are given more importance than religion. This study aims at pointing out cultural atrocities against women and finding out the role of culture and religion in Pakistani visual and fictional narrative. It also aims at highlighting importance of visual narrative in society in pointing out cultural atrocities against women and raising voice against it. Islamic feminist theory will be applied to analyze a visual narrative. Deconstructionist procedure of Islamic feminists will be key tool to be applied. A one-stage systematic structured sampling design will be used to select a visual narrative from Pakistani movies.
3	Faiza Saeed	**Teachers' Beliefs and Students' Motivation about Emerging and Existing Methods of English Language Teaching: A Case Study of Intermediate Teachers and Students of Faisalabad.** The present study investigated the teachers' beliefs and students' motivation towards different methods of English language teaching in Faisalabad. The data was collected from the intermediate teachers and students through questionnaires. Both questionnaires were analyzed statistically through SPSS software. It guides the teachers to rethink and analyze their teaching methods and bring improvement in their practices. The results of present study revealed that students are motivated towards new English language teaching methods while teachers are not in favor of any specific method. Even there were not significant differences between private and government participants in terms of being motivated by different methods.

4	Rizwan Ahmed	**Power Relations in "The Shadow of the Crescent Moon": A Foucauldian Study"** This study explores power relations in "The Shadow of The Crescent Moon". This work draws attention to power and resistance to power and resultant large scale fragmentation that occurred invariably on social, cultural and geographical landscape. The focus is on power relations and lives of individuals, the destruction of self and limitation of choices, the present internal political turmoil of Pakistan, war on terror and counter terrorism. The land where life was very comfortable is not a place worth living now. People actually have lost identities. In their native town, people are in search of their homeland. War on terror demolishes everything. People are deprived of their home and identity. They are facing chaotic situations. The counter terrorism is a result of the war on terror. People are in search of suitable place for their survival. According to Michael Foucault, a renowned Postmodernist, where there is power, there is resistance. War on terror and limitation of choices are the main issues discussed in this research. The present research highlights the issues of social, cultural, religious and geographical fragmentation shown in "The Shadow of The Crescent Moon" by Fatima Bhutto. Bhutto has beautifully depicted the devastated scenario of the tribal region of Pakistan. Bhutto has portrayed the actual story of Pakistan. It has become difficult to shift from traditions and state authority. The vivid details of sufferings and agony endured by the major characters in the novel give the present internal political turmoil of Pakistan. The research findings bring to light how war affects the lives of central characters in the novel and how it becomes difficult to live in the presence of limitation of choices.
5	Sadia Maqbool	**INVOLVED VERSUS INFORMATIONAL PRODUCTION IN ONLINE REVIEWS OF PAKISTANI PRODUCTS: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY** The present study investigated the language of online reviews of the Pakistani Products through the first dimension, i.e. interactional versus informational production, of Multidimensional analysis developed by Douglas Biber (1988) with the aim to highlight their nature. The corpus for the present study was collected and compiled from Online reviews of Pakistani products. Different online review sites were used at the time of data collection. A corpus based methodology was used, while Multidimensional analysis tagger (v.1.3) was used to tag and analyse data. Frequencies of linguistic features and co-occurrences of linguistic features were deeply studied through Dimension 1 of MD Analysis. Data was interpreted qualitatively, while frequency scores were calculated quantitatively. The results reveal that Online reviews of Pakistani products fall in the category of informational production. Four famous products (M Apps, e book reviews, Pak assembled cars and beauty products) were the sample of this study. Among the four products, it was revealed that the category of Book reviews was highly informational due to excessive use of nouns, adjectives and preposition etc. Highly informational text indicates that Online reviews were written with extreme care.
6	Zahra Rubab	**The Politics of Media in Pakistan: A Critical Discourse Analysis of ideological Discourse Strategies adopted by GEO and ARY for protestor to representing Azadi March.** The current research aims to apply critical discourse ideological analysis uponThe Political Discourse Strategies adopted by GEO and ARY for representing Azadi March. The news media assume a crucial part in the public eye, yet it watches that people in general perspectives the media as inclined. The center is upon investigation of newses because this genre is exceptionally seen

and also responsible for the ideological formation in different reputed news channels. The present study essentially distinguishes and clarifies how ideological discourse is built and exhibited in Pakistani private news channels. Newses uncover the underlying ideological preferences and hence the activity of force in news writings. The year 2014 incorporated a social regime change in Pakistan against arbitration by the government of Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-n); the insurgence entitled with Azaadi March drove by Pakistan-Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI). This protest movement got high electronic and also a print media, consideration and confronted a gigantic political contention. With a specific end goal to explore this issue in this study, investigate the inclination of ideological discourse in the news channel through certain levels of investigation. Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf leader Imran Khan spread the discourse of protest against the Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif, who reacted the protesters consequently; in charge of making the discourse of counter-protest. The data for the current study collected from two Pakistani Urdu news channel GEO and ARY to uncover the left and right wing ideologies by analyzing the discourse strategies of both news channels. The newses for the study is selected from both news channel in accordance with social uprising on 14 august 2014 to 30 august 2014. All these news extracts have been analyzed according to the terms of ideology or political strategies. The framework employed in this study, that is van Dijk's (2004) analytical framework of an ideological analysis of political discourse that acquire from Politics, ideology and discourse is utilized to recognize digressive structures or ideological strategies inside of the news extracts from both news channel Geo and Ary, and find the political ideologies is hiding them. The macro strategies of 'positive self-representation' and 'negative other-representation' (which are personally tied up with "Polarization" of in-group versus out-group philosophies or US-THEM) in addition to the next 25 more unpretentious strategies have ended up being extremely exact criteria for the assessment of demeanors, furthermore, suppositions. the comprehensive framework of Van Djik (2004) revealed that Geo news present the news stories or news headlines from the platform of their channel tend to be against the Imran Khan and his party PTI. However the democratic candidate Nawaz Sharif and his party demonstrated the opposite inclination towards Imran Kahn and his party. To legitimize their arguments, each news channel utilized elusive ideological or political strategies all of which could be ordered under the two noteworthy methodologies of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation. Geo news frequently used the political or ideological strategy of Lexicalization 49%, polarization59%, irony 39%, or categorization49% as convincing tool for inducement and interpretation. Contrary to this Ary news channel frequently used the political and ideological strategy of Authority23%, Hyperbole38%, Presupposition58%, National Self Glorification56%, victimization 43%, and polarization 19%. Through this analytical framework uncover the left and right wing ideologies by analyzing the discourse strategies of both Pakistani Urdu news channel GEO and ARY. The discoveries of this study can be helpful for growing researcher' basic thinking capacities in the comprehension and production of language.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, Ideological discourse strategies, Political discourse,

GEO and ARY news channel, Right-wing and Left-wing politics, Azaadi March

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of English (Peshawar Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Abdul Basit	**Robert Lee Frost's Poetry: An Eco-linguistic Analysis** Nature and literature have always shared a close relationship as is evidenced in the works of poets and other writers down the ages in almost all cultures of the world. Today the intimate relationship between the natural and social world is being analyzed and emphasized in all departments of knowledge and development. . Language plays an important role in modern world as it changes the views of public at large. Similarly literature as a genre, in this case helps to reflect the problem caused by the behavior of man towards nature and also suggest solution. Eco-linguistics emerged in year 1980 as a new paradigm of linguistic elements which not only emphasizes on social context of language introduced and applied but also the ecological context in which the societies are embedded. Most studies in the field of nature poetry explain the subject matter from thematic perspective of view and little attention is given to linguistic elements and their role in literature. Keeping in view the effectiveness of language in shaping its users behavior. The current study tends to analyze Roberts frost's poetry from eco-linguistics perspectives in order to identify and interpret the linguistic patterns used for the representation of nature. Robert frost is one of the greatest poets of nature who loved and penned colors with a great message. Being an enigmatic public reader he was popular for his visits. This popularity can be observed from his writings in which depiction of farm life and temptations for the old traditions is there. His subjects are universal apple picking, stone walls, fences, country roads. Frost's poetry portrays nature in an unforgettable manner. In this thesis, the researcher would like to point out the close relation between ecology and the selected poems of Robert frost. As Robert frost's poems are socially and academically very relevant in today's globalized world. His work is analyzed in a way to attain a sustainable society through the his work of literature
2	Asma Rahim	The thesis focuses on the effects of foreign cultural influences on postcolonial societies. The current research critically analyzes the foreign cultural influences on post-colonial societies: Nigerian society as depicted in No Longer at Ease and Moth Smoke as a representation of Pakistani society. The comparative study of both the novels analyzes the foreign cultural influences with focus on education; revealing the new tradition of colonialism termed as neocolonialism. The findings of the study reveal that the designs of cultural imperialism still exists in the post-colonial societies. The formal end of colonialism and decolonization has opened new ways for the Westerners to practice their power indirectly over the developing countries. Major characters of No Longer at Ease and Moth Smoke suffer the dilemma of being at cross roads of culture. The foreign cultural influences are explored with focus on the research questions and objectives. The study follows an inductive approach and. the research is a new addition to the study on the post-colonial societies. Keywords: Colonialism, Neocolonialism, Post-colonial Societies, Education, Culture and imperialism.
3	Gulzar Ali	This research focuses on O'Neill's Freudian struggle against his father and elder brother for the object of his desire, in all its eventualities, at play in LDJN at many levels, in different forms. This struggle can best be observed when the family members are seen engaged in trivial argumentation. Their irritation with slight jokes and mocking do attest to the fact that they are aware that their object

		of love is snatched away by the equally competing rivals. It stems from their being barred from the satisfaction that they are looking for. Well aware of the gravity of the situation, the father and the sons cannot openly acknowledge their unconscious craving for elimination of the rivals. As a result, they attend to a social viewpoint of the rivalry to attenuate the sexual tension.) This perspective of competition, rivalry and urge for mastery and domination does not diminish but rather get sublimated into a socially acceptable form. Thus, the stranded characters afford many personality traits with which they can be labelled as fixated on phallic stage, the origin of Oedipus complex. Fromm's analysis of the complex talks volumes of such traits and the resultant neurosis that the characters experience. Not only he affirms Freud's understanding of the complex but also adds certain concepts from Marx and Nietzsche to justify the unique mingling of the three philosophers of great achievements and insights into Critical Theory.
4	Ibad Ullah	**Daud Kamal's Translation of Faiz Ahmed Faiz's Selected Poems: Application of Mona Baker's Taxonomy in Translation** This qualitative research study attempts to find out the types of non-equivalence across the selected poems in Urdu by Faiz Ahmed Faiz and their translated versions in En glish language rendered by Duad Kamal. It searches out grammatical, textual and pragmatic differences across selected source text (ST) in Urdu and its target text(TT) in English. Furthermore, it also analyzes the types of strategies used by the translator at word and above word levels while transferring the selected poems from one language to another language. At the same time, it examines the ways through which the translator deals with grammatical, textual and pragmatic differences of the selected poems and their translations. Keeping in view the objectives of this research, the selected version of source texts and target texts will be analyzed qualitatively by applying the Mona Baker's taxonomy as theoretical framework. An in-depth analysis will be carried out of the selected samples with the help of various levels in Baker's bottom-up approach such as at word level, above word level, grammatical level, pragmatic, and textual level. This study aims at stressing the significance of equivalence in translation process, as well as, raising reader's awareness on the matter of equivalence as well as non-equivalence. Secondly, how these various differences at word, and above word level can be tackled while translating a text from one language to another language. Thirdly, what types of grammatical and pragmatic differences exist across languages and how these differeces can be approached with help of various strategies to render as equivalent as possible from one language culture to another language culture. Lastly this research study also contributes to academic curriculum of translation studies and as well translators in sense that how to deal various with non-equivalence at various levels such as at word level, above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence with help of various strategies found by the researcher
5	Irfan ul Wahab	Allen Ginsberg's poetry as a critique of American Capitalism The qualitative study presents the impression of an age over a writer and in case of a great writer, the moulding of the move of the age according to the expectations of the writer. Historical facts are conveyed to the coming generations in multiways: a historian usually come up with the overt realities of an age, usually presenting the surface realities of an era while a creative artist displays the covert undercurrents of an age in artistic manners. The study is the Marxist analysis of the works of art to surface the covert realities of the age; Allen Ginsberg's poetry has been analysed in view of Marxist theory of critical analysis in order to search out the hidden secrets of the post Second World War Era. The America of the time was ruled by Capitalist rulers who claim to provide

		best living environment to the inhabitants of their rule. In order to look for the validity of the claim, four poems from the poetry of the poet who shares the days of the age have been selected for analysis: 'Howl,' 'America,' 'A Supermarket in California,' and 'Sun Flower Sutra'. The study focuses on the interpretation of the text in view of the historical situation according to Marxist method of analysis. The views of the masses regarding the rulers' claims of their imposed system of government have been searched out in the textual endeavours of the poet and they are matched against the data provided by the historians and other creative artists in the form of works of art of the time and of the future. The study reveals the in depth understanding and the closest link of a poet and poetry with the currents and the under currents of an age and their imbibing consciously and unconsciously into the artistic creation.
6	Mashhood Ahmad	This research brings under study the protagonists of two selected dramas A Man for All Seasons and Murder in the Cathedral to be analyzed through the critical lens of psychoanalysis. The protagonists of the dramas are focused for psychoanalysis because both the protagonists of the selected dramas accept death at the end of the plays respectively and their deaths are generally appreciated and declared as martyrdom by the readers of the plays without peeping into the mottos of the heroes of the plays. So the researcher has challenged this general acceptance of the death of Thomas Beckett in the play Murder in the Cathedral and varies in the stance that Beckett's death is suicide rather than martyrdom. Close textual analysis and the psychoanalytical model put by Sigmund Freud have been taken into consideration to analyze the personality traits of Thomas Beckett that compelled him to death. Psychoanalytical model put forward by Carl Jung has been used as conceptual framework while comparing the two protagonists Thomas Beckett and Thomas More. After thorough study and psychoanalysis of the protagonists of the plays, it has been concluded that Thomas Beckett has been controlled by his luxurious past and Thomas More's death is the result of his staunch beliefs in Christianity and his principled nature. The research is significant in a sense that it develops new dimension of comparative studies of the modern literary works through modern critical theories. It also highlights the application of psychology in literature in general and English literature in specific.
7	Mashood Ali Hasnain Mir	This is a comparative study of the two poet philosophers and renowned essayists Emerson and Iqbal. The purpose of this research is to draw parallels and contrasts between Emerson's Self-Reliance and Iqbal's The Human-Ego: His Freedom and Immortality. In both the essays Self has been discussed as a concept. The researcher has tried to discuss the age-old concept of Self while paying special attention to Emerson and Iqbal's perspective. Iqbal challenges the traditional attribution of immortality to the soul. He not simply believes but propagates this idea in his writings that the self-consciously strives to achieve this attribute for the soul. Emerson believes that the nature of an individual's self is imaginably a cosmos, infinite, as compared to the external world which is tiny and many times less significant than the human self. From historical traces the researcher couldn't find direct Emersonian influences on Iqbal's concept of Self while during the analysis the thematic parallels emerged notably. Iqbal has been unknowingly seconding features of Emerson's Self as it is said that great mind things alike. It has been vividly realized that Iqbal has discussed the topic purely from academic context while Emerson sounds more of a rhetorician in his essay. This leaves Emerson's Self lacking composite features against Iqbal's Khudi a contribution to the paradigm of the Self. Key Words: Self, Emerson, Iqbal, Khudi

8	Mehnaz	**Examining the Trajectories of Self Actualization in Khaled Husseini's The Kite Runner**
		Broadly speaking, identity is a marker attributed to the attempt to integrate and differentiate a sense of self along different personal and social dimensions. Often, the attempt to define identity and self relies on representation of self i.e., psychological construction about us as an individual in terms of how we are identified by others and what we are identifying with. In the present study the self-actualization process of Khaled Huseini and all of his male characters in the novel The Kite Runner have been investigated. The researcher has applied Abraham Maslow's model of hierarchy of needs (Maslow, 1968) as a comprehensive approach to analyze the work to understand the role of physiological and psychological needs in identity formation. The main focus in this project has been on examination of the self as a concrete whole with its appearance and essence, whereas the essence is the factors involved in giving the appearances. While identity and self has been used largely as synonyms, the findings have been examined and interpreted within the context of post colonialism in the light of Hegel's Dialectical framework. It is pertinent to know that behind every reality the system of development works which involves many forces in bringing reality into existence or in taking out of existence here the researcher has attempted to detect the writer's motivational force or need in undertaking this huge task to present Afghan realities in postcolonial era. Moreover, by examining the self-actualization process of male characters the researcher wished to inquire whether the work belongs to the class of postcolonial autobiographical writing.
		The study of human behavior and the questions of why people behave in certain ways have always been an interesting field of study. Humanists believe that as an individual grows and develops over the life span it is necessary to study the person as a whole. The great exponent of Humanistic Psychology, Abraham Maslow has rejected the idea that only external and internal forces control the human behavior. Instead, Maslow in his hierarchy of needs states that both internal and external factors control man's behavior. He focuses on human potential, believing that humans seek the frontiers of creativity, strive to reach the highest levels of their consciousness, capabilities and wisdom to be esteemed. He also accentuates the humans' unique ability to exercise free-will and make choices, believing that people are not merely controlled by unconscious instinctual impulses or mechanical forces (forces of behaviorism and stimuli). People at this level were labeled by Freud and Jung as possessing a healthy personality and fully functioning and Maslow called these people self-actualizing persons. His studies have led him to believe that people have certain needs and each of us is motivated by needs. Our most basic needs are unchanging and inborn, having evolved over a span of years. These needs are also the same in all cultures and are both physiological and psychological or the Basic needs and the Growth Needs. Maslow posits that physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem and self-actualization needs motivate human behavior and decision-making (Maslow, 1948a; Maslow, 1955). Maslow proposes that humans are motivated without any discrimination of cast and creed, to satisfy lower level needs like physiological and safety needs before higher level needs like belongingness, esteem and self-actualization and they have a basic right and a need to strive for self-actualization (Maslow, 1956). However, same needs cannot drive all people - at any time different people may be motivated by entirely different factors.
		In case of The Kite Runner Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs and Hegel's Dialectic framework seemed relevant and important to understand the motivational factors and the needs being pursued by the writer and each

		character to get insight into the role their needs played in directing their lives, purposes and personal development.
9	Mubashir Ahmad	Code-switching is a sociolinguistic term; it is used as an effective tool in those countries, where English is either spoken as the official or second language. Its use in ELT practices is obvious, wherein English is not the mother tongue. In such countries, code-switching has become a useful strategy, although its use is not entirely allowed. This study endeavors to analyze the different reasons for the use of Code-Switching in teaching Functional English at undergraduate level in Peshawar. The data was collected through semi-structured interviews from language teachers who teach functional English. Interviews were also taken from Language teachers from various universities. The nature of the study is Qualitative and the responses collected from the respondents were analyzed descriptively. After analysis, it was observed that although Code-Switching is discouraged in language classes, but in Peshawar it has to be incorporated in the teaching of Functional English and its concepts clearly. Code-Switching should remain as a language teaching strategy unless the learner achieves some familiarity with the target language and get accustomed to instructions in English language. Keeping in view these reasons Code-switching should be accepted as a necessary tool for enhancing their comprehension in Functional English in the municipality of Peshawar.
10	Muhammad Hamid	The current study aims to analyze and describe the Pashtoon characters in the novel The kite Runner written by Khalid Hussaini as stereotyped of orient ethnicity .Western community has labeled orients with certain fixed features and these features are totally based on Western imaginations .This idea, Western imagination about orients, Edward Said has elaborated in detailed form in his book Orientlism. The researcher will search these fixed features of orients by west in Pashtoon characters in Khalid Husain's novel The kite Runner. This study will help readers what is west thinking about orients and how much relativity can be found in these Pashtoon characters, labeling theme as stereotyped of orient community. Key words. Orient, ethnicity, orientlism, stereotyping.
11	Owais Ahmad	Edgar Allan Poe's short stories are an unconscious reflection of his own inner world. The mystery behind his sometime complicated stories surfaces his obsession with unusual psychological disturbances cryptically expressed in images and symbols of unique sophistication. These pertain to death, wild imagination, gender specification, gloom, remorse, disdain, seclusion and other such aspects of human psyche. What provided that libidinal energy to create such dark yet perfect images? This question triggered an urge for exploration and therefore, the researcher plans to undertake a journey into the shadowy world of the author's psyche to make a connection between his life experiences (causing shadow) and works. Shadow as, Jung suggests, is "comprised of the denied aspects of the self" (Jung: 1959, p. 20). The focus of the present study will be on revealing those motives responsible for the repression of aspects causing a dark shadow in the backdrop. Significance of the Research: The pursuit of these startling revelations provided the researcher an exciting experience where the author is dealt with as an analysand and the researcher an analyst. Moreover, the text is treated psychographically to delineate the author's inner world of intentions and motives. This provides the researcher with an opportunity to inter-connect psychoanalysis, biography and literature. This will not only reveal the concealed realities of Poe's unconscious but also provide an opportunity to trace the author back to his obsessions. It will also be an opportunity to see how an author unconsciously puts all his secrets into the

| | | textual world relieving himself of unmanageable obsessions. The three dimensionality of the research—biography, literary works, and psychoanalysis—has motivated the researcher for the arduous task.

Literature Review:
Is Poe really an analysand and needs psychic analysis? During Poe's time not much attention was given to such considerations and Poe was strongly criticized for his complicated and sometimes obscene imagery. Jackson says, "He is too fond of the wild—unnatural and horrible" (Thomas and Jackson 202). However, with the beginning of the 21st century Poe's short stories were read from different angles and were regarded as Poe's self-projections. The most noticeable work in this regard was produced by the contemporary and friend of Freud, Marie Bonaparte who applied Freudian concepts of the unconscious and made symbolic resemblance of the author's life with his works. Poe is also studied through the prism of deconstructionism where the prominent contribution is made by Jacques Lacan who has exclusively focused on "The Purloined Letter". As far as Jungian approaches are concerned, they are limited and hence the researcher takes up the task.
Methodology:
The research is of a qualitative kind and will be conducted in MLA style. The primary sources include the works of Poe and Carl G Jung. For secondary sources like books, articles, papers etc, the researcher will consult the internet, libraries and other handy materials. The data once collected will be analyzed and referred to wherever necessary.
Future Prospects:
This research will broaden the horizon of both psychoanalysis and literature as it aims to study both in close relationship, hence accentuating that both the disciplines are inter-woven. This research will enable all prospective researchers to dig out authorial relevances in any text worth researching. This will yield two advantages. Firstly, it will help the students and scholars to comprehend literature more profoundly and secondly, it will lead the researchers towards some untold realities which the analysand's psyche bears and are kept hidden under certain motives. |
| 12 | Robina Bibi | The present study examined Henrik Ibsen's play A Doll's House from the perspective of gender differences in the language use by the characters, and the effects these language differences produce on the characters and their lives. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods were applied in the process of the research. The selected extracts from the play were analyzed through Discourse analysis tools and Deborah Tannen's, "Genderlect styles" theory. To check the responses of the readers of the play, a close ended questionnaire with five Lickert scale was distributed among 50 students of National University of Modern Languages. The responses were then analyzed using SPSS. The conclusion of the study was drawn on the basis of Tannen's "Genderlect Styles" theory and Althusser's concept of "Ideological State Apparatuses".
The study found out that the gender roles, as defined by the prevalent ideologies in the society, motivate men to preserve their status and independence and women to maintain intimacy and connection. However, the connection is broken by the females when they start maintaining their own individuality and identity instead of maintaining connection.
The result of the quantitative analysis showed that the male readers support the actions of the male characters, while the female readers support the female characters of the play, thus proving that being the part of the society, they are also ' interpellated' (Althusser' 1975) by the prevalent ideologies in the society. They do not question the existing order of the things rather agree with what is called the norms of the society. |

13	Saima Ayaz	This work spotlights how in postcolonial and postmodern world construction of true identity has become a hard process; how postcolonial subjects are unable to decide who they are, whether they should hold their national/cultural identity or identity of the colonizer as their true and ultimate identity. The present research takes into account Feroza's thorny journey of identity construction in her stay in America. Being a postcolonial subject, Feroza is constantly portrayed as being in the quest of true identity which she fails to attain. Throughout the novel her mind is shown as a battlefield of the conflicting ideologies of American and Parsee or Pakistani culture, which can never be pacified because of the agonizingly opposing values. Feroza's parents decide to send their sixteen years old daughter, Feroza, to America for three or four months stay under her uncle Manek's supervision for broadening up her mental horizon. The work delineates how in her stay in America Feroza's deep lying, much- cherished American dream starts popping up compellingly, deafening the Parsee or Pakistani voices she is born and grown up with. The economically boisterous status of the metropolitan centre of America works like fuel on the deep lying fire of her postcolonial dream and so she gushingly attempts to get herself Americanized. Under the enticing glamour of America, the gravitational pull of her own mother-culture starts losing its grip on her and so she gets herself Americanized burning all her cultural values alive. Later on, when she decides to marry her American boyfriend, David, at the hand of the intrusion of her "Parseeness", she is left heartbroken. In her utter agony she cries nostalgically for her beloved country Pakistan and performs her Parsee prayer but despite her gut-wrenching longing for her country she knows there is no going back for her. This work digs out the excruciating dilemma in which not only Feroza but all the Third worlders find themselves in because of their deeply soaked minds in the sticky quagmire of identities .
14	Samia Shakeel	**Ahmed Ali's Twilight in Delhi: A Naturalistic Perspective** The present study is qualitative in nature and is based on theoretical explanation and textual analysis. The study aims at analyzing the novel Twilight in Delhi written by Ahmed Ali in the light of naturalistic elements .Naturalism as literary theory originated in the late 19th century. This theory focuses on the fact that human actions are controlled and determined by heredity, fate, environment and other social obligations. Naturalistic works present a very grim picture of life. The present research is an attempt to explore that the human beings in this world are controlled by their environment .The ones who change themselves with the changing trends can survive, the rest fall and deteriorate socially, politically and psychologically. These and other key features of naturalism will be highlighted in the novel through qualitative analysis.
15	Shaista Zahir	The scope of English language has been established throughout the world which has increased the demand to learn it. To acquire proficiency in the usage of this international language by the Second Language Learners in ESL (English as a second language) adopt different techniques and methodologies. The aim of the present study is to investigate and evaluate the effect of brainstorming strategy on ESL learners' speaking performance at certificate level students. For this purpose the students of intermediate level were selected for this research. A sample of 30 students of NUML University, Peshawar Campus were selected. Their performance has been taken into account on the basis of brainstorming session that was carried out in speaking skills by the researcher herself and the other language teachers. The session of the application of brainstorming technique lasted for two months that was inclusive of different speaking activities. After the brainstorming session for two months, the questionnaires that were designed for both teachers and students were distributed to find the

		effects of brainstorming on their speaking proficiency. The data collected through the questionnaires was analyzed quantitatively. Data analysis showed that the responses from the given questionnaires clearly indicated that majority of the students and teachers were in favor of the use of brainstorming technique for teaching speaking skills in ESL classroom. The results of the analysis of the given tables clearly revealed that the instruction of brainstorming strategy had a positive effect on ESL learners" fluency in their speaking achievements. It also helped the learners to be more confident and fluent in the use of English language inside the classroom as well as in public sphere.
16	Syed Sajjad Ali	Spoken language is a matter of correct pronunciation, which means the articulation of speech sounds from the appropriate place in mouth cavity in a correct manner. Acquiring native speakers like proficiency in pronunciation is a desirable phenomenon which helps in clarity of expression and better understanding. Pronunciation problems related to the English phonemes are often observed in the spoken language of the learners in Swabi but no serious attention is paid to them. This important area of study is so far ignored which would have facilitated the young learners in their process of learning English language. The present research based on to identify the phonological errors by focusing on the 'segmental features' of Pashto learners of English language in the area. The researcher has used audio recording as tool to collect the data from the respondents. Both the male and female were included in the data collection to fulfill the ethics of the research.The data was analysed and presented in a tabulated form, the results of the research show that Pashto speakers at Distt Swabi are significantly affected by the first language(Pashto) in the speaking of English especially in term of pronunciation.It is hoped that the findings of this research will present a set of general ideas to EFL teachers about the possible problems that the Pashto speakers of English in the area may face in pronunciation. Furthermore, English language teachers being aware of these problems of the students, like lack of familiarity with certain phonemes, lack of concentration, can accommodate these problems by giving more time to focus on phonemes that are creating problems.
17	Syed Ziaullah Shah	**Machiavellian Echoes in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness** Conrad's fiction, this thesis argues, reveals his ambivalent response to the experiences of ruthlessness and cruelty in the form of adopting Machiavellian strategies. On one hand, Conrad's notorious obscurity attempts to criticize a world that has been thoroughly mapped and remapped for the sake of the selfish motives of some powerful states. On the other, Conrad's formal innovations inextricably coupled with his spatial imagination unveil the reality of the selfish and utilitarian behavior of humans. The dissertation addresses the 'state of qualitative inquiry' twice; first, re-imagining the character of Kurtz as the Machiavellian prince; second, as an experiment in thinking and proving Congo as Machiavellian principality. The theoretical framework mainly focuses on Machiavellian philosophy supported by post-colonialism and new historicism while the method is close reading. The findings are the chaos in result of 'Machiavellianism' and dishevelment created by it in the present society in general and the world in particular. It offers a working example by connecting the past with the present to pave the way for a bright future.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of English (Multan Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Aqsa Kiran Safeer	This study identifies the role of religion and outdated traditions in oppression of Hindu women. Researcher has focused on Sidhwa's conscious raising novel Water which is based on Deepa Mehta's movie with the same name. Sidhwa has mentioned different Brahman traditions and sacred texts in her novel which are manipulated to make women suffer and which define woman only in role of an obedient daughter, a loyal wife and a caring mother. Hindu community considers that the prime function of women is to serve their husbands and produce sons. When Hindu women lose their husbands, they are dumped in ashram and they are given two options. They are asked to mount the pyre of their deceased husbands or live a chaste life in ashram. This research identifies all problems which Hindu women face in their womanhood and widowhood. The Basic purpose of the present research is to identify the double face of patriarchal Hindu society which uses their religious texts and outdated traditions against their women. This study also unveils how religion is misinterpreted by male members of the society to control women's lives especially their sexuality. Women can fight against double standards of their society by reinterpretation of their religion and elimination of outdated traditions. Lazar's theory of Feministic Critical Discourse Analysis (FCDA) is used as a tool to identify gender in Hindu society because it not only criticizes those discourses which produce patriarchal order in society but also provides strategy for resistance as it proves that all knowledge and norms are socially and historically constructed.
2	Faiza Mushtaq	Problem Based Learning is an instructional method that demonstrates the idea of learning through problem. The present study aims to evaluate the use of Problem Based Learning in knowledge acquisition and knowledge retention. The study also aims to investigate that how Problem Based Learning affects the critical thinking ability of the BS students. The target population for this study was the students of BS program in the Department of English, Bahauddin Zakariya University. The sample consisted of 16 students in the Problem Based Learning treatment group who were further divided into group of four each. The data was obtained through placement test, participant observation, class presentations and reports. In the end, feedback survey and focus group study were administered to know the effectiveness of the Problem Based Learning on student's achievement and performance skills in knowledge acquisition, knowledge retention and critical thinking ability. The the data of four weeks was analyzed using statistical test. ANOVA was applied on the data to compare the performance, motivation, feedback of the students within the group and between the groups. Placement test, class observation, focus group data and open-ended questions of feedback questionnaire were analyzed qualitatively. The results revealed that the use of Problem Based Learning proved to be very effective for knowledge acquisition, knowledge retention and critical thinking ability of the students. Results and student's reflection showed that the rate of knowledge retention is effective in PBL students. They owned the information they had collected and used critical thinking ability that enabled them to have better retention rate. This clearly shows that the students improved their ability of using relevant information, accurate vocabulary, correct sentence structure and proper organization of information in their written reports.

3	Fareha Zafran	The purpose of this research work is to employ the postcolonial theory propounded by theorists like Said, Bhabha and Fanon to explore and investigate the concept of Racial Stereotyping in Paul Scott's novel The Jewel in the Crown. This work attempts to elucidate and decipher the racial othering of the masses of Sub-continent by the White rulers. The present study is a qualitative, interpretative and descriptive study. After the close reading of the novel, the relevant textual incidents, sentences, clauses, phrases and lexemes have been marked out to expose the racial discrimination and stereotyping of the characters in the novel and the natives in the Sub-continent by the British colonizers. The research has put an effort to expose the whole drama of Whiteman's supremacy and the relegation of colonized people. The research will be helpful in offering coherent and logical response to the fabricated and deceitful claims of Whiteman's burden. It exposes that the impression of Whiteman's racial superiority is the biggest reason in dehumanizing the colonized people. The research concludes that white man is narcissist and his rule in India is a story of chaos, adversity and ruin. White imperialist has not given any evolution to dark-skinned nation and has only deprived it from its wealth and identity and self-esteem. The researcher has tried to relate her study to modern-day Pakistani society as well. In fact the need of the research is felt because still the people of Pakistan are suffering from the strains of colonialism. In researcher's estimation 'Colonialiam' is not a 'post' phenomenon in Pakistan because Pakistanis are still controlled from abroad. Whiteman's created comprador class is ruling here and its autocratic rule keeps the memory of the gone-ones fresh.
4	Fasiha Maryam	PIA (Pakistan International Airlines) is one of the well-reputed and well-known corporations of Pakistan. It has been serving the nation from almost last 52 years. Apart from its own nationals it is also serving and coping the challenges of foreign world. The PIA Front Line Employees are facing the challenging situations by dealing with the customers of different regional, cultural, social and language backgrounds. The employees have to deal with the customers by being up to their level. It has been observed that most of the FLE lack the ability to deal competently with English language. This is due to lack of structured English language course and also due to less time span to gain knowledge about dealing with English language. ESP is the core solution to such language problems. It has a vital role in gaining such need oriented goals. A well developed ESP course is very important to achieve the benefits effectively and efficiently. This research aims to develop a "Specific English Language Course Outline for PIA Front Line Employees". This is done by identifying the basic English language needs that the PIA FLE face due to no or low competency in English language specifically at their work place. The questionnaires, interviews and the observation of FLE at their work place are done to gather the data. The gathered data is analyzed and the results are then compared for validity. In the light of identified problems and needs, an ESP course outline is devised to help overcome the basic English language problems of the FLE. For the sake of feasibility of PIA the time limitation and budget are also focused.
5	Fatima Farooq	The present research was carried out to explore the attitudes of people towards the different regional languages. For this purpose there were all together 96 respondents. To capture their attitudes I used the method of qualitative research and for collecting data I used the method of talk and depth interviews. Chapter one of the following work presents the definitions and elaboration of the some main concepts related to this thesis i.e. Language, Attitude and Ethnic identity. Chapter two is the review of the related literature and chapter three is based on research methodology that has been followed during this project.

		Chapter four is the analysis of the collected data from Siraiki people and chapter five is the analysis of the speech of Punjabi people. Chapter six presents the summary of the all project. Thus the research suggest that people are biased towards each other's languages but the biased attitudes is influenced by some factors. The present research was carried out to explore the attitudes of people towards the different regional languages. For this purpose there were all together 96 respondents. To capture their attitudes I used the method of qualitative research and for collecting data I used the method of talk and depth interviews. Chapter one of the following work presents the definitions and elaboration of the some main concepts related to this thesis i.e. Language, Attitude and Ethnic identity. Chapter two is the review of the related literature and chapter three is based on research methodology that has been followed during this project. Chapter four is the analysis of the collected data from Siraiki people and chapter five is the analysis of the speech of Punjabi people. Chapter six presents the summary of the all project. Thus the research suggest that people are biased towards each other's languages but the biased attitudes is influenced by some factors.
6	Hanan Afzal	The interest of the study is to examine the linguistic and visual elements residing in beauty product advertisements presented in "SHE" magazine. This research has a two-folds objective: (1) to discuss how the system of transitivity in Kress and van Leeuwan's Visual Grammar (2006) for the analysis of images is related to the system of transivity in Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (2004) and (2) to scrutinize the hidden ideologies working behind the curtain of attractive advertisements. Advertisements generally contain linguistics and visual texts which forms the subject matter of communication going on between represented participant and the interactors. Therefore, the study will explain on how linguistics and visual features of advertisements could be deciphered as an adverting massage through investigating linguistics and visual representation used in magazines. The data in the study is taken from magazine, "SHE" magazine published each month by Zuhra Karim. The study attempts to explore advertisements published in the past three years of 2013, 2014 and 2015 focus on cosmetic products rather than other feminine products. To fulfill the aim of this study, first, the linguistics text of the beauty product advertisement is analysed in terms of process, participants and circumstance through the lens of Halliday's (1994) transitivity system. In the next step, the visual components of beauty products' advertisement of the magazines are selected to be investigated according to Kress and van Leeuwen's (2000) narrative and conceptual representation analysis to differentiate between the visual elements provided in advertisement. The findings suggest that different processes are being used to emphasis on the use and merits of the beauty products advertised. As such the highlighted features are responsible to draw attention of potential customers to consider buying their products. The interaction between the represented participants in the ads and the interactive participants, the viewer's play a crucial role in increasing the range of their customers. This study intends to investigate types of processes (verbs) being used in verbal and visual texts to introduce different beauty products in advertisements, ways in which the visual compositions in analysis are made to attract the viewers' attentions and which ideologies are working behind advertisers' choice of words and images.
7	Madiha Tahir	**(MIS) Representing Islam: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Western Print Media with a Focus on The Times** The present research attempts to explore how ideologically loaded discourses of "The TIMES" newspaper represent Islam and Muslims discursively. The data for the study in hand has been collected from the mentioned western newspaper

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<td>.The research has been further delimited to the articles of the newspapers which appeared form June1, 2015 to June30, 2016 regarding the representation of Islam and Muslims. The study begins with the discussion about construction of reality and its representation, role of print media discourses, war of words between Islam and non-Muslims (West),ideological conflicts and the way various discursive techniques are employed to deconstruct a desired version of reality in order to make things naturalize and common sense, regarding fear-based representation of Islam and Muslims. The researcher has employed an amended research model by triangulating Dijk's (2004), Wodak's (2009) and Leuween's (1996)frameworks for Critical Discourse Analysis .The research model employed in the study has been triangulated in accordance with the nature of existing data and the analytical categories emerged from the analysis of the data. The researcher has supplemented her qualitative findings by documenting the frequency of occurrence of loaded lexical items, analytical categories and the emerging themes regarding representation of Islam and Muslims. The findings of the study highlight that the discourses of the newspapers are ideologically loaded and are deliberately employed in the propagation of desired ideology, worldview and to hegemonize the target readership about Islam and Muslims .All the levels of analysis used in the present research are an instrument through which the process of negative "Othering" of Islam has been played up. Additionally, the study reveals that highly politicized terms like Islamophobia, hardliners Muslims and radical Islam are employed to represent negative, irrational and violent nature of Islam, which carry the systematic discrimination against Islam and Muslims .This is how print media discourses are employed insidiously to propagate the negative image of Islam and Muslims. Key Terms: Representation, Implication. Print media, Discourse, Ideology, Hegemony, and CDA.</td>
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<td>Muhammad Ashraf</td>
<td>The present study intends to critically decode the headlines of the Pakistani English newspaper. It aims to investigate, how different types of ideologies are propagated through newspaper headlines, employing different discursive techniques. The main purpose of the study is to explore layers of meanings embedded in the headlines and to create awareness among the readers about the ideological underpinning of this particular genre of print media by analyzing them at word, phrase, sentence and discourse levels. For this purpose the researcher has employed Van Dijk's (2004) analytical framework to locate and categorize various emerging themes through the discourse of newspaper headlines. The rationale behind the selection of the mentioned model is explained in methodological section of the study. Moreover the descriptions of analytical devices of the model have also been operationally defined in the section dealing with research methodology. The analytical devices to be used in the present study for the analysis of two Pakistani newspaper headlines (The Nation and Dawn) are: 'actor description', 'authority', 'burden' ('Topos'), 'categorization', 'comparison, 'consensus', 'counterfactuals', 'disclaimer', 'euphemism', 'evidentiality', 'example'/'illustration', 'generalization', 'hyperbole', 'implication', 'irony', 'lexicalization', 'metaphor', 'self-glorification', 'norm expression', 'number game', 'polarization', 'Us-Them', 'populism', 'presupposition', 'vagueness' and 'victimization'. This is meant to explore discursive power at work insidiously in the embedded discourse of newspaper headlines to shape the mindset of target readership accordingly. Government and population of Pakistan usually give much importance to English newspaper. Although there are many other newspapers in different vernacular languages like, Sindhi, Pashtu and Punjabi, the Pakistani Government and population do not give much importance to them. English is the language which is widely spoken and is influential in Pakistan. Currently fourteen English newspapers from different cities of Pakistan are published through different</td>
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		mediums like: Business Recorder (Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, started in 1965), Daily Times (Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad, started in 2002), Dawn (Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, started in 1947), The Friday Times (Lahore, started in 1989), The Frontier Post (Peshawar, Quetta and Lahore, started in 1985), The Nation (Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad), The News International (Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore and London, started in 1991), Pakistan Observer (Islamabad, Karachi, Peshawar, Lahore, Muzaffarabad and Quetta, started in 1988), The Post (Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad, started in 2005), The Regional Times of Sindh (Karachi and Hyderabad), The Star (Karachi, started in 1951), The Statesman (Peshawar, started in 2002), Pakistan Today (Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad, started in 2010) and The Lahore Tomes (Lahore, started in 2011, available only online).
		English is not native language of Pakistan but people of Pakistan give too much importance to this language because this is the language of elite class and higher education in Pakistan. It was spoken by only a small percentage of the whole population of sub-continent but now in Pakistan it is the language of education and offices. It was spoken earlier by the British who had colonized the sub-continent; English was a language of the powerful elites. After the departure of British government from subcontinent, it became the language of the socio-economic dominant groups in the Pakistan. Now English also enjoys the status of official language of Pakistan. In the present situation, English has preference and enjoys power over Urdu language because it is the language of the military, civil bureaucracy, judiciary, some of the media, and the industrialist class – control a disproportionate amount of the country's resources. So, in Pakistan different newspapers have different readership according to their ideologies and worldview. English newspapers have elite and educated (both from middle and upper) class readership. Generally readers of the newspapers want to read news items of particular interests, hence, newspaper headlines are coined accordingly. Therefore, the study in hand is an attempt to highlight the techniques by which different English newspapers characterize the ideology of their target readership through the use of different discursive techniques during coinage of front page main headlines. This study may also highlight how language of newspapers headlines presents different ideologies to maintain the power relations and how these power relations are embedded in newspapers headlines to shape the perception of the masses.
9	Muhammad Javaid Jamil	**Language and Ideology in 'I am Malala' By Malala Yousafzai with Christina Lamb** Language and ideology as an instrument in the hands of the powerful has an overarching hold on the people. The relationship of language and ideology is so ingrained and basic that it would be difficult to them operate in isolation from each other. No one can deny this dichotomous nature of both language and ideology. Fascinated by the language-ideology nexus, this study is broadly concerned with the analysis of ideology in discourse. More specifically, it is aimed at the empirical and systematic investigation of the role of language in reflecting the ideological positions of both the verbal and visual text of the biography of 'I am Malala' (2013). Demanded by the flexibility of the notion of 'ideology' and complexity of the definition of word 'language', the study did not employ any single specific model strictly. However, an operational framework was an adapted one, based on Fairclough's (1989, 1992 & 2003) 'Three-dimensional model' and Kress and van Leeuwen's (1996) 'grammar of visual design'. Since research was mainly qualitative in nature, the data were analyzed through the mode of the thematic analysis with the hermeneutic approach. The analysis of the data showed the indoctrination of the West's anti-Islamic ideologies through

10	Muhammad Qaisar Kamran	**Linguistics Pluralism and Identity Crisis: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Islamabad** The term 'Identity', symbolically as well metaphorically, has been discussed since ages by the Behaviourists and they usually relate it with culture and hence language. When coined with language, Identity evolves various issues and identity crisis is one of them. In multilingual and linguistically pluralist society, the phenomenon of identity crisis mounts to such an extent that most of the time it causes the decay and death of some languages especially mother-tongues. Since Pakistan is linguistically pluralist country where majority of the people can speak more than one language in which one is obviously regional language and the other is either Urdu or English or sometimes both. As a matter of fact there has been great probability of presence of such language speaker who possibly face identity crisis from linguistic perspective. This research study aims at highlighting the possible impacts caused by linguistic pluralism in Pakistan and more precisely and specifically in Islamabad where the people have settled by migrating from all the provinces of Pakistan and they do not have any roots in Islamabad since it has come into existence during 60s of 20th Century. This research also aims at exploring the phenomenon of identity crisis which may exist among the regional language speakers because of their association with their mother-tongue. Moreover, the study provides a comprehensive photographic view of present status of regional languages in Islamabad; to what extent these languages have been practiced and if anyone is not practices what factors are playing role behind the whole situation. The research involves a process of triangulation to complete the analysis as both questionnaires as well as interviews have been employed as tools of data collection from the inhabitants of Islamabad. The research results in concrete output and highlights the actual and current situation of regional languages as well their speakers. According to the analysis and evaluation of questionnaires and interviews the research reaches at a conclusion that regional language are in alarming situation of their existence. These languages have been too much spoken to be existed in near future.
11	Sahar Saleemi	**News Media and Code-switching: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Pakistani English Journalese.** The study analyzes Urdu-English code-switching in two Pakistani English Journalese, Dawn (daily) and The Nation (daily). The data for the present research has been collected from the Headlines, Editorials and Showbiz sections of the mentioned newspapers at word, phrase and sentence level. The time-span delimited for the present research is one month i.e. from February 1, 2017 to February 28, 2017. This study employs Myers-Scotton's(1993a) Markedness Model of code-switching which deals with the social roles associated with language, Negotiation principle, Rights and Obligations, Marked Vs Unmarked code choices, Normative Function of language, Rationale Actor Model (RAM), and Matrix Language Frame (MLF). In accordance with the nature of the existing data, the researcher has amended the model by adding the concept of language and ideology in the existing model employed in the present study because attempt has also been made to locate possible causes of linguistic pluralism propagated through print media discourses of Pakistan. The researcher excludes the category of Negotiation Principle as it only deals with the conversational aspects of code-switching. Besides categorizing the process of code-switching and documenting the frequency of occurrence of each category in Pakistani print media discourses, the researcher has also attempted to locate the possible ideological factors causing rapid changes in the different jargons of language. This is how the researcher has validated her findings qualitatively and quantitatively. The findings of the research highlight that the process of language

the manipulative use of language. Thus, conclusively, the importance of the language as a means of discursive practice cannot be underestimated.

		change/ linguistic pluralism is inevitable and has become rapid across the globe. Additionally, the research reveals that different social, political, cultural and religious factors contributing a lot in the process of code-switching. This is how it is proved that code-switching is a sociolinguistic phenomenon which results in creating different Englishes(non-native varieties of English) across the globe. Despite having Urdu-English equivalents, bilinguals/ multilinguals employ culture specific words to give exact expression to their feelings and thoughts and to make their statements more effective. Key Words: Code-switching, Sociolinguistics, Print Media, Language change.
12	Saima Yasin	**A Study of Surveillance and Society in The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins and Allegiant by Veronica Roth** The present dissertation focuses on the development of surveillance theory with reference to its social and political implications in everyday life particularly in dystopian fiction. This study analyses social and political strategies of discipline and control enabled by the contemporary surveillance technologies. The particular ideology of surveillance is an agenda of few individuals to dominate, discipline, control and establish a totalitarian rule over rest of the populace. The research uses the theoretical perspectives provided by Michel Foucault's Discipline and Punish (1975) and David Lyon's The Rise of Surveillance Society (1994). Foundation of surveillance theory was laid by Michel Foucault while Lyon focuses on the contemporary development of surveillance societies. Data for the purpose of analysis is selected from the genre of dystopian novels The Hunger Games (2008) by Suzanne Collins and The Allegiant (2014) by Veronica Roth. Textual analysis of these works reveal the pervasive and controlling nature of surveillance technology as it takes over individual's social and personal space by reducing him into a docile body and force him to submit to dominant authorities. Textual analysis of the selected texts led to certain pertinent findings. It is found out that contemporary culture of surveillance has reduced individual autonomy by reducing him into nameless entity that readily provides his personal and public information to digital systems. It is concluded that current rate of advancement in contemporary digital technology is alarming for the solidarity of individuals and modern nation states. Key Words: Surveillance, Dystopain, Digital technology, discipline, control, society
13	Shazia Bukhari	**Evaluating Reporter Voice in Pakistani News Reporting: A discourse-based study** The study evaluates 'reporter voice' as a text type in Pakistani broadsheet journalistic discourses. It explores the patterns of evaluation in hard news reporting and investigates the ways broadsheets carry a different style in reporter voice. For this purpose, it focuses on three broadsheets of Pakistani print media, namely Dawn, The Nation and The News. In order to reach the aims of the study, Appraisal Framework (Martin & White, 2005) is applied. Since the study focuses on authorial attitude and solidarity towards reporting/ reported news event therefore the domains of Attitude and Engagement have been focused within Appraisal Studies. With the help of these devices, appraisal patterns are identified in the text and text annotations have been done manually. In the end, the study concludes that Pakistani journalistic culture is more prone to Judgement in all selected broadsheets: both in inscription and invocations. Affect is slightly higher in range than of Appreciation. It is noticed that the manifestation of affectual evaluation gives an enhancing effect to news relevance, and high occurring of sanctioned judgmental values, opposite to other journalistic cultures (Thomas & White, 2008), gives an impact of cultural salience with a society where action constraints are more active.

14	Sundus Javaid	A Postmodern Study of Metanarratives in Lessing's The Golden Notebook
		Metanarratives are those ideological constructs which tend to universalize and globalize historical experience on the basis of certain epistemological claims regarding human speculation and emancipation. Postmodernism imparts its skepticism towards speculative and emancipator metanarratives for their overarching and totalizing claims to bring salvation to the entire humanity. Postmodernist studies are significant in the present era because these studies tend to deconstruct the ideological unification within speculative and emancipatory metanarratives and call for epistemological pluralism in the context of Postmodern era. The present research deals with Dorris Lessing's engagement with the Postmodernist skepticism towards emancipatory and speculative metanarratives. Lessing explicates Postmodernist studies to extend her anti-foundationalist claims in order to dismantle the unified epistemological constructs of human speculation and emancipation and hence, problematizes the issue of metanarratives in the Postmodern era. Hence, this study has been centrally concerned with the issue of contesting the anarchy and the hegemony of various speculative and emancipatory metanarratives by questioning their totalizing claims of human liberation.
		Lessing in The Golden Notebook significantly engages herself with the anti-foundationalist theory of Postmodernism in order to abrogate the Western Centralism and unification within ideological constructs of human speculation and emancipation. Lessing particularly imparts her disbelief towards Communism and Feminism as speculative and emancipatory metanarratives respectively. Lessing, through this novel, implies her skepticism towards enlightenment in the form of unified truth and reason particularly, through bringing out the various anarchical and totalitarian patterns within Communism and modernist Feminism. Moreover, Lessing deals with the evasive state of Post-Postmodernism in the Postmodern era and hence establishes Postmodenist isthmus which tends to be the non-conformist strand towards the epistemological constructs of belief and disbelief in the Postmodern era.
15	Syed Nouman Ali Shah	The genesis of topic lies in the segregation of United Pakistan, East Pakistan and West Pakistan into Bangladesh as Pakistan. The main cause of disintegration of East Pakistan lies in the exploitation and deprivation of East Pakistani masses and the leadership by West Pakistani government. Extraction of resources from East Pakistan as well as the biased distribution of resources in regards of East and West Pakistan. It is failure of the system responsive capability as it failed to meet with the demands as well as need of the masses and the respective government kept on exploiting the previously deprived class. Basic infrastructure could not established in the Eastern wing of Pakistan which has became cause of their protest against West Pakistan hegemony ultimately which resulted in the form of 1971 December 16 event with fall of Dhaka. All the factors culminated in session of east west from main land Pakistan (West Pakistan).
		Pakistan's Political system 1947-1971 worked for the disadvantage of majority ethnic group of the region of East Pakistan who were being deprived of their interests by the West Pakistan dominated government. The system capabilities generated a feeling of deprivation and marginalized the masses in East Pakistan and also provoked the inhabitants of East Pakistan to safeguard their fundamental rights. Hence they took refuge in secessionist movement.
16	Syeda Rubab Sarfraz	**A Feminist Stylistic Analysis of Shakespeare's The Taming of the Shrew and King Lear**
		The present study critically analyses the stylistic devices employed by female characters in Shakespeare's plays The Taming of the Shrew and King Lear. It focuses on the ideo-stylistic analysis of female speeches in the mentioned texts. For this purpose, the researcher has not only analysed the use of various stylistic

		devices used by female characters qualitatively but has also documented the frequency of the stylistic devices such as simile, metaphor, comparative, weak form, use of comma, rhetorical question, sign of exclamation and first person pronoun employed by each female character to support the findings of her ideo-stylistic analysis quantitatively as well. The methodology employed in the present research is mixed approach because the texts have been analysed qualitatively and quantitatively. On one hand, the research explores the embedded ideologies in the speeches of female characters, this has been done by critically decoding different layers of loaded language and stylistic devices to lay bare underlying ideology /s in the speeches of the mentioned female characters and how particular use of stylistic devices correlates their mindset with the dominant tendencies of the age and on the other hand, these findings have also been quantitatively represented in the form of pie charts and graphs. The frequency of occurrence of stylistic devices used by Goneril, Regan, Cordelia, Katherina and Bianca is 252, 263, 178, 381 and 124 respectively. The researcher has employed Mills' (1995) model of feminist stylistic analysis and Fairclough's (2012) model of critical social analysis (CSA) after making certain amendments in accordance with the nature of the present data. Additionally, the findings of the research highlight that no use of stylistic device is ideology free. The change in form results in changing the function of the language. Moreover, the findings of the research highlight that the way one employs different stylistic devices to express his/her ideas becomes one's identity marker and up to great extent implicitly or explicitly illustrates the mindset of the language user.
17	Wafa Iqbal	**Proverbiality and Worldview: A Comparative Study of The Thematic Categorization of Proverbs Across Languages** Proverbs construct social reality of its users. This research aims to study the deterministic and relative aspects of languages. It thematically categorizes five hundred Urdu proverbs and equal five hundred proverbs taken from English language, using The Matti Kussi International Type System of Proverbs. Furthermore it investigates the Universal and Relative aspects of proverbs. The results show both similar as well as culturally different themes. Proverbs give insight about the worldview reflected through them and in them.
18	Yasir Riaz	**Impact of Cynicism in Contemporary Ethics** Cynicism is one of the most important movement in the history of ancient greek which started in fourth century BC. Untill the time of romans. The aim of the present research is to describe historical review of cynicism, and its impact on modern as well as postmodern ethics. Here, the first chapter deals with origin of Cynic movement and the ideology of Cynicism. In this chapter, I highlight the problem of source of information concerning Cynicism. I also gave a detailed overviewed of socrates ethics as it was the roots of Cynicism. I also discussed in this chapter the three eminent Cynic Philosophers namely, Antisthenes, Diogenes of Sinope, and Crates of Thebes. The other Cynics who emerged after three important intellectuals are merely carried on certain tradition are also the part of discussion. The second chapter deals with modern ethics and Cynicism, in this chapter, eight important enlightenment thinkers include B. Spinoza, Pierre Bayle, Christopher Wieland, J. Rouuseau, D. Diderot, Voltaire, Immanuel Kant, and F. Nietzsche. I found major Cynic impact on these intellectuals as used to adopted in the past. The third chapter deals with postmodern ethics and Cynicism. Here. I include four major postmodern intellectuals namely, M. Foucault, Richard Rotary, J. Lytord, , z. Bauman. I this chapter, some major Cynic ideologies like virtue, knowledge, cosmopolitanism, and freedom specially freedom of speech, living close to nature by understanding by understanding human nature and cosmic nature as a whole are discussed that are being found in the ethical and political thoughts of

		the postmodern thinkers. It shows the strong impact of Cynicism on Contemporary ethics. It is also mentioned that the mood of behaviour of the contemporary intellectuals is same as Cynics used to adopt in the past. It is also observed that contemporary intellectuals are also naturalistic philosophers and are the part of legacy of the Cynics.
19	Yusra Niaz	**A Social Semiotic Analysis of the Websites of Top Rated HEC Recognized Public and Private Universities of Pakistan** Websites are an important telecommunication tool as all around the world people rely on the websites as means of communication and retrieving information. Especially the educational institutes use websites to facilitate national as well as international students by providing important information and a chance to interact with the university officials. The aim of this research is to investigate the semiotic resources exploited by the websites of Top rated HEC recognized public and private universities to account for the technology utilized by these websites and their interactivity level. It throws light on various tactics used by the producers and organizers of the educational websites to attract the audience and explores the ideologies propagated by these websites. At the same time, it also throws light on the variations present in various educational websites in terms of basic layout and design features and the use of written, visual, verbal and sonic modes of representation to create meanings. The homepages of websites of ten public and private universities of Pakistan were analysed by applying a social semiotic multimodal framework of website analysis proposed by Pauwels (2012). Insights from Kress & van Leeuwen's (2006) multimodal framework and van Leeuwen's (2006) modal of typography were incorporated into Pauwels' modal and this triangulation of methods helped in providing comprehensive results supported by authentic proofs. The results have indicated that the interactivity of these websites is independent of the sector to which they belong and most of the universities like LUMS, CIIT, Riphah, IIUI, UoK, BZU and PU have adopted unique ways to provide the means of interaction to the target audience. Both the private universities and Public universities like BZU, CIIT, UoK and IIUI have focused more on increasing interactivity through social media sites and blog posts while PU is the only one that provides a chance of one-to-one interaction between the users and the producers. Keywords: Multimodality, websites, social semiotic analysis
20	Saima Umer	**De/constructing Gender Stereotypes: A Feminist Stylistics Analysis of Disney Animated Movies** The present study is an attempt to de/construct gender stereotypes in Disney animated movies. In order to locate gender de/construction in popular culture two animated movies i.e. Brave (2012) and Frozen (2013) are linguistically and semiotically analyzed to lay their embedded ideologies regarding de/constructing gender stereotypes in the selected animated movies. For this purpose the researcher has analysed selected dialogues and semiotics from the aforementioned Disney animated movies. The researcher has analyzed linguistic and semiotic discourses from the movies concerning the concept of breaking gender stereotypes by employing Mills' 1995 model of Feminist Stylistic Analysis to deconstruct dialogues and Barthes' 1974 model of Semiological Discourse Analysis (SDA) for the analysis of semiotics carrying the concept of de/constructing gender stereotypes. Moreover, the researcher has validated her findings of semiotic analysis of selected images carrying the concept of challenging gender stereotypes through Disney animated movies by conducting two focus group discussions each of one hour i.e one of linguists and other of non-linguists by employing Kruger's 2000 model (video recording is attached). The findings of the research suggest that Disney animated movies can play a

significant role in the de/construction of gender stereotypes among the viewers. Because cinematic representation of gender stereotypes through Disney animated movies can play a significant role in shaping the mindset of the target viewers as desired by the controlling ideological group behind the production of such movies. Furthermore, the present study suggests that popular culture is one of the best cite for ideological investment regarding the concept of de/constructing gender stereotypes.

Key words: De/construction, Gender Stereotypes, Feminist Stylistics, Animated Movies

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Pakistani Languages

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Azhar Abbasi	**The Politics of Identity and Demand for a New Province in Hazara Region KPK: A Historical Perspective** Politics of identity in KPK in the form of Hazara Province Movement is the result of a sense of relative deprivation of the people of Hazara region. Hazarawall compare themselves and their region with the Pashtun dominant areas and feel that they have been left behind in development. The sense of deprivation emerged among the Hazarawalls due to the absence of political recognition of Hazara identity and uneven development in KPK province. The quest for political recognition of Hazara is also connected with economic concern. The matter of dignity and prestige is also involved especially when Harazawalls compare themselves with Pashtuns. In such situations, historical memories, cultural factors and modern ideas impact directly upon the argument in favour of separate political identity among Hazarawall nationalist. The proponents of Hazara Province Movement think that they are dominated by Pashtun majority. Their language and culture are being dominated by Pashtuns. They claim to be different than Pashtuns. They think that they have their own history and traditions which are different from those of Pashtuns. Hazarawalls were also ignored during the renaming of province from North Western Frontier Province to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Though the leadership of Hazara movement says that their demand for a new province is based on administrative grounds but in fact it does 'not have a strong base. When the leadership talks about the grievances of Hazarawalls, ignorance of their rights in jobs, their ignorance in terms of language and culture and education etc, it puts them in the race of ethnicity. Hazara Province Movement is based on securing the rights for the people of six districts of Hindko speaking areas. The development of the Hazara Province Movement can be divided into four different phases. Hazara Qaumi Mahaz was started in 1987 by Advocate Asif Malik who got inspiration from Iltaf Hussain of MQM. Another movement was started by Wali Muhammad Khan known as Subah Hazara ka Qayam in 2003. Pakhtoonkhwa Namanzoor Tehreek started on 12th April 2011. Baba Haider Zaman was selected as the leader of Pakhtoon Khwa Namanzoor Tehreek. The incident of killing of seven persons is galvanized by the nationalist of Hazara Province Movement and decided that there is no option left but the creation of new Province. Baba Haider Zaman registered his own party Tehreek Subah Hazara. However, was not able to grab majority votes and lost the election of 2013. Hindko language, culture, and regional geography are also the factors of formation of Hazara identity. If we take a glance at the pre-partition political history of NWFP, we come to know that there were two dominant major major groups in the province, Hazarawall and Pashtuns. Pashtuns favored Congress and Khuda –i-Khidmatgar and Hazarawalls favored the All India Muslim League during the elections. The political environment was contradictory between Hazarawall and Pashtun during the Pakistan movement. Thus the History showed that the root of contradictions were present among both group ever before partition. Later on the paradigm shifted from politics to politics of identity in form of Hazara Province Movement. The main factors responsible for the emergence of Hazara Province Movement are the economic concern of Hazarawall. As there are less educational opportunities in the Hazara region and ultimately Pashtuns got more jobs than

		Hazarawalls. Along with this access to educational facilities, over all development like infrastructure, health facilities, and industries in Hazara region are also limited as compare to other Pashtun dominant areas of KPK. All these factors created a sense of deprivation among the people of Hazara region. In response to this deprivation they demanded a separate Hazara province. Some of the instrumental factors behind the Hazara's quest for recognition were the funds for regional language and culture, political rewards and time allocation for regional language on Television and radio. The funds are less allocated to Hindko language as compared to other regional language especially in comparison with Pashto language in KPK The stance of mainstream political parties of Pakistan is more or less supportive of the creation of new provinces in Pakistan. Many parties are favour like, PML Q, PML N, JUI, JI, MQM and PTI, the Hazara or any new province on administrative grounds. PPP and ANP are not in favour of new province on administrative grounds rather they both suggested the ethnic model for creation of new province. Physical and constitutional amendments should be kept in mind while creating new provinces in Pakistan. The criteria of 2/3rd majority in provincial assembly, senate and national assembly also needs to bring any constitutional changes. Nevertheless, Hazara Nationalist demanded the division on administrative grounds but in reality the demand is pure ethnic based. The Hazara Province Movement reunited when the NWFP was renamed as KPK. That clearly indicates that it is a pure ethnic demand as it started after renaming of the province.
2	Farhat Nasim	The present study is an attempt to provide comprehensive definitions of democracy its types, models, institutions and conditions for democracy. It will provide the deep insight on the short democratic history of Pakistan since 1947-2007, with special reference of military role in politics and problems of democracy in Pakistan during Musharraf regime such as constitutional manipulations and electoral maneuvering, dismissal of Jamali government, Musharraf retention of status as army chief, political alternatives of local self-government, national security council, pragmatic allies, subservient judiciary, weak political parties and fragmented politics and violation of human rights. The micro study will also helpful to understand the public opinion regarding democracy and to understand the future of democracy in Pakistan.
3	Fariah Mehboob	International migration is a global phenomenon and a topic of discussion for researchers. Many researches have been done to examine its possible pros and cons of migration on sending and receiving countries. This study attempts to explore that how emigration affects the subjective well-being of the families left behinds. The aim is to present an integrated picture of wives experiences related to husband's emigration that brought changes in different aspects of life such as family, relationships with family, work, leisure and safety. The results of the study revealed migration causes mental and societal challenges for left behind wives such as feelings of insecurity, loneliness, limitations associated with recreational activities and complexities caused by added responsibilities. Findings show that migration enhances educational performance of left behind children. However, it causes disciplinary issues in children. It increases dependency in wives as because of husband's absence they have to take support of other relatives in different matters. Women paid labour participation also declines due to migration. Findings also shows that despite of all the challenges women face most of them still aspire their children to emigrate for better future prospects and that material gains promote international migration.

4	Maaria Nazar	This research dissertation investigates the performance of Sindh education in the wake of 18th constitutional amendment. The amendment was a complete reform package to overhaul the nature of federalism in Pakistan wherein education, besides other subjects was devolved to the provinces. Prior to that, policy planning and curriculum design had been the collective responsibility of the federal and the provincial governments. The 18th amendment provided for a complete devolution of the policy, planning and curriculum design to the provinces. The evaluation of the performance of Sind government in the wake of devolution remains an important question for the analysis. The research attempts to evaluate the performance of Sindh education in light of government reports, data from organizations, opinions from policy experts and interviews from different stakeholders including parents and teachers. The paper shows that the performance of Sindh in taking up this new responsibility had been dismally low and the service delivery needs to be improved. The amendment this study shows, might have been introduced in good spirit but its effective implementation still remains a far cry. The paper also suggests that process of further decentralization is needed that involves effective management at district levels.
5	Munazza Mubarak.	**Women Rights And Liberation As Reflected In Urdu Poetry (A Case-Study Of Kishwar Naheed)** Women rights and entitlements are claimed worldwide. Developed world has institutionalized these rights through the laws, local customs and behaviors while in developing world these may be ignored. In Pakistan (which is also a developing country), women started the struggle to get their rights soon after the birth of Pakistan. Women from different segments of society took part in this movement. Later this movement was also influenced by literary circle of the society. As poets and writers are not only the most sensitive but also most influential part of the society who depicts the exact picture of society through their poetry. Kishwar Naheed is also one of them who stood against the discriminatory laws, cultural norms and traits against the women and joined the women action forum during Zia regime. The present research study tries to explore that how Kishwar Naheed points out these discriminatory laws, culture and traits that are deeply embedded in Pakistani society and to what extent she is successful to highlight these issues through her poetry. To what extent she is successful to bring a social change in the society through her poetry by perpetuating political economical and social awareness. How she is giving the confidence to women of Pakistani society through her poetry as only a confident women can bring changes towards a healthy and progressive nation that ultimately culminates to a developed nation.
6	Nasra Batool	**Elite and Local Politics: A Case Study of Union council Banda, Rawalpindi** Politics is a complex phenomenon and there is a strong relationship between Elite and Politics. As far as the political scenario of Pakistan is concerned it is being dominated by influential people who have a say in a society or locality. So the prime focus of this study was to understand how local politics is helpful in the comprehension of National level politics? It was a qualitative research used case study method, Interviews were conducted by using open ended Questionnaire .For Theoretical framework Elite Theory and rational choice theory was used. Results of field data showed that there is no much difference between local and national politics and even political elites used same strategies for mass mobilization and even having a same background.

7	Safiullah Tariq	In the modem world, natural disaster management has a huge significance because of its application in saving human lives and property. In the United States, Federal Emergency Management Agency played a vital role in improving disaster management system. The intensity of natural disasters changed the approach towards emergency management in the United States and FEMA has the responsibility to enhance the capacity of all organizations and agencies involved in emergency management functions. This study is focused on the analysis of response of FEMA during hurricane Katrina and the improvements brought in the management approaches towards mitigation of natural disasters after Hurricane Katrina. Besides evolution of FEMA, this study also highlights the political and administrative reasons behind poor response during Hurricane Katrina. It also discusses the paradigm shift in the emergency management approach form "Federal Centric" to "Community Centric" which is a key for the development of resilient society and a way towards resilient nation.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Persian Language

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Dr Humaira Shahbaz	**"Naqush-e-Zanan Dar Ahwal o Afkar o Aasar-e-Iqbal", i.e. Role of Women in Life, Works and Thoughts of Allama Iqbal.** This research, after giving Preface is divided into five chapters, as follows: Chapter 1, titled Life, works and thoughts of Iqbal, giving a brief account of his biography. Chapter 2: "Role of Women in Life of Iqbal" is further divided into two sections, "Women in family" and "Women out of family", giving brief account of 14 ladies from within Allama Iqbal's family and 32 women Iqbal interacted in his life from outside the family. Chapter 3, titled: "Women in Poetry of Allama Iqbal", has four further parts including introduction of 23 different female characters from homeland and abroad recalled in Urdu and Persian poetic works of Allama Iqbal, 6 imaginary characters of women in poetry of Iqbal, poetic terminologies about women used in poetry of Iqbal and poems of Iqbal about on women. Chapter 4 is "Message for Women in Poetry of Iqbal", discusses different social, cultural etc. issues related to female. Chapter 5 enlists the collection of Urdu and Persian poetry of Iqbal regarding women, including his three kuliat. Conclusion: It is concluded from this research that the most important role played by women in his life is of his mother, as to him mother is a trainer of future generations. The message of Allama Iqbal foe women is the same as directed by Islam for Muslim women in Specific. Allah who granted Islam as religion to his nation, made a high place for Muslim women and they share the responsibilities of enjoying truth, forbidding evil and raisin flag of Islam. Appendix: includes some pictures of women discussed from life of Iqbal. Index: includes names of persons, places. At the end bibliography of references used for this study is given. Key words: Allama Iqbal, women, Urdu, Persian, poetry.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Korean Language

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Ahtisham Hussain	**"Impact of Islamic work ethics on organizational citizenship behavior, job performance, and creative performance, with mediating role of intrinsic motivation"** Study in hand is designed to explore the role of Islamic work ethics on various work outcomes like organizational citizenship behaviors, job performance and creative performance with mediating effect of intrinsic motivation. Study is non-experimental, descriptive and cross sectional. A sample of 206 respondents from employees of one Public Sector University located in Islamabad and one private college located in Rawalpindi were collected for the analysis. The focus of study is to find and explore one direct and two indirect links of IWE on work outcomes. The primary focus of the study is to find whether IWE has any effects on individual's cognitive state which can increase his intrinsic motivation and in result he finds himself intrinsically motivated to exhibit job related behaviors. Mediation effects has been studied by applying mediation technique proposed by Barron & Kenny (1986) model. All hypothesis of the study were confirmed and study found that IWE is significantly and positively correlated with OCB, Job performance and creative performance. It is also confirmed that IWE effects and enhances individual's intrinsic motivation to perform work related behaviors. **Key Words:** Islamic work ethics, organizational citizenship behavior, job performance, creative performance, intrinsic motivation.
2	Sheikh Mehmoona Tahira	**Contrastive analysis of Korean and Urdu idiomatic expression** Korean Foundation and Korean Embassy in Pakistan provided great assistance in the establishment of Korean Language Department at National university of Modern Languages, Islamabad. This department started working in August 20 06 and doesn't have a long history in Pakistan. Pakistan doesn't have any theoretical study to make a contrastive analysis between Korean and Urdu Language. The purpose of this dissertation is to establish a contrastive analysis of Korean and Urdu idiomatic expression and to help the Pakistani learners in fluent com munication. Idiomatic expressions play an important role in fluent

communication.

The first chapter asserts the importance of vocabulary and Idiomatic expressions in language learning and the need to establish a contrastive analysis of Korean and Urdu idiomatic expression.

Before the contrastive analysis of Korean and Urdu Idiomatic expressions, morphological, syntactical and lexical features of Korean and Urdu language has been briefly discussed. Korean and Urdu languages belong to two different language families but have so many similar points like the basic sentence structure of both languages is same. Both Korean and Urdu language show liberty while showing the order of the sentence. In both languages we can move the words within the sentence to form a new combination but the verb of a sentence always comes at the end of the sentence. This movement of words doesn't change the meaning of a sentence.

Idiomatic expressions is defined as a combination of two or more than two word and its meaning can't be guessed by the actual meaning of the composing words, it has a new meaning totally different from the actual meaning of the composing words. Besides this Idiomatic expressions have unique semantic composition as compare to other general expressions. Idiomatic expressions have popularity, fixedness and abstractness of meaning, which discriminate the idiomatic expression and general expression. Korean Idiomatic expressions have a large no of categories like proverbs, idioms, metaphors, simile etc. Urdu Idiomatic expressions don't have a large no categories but we can find them in the categories of Korean Idiomatic expressions.

For the contrastive analysis of Korean and Urdu Idiomatic expressions textbook of three universities were analyzed and a list of Idiomatic expressions was prepared based on frequency, universality and level of difficulty. Textbook based list was compared with the list of Moon Keumhyun (1998) on the base of frequency, universality and level of difficulty.

Based on the analysis result the list presented in Moon Keum hyun (1998) was selected for the contrastive analysis of Korean and Urdu idiomatic expressions
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The Korean and Urdu idiomatic expressions were contrastively analyzed, based on the following categories:-

1) Same form and meaning.

2) Same form but different in meaning.

3) Same meaning but different form.

		4) Idiomatic expressions that exist only in Korean language.
		Because of the difference in the ways of expressing one's thoughts in words there are a lot of idiomatic expressions with same meaning but different in form.
		Idiomatic expressions have abstract meaning and cultural items making it difficult to guess their meaning making it difficult for Foreign and Second language learners to use and understand them while communicating with a native speaker. Therefore, interesting classroom teaching methods and activities have been discussed and derived for easy understanding of the idiomatic expressions and to create the interest of the learner. These methods are divided into three steps: conveying meaning; checking exercises and practical consolidation.
		This study is my first treatise conducted on the major part (idiomatic expressions) of Korean and Urdu vocabulary. In future I may anticipate better research on other areas of vocabulary.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Urdu Language

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Mr. Usman Ghani	جوش اور جالب کی انقلابی شاعری: تجزیاتی مطالعہ I have divided the research 'comparison analysis JOSH and JALIB'S revolutionary poetry into five chapters, in fist chapter autobiography of JOSH and JALIB has been narrated in following order financial background, societal and migration of 1947. Apart from this, beside debate on revolutionary literature has also been discussed in this way it has been brought into consideration whether revolution and revolutionary literature is a necessity are compulsion. In second chapter revolutionary poetry of JOSH has been analyzed in detailed. Revolutionary poetry of JOSH has been investigated retreated to numerous dimensions in order to understand, so that it can be estimated that 'now JOSH has colored his major subject like revolutionary through, style and technique. This is why, revolutionary poetry of JOSH has been analyzed with respect to three directions: 1. Revolutionary poetry of JOSH at subjective level. 2. Revolutionary poetry of JOSH at cognitive level. 3. Revolutionary poetry of JOSH at stylistics level. In third chapter the same methodology of research has been used in order to understand JALIB'S revolutionary poetry in which his poetry has also been analysis, investigated and understood according to aforementioned strategies. In fourth chapter comparison analysis of JOSH and JALIB'S revolutionary poetry has been presented at three levels as subject, cognitive and stylistics level. After this analysis the researcher comes to now that josh is greater poet then JALIB, when it comes to revolutionary literature. Actually, JALIB is more concerned with political poetry as compare to revolutionary. The reason of it has been described as JOSH'S era was more intricate as compare to JALIB'S. Another reason is difference of brought up of both poets. Furthermore JOSH was much ahead in field of knowledge. In fifth chapter comparison analysis of JOSH and JALIB'S poetry has been presented and it is hold that at which levels and due to which reasons JOSH is greater than JALIB.
2	Abubakkar Siddique Rathore	**Services Rendered by Yousaf Hassan in Literature:** یوسف حسن کی علمی و ادبی خد مات 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. In second chapter his poetry has been analyzed 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 school of thought is progressive movement. All his literary, critical work, article writing and research work high light the same school of thought. Fourth chapter is also related to the third one in which h has described ideas and philosophy of progressive movement. His publications has also come into view in Punjabi and Gojri languages along with Urdu Language. Fifth chapter is the sum up of all his literary and critical work. A tribute has also been presented by his contemporaries concerning his research work as well as his creatives.

Faculty of Management Sciences

Sr. No.	Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	Department of Governance & Public Policy	5
2	Department of Economics	13
3	Department of Economics (Faisalabad Campus)	01
4	Department of Economics (Peshawar Campus)	01
5	Department of Economics (Multan Campus)	7
6	Department of Management Sciences	21
7	Department of Management Sciences (Karachi Campus)	2
8	Department of Management Sciences (Lahore Campus)	1
9	Department of Management Sciences (Faisalabad Campus)	9
10	Department of Management Sciences (Peshawar Campus)	4
11	Department of Management Sciences (Multan Campus)	12
	Total	**76**

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Governance & Public Policy

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Ali Shafqat Khan	**SMARTPHONE USAGE PATTERN OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS** Smartphone usage has become trendy among university students of Pakistan. Male and female students belonging to three different academic levels (BA/BSc/BS Hons., MS/MPhil, PhD) show distinction in their use. Gender and grade wise analysis, based on qualitative data gathered through an online survey and in-depth interviews, shows that Smartphone is being used by students to communicate with peers and also to access academic information with the help of applications, search engines, and other useful tools. Interestingly female students, against traditional restrictions to the use of technology, use Smartphone more confidently and purposefully to support their communication and academic needs as compared to male students. Overall Pakistani society as well as individuals has undergone a social change and development due to technology (Smartphone). Now society is more open and modern when it comes to acceptance and usability of technological gadgets, especially for students. This has paved way for effective communication as well as access to academic information. Technology has also helped to minimize the gender gap related to access to technology, as now female students use technology that is widely accepted by their parents, teachers and society
3	Kahkeshan Rizwan	**Lack of Adequate Medical Support facilities in Public Sector Hospitals in AJK** This study is focussed on problem of lack of adequate medical support facilities at secondary and tertiary levels in public sector hospitals of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK). This also forms the core of the Problem Statement.

		The hypothesis evolved was that the effective governance of the Health Sector will enhance the quality and quantum of medical support at secondary and tertiary levels in the public sector hospitals of AJK. The objective of this research is to look into major shortcomings in the provision of medical support facilities in Public Sector Hospitals of AJK. An extensive literature review was conducted to identify various factors bearing upon the problem. Many contributory factors lead to this issue such as ineffective planning, lack of monitoring, supervision and control, poor financial management and very limited existence of accountability mechanisms. The crux of the research was based on primary data collected from relevant stakeholders. Descriptive as well as statistical analysis of data was carried out to understand the issue in its entirety and to verify if the data conforms to the desired statistical standards for quality research. It was reinforced by interviews with significant stakeholders to seek their views on aspects not covered in questionnaires and to reinforce the specific aspects of the collected data. The research conducted on the basis of these responses of the stakeholders revealed that there are obvious shortcomings regarding infrastructure, human resource, drugs and supplies and medical equipment. On the basis of analysis of the data, it is concluded that these issues can be resolved through better planning based on closer interaction with the stakeholders and if the government improves the infrastructure of hospitals, fulfils the requirement of human resources and ensures the availability of drugs, supplies and medical equipment.
4	Saadia Bano Hashmi	**Corruption and Income inequality in Pakistan** Income inequality is often the price developing countries have to pay in taking the strides to catch up with the developed world. Growth, however, does not necessarily skew towards income inequality; one important factor in tilting towards this pattern is corruption. Incase of Pakistan, economy is characterized by rampant income inequality, worsened in no mean measure by poor governance - and corruption stands out as the key cause as well as effect of this process leading to a vicious cycle. Apropos to the above, this study was designed to examine interplay of corruption and income inequality with the objective of investigating the underlying relationship between corruption and income inequality using Time series data for Pakistan ranging from 1984 to 2011. Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test has been applied to examine the unit roots of the variables, while Ordinary Least square (OLS) has also been applied to estimate initial coefficients for the application of ARDL bound testing approach. Further, Hendry's general to specific methodology is applied to estimate short run as well as long run coefficients of the model. The results show that corruption as measured by ICRG Corruption index has a positive and statistically significant impact on income inequality. Almost 2.2-point increase in income inequality by a 1-point change in corruption is phenomenal. While the control variables also impact on income inequality, the effect on dependent variable is well borne out by this data. The study concludes that corruption and GINI have significant long run relationship. While short run dynamics of the study also conclude that corruption have serious implications for income inequality. Overall model is a good fit as indicated by F-statistic. Finally some recommendations were made to eliminate/ decrease income disparity gap by controlling the ever- burgeoning corruption in the country as well as correcting the other controlling variables impacting on the income inequality.

| 5 | Shahida Noor | **IMPACT OF TELECOMMUNIACATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EVELOPEMT: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN**

Telecom Sector is considered as one of the fastest emerging industries having significant social and economic impact on the society. The increased technology usage in telecom sector has resulted in global business empires, online retailing etc. In telecom sector the advancement of technology is at full pace. 3G and 4G launch has boosted the economies round the globe. Economic development in any country depends upon its technology up-gradation. Consistent economic growth charged with technology adoption results in economic development of the country. This study investigates the impact of development in telecommunication sector on economic development, specifically the case of Pakistan is considered. Mixed method approach is used for data collection and analysis. Quantitative and Qualitative approaches are used to analyze the relationship between the various factors of the two main variables. Economic development is taken as dependent variable. While factors of telecommunication investment and teledensity are taken as independent variables, both comprise up the major part of telecommunication in any country. By using the regression model, results are obtained showing a significant and positive relation between factors of telecommunication investment, teledensity and economic development. Analysis of the primary data and qualitative analysis gives an explanation for these findings. This study serves as a support for the studies conducted previously. It also acts as a start up for the future research in evaluating the impact of 3G/4G spectrum on economic growth and development of Pakistan.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Economic Development, Telecom investment, |
| 5 | Yasir Ameen | **Fiscal Decentralization and its Impacts on Governance in Pakistan**

Decentralization has been seen as a process, which normally transfer functions, authority power and responsibility from top government tier to lower government tier. Decentralization is a kind of system which has been implemented by many developed as well as developing countries for better governance at local or provincial level in order to improve the overall financial, administrative and political system of the country. Decentralization system is the ultimate requirement for making democratic process more effective. Delegation of power at the lower level leads to democratic governance. It is the obligation of democratic governments to delegate power at the provincial and local level in order to improve the level of governance. After the 18th amendment the importance of this particular system has significantly increased because of provincial autonomy provided by the constitution of Pakistan for enhancement of decision making process at provincial and local level. The system has been implemented only by the Military Governments. Democratic governments failed to implement local government system in Pakistan. Decentralization has three dimensions including political, administrative and fiscal decentralization. This research emphasizes on fiscal decentralization and its impacts on governance in Pakistan. The main objective of the study is to analyze the impact of fiscal decentralization on governance. However there are other objectives such as identifying the dimensions and indicators of decentralization and governance. Qualitative along with quantitative methodology has been applied to find the impact of fiscal decentralization on governance. Schneider Model has been applied by making minor modification in it for measurement of fiscal decentralization on basis of data taken for governance indicators and fiscal decentralization. The scores of worldwide governance indicators show performance of governance measured at a particular level. One of the conclusions of the study reveal that fiscal |

decentralization may be the reason for better governance, but in case of Pakistan, fiscal decentralization is not improving governance at local and provincial level by having low revenue and expenditure share to the provinces. Findings of the study also highlight the shifting of power as a problem for the funds to be transferred at large level with rationality. Fiscal decentralization is not being supported provincial autonomy on the basis of NFC award. The six worldwide governance indicators are also showing poor performance of Pakistan in the world by having low scores. However, there are certain measures given in the way forward may be taken for enhancement and improvement of the system such as: Fiscal decentralization policy needs to be implemented by providing the two most important mechanisms by transferring revenue responsibilities to district governments and spending decisions.

Keywords: Decentralization, Governance, Fiscal Decentralization, Governance Indicators.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Economics

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Ahsan Afzaal Ahmed	The present research aimed at analyzing the role of Reader's digest for the development of vocabulary in the fields of health, home, food, and travel of tertiary level students. This mixed method study was designed to develop students' knowledge in the vocabulary related aspects including meaning, spelling, word class, and word usage. The data were collected through questionnaires and interviews for triangulation purposes. At the start, a pre-test was conducted to test students' knowledge of meaning, spelling, word class, and word usage. The results of the pre-test demonstrated low scores of the participants. Next, students were taught to use Reader's digest for vocabulary enhancement. Significant improvements were seen in the results of the post-tests in all the four areas of vocabulary including meaning, spelling, word class, and word usage. Frequency analysis of the questionnaires demonstrated positive feedback regarding the use of Reader's digest for vocabulary improvement. For a more meticulous feedback, thematic analysis of the interviews was conducted using NVIVO. Findings showed that Reader's digest is an effective resource material for developing vocabulary in the fields of health, home, food, and travel. Based on the study, the researcher recommends the use of Reader's digest for vocabulary enhancement and development of other language skills, such as reading, writing, and speaking. Keywords: Vocabulary; Reader's digest; Spelling; Word class; Word usage; Language teaching
2	Amir Mustafa	Anti-dumping duty is levied to prevent the illegal dumped imports when it injures the local industry. Use of anti-dumping measures has increased manifold after 1995: the year of birth of the World Trade Organisation. Industrial level data of seven leading anti-dumping (AD) using countries were used to analyse the determinants of anti-dumping and protectionism. Heckman two-steps estimation procedure is applied to analyse AD investigation and government's decision as to how much protection should be afforded to domestic industries. Estimation process takes two steps: one with dummy variable and other with coverage ratio as dependent variables keeping independent variables: output, import, employment, number of establishment and capital expenditure. We found that manufacturing industries, which sought protection from dumped imports are: larger in term of production, spend more on capital expenditure, faced high import competition, faced declining prices of competing imports into the country. We also comprehend that industries initiating the anti-dumping cases (after fulfilling the standard procedures and conditions of dumping and injury) are larger in term of production, spend more as capital expenditure, more concentrated, and have large work force. Based on empirical findings, policy recommendations are drawn.
3	Azra Nasir	**Impact of Urbanization on Economic Growth of Pakistan.** 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. This study utilizes co-integration theory and error correcting model to make an empirical research on the relation between urbanization and GDP in Pakistan. Johansan Co-

| | | integration Test is used as econometric technique in order to estimate the model. 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. 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.

Key Words: Urbanization, Economic Growth, Pakistan |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Malik Naeem Ahmed | **Evaluation of Non-Market Value of Rohtas Fort**

This study aims to evaluate non-market value of Rohtas Fort. This study is based on primary data collected from 200 visitors, selected randomly. The data was obtained through structured questionnaire. For analysis Individual Travel Cost Method, descriptive statistics, priority and satisfaction indices were used. Findings revealed that the annual consumer surplus for an individual visitor was Rs. 7781 while the annual total consumer surplus was Rs. 855.92 million. Consumer surplus can be improved up to Rs. 883.32 million per annum if desired improvements are made. The total recreational (use) value of the Fort was Rs. 1150.45 million and this can be increased to Rs. 1177.85 million if desired services are provided. The major influencing factors of visitation frequency were observed as Travel Cost, Household Income, Age, Household Size, Education and sex dummy followed by their respective coefficients as -0.00134, 0.0000035, -0.039, -0.26, 0.087 and 0.63. The satisfaction index value of 1.1 showed that visitors were highly satisfied for museum as compared to other services. Sample visitors reported dissatisfaction for the waste disposal services, with index value of -1.21. Cleanliness is a major problem faced by visitors with highest priority index value of 0.88. Because on findings of the study, it is recommended that the authority should arrange proper waste disposal system. In addition, the authority should solve the problems of renovation and reconstruction, public parks, parking, maps and direction signs in the Fort, which will ultimately add to the value of the forte. After providing the desired services, the authority would have sufficient resources for renovation and maintenance. The authority can use this estimated consumer surplus to find the optimal entrance fee for the Fort. |
| 5 | Malik Saqib Ali | **The Impact of Macroeconomics Variable on Economic Growth of Pakistan**

The main purpose of the study is to analyze the impact of the macroeconomic indicators imports, exports, international reserves, exchange rate, GNP and external debt servicing on external debt of Pakistan economy. This analysis covers 38 years history range from 1972 to 2010. In this study, three models are applied to investigate the macroeconomic variable impact on external debt of Pakistan. Ordinary Least Square (OLS) technique is used, results imply that imports, exports, exchange rate and debt servicing have positive and significant relation with external debt. Whereas GNP and International Reserves are negatively related to external debt. Johansen Co-integration is applied to determine statistically long run relationship between total external debt, Imports, exports, international reserves, GNP and external debt servicing which confirm the long run association among macroeconomic variables. Error correction model is also deployed to observe short term dynamics which is reported to be 47% for the adjustment of the indicators. Finally Ratio analysis was designed to measure Pakistan's economy debt burden and debt capacity |

		measurements which indicates that Pakistan economy is still out of default risk in the context of external debt sustainability indicators.
6	Muhammad Haroon	The study inspects the determinants of NPLs in Pakistan during the period 2000 to 2011 taking in account both of the macroeconomic as well as microeconomic variables. The study reveals that both of the macroeconomic as well as microeconomic variables are playing an important role in the evolution of NPLs in Pakistan, but the macroeconomic variables were found to have a high explanatory power as compared to microeconomic factors i.e bank specific factors. The examination of feedback effects using panel vector auto regressive and impulse response functions (IRF) broadly confirms strong macro-financial linkages. The results of IRF not only confirms the response of NPLs to macroeconomic conditions like inflation and real GDP, but the analysis also reveals strong feedback effects from the banking system to the real economy, thus indicating that high level of NPLs in the country affect severely the pace of economic growth. Keywords; Macro financial Linkages, NPLs, Impulse response functions, Panel Vector Auto Regressive.
7	Muhammad Mansoor Ali	It is imperative to assess the significance of unanticipated changes in important macroeconomic aggregates, like money supply, interest rate movements and inflation on the performance of the economy of Pakistan. For the sake of empirical analysis, the study follows structural VAR methodology for short and long run to identify system shocks. Interest rate has high sensitivity and adjusts to equilibrium in the subsequent period due to output, inflation and money supply shocks. Monetary policy may be ineffective in the short run but can effectively affect the aggregate output in the long run. The inflation dynamics have positive correlation with money supply for the long run and strengthen the claim of Monetarists that inflation is monetary phenomenon. Although volatile in the short run, but long run money supply adjusts to shocks of aggregate output, interest rate and money supply.
8	Muhammad Sohail	**Political Terrorism, Economics Policies and Economic Growth across Different Political Regimes; A Panel Data Analysis** The relationship between political regimes (Democracy and Dictatorship) and economic growth is not new to the literature of political economy. In this piece of study, we investigate implication of different economic policy variables on economic growth across political regimes. We used data from 159 nations for the time 1974-2013. In this study we apply system GMM technique to our linear dynamic panel data model. We draw three main conclusions. First is that although both regime shows that government expenditure has negative impact on economic growth, but the negative impact is relatively lower in democratic regime. Similarly, tax revenue shows significantly positive impact on economic growth in democracies while in dictatorship its impact is insignificant. Second is that money supply shows positive and significant impact on economic growth in democracies while negative and significant impact in dictatorships. Similarly, democracies are more inflationary in nature as compared to dictatorship. Third is that trade volume shows negative and significant impact on economic growth in dictatorship while positive and significant impact in democracies. In the same manner tariffs on trade shows negative impact in dictatorship but positive and significant impact on economic growth in democracies. Last a related phenomenon that is political terrorism. Political terrorism shows negative and significant impact on economic growth in dictatorship while negative but insignificant impact in democracies.

		Key words; Economic growth, democratic and autocratic regimes, fiscal, monetary and trade policies and political terrorism.
9	Saba Bukhari	**"The role of governance quality in the effectiveness of capital inflows in Pakistan"**
		Foreign capital and good governance plays a very essential role in the development process of any country. High quality of governance can establish predictable, fair and consistent implementation of the rules in the economy to smoothen its growth path. Despite receiving large quantities of foreign aid (FA) and Foreign direct investment (FDI), Pakistan like many other developing countries, has remained stagnant and become more aid dependent. This grim reality provokes the concept to examine the effectiveness of capital inflows by incorporating the role of governance quality in achieving the economic growth. Moreover the hypothesis is also investigated i.e. the countries that receive more FA becomes able to attract more FDI but this occurs only in the presence of good quality of governance. One of the causes for the limited growth effects of capital inflows in Pakistan is found to be the existence of weak quality of governance. The five main models with different combination of variables are being analytically established for Pakistan during the period in between 1984-2012. The study has made use of Johansen (2001) co integration and Toda and Yamamoto (1995), and Dolado and Lutkepohl (1996) granger non-causality testing procedures. By utilizing of Block endogeneity Wald test, a bi directional causality strictly running from FA to FDI, DINV and GQ is evidenced. While a one way causality is running from economic growth towards FA is also found. In addition, the results reveals in favour of growth-led FDI rather than FDI-led growth in Pakistan. FDI and FA are not complementary flows rather they are substituting flows. Assistance accumulates domestic capital which helps in enhancing DINV. Moreover it is very crucial to enhance the GQ in Pakistan and innovations in governance framework are needed to be done for better outcomes on as and when required basis.
		Key Terms: Economic Growth, Foreign Aid. Foreign direct investment, Governance quality, Toda and Yamamoto and Dolado and Lutkepohl methodology/
10	Shabana Kausar	**Impact of External Debt on Economic Growth: Comparative Analysis of Pakistan and Malaysia**
		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 (ΔExp/Exp), 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. 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) has 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. The study suggests some policy implication for Pakistan

		for better management of debt, through coordination in macroeconomic policies, reducing in fiscal deficit and current account deficit, proper allocation and management of debt and by enhancing the role of private sector. Key Words: External Debt, Economic Growth, Pakistan, Malaysia
11	Shafqut Ullah	Governance is old as human history. Terms like governance, poor governance and good governance are commonly used in international and national level studies in the field of political economy and development economics. Governanceis multidimensional concept it cannot be properly measured by a single proxy indicator. In literature, there is gap regarding measurement issues of governance especially in form of index. Existing literature have attempted this area rarely. The current study tried to ameliorate different dimensions by including indicators of social, political, economic, technological, demographic and environmental factors. Further, these indicators are categorized into five main dimensions. Then these five dimensions are divided into thirteen sub-dimensions and finally the sub-dimensions strengthened by forty-two indicators. Measuring governance in form of index(KU index) is contribution of this study.It istime series index for the years of 1980-81 to 2010-2011. The purpose of the Index is not to rank the Pakistan on basis of governance of last thirty-one years but to find the relationship between governance and macroeconomic indicators. After measuring governance systematically, we check its impact on macroeconomic indicators. Three macroeconomic variables are selected for analysis. After checking stationarity through ADF and Ng-Parren tests of unit root then Autoregressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) approach to Co-integration is applied in order to find out the short run and long run relationship between the governance and selected macroeconomic variables. The model stabilitytests like CUSUM and CUSUMQ also conform that there is stable and significant relationship in long run as well as short run among variables. The impact of governance on unemployment rate, urbanization and exchange rate is highly significant. In the end, institutions should perform their duties to improve governance quality then there will be improvement in macroeconomic indicators.
12	Zahid Mehmood Akhtar	**Relationship Between Stock Prices and Macroeconomic Variables (A Case Study Of Karachi Stock Exchange)** The intention of this study is to investigate the relationship between the stock prices of Karachi Stock Exchange and macroeconomic variables in Pakistan. The monthly data of all macroeconomic variables and stock prices was taken from January 2001 to May 2012. In this study, the variables which have not been previously studied by the researchers in Pakistan were also included. This study also incorporated the effect of market crash 2008 and its implicationsfor Karachi Stock Exchange. The statistical techniques, which were employed in this study, include Johansen Co-integration test, Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) and Granger Causality test. The results of the study revealed the presence of long-run association between macroeconomics variables and stock prices. Exports, Exchange Rate and Money Supply showed a positive and significant relationship with stock prices, Inflation and Discount Rate indicated a negative and significant impact on stock prices whereas index of industrial production had a positive but insignificant relationship with stock prices. Market crash had a significant negative relationship with stock prices and prolonged crises affected the stock prices significantly. The error correction term was resulted from VECM which was significant and indicated short term adjustments towards the equilibrium path. The results of Granger Causality Test showed a unidirectional relationship between CPI, ER, D and KSE, no causal

		relationship between EX, i and KSE, unidirectional causal relationship between KSE and IIP as only KSE granger cause IIP where as a bidirectional causal relationship exhibited between M2 and KSE as both the KSE and M2 granger cause each other.
13	Zakia Batool	This Study aims at analyzing the link between fiscal policy and income distribution. The model adapted was the simple Computable General Equilibrium model (CGEM-Pak) which was developed in accordance with the static model structure constructed by Lofgren et al. (2001). CGE model takes into account market interaction, that is, the effects of pricing outcomes of one market in other markets, and its effects, in turn, creating ripples throughout the whole economy, perhaps even to the extent of affecting the price-quantity equilibrium in the original market. The underlying Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is taken from SAM 2001 developed by (Dorosh et al, 2006). To explore the impact of fiscal policy measures on income inequality, simulation exercises are performed. Two sets of simulation exercises are carried out. The first set of simulations investigates the impact of fiscal policy tools one by one on income inequality (Budget deficit is allowed to change) whereas the other set considers the impact of certain policy packages on income inequality while the budget deficit is not allowed to increase in the second set of simulations. Inequality effects are investigated by using Theil T, Theil L, Theil S and Hoover's Index. Key Words: Computable General Equilibrium (CGE), Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), Fiscal Policy, Income inequality, Budget Deficit.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Economics (Faisalabad Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Syed Hassan Raza	**Effect of climate change on Agriculture Production of Punjab (Pakistan)** Climate changes became international problem. These changes affect the agriculture sector badly. Basic purpose of this study to check the effect of climate changes on the rice, wheat, Sugar Cane and Cotton production of Punjab. Secondary data of rice, wheat, Sugar Cane and Cotton crops were used. Seven districts of Punjab were selected for analysis. These districts are Multan, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Lahore, Jhelum, Sialkot and Sargodha. Panel data are used from period 1980 to 2010. Data is taken from Pakistan Bureau of Statistic and Pakistan Meteorological development. Fixed Effect model used to analysis the data. Annual Productions of rice, wheat, Sugar Cane and Cotton crops were used as a dependent variable and temperature and rainfall used as independent variables. The finding shows that temperature has positive effect on agricultural production but it became harmful after the optimum point .Rainfall do not affect significantly to the Agriculture production of Punjab. Deficiency of water fulfill through Tube-well and Cannel. Key Word: Agriculture Production, Temperature, Rainfall, fixed effect model, climate, Punjab

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Economics (Peshawar Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Fozia Yasmeen	The leading intention of this research work is to determine the various factors that determine female employment status (engagement of females in different employment activities). The data have been collected through field survey which consists of 402 females. We have used binominal and multinominal logistic regression model for the analysis. We have concluded that age, educational attainment, marital status and presence of children above 10 years have a positive impact on female employment. Presence of children below 10 years, assets, major disease and household size negatively and significantly related to female employment. Total working in family and number of dependents positively affect female decision as an active earner while have a negative effect on self-employment and underemployment. The study suggests that huge investment should be made for the provision of educational facilities. To improve the health condition of workers health facilities should be provided to everyone.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Economics (Multan Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Fozia Yasmeen	The leading intention of this research work is to determine the various factors that determine female employment status (engagement of females in different employment activities). The data have been collected through field survey which consists of 402 females. We have used binominal and multinominal logistic regression model for the analysis. We have concluded that age, educational attainment, marital status and presence of children above 10 years have a positive impact on female employment. Presence of children below 10 years, assets, major disease and household size negatively and significantly related to female employment. Total working in family and number of dependents positively affect female decision as an active earner while have a negative effect on self-employment and underemployment. The study suggests that huge investment should be made for the provision of educational facilities. To improve the health condition of workers health facilities should be provided to everyone.
2	Ghulam Murtaza	**External Debt Economic Growth and Employment in Pakistan** The main objective of the study is to reinvestigate the impact of external debt on economic growth and employment in different time horizon for Pakistan. The rapid structural shift provides rationale for the consideration of time varying growth and employment relationship of external debt. For this reason, study takes into account the assumption of non-constancy of parameter over the time to identify the most likely misleading constant relationship over the years. Study used auto regressive distributed lags technique to gauge the long run and short run relationships, while rolling window regressions are employed to answer about the instability of dynamic parameters. We also analyse causality inferences with the help of multivariate VARs system following Toda and Yomemto (1995) procedures. Further, we extended our work to investigate the time varying Granger (non)-causality for sub-samples and full-samples in order to capture any structural shift in causality inferences. Empirical findings confirm the parameter shift in both models and indicate that external debt dissuades economic growth and employment at different time horizons.
3	Hafiza Iffat Javed	**Globalization and Employment: Evidence from Pakistan** Globalization is one of the main contemporary issues. No country can survive in isolation. Globalization has both benefits and costs and the effects depend on the host country's socioeconomic and politicalfactors. Present study investigates the impact of globalization on employment in Pakistan. Globalization is represented by proxy variables such as trade openness, inflow of foreign direct investment and workers remittances. In addition to these proxy variables globalization index is also used. Empirical analysis is done by using time series data for the period of 1973-2009 by employing Johansen co-integration technique and ECM for short run analysis. Results show that foreign direct investment, workers remittances and economic dimension of globalization are creating employment opportunities not only in short run but also in long run in Pakistan, while trade openness and social and political dimension of globalization negatively affects the employment due to some external and internal imbalances in the country.

4	Rashid Ahmad	**Dynamics of Microfinance Growth in Multan District** The aim of this study is to assess the efficiency of microfinance institutions in Pakistan using quarterly data from microfinance connect of second quarter of 2001 and second quarter of 2006 for comparison of two different time span. To estimate efficiency of microfinance institutions in Pakistan, the Data Envelopment Analysis are employee. Out of 52 microfinance providers in Pakistan, only 15 microfinance institutions is sample across the industry based on profile of gross loan portfolio of each microfinance provider. To find out the technical efficiency (i.e constant returns to scale, variable returns to scale and scale efficiency), Malmquist productivity Index and total factor productivity of the microfinance institutions, two input variables (loan amount disbursed, total staff) and output variables (gross loan portfolio and number of active borrowers) are used to estimate the efficiency of microfinance providers in Pakistan. The results of the study conclude that MFIs in Pakistan are working below their optimum scales measurements and only one microfinance provider (Khushali Bank) out of 15 in our sample in 2002 and (Thardeep rural support program) in 2006 works on efficient frontier and while others are inefficient. It recommended that the institutions should increase loan amount disbursed and invest resources to the train thier staff. Moreover, microfinance providers should expand by increasing number of offices to assist community. Key Words: Microfinance, Microfinance Efficiency, Technical Efficiency, Scale efficiency, Total Factor Productivity, Malmquist Productivity Index, CRS, VRS.
5	Ruqia Shaheen	The empirical analysis of the impact of money supply growth on the rate of inflation in the economy of Pakistan is the primary concern of this study. The influence and relationship of money supply growth with inflation rate is discussed from various possible aspects. Different trends and dimensions of inflation rate and money supply growth are elaborated. For this purpose, a number of dependent and independent variables are introduced and interpreted with the help of different theories and models which are considered to be an authority in the field of macroeconomics and are presented by towering figures of modern economic world. The data to be utilized for this purpose has been obtained from various national economic surveys conducted from time to time in the 65 years history of Pakistan. The data thus collected is arranged in the form of annual time series, for example, for the year 1973-74 and so on. After laborious discussion and extensive interpretation of the various aspects of inflation rate and money supply and their impact upon the economy of Pakistan, a general conclusion is drawn at various points in the study. With the help of these critical assumptions, every possible effort is made to suggest appropriate, convincing and practically applicable remedies for the diseased and dwindling state of the economy of Pakistan. From the inflationary point of view, a unanimous conclusion is usually reached that, in any case, uncontrolled and extreme fluctuations in inflation always play havoc on the economy of the nation.
6	Sayyed Muhammad Bilal	Rural development is the heart of the country's economic development. Rural development is attained by providing employment opportunities to rural labor force. The aim of the study is to identify the determinants of female labor force participation (FLFP) in Pakistan. The study also seeks to examine socio-economic indicators increase FLFP. Identifying the determinants of FLFP would assist with information necessary for accelerating economic growth as well as achievement of Millennium Development Goal number 3 (MDG3) on gender equality and empowerment of women. Data generated through questionnaire responses from 300 rural female by using random sampling technique for west Punjab of Pakistan, which constituted the sample of this research. Econometrics views 7 (E-Views 7) was used to estimate a log linear models for female labor force participation in District Vehari. The study

		established that the major factors that determine FLFP in rural Punjab are self and spouse education, outdoor work permission, marital status, number of children, age, family setup, assets, household income and training. Study established that rural female labor force participation is significant part of high economic performance in Pakistan. This study complements the existing literature on the level of women in the workforce in Pakistan. The results point out that education, family setup, number of children, land holding, number of livestock do significantly affect female labor force participation rural Punjab. The present study highlights the issues that rural female labor force participation is one of the main confronting problems in Pakistan, especially in southern Punjab. It noticed that governmental officials facing problems to gear-up and social uplifting of female labor force. One main reason is the lack of management and utilization of human resource. This study is limited to Vehari District. Geographical and economic conditions of other rural areas are different from district of Punjab.
7	Tauqir Hussain	**Impact Of Microfinance On Income Generation And Living Standards:** This thesis analyzes the role of microfinance in poverty alleviation and improving the living standard of poor households. A survey of 400 active clients of the Khushhali Bank (a Microfinance Bank) in Dera Ghazi Khan and Layyah districts of the Punjab (Pakistan) has been undertaken for this purpose. Statistical and econometric techniques are used to explore the impact of the microfinance. It is found that microfinance credit positively affects income generation and consumption level of poor; and the impact on productive activities is higher than the consumption.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Sciences

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Abdul Wahid	**Effects of Demutualization of the Stock Exchanges on expansion of Stock Market Growth (Empirical Evidence from Asian, American and European Demutualized Stock exchanges)** Demutualization is the process whereby a shareholder enjoys proprietary rights and it is well taken wherever it has been practiced. This study empirically investigates the impact of demutualization on stock market growth. Literature review revealed that demutualization is strategic change which changes the objective, ownership and governance of the stock exchanges. The sample of the study was 13 demutualized stock exchanges out of 23 demutualized stock exchanges which were the member of Word Federation of Exchanges (WFE). Multiple Regression, Paired Sample T-test and Wilcoxon sign Rank are applied to test the hypotheses of the study. Statistical analysis revealed that demutualization and its indicators such change in objectives, ownership and governance of the stock exchanges significantly lead toward the better stock market indicator through controlling the market forces from inside trading, market abusing and window dressing. This study signifies the positive impact of demutualization on stock market growth indicators and requires the attention of executives and policy maker about the demutualization in Pakistan to take the step toward the demutualization of the stock exchanges. It demands that demutualization is positive signal for the stock market growth and regulatory control regarding the inside trading, market abusing and window dressing in the Pakistani stock market such as Karachi Stock exchange, Lahore Stock exchange and Islamabad Stock exchange. It also positive initiative toward the stock market growth by attracting the unlisted companies toward the stock market and availability of advance technology and cross listing all over the world. Keywords: Demutualization, Stock Market Growth, Financial Performance , Shareholder's Primacy theory, Stakeholder Theory
2	Adnan Iftikhar	The purpose of this academic research is to identify the role of service quality as a business strategy designed to add value to customers. It also discusses different approaches to gain competitive advantage. The research investigates customer loyalty within Snax 24 which is a petrol service station (garage) located in Sunderland, UK. The research use Snax 24 as a case study with selected theories from the literature review. The researcher employs both primary and secondary data by adopting a philosophy of positivism, supported by deductive approach and using quantitative data collection method. The author tries to explore the company and the customer perspectives about the service quality. The dimensions and/or factors considered in gaining competitive advantage through service quality are also discussed. The research draws useful conclusions on achieving customer satisfaction, trust and loyalty. Overall findings are consistent with the assumptions from the service quality differentiation. This research shows that Snax 24 is mainly competing on the basis of service quality from other competitors, but still Snax 24 needs to improve some of the services that are important to differentiate on the basis of service quality. However, customers who have shown their commitment are all highly satisfied, thereby leading to loyalty. Customers' commitment to services depends on their shopping experience regularity. However, for better assessment of customer satisfaction on the basis of service quality, future research could be tested in a more thorough environment, multiple industries and broader

		geographical area. Despite the above limitations, the research findings could be generalized to a service quality that shares some common characteristics with regards to the nature of customer satisfaction, trust and loyalty. Increasing competition and demanding customers requires that firms should focus on their service quality.
3	Asad Saleem Malik	**Macroeconomic variables and their impact on stock return** This study examines the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock returns of Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka for the period of 1997 M7 to 2010 M12. An ARDL approach is used to analyze the impact of macroeconomic variables on stock returns in the long run and VECM is used to capture this impact for the short run. Variables of the study were T-Bills, Exchange Rate, Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Industrial Production Index (IPI). The results of study show that t-bills rate has negative significant impact and Exchange rate has a significant positive impact on the Stock Returns of Pakistan for the study period. T-Bills have negative significant impact, Exchange rate and Consumer price index having significant positive impact on the stock returns of the India and in Sri Lanka only T-bills rate having negative significant impact on stock returns. For the short run dynamics, the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) shows the same result as in the long run. The estimated equation remains stable over the period of study as indicated by CUSUM and CUSUMQ stability tests. This study also provide policy implication for the policy maker T-Bills effect the stock returns in the short run but in long run.
4	Asif Rasool Malik	Self-Esteem and Silence in Second Language Learning This study was designed to investigate the silence through narratives among Pakistani language learners which is the product of low/ damaged self-esteem of the students and it immensely affects the students 'language learning. In order to find out the students having low/ damaged self-esteem the technique of observation was used. At observation level 250 students both from morning and evening classes of BBA were the participants. Secondly, a questionnaire was designed with the help of Rosenberg, (1965) self-esteem scale to observe the self-evaluation of the students from their perspective. Second questionnaire was designed for English language teachers to see their understanding of this phenomenon of low/ damaged self-esteem and its effects on the second language learners. The student questionnaire was distributed among 100 students who showed inhibitions during the observation period. The second questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 35 English language teachers at NUML. The last tool for in-depth analysis of the students 'perspective on this phenomenon was the narrative of the students. The 30 respondents wrote their stories of their experiences inside the Oral Communication class and its effects on their self-images and resultantly on their self-esteem. The result showed significant positive result of self-esteem and language learning. Students having low/ damaged self-esteem find it hard to learn second language. The result of the students 'perspective showed that 15 to 25 students suffered from low/ damaged self-esteem and resultantly it affected their language learning. The teachers 'questionnaire showed that language teachers lacked in completely understanding this phenomenon and majority of them would be unable to cater for the needs of the students with low/ damaged self-esteem. On the basis of the result of both questionnaires, recommendations were made for the language teachers to accommodate and address the needs of the students so that they could become the active members of the class. Teachers need to understand this aspect in their language teaching and tailor their teaching methods and techniques to accommodate the students with damaged/ low self-esteem.

5	Benish Javed	**Impact of Macroeconomic Variables on Stock Retuns**
		The study has investigated the risk return relationship of microeconomic variables and stock returns of 50 listed firms on Karachi stock exchange for the period of July 1998 to December 2008. The study comprises of five namely macroeconomic indicators: inflation rate, exchange rate, interest growth of industrial production, money supply M2 and term structure and the stock exchange returns have been represented by the general price index of the Karachi Stock returns ,as sample is time series in nature, they are being checked as stationary by applying first order augmented Dick fuller test, the return for each stock is calculated by taking the difference of natural log of current closing price (pt) previous day closing price (pt-1). This study employ GARCH model to demonstrate the behavior of variance of microeconomic variables in relation with stock returns. The results find significant relationship between the macroeconomic indicators and stock returns, and show that macroeconomic as risk factors influencing the movement of returns. The results show that sensitivity coefficient of industrial production is negative indication that real sector risk unfavorably effects stock returns. The money supply risk positively effects stock returns and the inflationary shock and exchange rate shock negatively effects stock returns, similarly the sensitivity coefficient of term structure is negative implying that stock term structure adversely affects stock returns.
6	Col (R) Hakim Khan	This study highlights the importance of career satisfaction as focus of career outcome. Career satisfaction is the impeller of career choice as well as ultimate goal of career outcome. Career satisfaction instills the feelings of joy and happiness one derives from one's lifelong career. Individual satisfied with their careers derive maximum benefit from the career of their choice and contribute their best to the wellbeing of organization. The research is based on the construct proposed by Greenhaus, Parasuraman and Wormely (1990), who have described career satisfaction as satisfaction with the success achieved in career, satisfaction with progress made towards meeting overall career goals, goals for income, goals for advancement, and goals for development of new skill. Seen in this perspective career satisfaction is a wholesome construct and covers both objective and subjective aspects of career success. The present study has been undertaken on banking sector as the banking sector provides life-long career opportunities to measure all the above aspects of career satisfaction. The study has been hypothesized on the premise that the organizational behaviors: political skill and impression management, rather than hard work alone, play important role in the achievement of career related goals resulting in career satisfaction. In this study, the impact of political skill (social astuteness, interpersonal influence, networking ability, and apparent sincerity) on career satisfaction, with the moderating role of impression management has been investigated. To examine these relationships sample of 200 senior level and middle level managers, in equal numbers of 25 each, from eight banks, two public sector banks, two private sector banks, two Islamic banks, and two foreign banks, has been taken. Findings show that political skill has positive and significant relationship with career satisfaction and that the impression management positively and significantly moderates this relationship between political skill and career satisfaction. Key words: political skill, social astuteness, interpersonal influence, networking ability, apparent sincerity, impression management, ingratiation, self-promotion, exemplification, intimidation, supplication, career satisfaction.
7	Fareeha Riaz	**Dynamics of Current Account in Developing Asian Countries**
		This study empirically investigates the impact of macroeconomic and

institutional variables on the current account balances of nine selected developing Asian countries over the period of 1984-2012. The Fixed Effect (FE) technique has been used to observe the effect of macroeconomic variables on current account. The results indicate that trade openness; domestic relative income and real effective exchange rate are the variables which are significant and positively associated with the current account balances of developing Asian countries. However, when the institutional variables are included i.e. higher corruption, law &order and bureaucratic quality has turned out to have the significant effect on current account.

Key Words: Current account; Developing Asian Countries; trade openness; real effective exchange rate; fixed effect; institutional variables.

8	Hafsah Zahur	**Transformational Leadership and Ocb Mediating role of procedural justice and moderating impact of conflict and work environment**
		Purpose: The objective of this study is to examine the mediating impact of procedural justice between transformational leadership and OCB. The moderating impact of conflict (role and normative conflict) and work environment over procedural justice and OCB has also been checked. Methodology: Sample size includes the employees from telecom sector and FMCG's industry. Mediation analysis through regression has been used to check the mediating role of procedural justice between transformational leadership and OCB. Moderating analysis used to check the impact of conflict and work environment over procedural justice and OCB. Findings: Procedural justice mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and OCB in telecom, FMCG's and after controlling the effect of industry. Conflict and work environment strongly moderates the relationship between procedural justice and OCB in FMCG's. On the other hand conflict and work environment has a very weak moderating impact over procedural justice and OCB in telecom sector. After controlling the effect of industry conflict and work environment does not show any moderating impact. Limitations/Implications: There is a need of huge sample size in order check the mediating and moderating impact of variables. The sample size taken in the study was not enough. Practical Implications: The study will help managers of both telecom and FMCG's to improve the areas in which they lack and to make procedures which are in favor of both company and employees and give employees non-controlling and friendly environment. Managers should work on employee roles and norms in order to avoid conflict.
		Key Words: Procedural justice, transformational leadership, OCB, conflict, work environment.
9	Hassan Raza	**Does Downside Beta Matter in Asset Pricing? Evidence from Emerging Markets**
		This study provide the comparison between traditional capital asset pricing model (CAPM) and downside risk-based CAPM (D-CAPM) developed by Estrada (2002) to assess whether downside beta better explains expected stock returns. For the application of CAPM model, one of the assumption is that expected returns follow the normal distribution, which usually not in case of emerging markets which are usually attributed as more volatile economies. In this case, semi-variance methodology seems more suitable and produce results that may be robust than traditional CAPM. For this purpose, study use monthly data of all listed stocks on BRICS and Pakistani stock markets, ranging from 2000 to 2017. Fama-Macbeth methodology has been used to drive the risk and

		returns relationship on all the stocks for both traditional CAPM and Semi-Variance CAPM. The results of study provides the evidence about the presence of positive relationship between the systematic risk (both traditional beta and downside beta) with expected return but downside beta is statistically more significant in most countries than traditional beta. Study recommend to apply downside CAPM for the estimation of cost of equity for these emerging countries but with more care as these models has still low prediction power and significant of residuals highlighted the importance of more factors than only beta.
10	Irfan Khadim	**Impact of IPO activity on competing firms and stock market performance** This study has examined the relationship between IPO events with its competing firms in long run within the same industry and overall stock exchange. For this purpose, the study has been conducted on Karachi Stock Exchange. A sample of 77 listed firms out of 79 firms has been taken from Karachi Stock Exchange, which is 97% of total data. The study has covered a time span of thirteen years from 2000 to 2012, both years being included. Predominantly, the IPO event has been analyzed from three perspectives including initial returns, IPO proceeds and Lead time between IPO subscription and IPO listing date. In order to measure the impact of IPO on rival portfolios and overall stock market, abnormal returns of IPO stock prices has been calculated through buy and hold abnormal returns BHAR. In order to find any significance of IPO event on rivals and market correlation has been applied and multiple regression analysis has been applied for hypotheses testing. The findings of the research revealed that IPO abnormal returns and IPO proceeds has a significant negative relationship with rival's stock returns in long run. Whereas, IPO lead time has no significant impact on rival's portfolios in long run. Moreover, the study reveals a significant relationship between IPO stock returns and overall stock market performance in short run but found no relationship between IPO event and overall stock market performance in long run. This study is important from prospective of a stock market of a developing economy. Keywords: IPO event, Rival portfolios, BHAR, IPO proceed, Lead time.
11	Irum Jabeen	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 underemphasized in literature. Current study strives to explore procedural justice with three factors including, trust, subjective well-being and psychological contract. 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. 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.
12	Javeria Haroon	**Uniformity of Syllabus: An Evaluation of English Textbooks For Class V of Different Pakistani School Systems** 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 an essential part of school curriculum in Pakistan. Pakistani education system is characterized by the multiplicity of schools 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 different classes pf the society. The aim of this research is to analyze the possibility of implementation of uniform syllabus for English (compulsory) Course at the primary level. Education system of Malaysia being a practical example of implementation of uniform syllabus at the school level 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) 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.
13	Jawad Javaid	**Evaluating the Impact of Workplace Spirituality, Intellectual Capital, Human Resource Management, Work Environment, Organizational Culture and Organization Mission on Competitive Advantage of Universities** This research document is about significance of those critical factors which are crucial for gaining the competitive advantage. The purpose of this research is to analyze the impact of workplace spirituality, intellectual capital, human resource management, work environment, organization culture, organization mission on competitive advantage of universities of twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. 400 questionnaire consists of 49 questions was distributed among the employees (academic and non-academic) of the universities. The questionnaire is based on Likert scale (five-point), items of the questionnaire were adapted from the different researchers. SPSS 16.00 was used for computation of multiple regression and correlation, results shows that the human resource management brings 0.195 variation in competitive advantage where as one unit variation in intellectual capital brings 0.212 variation in competitive advantage workplace spirituality brings 0.125 variation in competitive advantage and however organization mission contributed to only 0.12 work environment are brings 0.142 variation in competitive advantage and organization culture regression coefficient is 0.139 reflect it changes competitive advantage by 0.139.intellectual capital, human resource management, work environment, organization culture, organization mission have positive impact on competitive advantage of universities as correlation result are showing a positive relationship among the variables . Sample size and generalization is the limitation of study. This study may conduct in banking

		sector and telecom sector and other organization with greater sample size in order to generalize, and for future research technology and interfaith harmony role can see as moderating variables.
14	Qlander Hayat	The purpose of this study was to analytically analyze the relationships among the variables of Job Strain, Employee Greed, and Employee Envy, along with moderating role of Self-Monitoring. Six hundred forty-five employees of the banks provided the data for analysis. A process procedure was used to analyze the data proposed by Andrew F, Hayes (Hayes, 2013). The analysis did reveal a significant mediating role of Employee Greed in the relationship of Job Strain and Employee Envy, and the significant moderating role of Self-Monitoring on the relationship of Employee Greed and Employee Envy. The study bridges the gap in the literature of person-environment fit theory, by incorporating the mechanism of employee greed and employee envy. In the practical milieu, the study explains greed phenomenon in a novel cultural context, suggesting human resource managers to better understand employee psychology.
15	Rauza	**Impact of Service Quality on Brand Equity and Brand Loyalty: A Study Based on Café Industry of Pakistan.** Since last ten to fifteen years the café industry has experienced a substantial growth in Islamabad. The competitive world today requires a very higher brand equity and brand loyalty which can be attained through improved service quality (tangibility, responsiveness, reliability, assurance and empathy. By dint of investment in the service quality of cafés, the café industry has been very successful in being profitable and successful. The purpose of this study is to examine the connection between the effect of tangibility, responsiveness, reliability, assurance and empathy on brand loyalty and simultaneously it also finds out the relationship between above mentioned dimensions of service quality on brand equity. 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 was gathered through structures questionnaires from the café consumers of Islamabad. A response from 300 café consumers was gathered. A particular café industry of Islamabad was selected due to its emerging growth in the city. Multiple regression and t-test were applied for the analysis of data. Findings of this research study shows that there lies a significant positive relationship of all the dimensions of service quality on brand equity and brand loyalty. Key Words: Brand Loyalty, Brand Equity, Service Quality, Cafés.
16	Sarah Imran	Present study was conducted to find out the relationship between working smart and working hard on performance of the sales person and to check the types of feed backs attained from them. A sample of 150 employees (both men and women) within an age range of (26-50) was selected. The sample was collected from 9 different Hotels of Pakistan. One questionnaire was used to find out the data in order to assess the performance of employees through the topic "The Effect of Goal Orientation and Motivation on Sales Persons Performance". This questionnaire was taken from the past studies. Convenient sampling was used to collect the data. 5-point Likert scale (1=Strongly Agree and 5=Strongly Disagree) was used to measure the responses of employees of different Hotels. The data were analyzed while using various SPSS tools. Findings of the study revealed that there is a significant and direct relationship of goal orientation on the sales person performance and working hard as well as working smart. The results of the study also shows that a direct and positive relationship of feedback (positive and negative both) on the sales person performance and

		working hard as well as working smart. It is concluded from the results that whenever an organization provides its employees learning and performance orientation then there is always a significant performance and shows how employees start working hard and smart after attaining a positive and negative feedback.
17	Shehla Akhtar	**Impact of leverage on financial performance with a moderating effect of firm size, growth and nature of industry** The study is aimed at investigating the impact of Leverage on Financial Performance of the firms operating in various industrial sectors of Pakistan with moderating effect of Finn Size, Growth and Industry. Linear regression was applied to the Public Limited firms listed at Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE), operating in 22 industrial sectors of Pakistan during the period of 5 years 2004-2008. The results demonstrate that leverage measured by debt to equity ratio and total debt to total assets has a significantly negative impact on the financial performance measured by book measures (Return on equity (ROE), return on asset (ROA)) and market measures (market to book ratio, Tobin's 0. The moderating effect of firm size, growth, and nature of industry is also determined. The study is unique in its nature as it collectively measures the impact of size, growth and nature of industry by employing a wide range of diversified industrial sector from the growing stock market of a developing country like Pakistan. Key Words: Leverage, Financial Performance, Finn Size, Growth, Nature of Industry, Book Perfonnance Measures and Market Performance Measures.
18	Sobia Perveen	**Effect of Newly-Fangled Organizational Structures with Knowledge Management as Moderator on Employee Performance** 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. 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 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. 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 job performance. Keywords: knowledge management competence, Employee's job performance, informal organizational structure formal organization structure, centralization, complexity, formalization
19	Syed Asim Shah	**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT & CORPORATE PROFITABILITY (MULTI-SECTOR ANALYSIS FROM KSE PAKISTAN)**

		Every business needs adequate resources and assets especially liquid resources to maintain day to day cash flows. It needs enough to pay wages, salaries and account payable if it is to keep its workforce and ensure its supplies. Maintaining the adequate working capital is not just important in the short term. Adequate liquidity is needed to ensure the survival of business in the long run. Even a profitable company my fall without adequate cash flows and to meet its liabilities and due to the ineffective or inefficient management of working capital. The above study starts with the brief introduction and importance of the working capital management and how it impact and hamper the firm profitability either resulting profit or negative profit (loss).Working capital management an important area of financial management means the management of firm's current assets and liabilities. The management of these assets and liabilities requires the great attention because it potentially impacts the firm's profitability, liquidity, value, and risk in the form of financing of these assets. In today's competitive business world majority of firms greatly focuses on long term financial management which involves greater uncertainly and risk and ignores the potential and key strategic area of concern to firm value addition principle which is either called by some financial expert as short term financial management or working capital management. The current assets of a typical manufacturing firm account for over half of its total assets, for a distribution company they account for even more. Due to the above reason the study selects the large sample of manufacturing firms from various sectors The above study findings are also based on the management of this important area known as working capital management. The study investigates the relationship between the management of working capital and its various components with profitability by taking into consideration the sample of various listed firms on Karachi Stock Exchange for the period 2005-2009. The sample consists of 264 firms from Textile, Chemical, Engineering, Sugar, Cement, Fuel and Energy and Tobacco sector. The relationship is investigated and tested through various accounting and relative valuation models such as return on investment, current ratio and cash conversion cycle etc. The financial econometrics PDRM (pool data model) are then used to construct the solid conclusion about the relationship between the working capital management and profitability.
20	Warda Ghafoor	**Evaluation of Supply Chain Strategies for Mass Customization** nasbit
21	Zil-e-Huma	**Statistical Analysis of the Paired Comparison Model using Bayesian Paradigm** This study contains paired comparison analysis suggested by Barren using informative priors. Dirichlet-gamma-gamma and conjugate are used as prior distributions for the analysis. The posterior distribution for the parameters of the model is derived and used to estimate means, modes and standard deviations. Elicitation of hyper parameters is performed by using the prior predictive distribution. Graphs of the marginal posterior densities of the parameters are also presented. Preference probabilities for the confirmation of the ranking are obtained. The predictive probabilities of the treatments for the future single comparison are also calculated. Hypothesis testing of the parameters is done along with the appropriateness of the model that has been checked using - test. This analysis is performed for two, three and four treatments. The results of Dirichlet-gamma-gamma and conjugate are also compared and most of the calculated values agree up to two significant digits. It is observed that ranking of the treatments remains the same under both priors.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Sciences (Karachi Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Kaleem Mustafa	Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are reshaping the way financial products are assessed by customers in the world. Rapid innovations in financial services and massive growth in telecommunication have fueled the growing desire for delivery of financial services at affordable costs to unbanked and low-income segments of society all over the world. Innovations provide an impetus for banks for financial inclusion. In Pakistan all six mobile operators collaborate with financial institutions to provide branchless banking services, which help them gain sustainable competitive advantage. This study analyzes the impact of different factors on usage of branchless banking services among different mobile users in Pakistan. The sample used in this study is based on 850 questionnaires filled by the different mobile subscribers at franchises, retail outlets and shops in Karachi Pakistan during the July 2014- June 2015. The study found perceived usefulness had a strong positive impact on branchless banking adoption, while having a bank account was found to have a strong negative impact. Salaried persons, low-income groups and less educated population segment are more attractive towards usage of branchless banking products. Mobile operators based Branchless Banking services has huge potential to reach unbanked and untapped segment of the society in Pakistan. Since no prior study exits in Pakistan on the usage of teleco-led branchless banking adoption, this research will contribute significantly to the body of knowledge on key factors that influence consumer adoption of branchless banking products in the Pakistani banking industry. This is the first empirical research exploring telco led branchless banking resistance factors in Pakistan using logistic regression analysis.
2	Waqas_bin_Dilshad	Performance management is considered the most debated topic in organizations. It is also argued that employees' perception of performance management plays a key role in organizational performance. Numerous researches have been conducted to explore this topic more comprehensively. Literature review found that corporate sector is giving little importance to performance management, while the nonprofit nongovernment sector has been overlooked by preceding researchers. The impact of the nonprofit nongovernment sector cannot be ignored in the economic development of developing countries like Pakistan especially in the field of education. Keeping in mind the due importance of this subject and lack of research in the area, this study aims to fill this gap in existing research by analyzing employees' perception of performance management and its outcome in nonprofit nongovernment educational organizations of Pakistan. The outcome of this perception has been further divided into five different variables namely; work performance, organizational commitment, voluntary turnover intention, organizational citizenship behavior and job satisfaction. The method adopted to collect primary data for the research is the close ended structured questionnaire. The survey was conducted in both print and online forms, 164 employees of nonprofit nongovernment educational organizations of Pakistan responded the questionnaire. Data was analyzed on the software, SPSS 20. Results demonstrate that a significant relationship exists between the independent variable (employees' perception of performance management)

and the dependent variables (work performance, organizational commitment, voluntary turnover intention, organizational citizenship behavior and job satisfaction). The relationship of employee's perception of performance management system was observed to be positive in respect of all dependant variables except for voluntary turnover. One conclusion is that, an increment in independent variable was noted to lead to a positive effect in all the dependent variables. After a careful analysis all the null hypothesis have been rejected as per regression model results.

The implications of this research are very fruitful for human resource professionals of nonprofit nongovernment educational organizations of Pakistan. These organizations can not only enhance their productivity but also can increase satisfaction, commitment, citizenship behavior of their employees while reduce turnover among employees.

This study also recommends some future areas of research including a comparative analysis of nonprofit nongovernment educational organizations with for profit organizations, and identifies future research required on determinants of employees' perception of performance management system.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Science (Lahore Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Abdul Qadeer	**Performance Evaluation of Closed-Ended Mutual Funds in Comparison with KSE 100 Index** The study investigates the performance of closed ended mutual funds in Pakistan as compare to stock market. The sample consists of sixteen closed-ended mutual funds having minimum of 24 months life-span. Karachi Stock Exchange 100 index was used for benchmark and twelve-month Treasury Bills rate was used for risk free rate (RFR). Sharpe, Treynor, Sartino, Jensen's alpha and Appraisal Ratio was used along with diversification and net selectivity for performance measurement. Overall performance of mutual funds was compared with the stock market. Furthermore, the mutual funds were ranked on the basis of risk adjustment according to their respective models. Overall performance of mutual funds was observed better than the market. It was further observed that Asian Stock Fund an PICIC Energy Fund have a positive net selectivity and performed better than other funds in the market. All other funds have a negative net selectivity which means a weaker performance in the market. This weak performance is a result of low stock selection ability of fund manager. The results also show that all funds have positive diversification except Asian Stock Fund which represents the extra return the portfolio is not earning well. It shows that portfolio is not completely diversified, and it contains unsystematic risk.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Sciences (Faisalabad Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Atiq ur Rehman	**Impact of Learning OrganizationPractices on Organizational Commitment and Effectiveness inCommercial Banks of Faisalabad** 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. Three instruments are used in this study. To measure learning organization practices Degree of Learning Organization Questionnaire (DLOQ) developed by Marsick & 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 & Bower in 1972 was used. This instrument has three aspects of effectiveness. 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 but organizational commitment showed an insignificant impact on organizational 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.
2	M. Kashif Khurshid	**Impact of Capital Structure and Working Capital Management on Firm Performance** Capital Structure is the combination of various financing options. Business entities choose different combinations of equity, debts and other options for financing of 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 their nature of 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 can enhance the profitability and financial performance of the firms. This study is conducted to examine the impact of capital structure and working capital management on the financial performance of firms listed on Karachi Stock Exchange. For this purpose, 130 non-financial firms have been selected for the period of six years from 2005 to 2010. The data is obtained from the financial statements analysis published by the statistics department of State Bank of Pakistan. Descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analysis are done in this research. Nine 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 debts to total assets, long term debts to total assets and short-term debts to total assets. Three proxies are used as independent variables to measure the management of the working capital i.e. accounts receivables turnover ratio, inventory turnover ratio and current ratio, while the natural logarithm of sales is used as control variable to measure the size of the firms. In these regression models return on assets, net profitability and return on assets are used as dependent variables to measure the financial performance of the firms listed on Karachi Stock Exchange. The results of the analysis showed that debts lead to decrease in the financial performance of the firms. The results also showed that good combination of capital structure and working capital has significant impact on the financial performance of the firms listed on Karachi Stock Exchange. So, these firms have to give due consideration to the financing options and management of working capital to increase their financial performance and profitability. Keyword: Working capital, Capital Structure, Financial Performance, Short-term Debts, Long-term Debts.

3	Muhammad Mounas Samim	**Leverage Adjustment in Manufacturing Companies: Evidence from Pakistan**

This study examined the leverage behavior and speed of adjustment in context with the firm performance indicators (profitability, tangibility, growth & size) in manufacturing industry of Pakistan across the different sectors. The leverage behavior is predicted through OLS by using the firm performance indicators as predictors. Speed of adjustment in leverage is tested with the help of General Linear Model (GLM) and Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model. It is found that the profitability, tangibility and growth plays a significant role in adjusting the leverage, and moreover the adjustment speed of the leverage found different across the sectors. We have learned that the leverage targets can be adjusted on the basis of three variables i.e. profitability, tangibility and growth. Moreover, it is found that exponential leverage adjustment is better than linear leverage adjustment.

Keywords: Liquidation, Firm Value and Leverage.

4	Najaf Aslam	**Asset Pricing in Asian Emerging Markets**

This study examines the relationship between market premium, size premium, illiquidity premium and stock returns in Pakistani, Indian and Chinese equity market for the period of June 2001 to June 2016 by using Fama and French (1992, 1993) methodology. This is the first study in three Asian emerging markets i.e Pakistan, India and China that explores the relationship among stated variables in combined form by employing a large sample of 60 companies from each stock exchange i.e Karachi Stock Exchange, Bombay Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange on the basis of market capitalization. An analysis of the results reveals that there is no significant difference in Pakistani, Indian and Chinese market with reference to asset pricing. Market premium has significant positive impact on equity returns in all three markets. Inconsistency is observed in case of size premium because SMB is significantly partially influencing portfolio returns of S, S/LL, S/HL and P portfolios. But, it is found negative in case of big portfolios. Illiquidity premium is found significantly influencing portfolio returns. Its influence is found positive for low liquid stocks and negative for high liquid stocks. Therefore, Liquidity factor is priced by all three markets (Pakistan, China and India). The explanatory power of liquidity-augmented asset pricing model is higher than traditional CAPM for all three equity markets i.e Pakistan, China and India. So, this liquidity based asset pricing model can facilitate investors in making stylized portfolios and also helpful in making resource allocation decisions. Therefore, it can be hypothesized that illiquidity premium has also

		positive and significant impact on equity returns in Pakistan, China and India. Key Words: Asset Pricing, Illiquidity Premium, Market Premium, Size Premium
5	Nosheen Khan	**Effect of Emotional Intelligence on Job Performance with moderating role of Organizational Commitment (With special reference to selected hanks of Faisalabad City)** Emotional intelligence is one of the most important and most commonly used concepts introduced to psychology and management now a day. The objective of this research was to find out the effect of Emotional Intelligence on Job Performance with moderating role of Organizational Commitment. For this purpose banks were chosen as population. Banks from Faisalabad city were considered as universe. Few banks from the Faisalabad city were selected for this purpose by using random and convenient sampling. A well-structured questionnaire consisting on close ended questions was used to collect the data. The questions were mostly extracted from the tested scales already used by the researchers for the same purpose. Hence the reliability of the scales (variable wise) were proven. One hundred and eighty respondents were selected by using simple random and convenient sampling. The data was not only described with reference to enteral tendencies of the respondents and their deviations but also tested on certain statistical tests for selection or rejection of hypothesis. Results revealed that Emotional Intelligence has strong and significant effect on Job Performance and organizational behavior being a moderator plays a vital role between them. Key Words Emotional Intelligence. Organizational Commitment, Job Performance.
6	Rakhshan Ummar	**"Impact of Critical Success Factorsof TQM on firm's Performance:An Empirical Study conducted onthe Fabric and Made-up Firms in the Textile Sector of Punjab"** Capturing the return on investment has always been a stipulate of business, correspondingly, it seem reasonable to substantiate the impact of quality initiatives in terms of performance of firms. Keeping in view the pervasive impact of textile exports on the GDP of Pakistan, employment and per capita income the research is aimed to pave way for the popularization of this management philosophy. The supreme aim is to serve the business acumen with awareness to the reimbursement from Total Quality Management (TQM). The research being exploratory first identified Critical Success Factors (CSF) of TQM implementation. Adapting and improvement of survey instrument was then followed by a comprehensive review of literature. A random sampling technique was employed to make the research generalized. The revised, simplified and comprehensive questionnaire was self-administered to aggregate the results. To proceed towards results descriptive as well as inferential statistical was employed. It was revealed that the success of TQM is considered as an elementary management area in the exporting firms. These firms not only consider TQM as an obligation from the buyers but also as a successive competitive strategy. The short term profitability as well as the long run acceptance of exports guaranty's an overall good performance through financial indicators. The attainment of customer satisfaction and progressive role of exports is found dependent on better and more sophisticated implementation of TQM. This research is a milestone in depicting the true state of quality initiatives in the textile industry of Punjab. Findings of this research may serve as eye openers for those who take is lightly and situates it as a burden on the cost of production. The academia can sought direction to evolve more knowledge and obligation to spread the gist of this holistic approach to

management students. The role of Government is emphasized by the business sector to play their part in the accessibility of expert opinion and pooling of resources to uplift the current state of inventiveness in the area of quality management.

This project is taken up for the first time in the local context to discover the relationship between TQM implementation and performance of the firms with extraordinary reference to exports. The data set was generated from the region of Punjab, which gives more than 60% of the total exports in the products of fabric and made-ups. A likely research which can allow all types of businesses involved in exports can be approached for further refinement and confirmation of results.

Key words: Total Quality management, Critical Success Factors, Firm Performance, Exports.

7	Shahid Ramzan	**Impact of Work Family Conflict on Career Success mediating role of stress among pharmaceutical sector employees of Pakistan.**
		The purpose of this research study is to examine the association between work family conflict and career success of the employees with mediating role of stress. This research study has been carried out in pharmaceutical sector of Pakistan. The study sample was comprised of 257 professional of pharmaceutical sector and survey questionnaire technique was used for data collection. Different statistical tools like Pearson correlation and regressions were applied for hypothesis testing. The result of the present study proves that there is significant positive effect of work family conflict on stress of employees and ultimately this increased stress has a negative effect on career success of the employees. The research study has also demonstrated that there is strong mediation of stress between work family conflict and career success of the employees. This study also provides insights to understand the phenomenon of work family conflict that how it affects the mental stability of the employees and affects the performance of the employees which deteriorates the career of those employees. Finally study limitation along with directions for future researchers has been discussed.
		Key Words: Work Family Conflict, Career Success, Stress, Pharmaceutical sector.
8	Shakil Ahmad	**Impact of Capital Structure and Working Capital Management on the Financial Performance of Selected Non-Financial Firms in Pakistan**
		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. 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 is obtained from the financial statements analysis published by the statistics department of State Bank of Pakistan.
		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. 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.
9	Shakil Ahmad	**Impact of Capital Structure and Working Capital Management on the Financial Performance of Selected Non-Financial Firms in Pakistan** 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. 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 is obtained from the financial statements analysis published by the statistics department of State Bank of Pakistan. 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. 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.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Sciences (Peshawar Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Bushra Ayaz	**Effect of corporate governance on firm capital structure A case of cement industry in Pakistan** The core aim of the study is investigation of corporate governance effect on firms capital structure in Pakistan cement industry. To describe corporate governance, the variables used are CEO Duality, firm size, asset tangibility, return on assets and board size. The variable for capital structure is debt ratio. For this purpose a ten year data of 16 cement companies in Pakistan was taken, which was ranging from 2003 till 2012.Regression analysis was used to establish the said relationship between variables. The fact cannot be denied that Pakistani companies lack corporate governance mechanism at all levels in contrast to developed countries. However qualitative results of work shows CEO duality ,firm size and asset tangibility have positive relationship with total debt ratio whereas board size and return on assets shows negative relationship with total debt ratio. These results establish the fact that corporate governance is helpful for the managers as well as for the regulatory bodies. The latter shall achieve optimization of an ideal capital structure; the other will build guidelines for a sustainable corporate governance mechanism in the country for better enterprise efficiency. KeyWords: corporate governance , capital structure ,panel data
2	Dr. Shams – Ur - Rehman	**Relationship Track for consumer markets with Involvement, Trust, Commitment and Moderating role of relationship marketing tactics** Relationship marketing is an important element to attract and satisfy the customers. Relationship marketing also plays role in attraction of customer's attention towards the relationship between suppliers and customers. The basic purpose of the study is to provide a relationship Track that will help marketers to create and maintain strong relationships in consumer markets of developing nations like Pakistan. Data were collected through administered questionnaire which consists of 24 items from 380 respondents of the universities students in cities of Islamabad and Peshawar of Pakistan. The results show that involvement has positive impact on the relationship value. Trust was found as non-significant on relationship value. The findings also suggest that commitment have positive impact on relationship value. The other important result of the study is that relationship marketing tactics play moderating role between involvement, trust, and commitment on relationship value. Managers can easily increase and maintain relationship with their customers by following the proved hypothesis in a developing country like Pakistan. It will also help them choose the right relationship marketing strategy to gain the positive results.
3	Mohammad Azam	**An Empirical Analysis of Various Assets Valuation Models on the Karachi Stock Exchange.** Generally, there is a lack of empirical studies focusing on evidence of presence of momentum premium in emerging equity markets and particularly in Karachi

		Stock Exchange (KSE). This study measures the efficiency of Augmented Fama-French Three-factor model as well as provides comparison of Capital Assets Pricing model and Fama-French three-factor model on the KSE by using monthly data over the period January 2006 to December 2013. In addition, the study provides empirical evidence on the presence of momentum premium in the emerging market of the KSE. It provides some empirical evidence in the emerging market of the KSE. The companies' data used in this study consisted of 120 listed firms which were divided into 25 and 27 portfolios separately. By adding the fourth factor, namely momentum factor to market premium effect, the size effect and the book-to-market ratio effect, data has been tested; further more models have been empirically tested by rebalancing every year for 25 and 27 portfolios individually and separately. The empirical evidence of this study confirms that the augmented Fama & French three-factor model holds for the KSE and the momentum factor is also significant for the market. By comparing CAPM, Fama-French three-factor model and Augmented model, this study finds that the augmented factor model provides significantly improved explanatory power over CAPM and Fama-French three-factor model and gives evidence of the existence of positive size premium, value premium and momentum premium in the KSE.
4	Muhammad Irfan	This study examines the relationship between corporate governance (internal mechanisms and external mechanisms of corporate governance) and dividend policy for Cement and Textile Sectorfirms listed on Karachi Stock Exchange over the period 2004 to 2014. The panel data estimation method is used to deal with endogenity and Hausman test supports the results of random effect model. The findings show that along with corporate governance mechanisms, firm specific factors as well as business or economic conditions have their influence on dividend policy of listed cement and textile sector companies listed at KSE. In this study, the positive relationship between dividend yield and corporate governance structures i.e. board composition, ownership structure, audit quality, shareholder rights etc indicate that firms have implemented corporate governance strategies, which have resulted in higher dividend yield of the firms. Similarly positive relation between growth, profitability, earnings, and size indicate that more the Pakistani firms earn or grow more they are capable of paying dividends. Keywords: dividend policy, corporate governance

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Management Sciences (Multan Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Abdul Haseeb Chaudhary	The study looked at the determinants of luxury counterfeit products' purchase intention. For this, a model consisting of variables such as integrity, perceived risk, social status, novelty seeking, and attitude towards counterfeit product was considered. Attitude was used as a mediator in this study and purchase intention was the outcome variable.Purposive sampling was used to extract sample of 400 respondents out of which 385 were found to be effective. Path analysis and mediation was checked by Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique through AMOS. Novelty seeking and social status showed significant positive direct and mediated effects while perceived risk and integrity did not influence consumers' purchase intention of counterfeit luxury products. The study results direct original product manufacturers to focus more precisely on personality related factors of people and they must 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.
2	Aneeq Inam	**The Interactive Role of Temporal Team Leadership in the Telecom Sector of Pakistan: Utilizing Temporal Diversity for Sustainable Knowledge Sharing** Human or social dimensions need to be significantly considered to maintain organizational sustainability. Unfortunately, this aspect has received relatively little attention when compared to other dimensions of sustainability. This study promotes the presence of a leader to manage conflicts, which cause hindrances in achieving sustainability. This is possible by maximizing sustainable knowledge sharing in a team, by effectively utilizing temporal diversity, including time urgency, time perspective, and pacing style diversity under a certain time pressure. This study has examined the effect of temporal diversity on knowledge sharing within teams by taking temporal conflict as a mediator. Moreover, it was also investigated whether the role of team temporal leadership is effective in utilizing the conflicts arising from the temporal diversity. The research design was quantitative in nature. A purposive sampling technique was used to gather data from 100 dyads working in the telecom sector of Pakistan, by distributing questionnaires. The findings suggest that team temporal leadership plays an effective role when a conflict arises rather than after it has arisen because more time and resources will be required to resolve such conflicts arising from temporal diversity. When the temporal diversity is low, the leader can manage the conflicts quite well, but as the diversity increases, the role of the temporal leader become much harder which may cause increased conflicts because of the limited capacity of a leader to manage those conflicts. Furthermore, it was observed that conflicts, if managed properly, may lead to increased knowledge sharing.
3	Hamza Maqsood	**Earnings Management, Cost Stickiness And Firm Performance** The purpose of this study was to find out the existence of cost stickiness behavior in Pakistani firms and find mediating role of cost stickiness between earnings management and firm performance. In order to measure cost stickiness, this study use SG&A cost as an proxy and employed Anderson et. Al (2003) model. To measure earnings management, non-discretionary accruals was find out by using the Modified Jones Model (1991). Return on asset (ROA) and Return on equity (ROE) was taken as measure of firm performance. The finding of the study shows that manufacturing firms listed

		in KSE 100 Index (2017) shows the cost stickiness behavior. Cost increase by 0.54% due to 1% increase in the firm activity while decrease by 0.24% for 1% decrease in the firm sales volume or activity level. This study conclude that earnings management has significant positive relationship with ROE and ROA, showing that higher the earnings management higher the firm performance. This study also concluded that earnings management has significant relationship with cost stickiness which means that higher the earnings management in the firm, lower the cost stickiness level. Relationship between cost stickiness and firm performance was also checked. Findings shows that cost stickiness has negative and insignificant relationship with ROA while has significant and negative relationship with ROE. At the end, mediation analysis was run by using AMOS 21. Mediation analysis shows that cost stickiness play a mediating role between earnings management and cost stickiness. Based on the findings this study recommends that, boards of directors should monitor the cost related activities and financials of the firms more carefully. It is proposed that managers of the companies must identify and control the cost behavior of their companies and consider it in the processes of decision making. As earning management show the positive impact on the performance, managers try to increase the agency cost to produce signaling effect but in the long run this may effect adversely (as in the case of Enron, WorldCall etc.) therefore, Board of directors should have a vigilant eye on cost measurement and reporting procedure to avoid earnings management. Keywords: Earnings Management, Cost Stickiness, Firm Performance
4	Hania Rehman	**Impact of Corporate Governance On Firm Performance: Mediating Effect of Risk Management** This study aims to highlight the empirical evidence whether risk taking mediates the relationship between dimensions of corporate governance and firm performance. Corporate governance dimensions used in the study are managerial ownership, institutional ownership, foreign ownership, government ownership, ownership concentration, board size, board independence, audit committee independence, CEO remuneration and CEO / Chairman duality. Performance measures used in the study are ROA, ROE and EPS. Data has been collected from 67 listed financial institutions of Pakistan for a period of 12 years (i.e. 2003 – 2014). OLS regression in E-views (version 7.0) has been applied to investigate the nature of relationship between corporate governance, risk and firm performance. In addition, path analysis in AMOS (version 21), using Preacher and Hayes (2008) approach, has been used to analyze whether risk taking mediates the relationship between corporate governance and firm performance. Study findings are that managerial ownership, foreign ownership, ownership concentration, board size, audit committee independence, firm size and growth opportunities have positive while institutional ownership, CEO / Chairman duality, CEO remuneration, leverage and ratio of fixed to total assets have negative relationship with performance of financial institutions of Pakistan. Managerial ownership, foreign ownership, ownership concentration, board size, audit committee independence, firm size and current has negative while institutional ownership, CEO / Chairman duality, CEO remuneration, leverage and ratio of fixed to total assets have positive relationship with risk. Moreover, risk acts as a partial mediator between foreign ownership and firm performance as well as board size and firm performance of financial institutions in Pakistan. In commercial bank sector, managerial ownership, ownership concentration, board size, board independence, audit committee independence, size growth opportunities and current ratio have positive relationship while institutional ownership, CEO remuneration, leverage and ratio of fixed to total assets have negative relationship with performance of commercial banks of Pakistan.

		Managerial ownership, ownership concentration, board size, board independence, audit committee independence, size growth opportunities and current ratio have negative relationship while institutional ownership, CEO remuneration and leverage have positive relationship with risk faced by commercial banks of Pakistan. Moreover, managerial ownership, ownership concentration, board independence and audit committee independence affect the performance of commercial banks of Pakistan through risk. In insurance sector, foreign ownership, ownership concentration, board independence, audit committee independence, board size and firm size have positive while institutional ownership, leverage and ratio of fixed to total assets have negative relationship with firm performance. Foreign ownership, ownership concentration, board independence, audit committee independence, board size and firm size have negative while institutional ownership, leverage and ratio of fixed to total assets have positive relationship with risk faced by insurance companies. Moreover, risk acts as a partial mediator between foreign ownership and firm performance of insurance companies in Pakistan. In investment bank sector, managerial ownership, foreign ownership, ownership concentration firm size and growth opportunities have positive while institutional ownership, government ownership, CEO remuneration, firm leverage and ratio of fixed to total assets have negative relationship with firm performance. Managerial ownership, foreign ownership, ownership concentration firm size and growth opportunities have negative while institutional ownership, government ownership, CEO remuneration, firm leverage and ratio of fixed to total assets have positive relationship with risk. Moreover, risk acts as a complete mediator between managerial ownership and firm performance of investment banks in Pakistan.
5	Hina Ismail	**Impact of Work Social Support and CSR Activities on Firm Innovative Capability Testing Moderated Mediation Effect of Organizational Trust, Knowledge Sharing Process, Job Satisfaction and Feeling of Happiness** The basic purpose of this study is to seek the empirical evidence of relationships between work social support, CSR activities, knowledge sharing process, and feeling of happiness, job satisfaction, organizational trust and firm innovative capability. It aims to hypothesize a moderated meditational model, implying that work social support and CSR activities are related to moderated effect of organizational trust which will, in turn, enhance the mediating effect of knowledge sharing process, feeling of happiness and job satisfaction, thereby facilitating higher innovative capability of firm. Data were collected from 534 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 moderated mediation analysis with structural equation modeling. The research findings have provided support to the role of work social support and CSR activities as a mechanism, facilitating knowledge sharing process and makes employees feel happy when participate in CSR activities voluntarily, so employees become more satisfied with their jobs and it increase the capability of firm for innovativeness. Results indicate that: knowledge sharing process and job satisfaction fully mediates the relationship between work social support and firm innovative capability; and feeling of happiness fully mediates the relationship between CSR activities and firm innovative capability. Cross-sectional data were collected from Southern Punjab, Pakistan. 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.

6	Maliha Azhar	**Islamic banking is one of the most developing sectors in Pakistan.** This study reveals the relationship between consumer behavior towards bank selection criteria and customer satisfaction. For this purpose, data was collected from a sample of 200 consumers in different Islamic bank in Multan through a structured questionnaire containing 30 questions. SPSS 17 has been used for data analysis. Correlation and regression analysis, ordinary least square (OLS) method was use to find out relationship among independent variables(religion, high profit &low service charges, influence of friends & family, service quality, responsive attitude of staff ,mass media & bank image) and dependent variable (customer satisfaction). The findings show positive and significant relationship among all variables and customer satisfaction partially mediates the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. We conclude that customers' satisfaction is increasing day after day and their commitment is strong with the Islamic banks. Key words: Islamic banking, Bank selection, Customer satisfaction
7	Muhammad Abid Saleem	**Factors Affecting Consumer Impulse Purchase Behavior (An Empirical Evidence from Pakistani Fashion Garments Market)** The objective of this study is to find out major predictors of an impulse purchase and validates the already established model by previous researchers who have measured the impact of affect, subjective well being, self-esteem and social influence on an impulse purchase. Data were collected by using convenient sampling across the country from nine different universities. The sample size was 675 with 75 students from each university. A self-administered questionnaire was taken from old research studies and was used to collect data. Data were analyzed by using correlation and regression analysis. Results of the analysis gave a different picture as against that of old studies and the same was expected as well due to different cultural traits of the target population. For cognitive part of an impulse purchase, satisfaction with life scale, negative affect and customer susceptibility to interpersonal influence were found directly related and significant. For effective part of an impulse purchase, negative affect and satisfaction with life scale were found positively related and significant whereas self-competence, self-liking and customer susceptibility to interpersonal influence were found negatively related and significant. Managerial Implications suggest that managers should use celebrity endorsements hence making use of social influence for creating impulse purchases. Furthermore, use of effective marketing gimmicks may also be focused towards youngsters.
8	Muhammad Mohsin Ali Khan	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. 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 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. 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.
9	Naintara	Despite substantial contribution of small family owned business in economy, little research has been conducted in the generation and use of financial information in small family owned businesses. We conducted an exploratory study to identify how the financial information is generated and how it is subsequently used in decision making. Qualitative approach was adopted, semi structured interviews were used to collect primary data from 15 participants, who were operating their small family business in Pakistan. It was found that financial reports were not generated in format as suggested by different accounting bodies. Owners did not follow double entry book keeping system, they were quite comfortable with traditional format as it was used by their forefathers. It was an astonishing fact for us as most of the participants were business graduates. In spite of their financial literacy they revealed that decisions are made on the basis of common sense or intuition. A sense or intuition which is based on their prior experience, market trend, political factors and market share. They believed on the notion that "business is common sense". Study raises questions about financial management techniques which have been part of syllabus for past so many years. It was discovered that small business owners were reluctant to produce external purpose financial reports due to societal distrust which shows lack of trust in government and peer pressure, although they were required to produce reports according to tax law. Through this study we came to know that experiential training is essential in business school, as this training will equip young entrepreneurs with skills required in real business world. Most importantly it was found that ethics and morals for an accountant have not been given due importance in our curricula which are highly demanded by the employer.
10	Rabia A Khand	This study aims to develop an original framework of green organizational identity to explore the positive effects of environmental organizational culture and environmental leadership on green competitive advantage through the partial mediator green organizational identity. The study is unique in a perspective that it explores the effect of corporate social responsibility environmental disclosure as moderator on the mediated relationship of sustainable competitive advantage and green organizational identity. The data was collected from 232 top managers of various textile units in Punjab, Pakistan using 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 Modelling (SEM) is applied through AMOS 20 yielding interesting insights about association among variables. The research findings have provided support to conceptual framework showing both direct and indirect relationships among variables thus endowing with quantitative models and insights. The study carries both academic and managerial implications, future directions and recommendations that can provide base for future studies.

11	Sabah Younus	This research work is a two-phased study. Phase one aims at introduction of new scale of Belief in Sustainable World (BSW). The construct of Belief in Sustainable World is extracted from the theory of Belief in Just world. The theory of Belief in just World was presented by Lerner (1980), the theory postulates a just world hypothesis which emphasizes that people believe in just world and justice restoration for compensating the victim by taking corrective actions and even by punishing the organization that was reason for that injustice. The construct of Belief in Sustainable World hypothesized that people believe in a sustainable world and in restoring sustainable living environment for their coming generations by exhibiting a favorable buying behavior towards green products, as sustainable products and organizations that practice sustainably promise to reduce environmental hazards; and punish non-green products and organizations by preferring green over non- green to bring sustainability to the world. The construct of BSW is helpful in understating the behavior of the sustainable consumer who is willing to pay more for the environmental protection as their current behavior can ensure conservation and preservation of the environmental resources for their future generations. BSW proposes that people tend to believe in sustainability for better and safe living place for their new generations given catastrophic events enveloping the globe at large and particularly damaging less developed countries, the people of whom have raised the importance of belief and behaving in greener fashion common fold. It is now the growing concern that non-green behavior is now considered perhaps unethical actions damaging the natural resources making earth a unsafe place thus resulting in a challenging force for the endangered species.
		Additionally, as BSW is a new construct therefore literature review related to this construct revolves around the research work that can serve as the foundation stone on which pillars of BSW will be erected. Previously, studies have suggested that green consumption can be seen as a way to construct sustainable ways of living that integrates other environmental actions in attempt to create sustainable lifestyles (Gilg et al., 2005). According to Smith (2010), Krystallis and Chryssohoidis (2005). In addition, Pickett-Baker and Ozaki (2008) expressed that green consumer will be willing to pay more for environment friendly product. If a consumer has environmental concern he will be involved in actively purchasing green products which may result in green product commitment (Martin and Simintiras, 1995). Such consumers commitment to the green products aspire them to enthusiastically participate in events wherever they get the chance to preserve the nature and they usually place petitions against those firms which does not portray environmentally-friendly behavior to the extent that they are even boycott on manufacturers and retailers who produce environmentally-unfriendly products (Fergus, 1991) For the purpose of Scale introduction initially 50 items were developed, after being reviewed by the experts due to the lack of face validity and representative validly 7 items were deleted. Thus, the final questionnaire comprises of 43 items. The detail of which is presented in the appendix. After completion of the data collection process the EFA was performed for the remaining 43 items, the EFA resulted in a six-factor solution with reduced number of 23 items. The reliability was assessed for each of the extracted factor, which revealed that factor 6 which consists of three items, needed to be removed due to lower reliability that is below 0.5, also factor 6 performed poorly in First order CFA and provide with very poor standardized regression loadings. As for the factor 3, 4 and 5 that also consists of three items individually, the CFA first order does not provide with a model fit. The factor 3, 4, 5 and 6 were removed as they provided with a bad fit model and had validity issues. The outcomes of the first phase show that BSW scale introduction resulted in two factor solution. The belief in just world theory that serves as a baseline for the phase I provided with

		one factor solution. Thus, a newly developed scale itself becomes an important contribution to the literature. Thus, Belief in sustainable world can be defined as belief in environmental protection and belief in energy conservation, to the extent that the consumer is willing to pay prices for the green/sustainable products, this belief is deeply rooted to the extent that the consumers ate even willing to punish those organizations that are involved in non-green (unsustainable) behavior. The two dimensions of BSW are named as 1) Belief in Environmental protection 2) Belief in energy conservations In second phase rigorous statistical techniques were applied in order to answer the research questions that whether or not environmental attitude mediates the relationship between belief in sustainable world, environmental concern, perceived seriousness of environmental problems and green buying behavior. The results revealed that Belief in sustainable world can serve as an important drive towards framing affirmative green buying behavior, also the belief in sustainable world can predict environmental attitude which in turns enhances green buying behavior. These findings are supported by the theory of reasoned action proposed by Fisheben (1987). Partial mediation was observed with respect to environmental attitude for the relationship between perceived seriousness of environmental problems and full mediation was observed for the relation between environmental concern and green buying behavior.
12	Sadaf Zahra	**Predictors of customer loyalty in the Pakistani banking industry: a moderated-mediation study** Purpose The purpose of this research is to develop an original framework to explore the effects of social influence (SI), market orientation (MO) and service quality (SQ) with moderating effect of emotional intelligence (EI) on customer loyalty (CL) and to discuss the mediational role of customer satisfaction. Design/methodology/approach This study applies six original concepts SI, MO, SQ, EI, customer satisfaction to develop an integral model to enhance CL. In addition, this research employs an empirical study by means of the questionnaire survey method to verify the hypotheses and to explore its managerial implications. Structural equation modeling has been applied to verify the research framework. Findings The empirical results show that MO, SI and SQ significantly affect CL with presence of customer satisfaction as a mediator. Furthermore, this study demonstrates that the direct relationships between MO and SI on CL are not supported. However indirect paths present full mediation except in case of SQ where mediation was partial. Moreover, EI was found to enhance the partially mediated relationship between SQ and CL with mediational role customer satisfaction. Hence, banks should invest resources to increase MO, SI and SQ to increase customer satisfaction and CL. Originality/value This study summarizes the literature on customer satisfaction and relationship marketing into a new managerial framework of CL. It utilizes new arrangement of four construct SI, MO, and SQ with EI – to develop an original framework to enhance CL. Although past research has highlighted the relevant issues about CL, none explores it with MO and moderating role of EI on SQ. Therefore, this paper develops the research framework of CL to fill the research gap specifically in Pakistani context. Keywords: Service quality, Marketing intelligence, Customer satisfaction, Services marketing, Customer loyalty, SEM analysis

Faculty of Social Sciences

Sr. No.	Departments	No. of Faculty Members
1	Department of Applied Psychology	10
2	Department of Education	11
3	Department of Education (Karachi Campus)	02
4	Department of Education (Peshawar Campus)	02
5	Department of Education (Multan Campus)	02
6	Department of International Relations	03
7	Department of Islamic Studies	04
8	Department of Islamic Studies (Peshawar Campus)	01
	Total	**35**

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Applied Psychology

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Aisha Amin	**The Relationship between Temperamental Traits with Self Efficacy and Behavior Problems among Children** The present research commences to evaluate the Temperamental traits, Self-efficacy and Behavior Problems, to identify the relationship of externalizing and internalizing behavior problems with self-efficacy and temperamental traits. It was hypothesized that there will be a negative and positive correlation between temperamental traits and self-efficacy with behavior problems. Sample comprised of 194 children (male and female) age ranging from 12- 15 years. Children were taken from various schools of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The data was collected by using Temperament Questionnaire-Revised (Lesa K. Ellis and Mary K. Rothbart, 1999) with Alpha reliability of .72, Self-Efficacy Questionnaire for Children (P. Muris, 2001) with Alpha reliability of .79 and Function Behavior Assessment Profiler (L. Scott, 2007) with Alpha reliability of .95. Findings of the study resolute that male scored significantly higher on aggression and Externalizing behavior problems while girls scored higher on affiliation, Fear and shyness. There was no significant difference on other temperamental traits. Comparing the relationship of temperamental traits and behavior problems it was observed that there was a negative relationship among temperamental traits, Activation Control, Attention, Surgency and Inhibitory control with internalizing behaviors, and activation control, inhibitory control and attention with externalizing behavior problems while Shyness, Fear, and Depressive mood have a positive relationship with internalizing behavior problems while Shyness, Aggression and Depressive mood have a positive relationship with externalizing behavior problems. Further analysis determined that Academic Self-efficacy with both Internalizing and Externalizing Behavioral Problems was significantly negative. By identifying the relationship of temperamental traits and Self-efficacy with behavior problems is helpful for better perceptive of a child's future and personality. Keywords: Behavioral Problems, Self Efficacy, Children, Temperamental Traits, Function Behavior Assessment Profiler

| 2 | Anam Javaid | The present study was designed to explore the role of personality hardiness, self-efficacy, and social support in predicting resilience among healthy persons and in patients with non-communicable diseases. The study also intended to explore the predictive role of perceived and received social support in relation to resilience. For this purpose, 332 residents of Rawalpindi and Islamabad were approached, including 153 healthy persons and 179 patients with non-communicable diseases. The patients with diabetes (n = 60), hypertension (n = 68), and those with comorbidity of medical conditions (n = 51) were included among the disease-related category. Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (Campbell-Sills & Stein, 2007), Short Hardiness Scale (Sinclair & Oliver, 2003), Generalized Self-efficacy Scale (Tabassum, Rehman, Schwarzer, & Jerusalem, 2003), and Berlin Social Support Scale (Schwarzer & Schulz, 2003) were used to collect data for the present study. The Cronbach's alpha coefficients were found to be in the satisfactory range for all the scales. The findings of the present study revealed personality hardiness, self-efficacy, and social support as significant predictors of resilience among healthy persons and in patients with non-communicable diseases. However, it was found that social support did not predict resilience among the disease-related categories of diabetes and hypertension. The results revealed perceived social support as a stronger predictor of resilience than actually received support among healthy persons. However, among the patients with non-communicable diseases, perceived social support appeared as the only predictor of resilience. In both healthy and disease-related samples, positive hardiness was found to be positively correlated with resilience, while negative association was observed between resilience and negative hardiness. The results revealed nonsignificant differences between healthy and disease-related samples in relation to resilience, personality hardiness, self-efficacy, and social support. The study also explored the role of gender, age, education, and monthly income in relation to study variables. The findings of this study will have implications in designing intervention programs to enhance resilience among individuals through utilizing their internal or external resources such as personality hardiness, self-efficacy, and social support. |
| 3 | Anowra Khan | **The Urdu Version of Childhood Anxiety Sensitivity Index (CASI):** Psychometric Properties and Factor Structure Anowra Khan   Tamkeen Ashraf Malik National University of Science and Technology, NUST Islamabad, Pakistan The aim of the present study was to translate, adapt and validate Childhood Anxiety Sensitivity Index (CASI) in Urdu language. CASI is a self-report questionnaire having eighteen items. It is used to measure anxiety sensitivity in children (6 to 17 years of age) which plays a significant role in etiology and maintenance of anxiety disorders. CASI was translated, back translated independently, and revised using a sample of (N=334) children. Convergent validity of CASI was analyzed with Screen for Children Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED) self-report; SCARED parent report and Fear Survey Schedule for Children Revised (FSSC-R). Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) indicated that Urdu version CASI has two first order factor structure accounting for 31.65% variance namely physical concerns and psychosocial concerns along with a higher order factor anxiety sensitivity. Results indicated that CASI Urdu version has moderate internal consistency for total (α=.80) as well as subscales (physical concerns α= .73; psychosocial concerns α=.68). CASI has sound convergent validity with SCARED self-report (r =.52) as well as parent report (r =.49), and FSSC-R (r =.54). It can be concluded that Urdu version CASI has adequate psychometric properties and can be used to assess anxiety sensitivity in children. Keywords: CASI, Anxiety Sensitivity, Anxiety disorders, Validity, Factor Structure |

| 4 | Asra Sarwar | **Self-Concept, Emotional Intelligence, and Life Satisfaction Among Physically Handicapped School Children**
The present research is aimed at the study of relationship between self-concept, emotional intelligence, and life satisfaction among physically handicapped school children in comparison to mainstream school children. The sample consisted of 198 school children out of which 100 were mainstream (M = 12.55, SD = 1.05) and 98 were physically handicapped school children (M = 12.44, SD = 1.59) from Government schools of Lahore. The measures used for data collection were Multidimensional Self-Concept Scale (MSCS), Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue), and

Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale (MSLSS) along with the demographic information of the participants. The analysis included the application of correlation, Independent samples t-test, ANOVA and linear Regression to explore the relationship and differences between self-concept, emotional intelligence and life satisfaction among physically handicapped school children and mainstream school children. The results indicated a significant difference between self-concept of physically handicapped school children and mainstream school children, however level of emotional intelligence were almost equal in both groups. Gender differences were evident as physically handicapped girls exhibited a more negative self-concept than physically handicapped boys. Furthermore, negative self-concept was found to be a significant predictor of low emotional intelligence and lower life satisfaction on the overall sample of school children, yet emotional intelligence could not significantly predict life satisfaction. Overall, gender differences were found important in attaining a positive or negative self- concept, low or high emotional intelligence, and life satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Similarly, disability appeared to have a significant contribution on self-concept only.

Keywords: Self-concept, Emotional Intelligence, Life satisfaction, Physically handicapped school children, mainstream school children. |
| 5 | Dr. Asia Mushtaq | **Aggressive Children's Status Among Peers and Their Social Information Processing Styles**
The present study was conducted to investigate the relationship between aggression and social information processing styles among children with popular and rejected social status group. The total sample was of 503 children of Government Schools between the age range of 9 to 12 years. Two groups comprising 92 aggressive rejected and 73 nonaggressive popular children were extracted from the sample on the basis of their scores on two subscales (Aggression and Prosocial Behavior Scales) of Teacher Checklist of Social Behavior (TCL-Urdu version) and peer sociometric nominations. Urdu version of Social Problem Solving (SPS) stories with adapted pictures and video (consisted on adapted 12 social situations) were used to assess social information processing styles in aggressive rejected and nonaggressive popular children. The findings revealed significant differences among aggressive and nonaggressive children on aggression, prosocial behavior and social status group. Aggressive children were lacking prosocial behavior and faced peer rejection as compared to nonaggressive children. Furthermore, aggressive rejected children differed significantly from nonaggressive popular children on social information processing styles. Aggressive rejected children were inaccurate in detecting peer intention cues and less attentive to relevant social cues. Similarly, aggressive rejected children made hostile attributions to the intent of peers in ambiguous social situations and selected aggressive goals rather than prosocial goals to solve their problems. Differences were also found in enactment skills and endorsement of aggressive, inept, and competent |

		responses to a problem between aggressive rejected and nonaggressive popular children.
6	Faiza Batool	The objective of the present study was two fold. The first aim was to see the emotional intelligence and self esteem as predictors of subjective well-being in women. The second aim was to find the difference in the level of emotional intelligence, self esteem and subjective well-being between working and non-working women. In the light of literature review following hypotheses were formulated; a. Emotional intelligence would be a predictor of subjective well-being in women, b .Self-esteem would be a predictor of subjective well-being in women and c. There would be a difference in the level of Emotional Intelligence, Self-Esteem and Subjective Well-being of working and non-working women. The sample in the present study consisted of 120 women belonging to middle socioeconomic status (60 working women & 60 non-working women), the age range of the participants was between 25 to 45 yrs. Their education level was at least graduation. The measures, which were used in the study, are: Demographic form, Urdu version of Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form (Shahzad, Riaz, Khanum & Begum, 2011), translated version (Urdu Translation) of Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale (Sardar, 1998) and ICP-Subjective well-being Scale (Cognitive component) (Khanum & Moghal, in press). Statistical analysis showed that emotional intelligence explains 28% variance in subjective well-being ($R2 = .287$, $F(1,118) = 47.582$, $p < .001$) and self-esteem explains 24% variance in subjective well-being ($R2= .246$, $F(1,118) = 38.572$, $p < .001$). Further analysis showed significant differences in the level of subjective wellbeing ($t(118) = 2.68$, $p<.05$) and self-esteem ($t(118) = 4.8$, $p > .05$) of working and non-working women. However there were insignificant differences in the level of emotional intelligence of working and non-working women ($t(118) = 1.18$, $p<.05$). Keywords: Subjective Well-being, Emotional Intelligence, Self-esteem, working women
7	Kanwal Iftikhar	**Role of Humor in the relationship of Professional Quality of Life and Psychological Distress among Police and Rescue 1122** Various occupations can cause stress but occupations with high-risk are more hazardous and stressful due to their challenging nature. Therefore, this research study was conducted to explore the professional quality of life and psychological distress in the sample of police and rescue 1122 personnel. In addition to it, moderating role of humor style was also analyzed to confirm the protective role of using humor against compassion fatigue and psychological distress. Sample of this study consist of police (N= 290) and rescue workers (N= 265) from Lahore, Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Professional quality of life scale- version-5 (ProQOL; Stamm, 2010), Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale, Urdu version) (DASS-21; Aslam, 2007), and Humor Style Questionnaire (HSQ; Martin et al., 2003) were administrated on the sample to measure professional quality of life, psychological distress and humor styles respectively. Professional quality of life and humor style questionnaire were translated in Urdu to improve their comprehension level among sample. Confirmatory factor analysis and exploratory factor analysis were used to validate instruments in given sample. Data was further analysed using statistical methods including descriptive statistics, correlation, t-test, analysis of variance, regression and moderation. Results indicated that burnout, secondary traumatic stress, psychological distress and negative humor styles have significant positive correlation with one another while having significant negative correlation with compassion satisfaction and positive humor styles.

		Moreover, burnout, secondary traumatic stress and compassion satisfaction are significant predictors of psychological distress among this sample. Mean differences were found to be significant across family system, city, profession and designation of police. Moderation analysis confirmed the moderating role of positive humor styles in the relationship of professional quality of life and psychological distress while negative humor styles moderate in few of the relationship of subscales of professional quality of life and psychological distress. Therefore, it is concluded that humor can play a significant protective role against psychological distress in police and rescue 1122 when used appropriately. Further, limitations, implications of this study and suggestions for future studies have been discussed.
8	Naeema Arzeen	The present research aimed to examine the relationship between wisdom and subjective well-being (SWB) among adolescents and adults. Sample of the study was selected from Rawalpindi (Wah Cantt) and Islamabad. The present research was comprised upon three phases; Phase I was the translation and adaptation of the scales such as Self Assessed Wisdom Scale (SAWS) (Webster, 2003, 2007) and International Positive and Negative Affect Schedule-Short Form (I-PANAS-SF) (Thompson, 2007). Phase II was the pilot study and it was consisted of 120 participants (60 men & 60 women). The aim of this phase was to address the psychometric properties of the translated scales along with Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS). Results indicated that scales were internally consistent and moderately reliable and positively correlated with one another. Phase III comprised of the main study in which translated instruments SAWS and I-PANAS-SF, along with SWLS (Diener, et.al., 1985) were administered on a relatively larger sample of 212 participants (106 men & 106 women). Descriptive statistics along with confirmatory factor analysis, alpha coefficient, item-total correlation, inter-scale correlation, and Pearson correlation on data were computed. Findings showed goodness-of-fit indicators, alpha values, and inter-scale correlations all were significant. Results of the main study supported the hypotheses that there will be a positive relationship between wisdom, positive affect and life satisfaction as well as negative relationship between wisdom and negative affect. Findings showed the significant gender differences on the experience, emotional regulation, and openness dimensions of SAWS, on positive affect and negative affect dimensions of I-PANAS-SF, and non-significant gender differences on reflection, humor and life satisfaction. Overall findings showed that men are wise and have high positive affect as compared to women and women have high level of negative affect. Results regarding age related differences were significant on different dimensions on SAWS, I-PANAS-SF, and SWLS. Overall age related differences indicated that adolescents were wise and having positive affect and satisfied with their life as compared to young adults and middle aged adults, while middle aged adult have high score on emotional regulation and young adults have high negative affect.
9	Sidra Azim	Mothers of children with mentally deficient children experience significant stress as compared to mothers having normal children. Personality plays a role in coping up with this stress. The purpose of the study is to explore the effects of maternal personality and resilience on the adaptive functioning of the mentally deficient child. A purposive sample of 60 (N = 60) mentally deficient children and their mothers were taken for this study. The age range of the children was 6-14 years. The sample was collected from different special education institutions of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The mothers of these children were asked to fill in the Urdu version of Neo personality Inventory Revised, by Costa and McCrae (1985), and was translated in Urdu by Arshad Chishti and Anila Kamal, Ego Resilience Scale (ER 89) by Block and Block

		(1980) and translated in Urdu by Nangiana (2002).Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale Interview Edition Survey Form by Sara S. Sparrow, David A. Balla and Dominic V. Cicchetti (1984) was used to access the adaptive functioning of the children. The data was analyzed by using different statistical tools including Regression Analysis and Correlation Analysis. Regression analysis indicated that mothers with high Neuroticism personality traits lead to lower adaptive functioning of their children. The high personality traits of Extraversion, Openness Conscientiousness and Agreeableness lead to better adaptive functioning of their mentally deficient children. Moderation analysis revealed that Resilience moderated the relationship of Extraversion and Conscientiousness whereas resilience did not moderate the relationship of Neuroticism, Openness and Agreeableness personality traits.
10	Tasnim Rehna	**Cognitive Errors and Anxiety among Depressed and Non-depressed Adolescents** The present research was designed to measure cognitive errors and anxiety among depressed and non-depressed adolescents. The study also aimed to explore the relationship between cognitive errors and anxiety. Other objectives of the study were to find out the role of cognitive errors and anxiety in depression among adolescents and to determine the psychometric properties of Children Negative Cognitive Errors Questionnaire. It also investigated whether adolescents with different demographic variables differ on depression, anxiety and cognitive errors. The study was conducted in three parts. Part I was accomplished in two phases: Phase I dealt with the translation and adaptation of Children Negative Cognitive Errors Questionnaire (CNCEQ). In phase II psychometric properties (alpha reliability coefficient, item-total correlation and cross-language validity) of CNCEQ Urdu version were determined. KR-20 reliability coefficient and item-total correlation were computed for Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale (TMAS). Part II of the research was Pilot study (N=40) to see the trends of results. The main study (Part III) was carried out on a sample of 240 adolescents (depressed=120, non-depressed=120). Their age ranged from 12 to 20 years (M=16.28, SD=1.79). Three scales i.e., CNCEQ, TMAS and BDI were administered. BDI was used to screen out general population from clinically diagnosed depressed population. 17 were the cut-off score. Adolescents having a score of 17 or above were included as depressed individuals. Findings revealed significant differences between anxiety and cognitive errors of depressed and non-depressed adolescents. Depressed adolescents showed significantly greater anxiety (M=88.43, SD=5.03) and more cognitive errors (M=97.59, SD=7.9) as compared to non-depressed adolescents. Findings also revealed significant positive correlation between anxiety and cognitive errors. Linear regression analysis results revealed high predictability of depression with anxiety and cognitive errors. Findings on independent sample t-test revealed that depressed adolescent girls have more anxiety as compared to depressed adolescent boys but no gender differences occurred on cognitive errors. T-test findings with age groups revealed that older adolescents have more depression and cognitive errors as compared to younger adolescents, but both group did not differ on anxiety. Similarly adolescents from joint family system showed significantly greater depression, more anxiety and more cognitive errors as compared to adolescents from nuclear family system. One way Anova findings on SES differences showed that adolescents from low and middle income group had significantly more depression, anxiety and cognitive errors as compared to adolescents from high income group, but no differences occurred between low and middle income group.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Education

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Atif Khalil	**Teachers' Satisfaction regarding Human Resource Management Practices in Technical Institutions at Lahore** The study has aimed to investigate the satisfaction of technical teachers regarding human resource management practices in terms of recruitment and selection, training and development and compensation. The study was descriptive in nature. Cross sectional survey design was used to carry out this study. The multistage sampling technique was used to select the sample of 208 technical teachers from the public and private sector technical institutions of Lahore. The researcher himself developed the research instrument after extensive review of relevant literature. The research instrument consisted of three factors. The instrument was piloted on a small sample of 29 technical teachers. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of reliability was found as 0.91. The overall final instrument reliability was 0.89. Mean was used as the statistics and it has found that male teachers were more satisfied with training and development practices than other practices. Whereas, female teachers were satisfied with recruitment and selection practices in technical institutions. Similarly, mean was applied to find which practice of human resource management was being considered most satisfactorily in public and private technical institution of Lahore. Recruitment and selection practices were considered most satisfactorily by the teachers of public institutions. While, the teachers of private technical institutions tended to be satisfied with training and development practices. Overall teachers were not satisfied with compensation practices. To find out the difference in the human resource management practices used for the technical teachers based on their gender and nature of institution, Independent Sample t-test was applied. There was no significant difference between male and female teachers' satisfaction regarding human resource management practices. Whereas, a significant difference existed between public and private technical teachers' satisfaction regarding human resource management practices. To find the difference in teachers' satisfaction regarding HRM practices on the basis of their qualification, experience, area of specialization and nature of job, one way ANOVA was applied. Resultantly, no significant difference was found in teachers' satisfaction regarding human resource management practices with respect to earlier stated demographic variables. Key Words: Human resource management Practices, Teachers' satisfaction,
2	Dr. Aisha Bibi	**Factors Affecting Differential Equation Problem Solving Ability of Pre-University Level Students in A Selected Province in Pakistan** The role of differential equations (DEs) is very important in the modern technological era to inter-relate and solve a variety of routine daily life problems. Several approaches (algebraic, numerical and graphical) have been developed and more are being developed to make DEs course more effective and valuable. Several studies also have well elaborated the students' epistemological math problem solving beliefs, goal orientations and self-regulated learning (SRL) towards DEs problem solving. However, in spite of the great importance of these factors, no study had related these three factors.

		Therefore, this quantitative correlational study was designed to relate and model these three factors particularly for DEs problem solving. The purpose of this study was to explore the factors affecting DEs problem solving, particularly epistemological math problem solving beliefs, goal orientations and self-regulated learning strategies at pre-university level students in a selected province in Pakistan. Specifically, the objectives of this study were i) to investigate the direct effect of epistemological math problem solving beliefs, usefulness, goal orientations and self-regulatory learning (SRL) strategies towards differential equation problem solving and; ii) to examine the mediating role of goal orientations and self-regulatory learning (SRL) strategies. Three different types of the adapted questionnaires along with an assessment test containing five self-developed non-routine differential equation tasks were distributed to 430 pre-university students, studying in public and private institutions. Collected data was analyzed using SPSS and SmartPLS software. Both direct and indirect effects of the selected factors on DE problem solving were measured. The analysis of the direct paths revealed that epistemological math problem solving beliefs, self-regulated learning strategies, and goal orientations strongly affected the DE problem solving. In the second phase of the study, mediation roles were identified. For this, initially the mediation effects of goal orientations (mastery, performance and avoidance goals) were considered. The findings revealed that epistemological math problem solving beliefs strongly affected the DE problem solving via mastery, performance, but the effect of avoidance goal was non-significant and negative. While considering the mediation effect of self-regulated learning strategies (critical thinking and elaboration), results revealed that epistemological math problem solving beliefs strongly affected the DE problem solving via elaboration, however, through critical thinking no significant effects were observed. Finally, findings have shown that elaboration had played the role of mediation for master and performance goals, while no such effect was observed for avoidance. Overall it can be concluded that epistemological math problem solving beliefs, goal orientations (both mastery and performance goals) and elaboration can be effectively employed to boost up the students' ability to solve DE problems and to ensure that teaching and learning of differential equation may become more effective and meaningful.
3	Dr. Farkhanda Tabassum	**Teachers' attitude towards reflective practice at higher secondary level in public and private sector** 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. 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. The analysis of the data was done by applying 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). 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. 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.

4	Kehkishan Zaheer	**Teachers' Awareness about Brain-Based Learning at Elementary Level** The present study was designed to check teachers' awareness about brain-based learning at elementary level. The major objectives of the study were: to assess elementary teachers' awareness about providing balance between intrigue and stress in the classroom to maximize learning, to explore elementary teachers' awareness about the influence of social conditions on students' learning, to determine teachers' awareness about the role of physical activity and Arts on learning, to assess elementary teachers' knowledge about balance between novelty and predictability in class routines, to evaluate teachers' perception about the relation between frequent/ formative assessment and achievement, to assess elementary teachers' awareness about the importance of applying learning in practical life, to appraise teachers' awareness about the importance of integrating content in teaching, and to determine elementary teachers' awareness about principles of brain-based learning (BBL) and individual differences among students. To achieve the above objectives of the study, 8 major hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Teachers from public and private elementary schools located in Islamabad/ Rawalpindi and the surrounding rural areas made up the population. The sample of the study consisted of 321 elementary teachers. A questionnaire was developed to check elementary teachers' awareness about brain-based learning (TABBL) in English and was translated into Urdu. Questionnaire was pilot tested on 50 teachers to check its reliability. Some adjustments were made in the Urdu translation in the light of pilot testing results. The collected data were analyzed by applying mean scores, standard deviation, t-test, ANOVA and Post hoc test through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Major findings infer that there is lack of awareness among elementary school teachers about the major principles of BBL. However, teachers in urban area schools incorporate social skills in their lessons more than their counterparts in the rural areas. Teachers with higher academic qualifications tend to incorporate social skills and values in their lesson points to the fact that university education helps open the minds of teachers. It is suggested to support elementary school teachers through in-service teacher training on regular basis about the importance of brain-based learning.
5	Noureen Naz	**Influence of Ecology on Comprehension of English Idioms and Proverbs by Pakistani Language Learners** 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. 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. 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.
6	Obaid Ullah	**An Analysis of The Role Of Principals in Curriculum–Implementation At Secondary Level in Peshawar District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan** The role of a principal is multidimensional and includes management of academics, provision of conducive ambient and environment for successful promotion of teaching–learning process, maintaining proper discipline, and implementation of curriculum. The implementation of curriculum is one of the basic and fundamental responsibility of principals. The overall tasks and jobs performed by principals come under the umbrella of this task. If the principals provide quality materials to leaners, and conducive environment for teaching–learning process but fails to implement the curriculum effectively, then the school objectives will not be achieved. It is the major responsibility of the principals to develop certain achieving vision and mission for implementing the curriculum in a limited time frame by taking consent from the stakeholders. The major objective of the study was to explore the role of principals in curriculum implementation at the secondary level in district Peshawar, and to identify gaps that hamper them in the implementation of curriculum. The study was descriptive in nature. All the 77 Principals / Headmasters of Government Secondary Schools in district Peshawar constituted sample of the study and close ended questionnaire was subjected. The statistical test used for analyzing the data was Chi – square test. The results of the study reveal that various schools had not established or structured their vision and mission for academic uplifting and modification. In majority cases, the staff members were not included in the process of curriculum implementation, lack of proper drafting regarding winning confidence of stakeholders, no planned strategies were designed, and if strategies were developed then the curriculum implementers and subordinates failed to get first–hand experience. The study recommended that the proper evaluation of educational policies with consent from stakeholders ought to be framed. Designing novel approaches regarding pedagogical skills and development of mutual understanding among curriculum implementers were also the recommendations.
7	Samra Afzal	**A Study on Effect of Organizational Health of School on Teachers' Morale in Private Schools** The topic under investigation was "A study on effect of organizational health of school on teachers' morale in private schools". The main objective of the study was to find out the effect of organizational health of school on teachers' morale. Other objectives were to determine organizational health of private schools and their teachers' morale. The study also identified the "mean"

differences among teachers' morale due to their demographic differences. Two instruments were used, OHI-S was used for measuring the organizational health of schools developed by Hoy and Feldman, in 1987, 2000 and morale scale was used for measuring the teachers' morale developed by Hardy, 2009. The present study was descriptive survey with quantitative research design. The sample of 949 teachers was selected through stratified sampling technique which was ten percent of the total population. Two stratas were made, O and A-levels schools and matric and intermediate schools. Findings of this study revealed that school organizational health has a significant effect on the teachers' morale. It was also found that institutional integrity, morale and initiating structure has a significant effect on affective and future/goal dimension of morale and insignificant for the interpersonal dimension of morale. While other dimension of school health including, consideration, principal influence, resource support and academic emphasis has a significant effect on affective, future/goal and interpersonal dimension of morale. School health was found good while teachers' morale was moderately high. Schools which follow the O and A-levels were better in school health as compared to the schools which follow matric and intermediate while no significant difference was found in teachers' morale in both the stratas. The significant mean difference was found among teachers' morale due to salaries, age, teaching experience and professional qualification. It was recommended on the basis of findings that schools may use organizational health framework and morale scales on continuous basis for making schools healthy organizations. Frequent faculty development programs may be arranged and offered to every teacher of school for achieving high morale. Research culture may be introduced in schools among teachers for making improvement and progress in schools.

8	Shahid Alam Awan	**Effect of Teacher-Student Relationship on Academic Performnce of Students at Private Primary Schools of Ajk** Teacher-student relationship is seen as enormously important to student achievement. Teacher plays a substantial role in developing personality of students and relationship he builds up with them determines students' academic and personal growth. The objective of this research was to determine the factors affecting teacher-student relationship, explore ways that strengthen teacher-student relationship and its effect on student achievement. The study was based on hypotheses that there is no significant difference in perceptions and linkage between teacher-student relationship and student achievement. Mixed method exploratory design was used to focus on private primary schools of AJK including 250 students and 50 teachers. The disconnection between students and teachers was addressed by investigating positive student-teacher relationships; student achievement; and the connection between student teacher relationships and achievement. Qualitative data were collected through interviews of randomly selected ten teachers who explored characteristics of positive student-teacher relationships and of student achievement. The data was analyzed and coded to discover common themes. Quantitative data was collected using a questionnaire that examined teacher and student perceptions of student-teacher relationships and their potential effect on student achievement. The overarching theme that emerged from the triangulated data suggested most students perceived that a relationship existed between student achievement and relationships they had with teachers. The actual teacher-student relationship however changes during the career. This study recommended that if students and teachers connect in the classroom with a more unified approach to building and sustaining positive student-teacher relationships, a more-prepared individual emerges contributing to the community, the workforce and society at large.

9	Shireen Fatima	**Analysis of Foreign Language Teachers' Professional Development: A Case Study of National University of Modern Languages** 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 & 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. 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. 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 & training, assessed teaching, methodology: knowledge & 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. 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.
10	Sundas Kashmeeri	**A Study of Prospective Teachers' Perceptions about Monitoring and Supervision during Teaching Practicum** The research in hand was developed keeping in view the three major objectives. Main objectives of the study were to explore the major factors influencing the teaching practicum practices in our academic institutions; to compare the differences between perceptions of perspective teachers of different universities about our six independent factors with respect to one another and to compare the differences between perceptions/opinions of male and female schools heads regarding our six independent factors with respect to one another. The research was conducted by applying the quantitative analysis. The population of the study was based on two major section. Population (A) was based on the prospective teachers of four public universities of twin cities while population (B) was based on the school heads of model colleges located in Islamabad. Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of sample. From the population A, prospective teachers of 4 universities were selected as sample. From population B, all the school heads were considered. Population size was considered as sample size of the study. The model presented by the Ali Holi& Ahmed Al-Adawi (2013) and Michael, Agyei & Hormenu (2014)

was selected as the theoretical frame work and also for the research instrument development. Two teaching practice assessment scales were developed on six factors: attitude, school environment, supervision, administrative support, cooperative teachers support and autonomy. One instrument was developed for the prospective teachers and the other for the school heads. The data was collected by the personal visits of the researcher and analyzed with the help of SPSS 21st Edition. The results revealed that the perceptions of the prospective teachers of NUML University regarding factor school environment was better than the other three universities. Female & Male school heads perception were same and all related null hypotheses were accepted regarding monitoring and supervision of teaching practicum, Teaching Practicum Supervision and assessment Practices, University Linkage and Support Related Issues, Cooperative Teacher Support and Issues and Independence and Autonomy. On the basis of the findings, it was recommended that university supervisors and School heads may promote the high positive conditions & environment in school, collaboration between schools & university supervisors and mentors, proper monitoring and supervision by the cooperative teachers and last not least prospective teachers should be given autonomy for effective professional learning for prospective teachers, So as school leaders they must know how to conduct and operationalized the teaching practicum in the school.

| 11 | Uzma Mazhar | **A Comparative Study of Professional Work Ethics Among Public and Private Sector University Teachers** |
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The research study was designed to explore and compare the professional ethics of faculty members working in public and private sector universities. Two major objectives were formulated for the conduction of the study. These were (i) To explore the professional ethics of public and private sector university teachers. (ii) To Compare the professional ethics of public and private sector university teachers. The population of the study consisted of all the teachers working in public and private sector universities located in Islamabad. For data collection sampling was done by using the technique of stratified random sampling. The total number of population of teachers was found 7258 faculty members. 10% of the population was selected randomly, as the representative sample from the population. The total number of teachers' respondents in sample was 725. From which 592 teachers belonged to public sector universities and 133 teachers belonged to private sector universities. Data collection was done through the opinnionaire developed by researcher after extensive readings of the material related to the area of research and discussions with the respected supervisor and also in the light of suggestions of Research Advisory Committee of the department. Responses were collected from the sample through personal visits of the researcher and personal contact with the respondents. The collected data was then analyzed through the application of statistical technique of t-test for comparison of means and comparison of the frequencies of the responses generated by both sector's respondents. For application of statistical technique of independent sample t-test, the software of SPSS version 20 was used. Findings showed that from the seven dimensions of work ethics presented by Weber, in two of the dimensions, the concept about leisure time and dimension of wasted time, less significant difference was found in the concepts of the teachers from both the sectors while in other five dimensions of self-reliance, work centrality, delay in receiving the gratification after good performance, concept and belief about hard work as key to success, and the concept of moral decisions and actions on work place , a significant difference was found IV in the opinion of the teachers in public and private sector. The findings showed that private sector university teachers were better in all five of above mentioned dimensions. On the basis of these findings

		recommendations were made for the public sector university administrations and teacher training institutions to inculcate the professional ethics in the prospective teachers. The main steps that may be helpful for the improvement of the situation can be, (i) Universities need to develop a code of conduct for their employees. (ii) Universities may insert course of professional ethics in teacher education curriculum and also by including trainings about the professional ethics to in-service courses. Another good practice for inculcation of professional ethics can be that institutions may give monitory and non-monitory awards to teachers performing well in positive utilization of time, behaving more ethically, or showing moral values during their teaching practices. It may result improvement of professional ethical behavior in future teacher's professional ethics.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Education (Karachi Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Saad Muzaffar	This paper contains the discussion and finding about the application of Information and communication Technology in teaching grade X I and X I I physics as compare to the traditional physics teaching. This experimental study was based on the perception of Physics lecturers and teachers of grade XI and XII of public and private sector colleges and higher secondary schools of Karachi region. The sample of this study was the lecturers and teachers of grade XI and XII of public and private sector colleges and higher secondary schools of Karachi the researcher visited both the sectors to collect data in terms of questioner filled by the lecturers and teachers. To determine the score of the questioner the researcher used 'Likert scale' with the category ranked as 1,2,3,4 and 5. Levene's test was also used to check the quality of variance and t – test used for the equality of means. Regression and correlation was also calculated by using SPSS 15. This research proves that the ICT – based physics teaching becomes more effective and more content base which can very helpful in teaching of grade XI and XII public and private sector colleges and higher secondary schools physics teachers. From the outcomes of 'Levene's test' for value of 'F' and tables of group statistics it also is proved that it can also very helpful in project development of students. ICT – based physics teaching can also very helpful in explaining of complex articles and phenomena's which can be difficult to understand by traditional based physics teaching. The researcher recommended that the public and private sector educational institutes and their management provide necessary requirement for the implementation of ICT – based physics teaching in terms of skilled and experienced teachers and lecturers in their institutions. The researcher also recommended to the Government of Sindh and the concern authorities to play their rule in the implementation of ICT – based physics teaching and provide basic infrastructure and facilities to the educational instates all over the province of Sindh. Key words: Information and communication technology, Traditional Physics Teaching, Likert scale, Levene's test, Regression and Correlation Test, SPSS 15.
2	Sohail Ishaque	This research study was an endeavor to explore the existing state of Casa dei Bambini Montessori Teachers Training Course offering in Karachi and its resemblance and difference with the original concept of training. This research was descriptive in nature and specific objectives include: (1) To explore the existing state of Casa dei Bambini Montessori teachers training course; (2) To describe the subjects taught in Montessori Casa dei Bambini Montessori teachers training course; (a) To find out the perception of Montessori trainee teachers about implementation of Exercises for Practical Life (EPL); (b) To find out the perception of Montessori trainee teachers about implementation of Sensorial; (c) To find out the perception of Montessori trainee teachers about implementation of Language, Mathematics, Geometry and Culture. In order to achieve the objectives of this study four research questions were developed, these include: (1) What is the perception of Montessori trainee teachers about the implementation of the contents of exercise of practical life (EPL) Classroom?, (2) What is the perception of Montessori trainee teachers about the implementation of the contents of Sensorial Classroom?, (3) What is the perception of Montessori trainee teachers about the implementation of the contents of Language, Mathematics and Geometry and Culture Classroom?, (4)

What is perception of Administrators/ Heads of Montessori teachers training centers about the implementation of course material?. The population of this study was the all Casa dei Bambini Montessori Trainee Teachers and the administrators/ heads of institutions where Casa dei Bambini is being offered in Karachi. Multistage sampling technique was used for the selection of sample. Total 10 Montessori Teachers Training Centers/ Institutes were selected through purposive sampling. 10 Trainee Teachers were selected from each institution through cluster sampling and 01 Administrator/ Head of the institution was selected through stratified sampling. The quantitative data was collected through five Likert scale questionnaire one which was constructed for trainee teachers whereas qualitative data was gathered through open ended questionnaire two which was developed for administrators/ heads of institution. The quantitative data was processed through simple percentage method in SPSS software for analysis whereas the qualitative data was interpreted and presented in descriptive form. The major findings revealed that the curriculum/ course material of the training is modified with respect to local contextand the availability of resources. The titles of the subjects/ modules are same as defined originally. In Exercises of Practical Life and Sensorial, development of motor skills was emphasized through prescribed exercises and activities. In Language, listening, reading, speaking and writing skill were focused. In Mathematics and Geometry, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division were given weightage. In Culture, the familiarization with nature was given the great stressed. Furthermore, all modules of Montessori Teachers Training course are integrated and inseparable. For the implementation of course material student/ child centered approach of teaching is being used. Moreover, positive amendments of Pakistan Montessori Council were found during this study. On the basis of finding it is recommended that each training institution should be accredited by Pakistan Montessori Council (PMC). Local changes in course material should be encouraged and adopted by the training institutions. Ethical module should be introduced separately. This training should be conducted in form of workshops for parents.
Key words: Montessori, Teachers Training, Casa dei Bambini, Pre-primary

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Education (Peshawar Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Azra Khan	Due to the globalization and advancement of technology in the world, the use of ICT in the field of education is increasing day by day. The main purpose of this descriptive and correlational research was to examine the teacher perception regarding ICT use in the teaching-learning process. The study also aimed at to determine the difference of teachers' perception of public and private institutes as well as male and female teachers. All the secondary school teacher in district Peshawar were the population of the study. The sample size was 200 teachers selected through random sampling technique. A standardized questionnaire was adopted from Davis (1989) based on Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The reliability analysis showed the reliability in acceptable to good range. Pearson Correlation analysis indicated positive correlation among the independent variables (easiness of ICT, ICT Usefulness, Attitude of ICT, ICT Demand) and dependent variable (Acceptance of ICT). Independent Sample t-Test showed significant difference between male and female towards perception of acceptance of ICT as female teachers were more inclined to accept ICT than Male teachers. Independent sample t-test also indicated significant differences between public and private teacher towards perception of acceptance of ICT. The research recommended that the government may take appropriate step for the enhancement of ICT use. The government may also ensure the availability of proper ICT facilities to improve teaching learning process. The policy makers may start proper campaign regarding the usefulness of ICT. Keywords: ICT acceptance, Secondary School Teachers, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Pearson Correlation, Independent Sample t-Test
2	Saira Akhtar	**Comparative Effects of Brainstorming Instructional Strategy and Traditional Teaching Method on Secondary School Students' Achievement in English in Peshawar** Education given with effective teaching strategy enables the students to develop higher order thinking skill, solve their problems and generate ideas for their own learning. This is one of the main goals of education to foster the individual's inner freedom towards critical learning and acquisition of knowledge for resolution of problems. This consideration has prompted the current research which would attempt to find out the comparative effects of brainstorming Instructional Strategy and traditional teaching method on Secondary School Students' Achievement in English in Peshawar. The study is significant in that it can be related to foreign language teaching/learning in all developing countries especially to the Pakistan education system where it will be carried out. Its relevance is due to the fact that most of the facilities that are presently used for the teaching of a foreign language in advance countries are absent in developing countries like Pakistan. These facilities include the use of audio visual cassette players, learning through the internet and even planned visits by school to countries or communities of the target language. To help improve on the enthusiasm of the learner of a foreign language in Khyber Phukhtoonkhwa, Pakistan, the teacher should resort to the use of brain storming technique for English language learning. It is also observed that teachers often tend to rely on routines and standardized practices. This study, therefore, has a lot of relevance to the pedagogy in Khyber Puktoonkhwa's school in the language learning.

| | | Objectives of the study were to compare the performance of the experimental group with the control group and to find out the influence of the brain storming technique on the students. The study adopted pre-test, post- test experimental design. Simple random sampling was employed to select 120 students from two randomly selected schools. 60 students were assigned randomly to both the control and experimental groups. Data was collected by using pre-test and post-test and a questionnaire. Data analysis was done using mean, standard deviation and t-test. The findings of the study revealed that there was a significant main effect of brainstorming Instructional Strategy on the academic achievement of the students in English. Key Words: Brainstorming, instructional Strategies, academic achievement, English, |

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Education (Multan Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Abdul Hameed	**An Analysis of The Obstacles Experienced By Teachers in Solving Students` Problems At Secondary Level"** The purpose of the study was to analyze the obstacles experienced by teachers in solving students' problems at secondary level. The study was delimited to 7 male and 6 female Secondary Schools of Multan city. By usingsimple random sampling technique, a sample of two hundred and five (205) secondary school teachers was selected. A questionnaire having thirty six (36) items for teachers was developed to collect data. The questionnaire was developed and analyzed on the basis of five point Likert scale. All the statements were given with the options of SA, A, U, DA, SD and were given weightage 5,4,3,2,1 accordingly and for negative statements this weightage was reversed. The questionnaire was administered personally by the researcher. The rate of returning the questionnaire was 88%. To reach certain conclusion statistical techniques of AM., Percentage, SD., Z-test and ANOVA were used to analyze the data. On the whole, it was found: 1. In all the statements mean performance of different groups shows positive concern of the teachers towards solving students' problems. 2. There was significant difference between the mean performance for both male and female and overall male responses were better as compared to female. 3. There was no significant difference between mean performance of different groups of high, medium and low experience in respect of obstacles experienced by teachers. 4. There was no significant difference between mean performance of the groups for high, medium and low qualifications regarding the obstacles faced by teachers in solving students' problems. 5. Overall 24 items have mean score greater than 3.00, and 12 items have mean score smaller than 3.00.
2	Sarah Rauf	This study was conducted to investigate about the perception of students graduating from deeni madrassas regarding their role in the future society. The objectives of the study were: to investigate the perception of madrassa students regarding their role in future society, to compare the views of the students of different Islamic sects regarding their role in society, to explore how madrassa education system prepares them to play their effective role in this society, to suggest measures to improve the existing situation and for guidance of future researchers. The study was descriptive in nature. Population of this study consisted of all the male and female students and teachers of Deeni madrassas of four Islamic sects within Multan city. For choosing the sample from the population, convenience sampling technique was used. On this basis, 153 boys and 84 Girls madrassa students and 61 teachers (34 male + 27 female) were selected. In order to achieve the objectives of the study a closed-ended questionnaire for students and an open-ended questionnaire for teachers was developed to administer to the students and teachers included in the sample. Both the scales were also got validated through incorporating expert opinions. Collected data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the light of the objectives of the study by applying mean, standard deviation, t-test techniques and qualitative

		analysis technique by using MS Excel and SPSS program. Conclusions were drawn and recommendations were made for students, teachers and the relevant stake holders.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of International Relations

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Saadia Saif Niazi	The notion of New Silk Road (NSR) revolves around the implementation of economic cooperation in contemporary world politics. The historical genesis of the NSR is linked to the idea of Old Silk Road which was a political, social, economic and cultural link between the states of diverse cultural backgrounds. The multifaceted values of NSR, in this way, attempt to restore the traditional values in contemporary world politics. Unlike its historical values, the upgraded version of Silk Route activated the political disagreements between states. The hostile bilateral relations along with antagonistic political behaviors of states created a new strategic environment in which the state officials are constantly trying to secure their national interest instead of appreciating the potnetials of NSR. Under the NSR, the regional and extra regional states of different regions are introducing their varying opinions for implementation of the NSR. The changing patterns of global politics between Russia, china and US have affected the project of NSR> the influence of global politics with opposing behaviors of great powers has intensified the performance of NSR> therefore, the NSR become a political forum rather than economic venture.
2	Maliha Zeba Khan	In the realm of international relations, the word 'security' has various aspects, in which national security in the context of external threats and compulsions has major importance. Thence, in the history of states the significance of security becomes greater, as the conditions do change frequently; and every state wants its existence and survival ensured by all means. The same problem is evident in the South Asian region where Pakistan and India have been locked in rivalry since beginning. This study is aimed at discussing the external security compulsions for Pakistan, especially in the post-Cold War era, while focusing on the core elements which never do lose their significance, i.e. Pakistan's neighboring states and their approach towards Pakistan: India as a dominant, even hegemonic rival; China as an extra-regional actor, having cordial relations with Pakistan and enmity towards India; the involvement of great and super powers in South Asia and their alliance or allegiance with the prominent as well as the small powers of the region. Being a qualitative analytical research, different theoretical models of states' interactions i.e. equilibrium model, deterrence model, and game theories model have been applied to the research to study the patterns of interaction and relations by Pakistan with the other actors at regional and international levels. Particularly since 9/11, 2001 the nature of external threats as well as compulsions for Pakistan has become quite complex as the phenomenon of transnational terrorism has gained significant place within the international relations further complicating the relations of Pakistan with the other regional and extra-regional actors playing role in the War on Terror.
3	Sidra Sulman Malik	The United States and Muslim world's relations have experienced a distinct change since 9/11. After the shocking event of 9/11 all the debates circled around cultural, religious or civilization dimension of the clash between Islam and the west. But there are other very important dimensions i.e. Political, social, economical and geopolitical which have been ignored mostly. The study aims to explore these ignored but important factors involved in this clash. It seems that religious and cultural basis are used by the West to achieve the political, economic and geostrategic goals related to the Muslim world. The study aims to highlight the United States interest vis-à-vis Muslim world. It argues that the United States strict policies towards Muslim world are only due to its national

interest related to different states. It maintains that there is no reality in the concept of civilizational clash, as if it has been a civilizational clash then the United States would have had bad relations with all the Muslim states but it is not the case. United States is following different policies for all Muslim states keeping in view its national interests related to those states. So in order to analyze the policies of the United States it is very essential to determine the United States interests related to the Muslim world. The thesis will deal with questions on United States attitude and policies towards Muslims post 9/11.

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Islamic Studies

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Saira Jabeen	The purpose of the study was to introduce the concept of storytelling as manifested in the Holy Quran as a method of teaching and style of presentation. The stories of different nations who deviated from the right path as ordained by Allah contain lessons for human beings in the areas of thought, politics, economic and social life. Keeping this fact in view the researcher tried to provide elaborate explanation in the five chapters of this study. The first chapter introduces the style of Allah in guiding human beings and discusses the literal and figurative value of Qasas-ul-Quran. It also includes ways in which Allah guides humanity in general and the need for such a guidance. The second chapter contains the deep impact of reflective thought on human life and the need for correct belief. The implications of deep reflective thought on human life are also discussed. The third chapter is about the impact of these Qasas-ul-Quran in governance of social life and reforming the system of political life through the study of ''Qasas'' of Hazrat Yousuf (□), Hazrat Musa (□),Talut, Jalut, Hazrat Daud (□) and Hazrat Suleiman (□). The main tenets of the Islamic political system and the foundational principles are highlighted. In the fourth chapter the economic Islamic system of human welfare is outlined keeping in view the''Qasas'' of Hazrat Shoaib (□), Hazrat Yousuf (□), Hazrat Noha (□), Hazrat Daud (□), Hazrat Ibrahim (□) and Hazrat Musa (□). The significance and main features of Islamic system for human welfare and economic justice form the bulk of the contents. In the last chapter the summary discussion of basic foundational values for the reformation of human societies in the light of the guiding nature of the Qasas-ul-Quran results into deep implications for human welfare, good family life, equitable social life and a reformed human existence.
2	Dr. Riaz Saeed	**Muslim–Christian Dialogue in Pakistan** A Case Study of Christian Study Center, Rawalpindi Thesis writer; Riaz Ahmad Department of Comparative Religion International Islamic University-Islamabad The twentieth century is considered as the most notable era for interfaith dialogue and other interreligious activities among the followers of different faiths across the globe. A number of interfaith activities were launched to bring closer, especially, the adherents of the Abrahamic faiths: Jews, Christians and Muslims. Many Christian institutes and organizations are actively involved in such activities. We cannot ignore the role of Christian Study Centers situated across the globe, which are rendering considerable services in the field of interfaith dialogue. One of them is the Christian Study Center Rawalpindi (CSC), Pakistan, which is the focal subject of this research paper. The CSC has a long journey in the course of interfaith dialogue and harmony, as it was its objective since its commencement. The CSC was established in 1967 as an extension of HMI (Henry Martyn Institute, Hyderabad India) to promote interfaith dialogue, harmony and good relationship among the followers of different faiths in Pakistan. It is conceded; the Christian Study Center Rawalpindi has provided great services and contributed a lot to interfaith dialogue, harmony and peace in Pakistan. It is also considered as a pioneer institute in the field of interfaith dialogue and social harmony. In this study the efforts are made to evaluate 40 years journey of the Christian Study Center (CSC), Rawalpindi in the field of interfaith dialogue, social harmony and peaceful coexistence from Pakistani context. In this study descriptive and analytical research methodology is adopted with mix method approach

		(Qualitative and Quantitative). It is perceived from the study that Christian Study Center is a representative center for interfaith dialogue and harmony in Pakistan and has most important role in promoting interfaith peace, harmony and peaceful co-existence. Moreover, it is also assumed that CSC is not only a dialogue institute but an institute having missionary activities and works for Christian's missions in a slow pace. Due to these issues, a group of Muslim scholars has reservation and difference of opinion on this modern interfaith dialogue movement. Keywords: Interfaith dialogue, Pakistani perspective, 40 years journey, CSC dialogical activities
3	Muhammad Zulqarnain	**Teacher-Student Relationship in Contemporary Education System and Its Analysis within the Islamic Context** This research investigates the Teacher-Student Relationship in contemporary education system and its critical analysis in the light of Islamic philosophy of education. The purpose of this study was to find out the degree of relationship among the teachers and students at secondary school level. The secondary purpose of the study was to express the degree of relationship between a teacher and a student according to Islamic philosophy of education. The scope of this study was limited to the private secondary schools of Rawalpindi. The study was an attempt to mention the degree of relationship between the teachers and students of private schools. The research clearly demonstrated that the degree of positive relationship between the teachers and the students is unsatisfactory. To make the relationship up to the degree of excellence, the Holy Prophet's PBUH behavior with his companions is an excellent pattern. This research is done at the secondary school level (9th& 10th) and only boys were focused in the research. Anyhow, teachers were male and female both. The data has been collected from the private schools of Rawalpindi. For this purpose, 26 private schools were selected, from where data was to be collected. Respondents included 130 teachers and 130 students. A separate questionnaire (containing 24 questions) was made for the teachers as well as for the students to find the degree of relationship. Along with the questionnaire, detailed review of literature has also been done. After compiling the results, some recommendations had also been presented for the promotion of relationship between the teachers and the students. The literature review clearly shows the superiority of the relationship in Islamic education system. By keeping in view the conclusions, it is recommended to adopt the rules and regulations of Islamic educational system through which learning outcomes could be improved to the degree of excellence. In this study, it is stated that the best relationship between the teacher and the student could only be possible by following the teachings of Islamic educational system. In Islamic education system, the rights and responsibilities have been highlighted clearly. Teachers and students are well aware of their responsibilities and rights, so that they fulfill their responsibilities and in response enjoy their rights.
4	Umar Riaz	The most important acknowledge is to my Lord Most Merciful Most Wise by whose mercy I am able to complete this thesis, His Mercy is such that unworthy slaves like ourselves are given the ability to work in His cause through which we remember Him Swt and be grateful towards all He has given us. Allah states in the Quran 'Then remember Me; I will remember you. Be grateful to Me, and do not reject Me' (al-Baqarah 2: 152) May Allah accept my humble thesis as a effort to remember and thank Him Swt. Ameen May Allah's peace and blessing be upon our Beloved Prophet Muhammad who was a mercy unto us from Allah Swt, who character and nobility none has seen before or after Him (Pbuh). May Allah Swt give us all the ability to learn the Seerah, the

| | | Shamail and instill within out hearts the love for His Prophet such that our desire is to apply the Sunnah in every given instance.

 Lastly a list has been comprised of the four chapters, findings/ recommendations and list of comprehensive and authentic bibliography. Introductions, statement of problems, hypothesis, objectives of research, review of literature and survey of the previous work have been added in prefix.

 Chapter1: It consist the concept of selection in the light of the Holy Quran.
 Chapter2: This chapter describes the model of Islamic welfare state in the era of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W).
 Chapter3: This chapter deals with Islamic philosophy of state and politics.
 Chapter4: in this chapter there is a critical view of Islam, democracy and selection process in Pakistan.

 Each and every chapter enclosed with authentic re ferences, brief notes and descriptive method. |

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Islamic Studies (Peshawar Campus)

Sr. No.	Name	Abstract
1	Ahmed Abdul Rehman	Islam has directions for everyday life. It is our responsibility that we take the new changing in our life according to Shariah. If we face a new situation and that is compatible with Shariah, that's good and if we find that conflicted with Shariah, we search the way forwards and alternatives which should be Shariah compliant. It is obligatory on Muslim that he earns for himself and for his family a halal Rizq. Abu Hurayrah R.A narrated that the Prophet (S.A.W.W) Said: عن أبى هريرة قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم : يا أيها الناس إن الله طيبا يقبل إلا طيبا ، وإن الله أمر المؤمنين بما أمر به المرسلين ،فقال : (يا أيها الرسل كلوا من الطيبات واعملوا صالحا إنى بماتعملون عليم) وقال : (يا أيها الذين آمنوا كلوا من طيبات مارزقناكم O People! Allah is al-Tayyib (Pure), and He only accepts that which is pure! Allah has commanded the believers what He has commanded the Messengers, for He said, 'O Messengers! Eat from the pure foods, and do right,' and He said, 'O you who believe! Eat from the pure and good foods we have given you. Prophet (S.A.W.W) said at another occasion that after other Obligations (which are the pillars of Islam) it is obligatory to earn halal Rizq (sustenance)." Therefore, the "line between haram and halal is very thin." In most cases, a Muslim should have proper knowledge on 'how to do business according the Islamic way'. It is recommended for a businessman to learn the rules of daily transactions. In fact, due to ignorance there are chances that he may contradict the principles of Shariah, thus it is obligatory upon him to learn. Today, as the world has become global, the foreign trade has increased many times. Now every government wants to increase their export for growing up their economy, on the other hand no one country can survive without imports, they can't depends only on their own products. Here, a question arises that "What is an import/export business?" "To bring foreign goods into a country, the importer is usually the buyer or an intermediary who accepts and passes on goods to the buyer. And to send or transport goods out of a country for sale in another country, the exporter is usually the seller or the seller's representative." It is said that importing is separate from exporting, implying that the two are distinctly different. In fact, the mechanics of importing and exporting are basically the same. Importing is the mirror image (commonality) of exporting. With passage of time & modern life, the importers & exporters are experiencing new practices, therefore there is a lot of new & modern procedures adopted which needs Shariah analysis because mostly practices have the interest elements. Now there is new ways of contracts which is discussed by Shariah perspective but need more analysis, as well as the new methods of payments which should be checkout by Islamic law, modern modes of checking quality etc. like inspection & certification by different international certification companies/ independent surveyors, latest ways of transportation which passes through insurance, intra governments rules and regulations, & much more which all needs Shariah appraisal. As well as With the advancement of technology & modern ways of communications, there have been a number of importers & exporters connected directly but they can't trust on each other, for this purpose some institute plays important role as intermediary for completion of this process. Banks are playing main role in this regard. In conventional system, banks charge on this interest for their profit. Now, the question is that what are the tools of

facilitating import and export business used by banks? Are these procedures & tools Shariah compliant?

Import/Export business is being practiced in broader way, the gap between Shariah compliant and present practices has to be identified in order to make Import/Export Procedures fully Shariah compliant, so that all the issues through which any kind of interest is found will be highlighted in order to make it totally based on Shariah. The Islamic banks have some practical issues in adopting Shariah compliance procedures, so the problem in import and export procedure is interest which is prohibited by Shariah. This principle has its origins in the holy book of Muslims-Al-Quran. The Hadiths, which describe the life and actions of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), the Messenger of Allah, also state that Riba is condemned.

There is consensus among overwhelming majority of scholars that interest is Riba and risk-and-reward sharing is an Islamic alternative to a system based on interest-rate debt. Islam has some principles for financial activities: That is prohibition of Interest, Risk sharing, Asset based, Islam is recognized time value of money when it acts as capital not when it is "potential" capital, Prohibition of speculative behaviour, Security of contracts and the preservation of property rights.

We have adopted this topic as it is so important in this time; a great part of our today business is import/export business. So in this study the procedures of import and export studied with Islamic and modern approaches. Here, Shariah appraisal conducted of legal requirements in Import/Export as well as Shariah legitimacy of mainstream laws of international trade. As well as checked out the banks facilitation to Import/Export business in the light of Shariah. To devise the Shariah based alternatives in import and export procedures, the discussion on major issues of import/export business generally, specifically in Pakistan scenario has been accompanied.

The audience for this work will continue to be entrepreneurs and managers of firms who wish to expand their business internationally according to Shariah as well as researchers who see opportunity in the expanding research on the subject. It is especially valuable for the students that lack practical, hands-on experience and wish to learn the transaction mechanics of importing and exporting based on Shariah. A growing number of manufacturing and service companies worldwide are involved in international trade, yet as globalism sweeps across the land, to survive more must get into the game.

Because this thesis is written in a Pakistani institution does not mean that it is just for Pakistan. In every country of the world there are businesses that make things and sell them across borders. The process they use, except for a few differences in national rules and home country language, is exactly the same. This work describes the common rules of Shariah for anyone in the world who wishes to perform global trade.