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**Development of height inequality in *Zea mays* L. and *Panicum capillare* L. when grown under stress conditions.**

A. Hameed Baloch , Imtiaz Ahmed , Saeed Ahmed, M. Aslam-Buzdar

**Abstract:**

*Panicum capillare* L. (Poaceae) is an annual, dominant weed of cotton, maize and other economically important crops of Lasbela District of Balochistan province of Pakistan. The effect of *P. capillare* competition on size inequality of well-fertilized and irrigated crop of maize (*Zea mays* L.) was studied at a local farm of Uthal area of Lasbela District. The traditional method (broadcasting) of seeding of *Z. mays* was implemented during the present study. Monoculture and mixture plots ( $1 \times 1 \text{ m}^2$ ) of *P. capillare* and *Z. mays* were established with four replicates. The plant heights of weed and crop were measured after 30 days of seeding and recorded every ten day interval till the final harvest (70 days after seeding).

**Baloch Women: The Real Custodian of the Baloch Culture**

Muhammad Panah Baloch, Ejaz Ahmad

**Abstract :**

*Culture is a collective means of achieving and progress. Culturally rich Balochistan is the motherland of ancient civilization and Baloch society comparatively presents a picture of tolerant, gender cooperative, gender non-discrimination and human society*

*from other neighboring societies of the region. The Culture of a particular region consists of language, ideas, beliefs, customs, values, attributes, code of honor, institutions, tools, works and art, religion, law, ethics, rituals, fairs and festivals of a specific group of people. The status of women in the Baloch society has always been of a great importance and impact. Here we give some glimpses of the position and influence of women in the Baloch society. Baloch women have the significant role in the promotion of culture in the shape of folklore, literature, dress, art, handicrafts, traditional food, indigenous herbal treatment from the early ages of a human till the death in the whole life of any human being. Her life is a symbol of Baloch culture. She is real founder, contributor and protector of the Baloch culture.*

### **The Study of Poetic Terms in Abid Shah Abid Balochistani's Urdu Poetry**

Dr. Khalid Mahmood khattak , Ms. Humera Saddozai

#### **Abstract:**

*Abid Shah Abid Balochistani was the poet of Brahui, Persian and Urdu Languages. We can find the vast range of poetic expressions in his Urdu Poetry and its usage made his poetry more able and artistic beside it has made this poetic tradition strong in Balochistan and left footsteps for coming generations as well and on its base coming poets paid regard to Urdu poetry. The Poetic Expression is seen with uniqueness. In this respect, Tashbihat, Istearat, Qafia, Radif, Matla, Maqta, Takhalus, Taraqeeb, Sana-e-lafzi and Masnavi are most important.*

## **The Ceramic Traditions in Balochistan**

Azmat Habeeb Baloch

### **Abstract:**

*Balochistan has a very rich cultural heritage. However, the cultural Activities started in Balochistan in Paleolithic times around 35000 B.P as the Paleolithic evidences have been in eastern Balochistan, southeastern Balochistan and Suleman ranges. Mesolithic evidences have been found in Zhob are, while the Neolithic cultural activities are not limited to only one region of Balochistan, they are found in all parts of Balochistan. In this regard, Mehrgarh – the first Neolithic settlement not only in Balochistan, in fact, in the South Asia marked the beginning of so many developments that some scholars termed it as “Neolithic Revolution”. The cultural activities don’t end here, they continued later in Chalcolithic Age, Bronze Age, and Iron Age until late historic times. Tradition of Pottery making began at Mehrgarh in the Neolithic period of Balochistan along with many other developments. First potteries were basket marked, then handmade and later with a little development; potteries were made by wheels so the third method is called wheel made potteries. This cultural activity started by people of Mehrgarh, imitated and continued by their successors or contemporary people for a long period with a little change in making technique or decoration. That’s why we have many specimens of various ceramic industries in Balochistan mainly characterized by the style of decoration or making technique. This paper will illustrate these various ceramic industries or traditions as the ceramics are very sensitive and reliable sources which indicate the cultural dynamics in a region.*

## Existentialist Characters in Munir Ahmad Badini's Writings

Asghar Ali

### Abstract:

*Munir Ahmad Badini is one of the leading novelists and short story writer in the Balochi Literature of all time. No doubt, he has well-skilled mastery over the act of characterization.*

*This paper focuses and examines some of his novels' characters to see how much existential they are in nature. Furthermore, it pinpoints Munir Badini's novels' characters being in a constant war of self-realization, vice and virtue, bad faith, and anguish. Consequently, it is clear that his characters are completely germane to, or speak and act, the line of existentialist philosophy expounded by J.P. Sartre.*

گل خان نصیر، عبدالرحمن کورد، عملی زندگی، شاعری، ہمدونگی  
محمد یوسف، غلام دستگیر

### Abstract:

*Comparison of two great personalities or poets regarding their intellectual or poetic work is not a small job. One can compare the poetic works of a poet, when their interests, nationalistic approach, grievances, society, outskirts and the national values are same.*

*This paper focuses the similarities of the poetic works of the great Balochi poet Mir Gul Khan Naseer and Babu Abdul Rehman Kurd. It also illustrates the nationalistic, poetic and national grievances of both great poets.*

رجانک کہنیں کسبِ نوکیں علمے  
ڈاکٹر گل حسن، رحیم بخش مہر، جمیل حسین، حامد علی بلوچ

**Abstract:**

*Translation has been an important tool for the enrichment of different literatures throughout the world. This art or knowledge is not so old, but a way of expression to transform the thoughts, ideas and knowledge of language or literature to another language. Its really a difficult task to translate an academic or scientific material to another language. The translator must be a connoisseur of both languages and to have an expertise over them.*

*This paper will demonstrates all aspects of the translation and responsibilities of the translator, when he or she translates an academic or scientific material.*

شاعری چی ہے؟

اے۔ آر۔ داد

**Abstract:**

*Less has been written about the critical study of the lyric in the Balochi literature. Different lyric writers have defined it as in a diverse way. In the article, it will be pointed out that what is a lyric and what are the primordial needs to analyze the lyric.*

*this paper examines all the critical aspects of the lyric that how is it emerging as a poetic genre in the Balochi literature.*

براہوی اصلاحی شاعری

ڈاکٹر لیاقت سنی

**Abstract:**

*This research paper depicts that literature is conducive to bring social changes in society. Poetry and prose both carry*



*significance. As fiction, Novel, Drama brings changes in society. Similarly poetry has also played its immense role in social moral and ethical reform in society. Maktaba-i- Durkhani is known as the golden era of Brahui reformative poetry. In Brahui modern poetry reformation exists. This has brought a positive social change. This study informs that for social change along with other arts reformative poetry can't be ignored.*

### **براهوی گیدی سوت**

عبدالحلیم صادق، منظور بلوچ، اقبال ناظر، زاہدہ غلام رسول

#### **Abstract:**

*Brahui language is rich in folk literature in both forms, prose and poetry. In poetry the Gedi-sot (folk song) are based on various poetic forms like laili mor (love songs), bar nazana, laiko, hallo (marriage songs), loli (lullaby) and moda (elegy), etc.*

*This paper discusses the various forms of Brahui folk songs including, barnazana, laili mor, mah lanj, lade laday, loli, zahiri, halo and moda. The Brahui Gedi-sot (folk songs) depicts women with various symbolic names, like Zeba (beautiful), Zebal (pretty), Zebjan (beautiful), Puljan (like flower), Guljan, (like flower), Mahlanj (beautiful than moon light), Bijli (electricity), Laadi (delicately nurtured or brought up), Jaanal (part of body), etc.*

*The Brahui Gedi-sot is till today popular and common in Brahui speaking areas of the world.*