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EDITORIAL

The prime aim of the PAKISTAN STUDIES Bilingual/ Bi-annual English/ Urdu Research Journal is to highlight the researcher's particular perceptions regarding socio-economic as well as Political matters of Pakistan. The collection of articles in this volume is a valuable attempt to create new knowledge and research.

Keeping in view maintaining the highest standards of Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, all works submitted are subject to blind refereeing process, and are published only after extensive debates in the Meeting of Publication Committee. However, the Journal bears no responsibility for the opinions and results whatsoever expressed by scholars/researchers in their articles published in this Journal and must not be construed as reflecting the policy of the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan in any manner whatsoever.

Pakistan Study Centre's entire team is grateful to respected Professor Dr. Javed Iqbal, Vice Chancellor, University of Balochistan, Quetta for his encouragement and support. Our entire team, under the leadership of Professor Dr. Usman Tobawal, Editor and Director Pakistan Study Centre, worked diligently to cover an impressive as well as remarkable diversity of research articles published in this Journal.

The Pakistan Study Centre is highly indebted to national as well as international peer reviewers for communicating their valuable comments and suggestions.

We are also obliged to the Editorial Board Members who always guide us for enhancing quality of this research journal.

We highly welcome as well as appreciate our valuable readers for their encouraging feedback, suggestions and constructive criticism to enhance structural arrangements and quality of the journal positively.

Prof.,Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

Edition 2

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Effectiveness of Risk Management in the Financial Institution system:

A Case Study of Balochistan, Pakistan

By

¹Muhammad Ayaz Khan, ² Dr. Safia Bano, ³Imran Naeem

Abstract:

Present research aims at observing how loan dealing is done by the bank in order to denote the effectiveness of risk management in the financial institutions system in Balochistan, Pakistan. Sample of one hundred (100) respondents twenty (20) respondents from each financial institutions were selected by using simple random sampling method. The sample of the respondents was determined by using (McCall 1980) table of “selecting sample sizes” at the 0.05 percentage error rate. Hence; the raw data collected was tabulated and analyzed by using Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS). One-Way-ANOVA was applied as comparison in order to check the respondent’s perception about variables as construct at 0.05 alpha levels. Majority (75%) of the respondents had received education MBA, majority (63%) of the respondents belonged to age group of 31-40 years. The significant differences were observed six out of nine categories benefits of considering social issues. Significant differences were found two out of five statements. Based on achieved results following recommendation were suggested: Mainly, business mortgage is provided to the patrons in reasonable quantities of cash so as to operate their business for the effected manner in order to boast up the bank business.

Keywords: risk management, financial institutions, Balochistan, Pakistan.

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Introduction:

Risk management rudimentary conception has the idea or knowledge that the likelihood of an occurrence happening can be reduced, or its expected significances can be curtailed. Effective risk management considered as the exploit the benefits of a risk (frequently a decrease in time or cost) whereas diminishing the risk itself (Oluchukwu, 2012). Risk management is an exact imperative perception for several businesses as greatest economic results revolve about the commercial cost of holding risks. However, this matter is mainly essential for banks since risk establishes their primary business procedures (Amidu, Hinson, 2006).

Risk Management is the documentation, calculation, and prioritizing of risks followed by synchronizing and cost-effective application of the resources to minimalize, monitors, and regulator the likelihood and impact of unsuccessful procedures. Risks can derive from ambiguity in financial markets, project letdowns, legal obligations, credit risk, coincidences, and natural causes and as deliberate outbreaks from an adversary (Oluchukwu, 2012). Now and then safety management and risk management are realized as the similar kind of management, but in exercise safety management is the principal and significant portion of the risk management which also hiding place, e.g. financial risks. Monetary associations are firms that provide fiscal and non-financial offerings to guide individuals and firms in their fiscal and different non-monetary problems. Fiscal associations consist of three principal groups and these are the savers (the surplus unit), borrowers (the deficit items) and the lenders (financial institutions).

Risk Management Implements and Phases:

The risk management steps as reported by (Oehmen 2005).

1. Instituting goals and setting (i.e. the risk environment),
 2. Classifying risks,
 3. Analyzing the acknowledged risks,
 4. Evaluating or estimating the risks,
 5. Discussing or managing the risks,
 6. Observing and studying the risks and the risk environment frequently, and increasingly interactive, referring with stakeholders and recording.
- This study was situated on quantitative research and knowledge. The intent of this can be explained additionally because of the imparted progresses, along with the list and explanations of the study problems and

targets, the speculation and other important points about the methods it is going to use. Nonetheless, it briefly grants and discusses the historical past. Credit chance administration in a monetary associations starts with the establishment of sound lending principles and an efficient framework for managing chance. Insurance policies, industry unique specifications and instructions, along with risk attention limits are designed underneath the supervision of threat administration committees and departments. Also, credit risk is most without difficulty defined because the abilities that a mortgage borrower or counterparty will fail to fulfill its tasks in keeping with agreed phrases.

Statement of the Problem:

Obviously, it has been perceived that risk management in the sustainability of banking plays a main role. Risk management was regarded as the dominant fragment of any financial organization's planned supervision. It is the procedure whereby financial organizations systematically address the risks assigning to their events along with the objectives. On the other hand, it seems that, despite significant development in risk management, several supervisors have not yet identify the significance, they and their organizations could advantage from investing in a contemporary risk management system. Consequently, numerous rural banking civil services do not have appropriate risk management system. This has directed to numerous banks not being able to recover back the loan they issue out to customers. Loan dealings seem to be an exact energetic section of every single bank's success. Present research aims at observing into how loan dealing is done by the bank, what categories of customers are given loan to, what form of collateral is use, in order to denote the effectiveness of risk management in the financial institutions system as a case study of Balochistan, Pakistan.

Objectives of the Study:

The specific objectives of the study, conversely, are

1. To find out the demographic profile of the respondents.
2. To explore the type of risk management as use by financial institutions.
3. To develop the recommendations based on achieved outcome for policy makers.

Research Hypothesis:

H1: There is a no relationship between the perceptions of the respondents about type of riskmanagement as use by financial institutions.

Methodology:

Methodology presents a structure and methods for various features of the concern which is into consideration that ultimately supplies legitimate generalization about the phenomena (Thakur, 2003). The research design is the enterprise that makes clear the ways and method of accumulating, examining and interpretation of data facet by side the solution of issues faced through the researcher throughout research work (Nachmias and Nachmias, 1992). The present research was used a cross-sectional method meanwhile this types of design utilize different groups of people who differ in the variable of interest and perception but share other characteristics such as socio-economic position, educational background and traditions (Cherry, 2005). The present research study was based on medium and large micro-finance financial institutions in Balochistan province. The sampling frame for the research instrument was five financial institutions in operation in Balochistan. Sample of one hundred (100) respondents twenty (20) respondents from each financial institutions were selected by using simple random sampling method. The sample of the respondents was determined by using (McCall 1980) table of “selecting sample sizes” at the 0.05 percentage error rate. Likert scaling was used for attitudinal direction on five point scales (Likert 1932). Whereas the Cronbach’s Alpha was also used in order to test the reliability of the research instrument (Nunnally 1967). The Correlation Coefficients calculated were found value of 0. 727, that was excellent. The data analyzed by calculating frequencies, means, standard deviation, standard error and other rankings assigned by the researcher based on mean scores, for performing the required analysis. Hence; the raw data collected was tabulated and analyzed by using Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS). One-Way-ANOVA was applied as comparison in order to check the respondent’s perception about variables as construct at 0.05 alpha levels.

Results and Discussions:

Socio-economic or Physical Characteristics of the Respondents

The socio-economic features mainly connected to education, age, social status etc. and these features use their density on the performance of an individual (Hassan et al., 2002). The statistics connecting to these features are obtainable as below:

Table.2. Socio-economic profile of the respondents.

<i>Education level</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Graduate	12.00	12%
Post graduate	8.00	8%
MBA	75.00	75%
Ph.D.	2.00	2%
Other	3.00	3%
<i>Age</i>		
18 to 30	10.00	10%
31 to 40	63.00	63%
41 to 50	15.00	15%
51 and above	12.00	12%

The data presented in table-1 indicated that majority (75%) of the respondents had received education MBA, followed by most (12%) of the respondents who received graduate level of education. While, 8% of the respondents had received education post graduate and 2% of the respondents had Ph.D. The data presented in age depicted that, majority (63%) of the respondents belonged to age group of 31-40 years followed by the age group of 41-50 (15%). Only 10% of the respondents had between the (18-30) years of age, while only 12% of the respondents had 51 and above.

Table.2. Benefits of considering collective issues.

Statements	Respondents		Customers		Mean score	F-value	Sig*
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Increased revenues	3.30	1.185	3.85	.978	15.125	12.812	.000**
Improved community relations	3.08	1.245	1.93	.856	15.125	11.00	.000**
Reduced risk	3.03	1.123	3.80	.974	29.645	26.813	.000**
Improved access to financing	2.95	1.250	3.28	1.341	5.445	3.238	.073
Improved brand value and reputation	3.47	1.096	4.01	.823	14.580	15.529	.000**
Cost savings	3.75	.999	3.48	1.049	3.645	3.475	.064
Better quality of work	3.17	2.265	2.27	.863	40.500	13.783	.000**
Developed new business	3.33	1.055	3.90	.859	16.245	17.566	.000**
Developed new products and services	2.50	1.040	2.56	1.085	.180	.159	.690

Weighbridge (1 = strongly disagree), (2= Disagree), (3= Undecided), (4= Agree), (5= strongly agree)

** Significant (2-tailed) at 0.05 Level*

The respondents were to determine the effectiveness of risk management in the financial institutions system at province level in this connection the information as suggested to the respondents on the base of 5 pint Likert scale ranged from 1 to 5 as shown in table 2. Information and their mean scores included: increased revenues (F= 12.812; P.05); improved community relations (F= 11.00; P.05) reduced risk (F= 34.005; P.05); improved brand value and reputation (F= 15.529; P.05); better quality of work (F= 13.783; P.05) and developed new business (F= 17.566; P.05) were found highly significant at 0.05 levels by using the One-Way-ANOVA (DMRT) test. However, improved access to financing (F= 3.238; P.05); cost savings (F= 3.475; P.05) and developed new products and services (F= .159; P.05) were non-significant. The significant differences were observed 6 out of nine categories benefits of considering social issues.

Table-3: Perceived score of respondents regarding.

Items	Boys		Girls		Std. Error Diff.	T- vale	Sig*
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Internal loss event data	4.01	1.141	3.06	1.270	.950	5.564	.000**
Risk assessment	3.06	1.052	3.16	1.117	-.100	.652	.615
Risk and capital modelling	1.97	1.039	2.46	1.352	-.490	2.874	.006
Key risk indicators	2.70	1.106	3.55	1.132	-.850	5.373	.001**
Scenario analysis	2.77	1.024	3.41	1.190	-.640	4.077	.000**

Weighbridge (1 = strongly disagree), (2= Disagree), (3= Undecided), (4= Agree), (5= strongly agree)

** Significant (2-tailed) at 0.05 alpha Level*

Respondents were further asked to rate and inquired the perceived score regarding operational risk management process as rated by five points as shown in table 3. The result of One-way ANOVA carried out between the variables regarding the operational risk management process. The significant at $p < 0.05$ were observed between the variables about operational risk management process. Highly significant differences found between the perceptions of the respondents were: internal loss event data ($F = 5.564$.); key risk indicators ($F = 5.373$.) and scenario analysis ($F = 4.077$ were found non-significant by using the One-Way-ANOVA (Multiple Duncan Range Test).

H1: There is a no relationship between the perceptions of the respondents about type of risk management as use by financial institutions.

In this regard the hypothesis was tested; significant differences were found 2 out of 5 statement. Therefore the null hypothesis was rejected in the favor of alternate hypothesis two out of five categories. It was concluded that the discrepancy existed between respondent's perceptions concerning the operational risk management process.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Risk management rudimentary conception has the idea or knowledge that the likelihood of an occurrence happening can be abridged, or its expected significances curtailed. Majority (75%) of the respondents had received education MBA, majority (63%) of the respondents belonged to age group of 31-40 years. The significant differences were observed 6 out of nine categories benefits of considering social issues. The result of One-way ANOVA carried out between the variables regarding the operational risk management process. The significant at $p < 0.05$ were observed between the variables about operational risk management process. In this regard the hypothesis was tested; significant differences were found 2 out of 5 statement. Based on achieved results following recommendation were suggested: Mainly, business mortgage is provided to the patrons in reasonable quantities of cash so as to operate their business for the effected manner in order to boast up the bank business.

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Comparison of Political Environment, Economic Policy and Achievements of South Korea and Pakistan after Independence:

By

¹ Zeenat Syed ² Bijar Khan

Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to focus the economic strategy as well as achievements of South Korea and Pakistan since inception. As the theme of the paper suggests being a comparative study in historical perspective, the major objective of the paper is to compare both the states regarding success/failure adopting the significant economic strategies in the light of their particular political environments after independence.

Keywords:Economic policies, Political Environments, Statist approach,

Ayub's regime, Export-oriented industrialization.

Introduction:

Remarkable and record achievements have been attained by South Korea regarding Economic development and Growth during the decade of 60s. During the decade of 50s South Korea was completely destroyed because of internal battles in the country which started in 1950 and continued till 1953. During the decade of 50s, globally, South Korea used to be known as a poor nation. During the year 1954, South Korea's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) remained merely just \$1.5 billion as well as per capita GDP \$70. But South Korea came up with a significant 5 year development program which was started in 1962 having the task of rapid industrialization process developing the State quite remarkably. Byimplementing the further 5 year development program it is presently

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known as the leading 13th economy with global rankings. South Korea's national GDP during 2007 remained \$949.7 billion as well as GDP per capita touched \$19,624. This is indeed such a remarkable achievement regarding economic growth by global rankings.

Though it achieved the amazing success regarding rapid economic growth during the past several years, but South Korea too experienced up and downs in terms of administrative as well as developmental disturbances comprising the similar years. Soon after the murder of President PARK Chung-hee during the year 1979, an Army authoritarian ruler actually organized the nation's swift developmental plan, which the public actually anticipated to be carried out by the democratic regime. But, another Army ruler totally damaged the anticipations of the people known as Chun Doo-Hwan who made things worse, and Korea experienced its first significant catastrophe during the decade of 80s in the 2nd world oil crisis. Though the Chun government handled the problems, government opposition as well as political protesters moved regarding restoration of democracy. The first presidential voting was held in South Korea during the year 1987, after almost three decades. In spite of the reality that President ROH Tae-Woo, a hand-picked descendant of earlier authoritarian, CHUN Doo-Whan, was chosen, the experience represented the evolution for democratization. Ever since, democratic rulers have been nominated as president as well as 2 significant shifts have happened.

This democratic process possesses several constructive results upon country's political as well as environmental scenario, for example constitutional rights development, an improved image of civic outlook in policies, impartial voting, also autonomy. However, it too had several significant bad results. Such as, to legalize the labor union improved labor privileges as well as paved the way to inflations that affected in decreasing the exports. Furthermore, common labor-administrative disagreements paved the way toward a severe surge in lost workdays that played the part out breaking regarding the economic disaster. A foreign trade catastrophe was faced by South Korea during the year 1997 then security given through International Monetary Fund (IMF). While South Koreans accommodated by the IMF's rescue plan more rapidly than anticipated, the Korea's economy hadn't been capable getting back toward the swiftness it enjoyed in the past earlier to the disaster. For instance, the South Korean economy was anticipated growing within 2008 with 4.9%. Whereas that anticipated increase ratio was not dire as compare to other nations, the Korea's inhabitants were familiar with double digit increase.

Consequently the center of previous presidential vote was on putting the economy back on track. (OECD, 2007)

Pakistan:

The significant phase during the year 1947 as Pakistan came into being toward the division of 1971 as East Pakistan broke away becoming Bangladesh remains a significant one to study the factors of economic achievement in the Indian subcontinent. At one side, in spite of considerable disparities regarding the economic plans of Pakistan as well as India, their ratios of economic growth remained extraordinarily alike. Then again as State's non democratic organizations had several characteristics alike to contemporary East Asian countries, especially South Korea, its long term contribution remained very bad as compare to the countries of East Asia.

During that time period, role of Pakistan remained much alike India by the exemption of a rupture of economic development during the beginning of 60s in Ayub's regime. On the contrary economic development ratios in East Asia were constantly higher. During the 80s as well as 90s economic development ratios in Pakistan as well as Bangladesh were at the long run South Asian ranks of between 5 to 10% whereas the States of East Asia continued industrializing fast.

The soaring development ratios in industrialization in Pakistan during the years 1950-55 were relatively a numerical piece since the State began by a remarkably lower development foundation the year 1947. However, the State managing to begin development process during that time specified its unpropitious primary gift. Further momentous remains the speeding up in economic development ratios during the start of the decade 60s as it adopts development plans that remained at first quite alike to (with actually predated) South Korea. However, contrasting the countries of East Asia, Pakistan might merely maintain soaring increase in support of a much short phase by regressing toward the South Asian standard in the late 60s. The disappointment of the State sustaining East Asian development ratios remains then intriguing in offering visions within the State economy of increase in the Indian subcontinent. Whether its malfunction was because of the strategy faults otherwise were there further limitations that turned quick economic development process hard to maintain?

The decade of 60s is mainly exciting since with contrasting the soaring development ratios of the early 60s by the decrease in contributing during

the late 60s we are able testing numerous challenging hypotheses to explain bad development achievement in the State?

It remained exactly regarding those innate customs of country's environment relations which the state varied considerably as of the States of East Asia as well as particularly South Korea. While Pakistan for a short time tried during the decade of 60s implementing a exclusive economic development plan, its growth as well as effects remained somewhat unusual from that in South Korea.

It is argued that the public authority of excluded factions also their skill drawing upon customs of integration as well as mobility remained significant issues to explain why the State acted in a different way from South Korea in spite of the resemblances in their plans as well as institutes. The means by that the public authority of developing middle classes interpreted within financial results are scrutinized. That's why too the State's economic contribution in the long run remains much alike to that of India in spite of the dissimilarities in their institutes as well as plans during the decade of 60s. (Bardhan, 1984)

Political Environment and Economic Policies adopted by South Korea:

A. The Statist Approach:

Several hypothetical clarifications have been given by South Korea's industrial progress; however one of the most main hypothetical factors remains the administrative-led growth model, which is known as the statist approach. (Alice H. Amsden, 1992).

In relation to that method, country (administration) sovereignty remains a vital issue in flourishing development contribution since administration remains the unit which plans as well as applies development plans. (J.A. Caporaso and David P. Levine, 1992)

Country's sovereignty remains mainly significant as strategy transformations happen since fresh inducements which impel the strategy transformations might pave the way toward a latest development alliance as well as different conquerors as well as losers. (Stephan Haggard, 1986).

Though national sovereignty remains significant, collaboration amid administration as well as main community forces, for example Chaebol in South Korea, remains too vital. (Yeon-Ho Lee, 1997)

The cause remains that main communal forces frequently look for affecting growth strategy-making having their individual concerns reflected whereas the nation looks for reinforcing its sovereignty

implementing effectual developmental strategies. (Stephan Haggard and Chung-In Moon, 1990)

The joint association amid the administration as well as the private zone, inclusive by means of its economic growth, remained too required to counteract the need of administrative legality of the non-democratic governments. The management maintains constancy with its developmental achievement as well as through distribution of the profits of their newborn financial accomplishment by means of the main community as well as developmental powers. (Danny M. Leipziger, 1997)

Therefore, Peter Evans declares that management had to be implanted within a solid set of community relations which connects the nation toward community as well as gives institutionalized guides for the frequent cooperation plus re-negotiation of aims as well as plans. (Peter B. Evans, 1995)

B. Export-Oriented Development:

Though the South Korea's administration vigorously interfered in the economy protecting local productions, their interference remained too intended to guide the economy to be viable in global markets. (Jung-Bock Lee, 1985)

Therefore, White and Wade disagree that the eventual purpose regarding Korea's management remained to liberalize the economy to be capable competing in global markets. (Gorden White and Robert Wade, 1988)

That course remained visible within the export-oriented developmental plan followed by the regime. During the year 1962, the Korean regime started the 1st 5 year development strategy. While American support remained dilapidated, the strategy looked upon to transform the economy to be foreign aid dependent to become independent. At that point, the management presented help to fundamental business as well as spent expenditure in the development of community as well as financial communications that remained crucial for economic growth. Similarly, by means of the 1st 5 year development strategy, the management focused improving the base of the economy by the beginning of export oriented developmental strategy. Following the 1st financial growth map was accomplished during the year 1967, to increase exports turned out to be crucial of the 2nd 5 year growth strategy. (Ho-Jin Kim, Han-gook-jung-chi Che-ju-ron, 1990)

The management focused upon to foster productions for equally export increase as well as import-substitution, though import-substitution was intended mostly supporting the material supply vital for producing

exporting supplies. Because of the lack of resources as well as latest technology, the administration firstly supported labor-intensive light industries for export. Because the economy developed by means of the boost in exports, the regime slowly shifted its attention as of light industries to heavy-chemical industries. The export oriented development strategy possessed 2 significant results. Primarily, import exchange of light industrial supplies remained about accomplished with the end of the decade 60s, as well as the value of the productions had attained global qualities. (Bohn-Ho Koo, 1991)

Subsequently, export oriented development possessed an important result upon the industrial organization. Previously, main industry, particularly agriculture, remained the main industry in South Korea. Such as, the agriculture industry accounted for amid 40-50% of the whole industrial organization in South Korea till the early 60s. The 2nd industry, for example production, made up simply 10-20%. Though, till the late 60s, both kinds of industries had balanced out, also each of these accounted for approximately 30% of the industrial structure. During the start of the decade 70s, the administration initiated to push for Heavy Chemical Industrializations (HCI). By means of the 3rd 5 year economic growth strategy (1972-1976), the regime allotted nonferrous metals, petrochemicals, general-type machinery, ship-building, as well as electronics as 5 planned sectors. As HCI was costly plus perilous, the dependence of commerce over the administration for credit share improved. Consequently the government-business ties intensified.

C. Controlling the Financial Division plus the Government Trade Ties:

Implementing the export-oriented development strategy, the Korean management formulated 2 strategy shifts:

1) Controlling the financial division to give special cure of export-oriented industries also increasing domestic investments; as well as:

2) Managing the exchange rates stabilizing the exports. At this point, the Korean administration purchases bank reserves plus publicly owned the major banks that brought 2 advantages:

1) It structured the national sovereignty; as well as

2) It gives it control upon credit share. By wholly exercising its control of credit share, during September 1965, the regime announces an act which limits interest rates. As said by Haggard, Kim, and Moon, this improvement plan remained one of the locomotives which played its part toward South Korea's economic development. (Stephan Haggard, 1991)

By means of this strategy, the Korean administration intended to shift an important quantity of investment from the private currency markets to banks with calculating the impractical interest rates of the private currency markets also at the same time to raise the interest rates of reserves account. Additionally, the administration planned increasing domestic reserves creating a significant basis of domestic savings. The strategy works plus savings rates constantly increase over time. For example, during the decade of 60s the normal individual investments share of GDP remained merely 1 to 2%, however by the 70s it had reached to 7%. (Leipziger, p. 169)

Additionally, the Korean administration forcefully manages the exchange rate maintaining the importance of the Korean currency, won, with no much variation. The won was kept devaluated promoting exports. Several researchers say that the result of exchange rate organization remained imperfect because of the big amount of imports of raw materials or was inappropriate due to grave grants plus force on exports. (Amsden. pp. 65-67)

Though, an intentionally upheld sensible exchange rate brought an inducement exporting plus continued the cost constancy of imported materials. (Sung Deuk Hahm and Uk Heo, 2008)

Political Environment and Economic Policies adopted by Pakistan:

During the decade of 50s Pakistan's initial economic growth was based on import substituting development in tariff barriers plus an overestimated exchange rate. Following the initial simple stage of import substituting development, developmental plans developed in a further logical developmental plan during the 60s in Ayub's non democratic government that came in the year 1958. That phase brought a number of chief economic development ratios ever enjoyed by either Pakistan or post1971 Bangladesh. However the development plan of the 60s distorted when Governmental resistance toward it rose in together Eastern as well as Western Pakistan.

Ayub's developmental plan remained a vital aim for the rising middle classes who sensed expelled through those plans. Since the mid-60s, their mobility started affecting the execution of the plan as well as started reducing the ratio of development for rationales.

Army Takeover and Development Plan in 60s:

Although the October rebellion remained firstly a reply toward an administrative disaster, the momentary end of distributive disagreements

that pursued to allow new answers toward the financial troubles experiencing the State. It is useful comparing the development of growth plans in the State by the equivalent procedures relating in South Korea where a comparable rebellion happened during the year 1961. In both States, developmental experimentations following the revolution paved the way toward a parallel development to growth plans. Though, the South Korean revolution consolidates the country in a culture where middle classes remain fragile in first place. Consequently, the institutes of the country might carry on coordinating development plan provisions upon a constant phase of approximately 30 years. (Amsden, Kim & Ma 1997).

The advantages of the initial incident in the State regarding national harmonization in the non-democratic government paved the way toward a much identical sets of plans as well as institutes for government-led development. The Ayub's government, similar to Park Chung Hee's in South Korea, remained dedicated toward the growth of capitalism. Neither chief perceived one disagreement to use the country in thorough interferences achieving this objective. The genuine difference amid Pakistan and South Korea remains in the way in which government as well as strategy came in the 2 States. The middle classes who had been momentarily bypassed through the 1958 revolution in Pakistan didn't stay inactive for extended period. The 1962 constitution legitimized for a moment the subordination of the influential middle class as well as rising middle class groups. Their tones remained momentarily inundated through the accents of individuals lower down the communal organization by the voting systems of Ayub's crucial democratic system experimentation. That permitted for a moment the portion of gigantic assets toward a much smaller faction of businessmen. That then permitted much swift growth as well as economic development. It remained that swift growth somewhat the results of partial liberalizations of the authorizing structure that propelled the inspiring development flourish of the early 60s. Though in the middle of 60s the middle class had to be put up once more by significant outcomes regarding to implement as well as sustain the development plan.

Liberalizations:

The liberalizing as well as decontrolling that occurred during the start of the decade of 60s remained not unimportant. The matters brought in over license decreased with 90.3 percent of whole import in 1960/61 to 39.5 percent with 1964/65 (Amjad, 1982)

That turned out to be much simple for industrialists importing raw materials as well as potential utility improved. The overvalued exchange

ratio turned out to be a crisis since there was a rising industrialist group whose exports remained to be vulnerable with the overvaluation. As a substitute of devaluing, Ayub's government formulated the resourceful key of multiple exchange rates by means of providing exporters of industrialized supplies a 'export profits in the shape of a profit check that remained successfully a further assert over foreign trade. Those procedures tempted an expenditure detonation in the start of 60s also exports of industrialized productions for instance, jute materials swiftly improved.

The Functioning of Growth:

The powerful vigor following the speeding up the economic development during the start of 60s remained just swift expenditure that then turned out to be potential with the national provision of investible means selecting industrialized shareholders. With the passage of some times, the government formulated a procedure of trials and errors, the inducements as well as credit allowance that illustrated by economists as development strategy. The economic development strategies that appeared in mutually Pakistan as well as South Korea remained firstly based upon communal exclusion somewhat than compromise. The military types of the regimes that appeared in both States during the start of 60s contributed an important part to allow the both countries doing this. An oblique assess of the achievement by that development strategy in Pakistan brought in means toward the fresh (also smaller) group of huge industrialists is given with the enormous attention of means that rapidly appeared in the industrialized zone. That proof is generally shown as a sign of the breakdown of development strategy.

Application vs. the Lack of Conditional Ties for Funding:

The significant inquiry remains if development application played its part toward the financial hold up of the late 60s. The significance of that fact may be perceived with contrasting Pakistan with South Korea. South Korea owned focus rates that remained much higher, similar to those in Pakistan though firmly similar statistics remain difficult to obtain. Conversely, it remains hard sustaining the row that focus constantly persuades ineptitude as we see South Korea. Wealth statistics for developmental awareness aren't existing for South Korea however as said by Amsden the transactions of the top ten Chaebol (family owned holding companies) in 1974 accounted for 15.1 percent of Gross National Product. That number increased with 67.4 percent of Gross National Product in 1984. (Amsden, 1989)

To see South Korea's swift economic development during the decade of 70s, those numbers demonstrate that an amazing development in focusing yet didn't restrain industrialization. Undoubtedly awareness by itself doesn't inevitably outcome in bad contribution. Certainly, the South Korean experience demonstrates that developmental ventures in sections that help by economies of balance obviously help by attention. In South Korea application didn't effect in incompetence since it didn't stop the strong contest of the Chaebol by global players. The country remained to be capable inducing that rivalry with producing export increase a condition of financial support. It remained capable doing that with signifying that it was capable withdrawing funding from chaebol either it desired, for malfunction exporting or for any other cause. Undoubtedly the control of the country making that kind of risk plausible remained the unique characteristic of the South Korean regime as well as its development strategy (Khan 1989, 1996a).

On the contrary, the incapability of mutually the Pakistan providing provisional funding caused in bad contribution associated with the increase in development application.

Sectorally Focused Funds:

South Korea's capability disciplining its chaebol remains to be directly associated with a following unique characteristic of its developmental strategy. During the 60s its developmental strategy developed by being much focused. The government more and more utilized its authority allocating capitals to allot them advanced technology sectors. Sectoral strategy arrived at its climax in their Heavy as well as Chemical Industry Promotion map that was properly implemented during 1973. The regime turned out to be engrossed in thorough urgent preparation where particular sections were given the priority. Subsequent of the work of Alice Amsden as well as others, that phase had come characterizing the soaring peak of South Korean development strategy involvements. In spite of the ultimate troubles that South Korea's development as well as economic sections remained to be faced in the 90s, certainly the regime paved the way by developing strategy remained a crucial feature behind its achievement to organize swift development increase as well as achievement during the 60s, 70s also 80s. on the contrary, the Pakistani regime ever obtained a comparable extent of authority on sectoral provision. It brought out expenditure agendas that showed preferred expenditures in special sections however there remained no sanctioning for extreme expenditure in particular sections as well as little expenditure in others. It must be supposed that the South Korean government didn't achieve the entire

success overnight or else right from the word go. It fumbled to a scheme that compensated huge surpluses with a phase of about 30 years. The valid inquiry remains that why the development of the Pakistani scheme went towards an unlike way? Why could the heads of the country not comprehend that through examining what they were allotting they might make very large shares for the State, for the industrialists as well as even for themselves in the shape of corruptions or else bribes with swiftly increasing incomes?

Transformations in the Administrative Background:

It remains to be incorrect attributing the development of Pakistan's development strategy toward failed plans created by the leaders only. There is a need looking at restraints that might have prohibited the leaders by turning towards the course of the South Korea's experiment. Indeed during the middle of 60s, grave splits had appeared right from the start of State's development strategy government. Pakistan's capability even sustaining the distribution of credit as well as foreign exchange toward the aged factions remained swiftly decreasing also there was no inquiry of a continued intensification of the development strategy through implementing the allotment of provisional credit toward recognized higher technology sections. By the middle of 60s onward, the Ayub government experienced an increasing as well as more and stronger opposition by barred societal factions to demand adjustment as well as insertion. Administrative mobility against Ayub started to be ordered in West Pakistan by during 1967 through Bhutto in the flag of Islamic-Socialism. The fresh eloquent theory of Bhutto was utilized challenging the crucial distribution of wealth that development strategy had been involved. Soon Mujeeb-Ur-Rehman also embraced the clash in Eastern Pakistan in the flag of Bengali autonomy. He also confronted with the focus of developmental wealth by the backups of the rising industrialists who happened to be about completely non-Bengali. Those alterations in the administrative setting remained tremendously significant to determine the competence of interferences as well as portions at the micro rank that developmental strategy needed. (Ibid)

Conclusion:

An assessment of the Pakistan's economic development experimentation during the 60s shows us asking either the plan became unsuccessful due to the strategy faults or else due to certain more profound inappropriateness of the plan by the fundamental societal organization of the State. The Ayub's government attempted changing its administrative restraints making government further companionable by its development plan.

Experiment of Ayub overriding administrative restraints obviously became unsuccessful plus the State finally fell down in public warfare. The State experiment demonstrates that philosophy, alteration of constitution as well as considerable degrees of power remained to be nothing adequate changing models of growing mobilization into the Indian subcontinent. South Korean administrative as well as industrialization experiment possess significant plan repercussions as well as provide examples for Pakistan. That remains usual in newly democratic States for the regime adopting strategies to emphasize capital reallocation in attempting to draw much help by the more underprivileged groups. While in the South Korea's example, though, reallocation-oriented development plans tending to be acquired developmental efforts, at any rate in the short-term. Therefore, freshly chosen independent leadership requires being careful regarding strategy judgments. One more example portrayed by the South Korea's experiment remains to be the shift toward democratization doesn't effect in instant industrial development. Rather, democracy needs consolidations that engross institution building regarding administrative as well as financial organizations. Likewise, formerly discrete interest factions plus controlled factions start aggregating as well as articulating their concern that at times to create administrative wavering. Therefore, the ratio by that autonomous as well as financial organizations institutionalization remains of grave significance for developmental contribution following democratization since the ripeness of institutes would contribute a vital part in strategy formulation as well as accomplishment.

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Economic Problems and Hurdles Regarding Poverty Reduction in Pakistan:

By

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Abstract:

This paper focuses the significant economic problems and hurdles regarding poverty reduction in Pakistan. The prime focus of this paper is to highlight the economic strategies carried out in Pakistan since its inception as well as investigating the factors which are involved causing major hurdles regarding poverty alleviation in the State. A significant lesson must be learnt from Malaysian and other countries experiences to handle the poverty issue successfully. It is the need of the hour to learn and implement the significant radical economic plans achieving the major task of economic development and growth by curbing the grave poverty issue.

Keywords: Bad governance, Law and order, efficient goals, Population, Growth, Capital formation, Macroeconomic stability.

Introduction:

As far as poverty alleviation is concerned, regarding the years 1978 up to 2006 in Pakistan, may be categorized into three phases.

Regarding the initial phase, during the decade of 80s, as the poverty reduced significantly, the succeeding regimes comprehensively focused the matter by introducing rural development plans as well as Land reforms.

Providing the poor access to Land, increasing the employment opportunities as well as providing necessary infrastructures in rural and low income urban parts, with the construction of Farm to Market roads, to

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rehabilitate Water supply programs, to repair existing schools, drains and streets, had been the major aims of those economic plans.

Though, the chief contributor had been the foreign aid from Middle East regarding poverty alleviation in the decade of 80s. Rural development as well as Land reform though, played a little part reducing the poverty in that particular time.

Secondly, during the decade of 90s, as the country experienced significant increase in poverty, (SAP) the Social Action Program actually played its main part by focusing on sanitation, health, water supply, population welfare as well as education.

Though the (SAP), was not able in bringing about some solid significant adjustments in Pakistan. During the third phase, regarding poverty alleviation in the decade of 2000s was mainly depended upon the (P.R.S.P) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, started during the year 2001, focusing on to improve social development indicators, governance reforms, transferring the growth profits towards the underprivileged also the weak, infrastructural development as well as economic growth. Pakistan firstly, saw a decline, then an increase regarding poverty alleviation in that particular phase. Consequently, the State has not seen an important ratio of reduction regarding the poverty; in fact it varied regarding last thirty years. Numerous factors are involved actually regarding this grave issue. It is very important identifying certain significant reasons that are involved in reducing the poverty in the State regarding last thirty years.

Fragile Organizations, Bad Governance with Worsening Law and Order Condition:

Until and unless administrative effectiveness is improved as well as the massive contribution of societies guaranteed, the experiences in the State indicate that common assets would keep on being mishandled. Presently, the worsening Law and order condition as well as bad governance, are playing the main role creating the hurdles to run the affairs of the State. A general insecurity has been generated by endless militancy in few decades, leading to reduction of FDI as well as worse investments. As a result of this, the State's ability spending funds for the prosperity of common people has been limited, just because of a huge expenditure going waste towards the war against the terrorists, for decades. The administrative magnitude of authority exposes a harmful, as well as major, involvement amid ruling of law and poverty (Haq, et al. 2007).

Presently, the situation of authority, in the State, stands a grave obstacle between economic development as well as campaign against poverty alleviation.

Negligence of the Social Sector:

The expenditure on education is very little in Pakistan as it spends just meager amount of 2 % of its (Gross Domestic Product), as well as meager amount of 0.6 % goes to health. As mentioned previously, educational disbursement, as GDP's percentage, is reduced recently. It is very hard for the State achieving, the educational as well as health correlated, MDG goals. Over the periods, the labor force's proficiency rank hasn't enhanced. The negligence's of social sector has indeed harmful repercussions on behalf of attaining the goals of poverty reduction as well as viable, high economic development. As far as education is concerned, it is measured being the most important aspect to distinguish the poor from the non-poor. Poverty gaps regarding urban as well as rural zones are explained by educational disparities as well, withholding the philosophy that ratios of literacy are liable having handsome yields within urban zones. (Jafri, 1999; World Bank, 2002).

There is a relationship between employment and educational as well as skilled approaches as well. It is obvious that the low paid occupations are solely attainable for the poor just because of having low type of skills. There is a definite common relationship between poor health and rates of poverty as well as variation in poverty standings. (Hussain, 2003)

Majority of the underprivileged families experience bad physical conditions, also are obliged bearing the expensive rates of health cure. Sickness stands commonly a medium to push the families deeper into poverty, and then therefore, sickness as well as scarcity is associated within a vicious cycle. Indeed, to neglect the development of social sector in the State for the last 50 or 60 years has brought a lot of sufferings.

Power Structures in Rural Areas:

Pakistan's rural zones are suffered highly as well as persistently by extreme degree of poverty, and are usually called as Feudal, for example interior Sindh, interior Punjab, the tribal zones of Khaiber Pakhthunkhwah (KPK) as well as Baluchistan. Feudal Lords own a crucial authority in rural zones, economic also social subsistence of people, as well as over local, plus central and provincial management. The magnitude of massive property owning is considered as directly proportionate to authority, also the Feudal Lords in the State, enjoy additional authority comparing with

its Indian counterparts. The reliance of the underprivileged over local authority organizations owns a mixture of shapes. Variation in the input and output markets, operating against the underprivileged, tend to produce poverty in rural zones. (Hussain, 2003).

Occupants, also poor peasants, who grow their individual farms, usually are to give comparatively higher costs for inputs, whereas getting comparatively little values for outputs, comparing with affluent land owners. Simultaneously, the lacking of approach toward official credit markets, frequently, obliges underprivileged residents borrowing from their landowner. This creates a shape of coerced labors, as well as residents remain a bit indebted working on their owner's land, on lesser than market pay charge, or, yet with no pay. (Hussain, 2003; Arif 2004)

Feudal Lords might as well use power, on canals, that pressures their association by their occupants, since it gives the former by means of complete power on farming. (Hooper and Hamid, 2003)

Requisition of Efficient Goals:

Though there is extensive poverty prevalence in the State, however bulk of the areas suffering from poverty in south of Panjab, interior Sind, Khaiber Pakhtunkhuwah as well as Baluchistan. Up to now nothing has been done targeting poor zones to be developed as well as poverty alleviation. Therefore, there is extreme disparity, across areas as well as provinces, regarding physical as well as social infrastructures. The province Punjab has improved standings, whereas the two provinces, Khaiber Pakhtunkhuwah and Baluchistan are poor with the entire infrastructural indicators. Yet in Punjab as well as Sind, the rural Sind and southern Punjab, have poor intensity of approach toward physical as well as social infrastructures, comparing with the north as well as central Panjab. The disparities of infrastructure from corner to corner the zones, clarify the poverty as well as disparities, since these areas by a large extent of infrastructures own relatively a lesser amount of social as well as economic integration, regarding expanded assets, human resources, as well as approach toward occupations in the formal markets. (Arif, et al. 2011)

Higher Population Increase:

During the 80s, State's yearly population increase ratio remained approximately 3%, as well as fertility change started lately, during the beginning of the decade of 90s. However the population increase ratio yet remains higher, 2.1% annually. This higher increase ratio has numerous repercussions regarding economic development as well as poverty alleviation. The increasing work force may not be fascinated effectively within the fragile economy, showing the way toward higher youth joblessness as well as underemployments. The bulk of the work force remains unqualified otherwise partly skillful as well as its input toward trade as well as economic development remains lower. It functions, mainly within the informal section, upon lower earnings, inadequate escaping poverty. In the micro level, higher fertility paves the way toward higher child dependence rates which own bad repercussions to save as well as invest.

Disagreements and Poverty Alleviation:

Eventually, the Afghanistan issue, as the decade of 70s, has influenced State's exterior as well as interior surroundings. It brought fanaticism, drugs as well as armaments in the State. Consequently, the authority of the State to maintain peace began to be deteriorated since the decade of 90s along with administrative volatility. The new America-led war against terror within Afghan territories, ever since 2001, has considerably influenced the interior as well as exterior situation of Pakistan, with supporting local volatility as well as to create brutal financial problems for her. The increasing terrorism, as well as deteriorating security condition, in the last few years, has badly influenced the macroeconomic as well as political environment. The approximated price regarding the "War against Terror" toward the State remained about Rs, 678 billion in FY09; also this has paved the way toward enormous joblessness, particularly within the distressed zones.

Strategic Lessons for Pakistan:

As remarked by (Heilig, et al. 2005), to distinguish 3 kinds of poverty, (i) regular poverty created by means of an incompetent as well as ineffective financial organism which remains inaccessible from the global market, for example which prevailed within the ex-Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Maoist China as well as some African states; (ii) poverty created by geological as well as environmental situation for example, inadequate rainfalls, extreme freezing otherwise extreme warm atmosphere, higher

altitudes, steep slope, chemical or mechanical soil constraint or grave watery or windy corrosion; plus (iii) Distributional poverty created by common as well as economic inequality, cultural issues, or individual handicap. (Heilig, et al. 2005)

It appears, that Pakistan remains mainly ensnared into distributional poverty, that, as said by (Heilig, et al. 2005), remains ‘the extremely hard plus challenging kind of poverty, since frequently it remains connected among emotions of shame, inadequacy, as well as desperation, amongst individuals who remain influenced’. In order to decrease that kind of poverty in the State, the below mentioned common examples may be learnt since the Malaysian experience of poverty alleviation.

Capital Formation:

Land remains the main capital within a State’s settings. In Pakistan, land is possessed by persons as well as its allotment remains distorted, to limit the profits of agrarian yields largely toward big as well as average Feudal. Land allocation remains too a main cause of common disparity within interior areas of the State. Three land reforms during the decades of 59s, 72s as well as 77s, comparatively, became unsuccessful efforts improving the land allocation. Rural poverty yet focuses amid the landless as well as small farmers. In that regard, land reforms might become one clear option empowering these unfortunate households. Valuing them rely on creating a tough administrative resolve as well as the current socio-economic configuration among common people. Though, ‘providing that the result is found in the structure of the market economy, overall domestic revenue shall produce speedy enough being capable having ways toward the land market within right track of time.’ (Hirashima, 2009)

Two aspects remain vital in support of this idea: the diversification of rural domestic revenue by higher standard schooling, mainly technological schooling, plus the tough strategy involvement managing land costs, in order that the upcoming revenue-asset association supports the landless as well as near landless rural people (Hirashima, 2009).

Growth Inclusiveness:

Agricultural growth poverty relation, in the State, remained never useful, in poverty alleviation. The overflow influence regarding agriculture development, once, has been very fragile reducing poverty over a persistent base, whereas Malaysia’s lesson withholds the vision that to promote agriculture development, as well as rural progress, remains vital regarding pro-poor development (Ravallion, 2008). In addition, agriculture

plans, in the State, have been unfair beside poor farmers. The aim of these plans must be the poor farmers, increasing their earnings. A rapid increase by means of improved investments in infrastructure must be thoroughly practiced. There is a requirement of further involvement, regarding the aspect of animal husbandry, diversifying capitals of poor farmers as well as landless families. Yield outputs, in the animal livestock division, remain particularly significant regarding poor rural revenue growths, as the allocation regarding animal husbandry in the interior of the State remains rather unbiased, than the allocation of lands (Adams, 1995).

Macroeconomic Firmness:

As (Heilig, et al. 2004) disagree, the poverty-ridden emerging States, require to primarily having their economic organism in order. A strong macroeconomic organism by means of constant inflation remains a requirement for abolition of poverty as well as inequity. In that regard, monetary strategy as well as economic plan performs significant parts. By means of monetary strategy, the financial shortfall as well as the liability load may be curtailed; also the degree plus standard of economic development plans may be improved. Ever since the year 2008, the Pakistan has experienced brutal macroeconomic issues, by increasing price hikes, bad growth particularly in the real sector, increasing joblessness, unsound present economic shortfall as well as increasing liability loads. Presently, the State is experiencing problems and obstacles in supporting the continuing pro-poor, improvement expenditure, because of increasing financial discrepancies. With no macroeconomic firmness, particularly development in the agricultural as well as industrial division, to ensure adequate employment creation, for the employment seekers, remains solely a reverie.

Enhancing Capacity of Institutions:

Malaysian achievement, to reduce poverty, became successful by robust public institutes to implement helpful plans, as well as public investment. Pakistan remained way behind in that regard. The organism regarding local organizations, introducing in the decade of 2000s, is brought to an end, therefore to create a space to implement the plans reducing the poverty. The State should improve the aptitude of institutes by implementing strategies.

Incorporation of Market-Growth of Non-farm Sector/Urbanization:

In Pakistan nothing has been done regarding the progress of rural non-farm sector by agriculture sector. Whereas the (TVEs) in Malaysia

balance, as well as competing with, the urban industries, those projects in the State are usual as well as undeveloped, by lacking of improvements as well as excellent standard results. Though, in Pakistan the urbanization development has been helpful to develop urban rural relationships, improving poverty alleviation as well as literacy in rural, also in urban parts. There ought to be a prospective for self-help to be happened. Regarding the resettlement, rural to urban, a breakthrough in the direction of self-help might be a positive move reducing the poverty. For the deprived people the cities remain an opening. Poverty can be eradicated in cities as proved by Malaysian lesson. There are better chances for the deprived people in cities since the rural surroundings, as the land is incapable supporting them. By implementing the latest development plan, to make the Pakistan's cities the centers of business, may assist alleviating the poverty in a realistic time framework.

Public Investment:

In order to reduce poverty, it is very essential to have high standard of education in rural parts, especially technical education. Information as well as proficiency is the dynamic factor for social progress as well as economic development. The Malaysian model of public expenditure contributed a crucial part to improve, infrastructural as well as human resource equally.

Research conducted by (Fan, et al. 2004), have empirically revealed that as 'throughout the phase 1978-84, institutional as well as plan improvement remained the main issue to promote development as well as to reduce rural poverty equally, throughout the phase 1985-2000, public expenditure (in infrastructure, R and D, irrigation as well as education) turned out to be the main foundation of economic development as well as poverty alleviation'. To learn by the Malaysian lesson, the Government of Pakistan requires setting preferences into its expenditure; the spotlight must be upon rural infrastructure, health as well as education.

Reduction of Local Differences:

Since inception there are significant as well as increasing disparities prevailing in the State, altogether. The underdeveloped areas remain yet poor, regarding social and physical infrastructure, as well as industrial system. Though disparity plus local differences remain soaring in Malaysia, it has created plans by targeting the underdeveloped areas for investment. This kind of vision remains lacking in the State. Deprived areas must be focused for further investment.

Harvesting the Demographic Surplus:

Lastly, the fertility shift has begun in the State. It produces considerable adjustments regarding age distribution of people; the ratio of infants decreases, as of the old group rises reasonably also, most prominently, as of adults of work-age rises fast. Therefore, the demographic shift shows the economy by means of a “demographic endowment”, in the shape of a course regarding virtual range of the work-age inhabitants. There is a call for absorbing this population by creative employment. In addition, this is the correct occasion for the State by pursuing the small family model in the State, mainly in rural parts. Surely this would pave a way toward a low dependence rate, more family investments as well as alleviation in poverty (Arif, et al. 2011).

By reaping the demographic dividend, expenditure in youth, to enhance their talent levels, also to provide them creative service remain essential setting. The fresh development plan has too measured transformations in the age configuration of inhabitants as a foundation for economic development. To provide the employment opportunities for youth may assist by reaping the demographic dividend, as well as steering the State toward high sustained development.

Conclusion:

Regarding the poverty alleviation method by that Malaysia attained success to reduce its poverty in the last thirty years. Pakistan, though, couldn't attain success by its attempts in those particular years. During the decade of 70s, rural poverty ratios, in the State, remained about 33% poverty reduced approximately 9 times mutually with ratios as well as quantities in Malaysia in the 1978-2005 years, whereas in Pakistan it varied, as well as stayed extreme. This record Malaysian achievement in poverty alleviation remains largely based upon: rural agriculture modifications set up during the decade of 70s, gigantic focused public investments ever since the middle of 80s, advancement of the rural non-farm economy as well as urbanization during 90s.

Furthermore, the basics of Malaysian achievement, in poverty alleviation, remain embedded in its concrete administrative resolve as well as influential managerial capability that guaranteed macroeconomic constancy with flourishing poverty eradication plans at the macro rank, also allowed the underprivileged at the micro level. Useful plans as well as ideas have been initiated in Pakistan as well; however these have not caused some genuine adjustment in poverty, largely because of strategy

lapses, bad execution, fragile institutes as well as bad management, low public expenditure, low human resources, population burden as well as disagreements. State's economy relies very much on agriculture, by means of huge sways in agriculture development, as well as, sluggish production. Consequently, the size of poverty in the State has focused in individual rural parts that remain very much reliant upon agriculture, for example, south of Punjab as well as interior Sind. By contrasting toward an identical realism, as the one State is facing at present, Malaysia, during the decade of 70s brought about rural agriculture modifications which brought basics to reduce poverty, by creating the rural non-farm economy as well as speedy economic development. Today, the economic development plans, in the State, remain mostly spotlighting the industrial as well as employment areas, absorbing the surplus labor. A change in sectoral progress preference is needed for the State, developing the rural economy, with targeting upon the farm also the non-farm region. Land reforms, livestock development as well as accessibility of efforts might be a number of the palpable options empowering the poor farmers as well as landless families. Similarly, long-term public expenditure in irrigation, agriculture R&D as well as physical plus human resource remains vital raising the agriculture production.

The introduction of higher standard, primary schooling, predominantly technical schooling, would be providing the skillful workforce for different sections of the economy, as well as providing an advancement developing the rural non-farm area in the State. The part of urbanization in the State has been helpful as well as to encourage by alleviating urban as well as rural poverty, also to develop a few groups wherein the rural inhabitants are well incorporated into city subsistence. Though, cities in the State remain distinguished with small industrialized basis, scarcity of homes, as well as pitiable infrastructural plus transport organisms. A useful urbanization plan is needed, for the State building nicer rural-urban incorporation, with creating small as well as medium size towns, as the centers of business as well as commercial plans. An important attempt is too needed raising the capability of local administrations as well as public institutes. A chief negative aspect, of State's poverty eradication plans, remained that the mostly the plans remained 'universal', in which the entire State also/otherwise whole populace remained evenly targeted. Consequently, the treatment as well as execution of those plans was insufficient. The Malaysian lesson recommends geographical focusing, where citizens of the underprivileged areas remain focused in support of diverse systems as well as plans.

The demographic shift, in the State, has added to increase the working-age populace, as well as to lower the dependence fractions; though, the development remains sluggish. By reaping the demographic dividend, this study recommends improving the awareness base as well as proficiency levels of youth as well as to provide them creative job opportunities. This inclusiveness would surely create economic as well as social achievement in Pakistan.

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Knowledge Management in Local Government: A Case Study on the Relationship between Organizational Elements and KM Processes

By

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Abstract:

Knowledge Management due to its increasing importance has become the center of attraction of almost all the industries throughout the world. Knowledge Management plays a key role in the decision making which is the foundation of activities of an organization. The purpose of this article was to find out the relationship between (a) knowledge creation and knowledge transfer and (b) the relationship between organizational elements and knowledge management processes i.e. knowledge creation and knowledge transfer.

Methodology: The nature of the research was quantitative. Data was collected through questionnaires from a sample size of 240 permanent and non-permanent employees of local government of Killa Abdullah. Simple and multiple linear regressions were used to test the hypotheses of the study.

Findings: The results of the research revealed that (a) Knowledge Management processes i.e. knowledge creation and knowledge transfer have positive relationship with each other and (b) four out of six organizational elements like sharing culture, communication flow, employees posting, external politics have significant relationship with knowledge management processes while the other two organizational elements like ICT tools and employees training have no significant relationship with knowledge management processes.

Practical Implications: The proper management of knowledge management processes i.e. knowledge creation and knowledge transfer

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with organizational elements help the organizations to make better decisions for their future. On the other hand, their poor management with organizational elements will lead to poor decision making which disrupt the future of the organizations.

Keywords: knowledge creation, knowledge transfer, organizational elements.

Introduction:

In the current scenario, Knowledge Management (KM), because of its increasing importance, has attracted researchers throughout the world. Organizations have sensed the importance of acquiring, disseminating, and proper implementation of knowledge and are involved in developing effective KM strategies. The researchers of the world are now investigating the importance of KM in local government. A challenge for local government in new economy is to create, disseminate, collect, save, and utilize knowledge assets (Bessick&Naicker, 2013; Boder, 2006; De Angelis, 2013; Sharkey, 2006; Xuan, Zhang & Zhang, 2014). Change is unavoidable and knowledge plays an important role in coping with it as it (knowledge) informs the organizations about all the innovations of the environment. KM permits the local government to save knowledge and change this knowledge into innovative stocks to notify changes (Ramsey & Barkhuizen, 2011). The importance of KM in local government is widely accepted in a way that it provides something new and makes the organization aware of the outer environment. KM has been the focus of discussion of the researchers since long ago; however, there is little known about KM regarding the local government of Pakistan especially Baluchistan. To know the impact of KM processes within the local government, the researchers are conducting researches in different parts of the world. The researchers have also conducted researches to know the impact of organizational elements like organizational culture, organizational structure, human resources, technology, and political will on KM processes. From the existing literature review there is a lack of information about organizational elements and KM processes in the public sector of Pakistan especially in Baluchistan. Hence, this study was carried out to examine the impact of organizational elements on KM processes in the local government of Killa Abdullah, Baluchistan. To rectify the anti-democracy factors and promote democracy, KM in local government is one of the resources that will promote democracy in Pakistan especially in Baluchistan. This study provided relationships among different variables as well as provided the relationship of some of the organizational elements (like organizational culture, organization structure, technology, human

resource and political will) with KM processes in local government of Baluchistan that are considered to have better results for the performance of the local government of Baluchistan.

Literature Review and Development of Hypothesis:

Knowledge Management in Local Government:

Local government institutions in such a technological age can establish themselves on the lines of knowledge-based organizations that flourish on the competencies of its knowledge workers (Gaffoor&Cloete, 2010).Local governments can be made providing the services in an effective manner through the application of KM processes (Municipal Institute of Learning, 2010).In today's quickly changing environment, KM is very important for maintaining efficient supervision of best services and sustaining and improving local government performance. KM is of critical importance in maintaining and boosting local government performance and sustainable superior service delivery in today's rapidly transforming global environment (Lai, Hsu, Lin, Chen & Lin, 2014).The application of KM assists local government to make possible amenable process. (Mannie et al., 2013; Mogotsi, Boon & Fletcher, 2011).KM permits to store knowledge which helps it to successfully face the changes (Ramsey & Barkhuizen, 2011). KM is very important in removing the hurdles that do not allow the flow and sharing of knowledge in local government (Akbar, Pilcher & Perrin, 2012). Decision-making at local level is supported by KM as it permits the exact knowledge to be obtained by the exact person at the exact time which makes him/her capable of making the right decision (Chetty& Mearns, 2012; Mavodza&Ngulube, 2012). Decision-making is the first and most important stage in an organization which needs to be supported by correct knowledge and effective KM processes.KM in an organization like local government might be good due to increasing importance of intellectual capital and KM processes(Bessick&Naicker, 2013; De Angelis, 2013).Local government institutions with a culture that do not allow knowledge-sharing will not be able to attain competitive advantage since KM is important in the creation of knowledge assets (Miah, 2010).

These four major processes include: creation of knowledge which entails knowledge sustainability and renovation, transformation or dissemination or sharing of knowledge, deployment or application of knowledge.

Dependent Variables:

Knowledge Transfer: The transfer of knowledge from one place to another. The transfer of knowledge from one place to another has found to improve the performance of the organization (Syed Omar Sharifuddin&Syed-Ikhsan, 2004).

Knowledge Creation: knowledge creation is an important process of KM as it plays good role in decision-making. According to (Syed Omar Sharifuddin& Syed-Ikhsan, 2004)the transfer of knowledge depends upon the creation of knowledge i.e. the more the knowledge is created the more it will be transferred

Therefore, it is hypothesized that,

H1:There is a positive relationship between knowledge creation and knowledge transfer within an organization.

Independent Variables:

Organizational Culture:

Sharing Culture: according to (Lee, 2001, p. 324) ‘activities of transmitting or transferring knowledge from one person to other person, from one group to other group or from one organization to other organization is termed as knowledge sharing’. Stoddart (2001, p. 19) addresses that sharing culture depends upon organization’ culture.

Therefore, it is hypothesized that,

H2: There is a positive relationship between knowledge sharing culture and KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).

Organizational Structure: For the aim of this study the structure of the organization will be talked about in term of its effect on the communication flows among various management levels.

Communication Flows: The communication flow helps in transfer and creation of knowledge. When a communication network across different management levels is encouraged by the organization to operate without any resistance, the knowledge creation within the organization will be enhanced (Syed Omar Sharifuddin Syed-Ikhsan, 2004).

Therefore it is hypothesized that:

H3: There is a positive relationship between communication flow and KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).

Technology:

ICT Tools:

The existence of technology tools to help in the transfer of knowledge has improved the importance of knowledge transfer within the organization. According to Smith (2001, p. 313), tools of IT make an important contribution in KM.

Hence, it is hypothesized that,

H4: There is a positive relationship between the use of ICT tools within the organization and its KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).

Human Resources:

People, another organizational element, play an important role in knowledge management of an organization

Posting:According to Bogdanowicz and Bailey (2002, p. 126) when employees are brought to the organization on merit basis will enhance the performance of the organization.

Therefore it is hypothesized that,

H5: Proper posting to local government has a positive relationship with its processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).

Training:Constant training is necessary for employees to improve their competencies and knowledge. According to (Syed Omar Sharifuddin& SyedIkhsan, 2004) organizations need to have appropriate training sessions for their employees to make them enable to get knowledge and contribute to knowledge creation and knowledge transfer.

Therefore it is hypothesized that,

H6: Adequate training on new knowledge has a positive relationship with the KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).

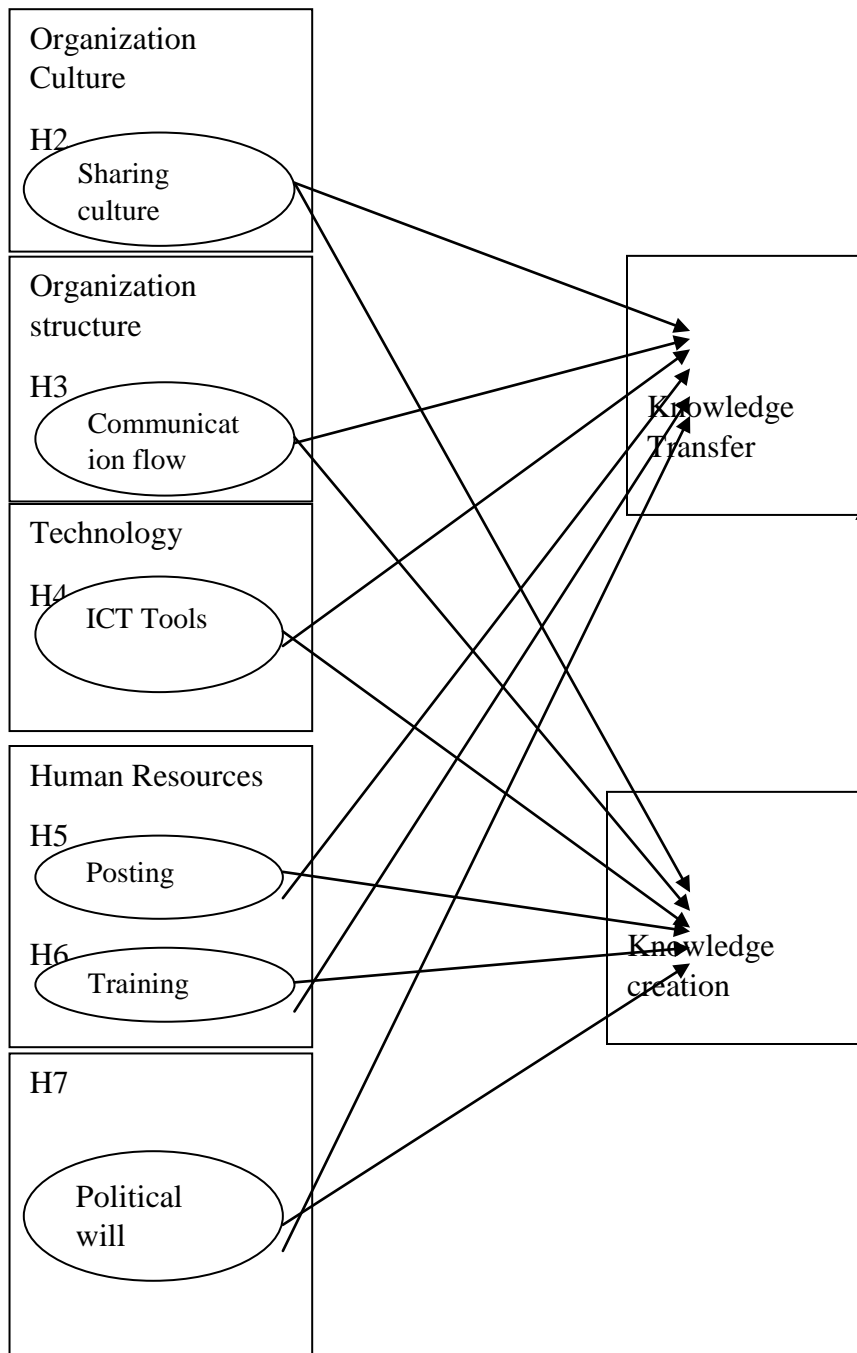
Political Will:

According to (Syed Omar Sharifuddin & Syed-Ikhsan, 2004), knowledge creation in every public organization is affected by politics. They further argue that some unwritten directions become necessary to follow at some occasions (Syed Omar Sharifuddin & Syed-Ikhsan, 2004). Therefore it is hypothesized that,

H7: There is a positive relationship between political will and KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).

Conceptual Framework of the Study: conceptual model is drawn.

Conceptual Model for the Study:



In the first situation knowledge creation is independent variable and knowledge transfer is dependent variable which depends upon knowledge creation. In second situation organizational elements are independent variables and **KM processes are dependent variables which are depending upon organizational elements.**

Research Methodology:

Research Design:

To measure the impact of organizational element (organization culture, technology, organization structure, human resources and political will) on KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer), a quantitative analysis study was carried for this work. The quantitative technique informed us that how much organizational elements affected KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer). The study was aimed to identify and measure the relationship among various variables since, the quantitative design provided us the exact result in this regard.

Data Collection:

To measure the organizational elements and the case of KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer), the local government of district *Kila Abdullah* was selected as an organization. The local government of this district was selected because this is one of the populous districts in Baluchistan. the data was collected from the employees of local government of killa Abdullah through questionnaires.

Results and Discussion:

Respondent's Demographics:

The information regarding the age, gender, education, and job experience of the respondents was obtained through a survey. As convenience sampling method was adopted, therefore, 98.33% response rate was obtained from a sample size of 240 respondents. The above said information about the respondents is represented in a table and graphs below.

Table No.1

Demographics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	20-25 years	31	13.1
	25-30 years	66	28.0
	30-35 years	71	30.1
	35-40 years	39	16.5
	Above 40 years	29	12.3
Gender	Male	236	100
Education	No education	33	14.0
	Matriculation	82	34.7
	Inter	53	22.5
	Graduate	19	8.1
	Masters	15	6.4
	Others	34	14.4
Jon experience	< 5 years	145	61.4
	5-10 years	52	22.0
	10-15 years	39	16.5
	15-20 years	0	0

(a)

Regression between knowledge creation and knowledge transfer:**Table No.2**

Variables	Coefficient	St. Error	t-value	p-value
Constant	.425	.189	2.244	.026
Sharing culture	.781	.069	11.247	.000
Dependent Variable: Knowledge Transfer				
R-Square: .351				
F-statistics: 126.506				

The results of first hypotheses reveal that knowledge creation has a positive relationship with knowledge transfer. It indicates that the existence of knowledge creation has a greater impact on the transfer of knowledge. Hence, the organizations need to handle the creation of knowledge in proper way in order to make provision of suitable knowledge for better decision making.

(b)
Regression between organizational elements and knowledge creation:
Table No.3

Variables	Coefficient	St. Error	t-value	p-value
Constant	.172	.211	.816	.416
Sharing culture	.337	.066	5.120	.000
ICT tools	-.055	.101	-.542	.588
External politics	.301	.075	4.017	.000
Communication flow	.289	.065	4.453	.000
Employees posting	.129	.055	2.243	.020
Employees training	.133	.068	1.958	.051
Dependent Variable: Knowledge Creation				
R-Square: .440				
F-statistics: 30.039				

The sharing culture (b=.337, p=.000) is significant and the coefficient is positive which indicate that sharing culture is positively related to knowledge creation -- that was what we expected. ICT tools (b=-.055, p=.588) is not significant which looks like ICT tools have no significant impact on knowledge creation. External politics (b=.301, p=.000) is significant and the positive coefficient indicates that external politics has a positive relation with knowledge creation. Communication flow (b=.289, p=.000) is significant and its positive coefficient value reveal that it is positively related with knowledge creation. Employees posting (b=.129, p=.020) is also significant and its coefficient value is positive which indicates its positive relationship with knowledge creation. Employees training (b=.133, p=.051) is not significant. However, its positive coefficient value shows its positive relationship with knowledge creation.

R-Square value is 0.440 which that one unit change in independent variables will bring about 44.0% changes in dependent variable and the remaining 56% change is brought about by other variables. F-statistics value is 30.039 at 5% significance level that shows that the model is best fitted.

**Regression between organizational elements and knowledge transfer:
Table No.4**

Variables	Coefficient	St. Error	t-value	p-value
Constant	-.755	.281	-2.686	.008
Sharing culture	.458	.088	5.211	.000
ICT tools	.067	.134	.503	.616
External politics	.507	.100	5.080	.000
Communication flow	.189	.086	2.192	.029
Employees posting	.223	.073	3.040	.003
Employees training	.089	.090	.988	.324
Dependent Variable: Knowledge Transfer				
R-Square: .428				
F-statistics: 28.608				

The sharing culture (b=.458, p=.000) is significant and the coefficient is positive which indicate that sharing culture is positively related to knowledge transfer. ICT tools (b=.067, p=.616) is not significant which looks to have no significant impact on knowledge transfer. External politics (b=.507, p=.000) is significant and the positive coefficient indicates that external politics has a positively related with knowledge transfer. Communication flow (b=.189, p=.029) is significant and its positive coefficient value reveal that it has positive association with knowledge transfer. Employees posting (b=.223, p=.003) is also significant

and its coefficient value is positive which indicates its positive relationship with knowledge transfer. Employees training ($b=.089$, $p=.324$) is not significant. However, its positive coefficient value shows its positive relationship with knowledge transfer.

R-Square value is 0.428 which that one unit change in independent variables will bring about 42.8% changes in dependent variable and the remaining 57.2% change is brought about by other variables. F-statistics value is 28.608 at 5% significance level that shows that the model is best fitted.

Table No.5

Hypotheses		P-value
H1	There is a positive relationship between knowledge creation and knowledge transfer within an organization.	.000
H2	There is a positive relationship between knowledge sharing culture and KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).	.000 .000
H3	There is a positive relationship between communication flow and KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).	.000 .029
H4	There is a positive relationship between the use of ICT tools within the organization and its KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).	.588 .616
H5	Proper posting to local government has a positive relationship with its KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).	.020 .003
H6	Adequate training on new knowledge has a positive relationship with the KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).	.051 .324
H7	There is a positive relationship between political will and KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer).	.000 .000

Hypotheses of H4 and H6 have been rejected since their probability values are < 0.05 and the two organizational elements have no significant impact on knowledge creation and knowledge transfer. The hypotheses H1, H2, H3, H5, and H7 have been accepted since their p-values are >0.05 and

they have important relationship with knowledge creation and knowledge transfer.

The results of hypotheses reveal that knowledge creation has a positive relationship with knowledge transfer. The sharing culture was found to have a positive relationship with knowledge creation and knowledge transfer. It indicates that it is better for organizations to provide their employees sharing culture which would help them to create and transfer the knowledge necessary for their activities. The organizations need to know the importance of sharing the knowledge, the procedure to share the knowledge and the place of sharing the knowledge. It is therefore, indicated that the current hierarchy of the organization has been well organized for the creation and the proper provision of knowledge available within the organization. The results of hypothesis regarding ICT tools (Technology) reveal that it has a negative relationship with knowledge creation and positive relationship with knowledge transfer and its relationship with both of them is insignificant. This depicts that such results might be due to the unawareness of employees with technology. Posting of employees in the organization resulted a positive relationship with knowledge creation and knowledge transfer. It seems that the appointment of employees on merit basis would assist them creating and transferring the knowledge within the organization. Training of employees has a positive relationship with knowledge creation and knowledge transfer. However, the results here show that the relationship of training of employees is insignificant with knowledge creation and knowledge transfer. This might be due to the lack of awareness of training among the employees of the study. The results of hypothesis of external politics (political will) with knowledge creation and knowledge transfer show positive relationship. It indicates that external politics has an important role in the affairs of the organization.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

This study was concerned to know the impact of organizational elements (organization culture, technology, organization structure, human resources and political will) on KM processes (knowledge creation and knowledge transfer) in the local government of Baluchistan. Keeping in view the results, It is recommended that there is required to study the impact of organizational elements on other knowledge management processes i.e. knowledge utilization and knowledge. The present research was restricted to only one district of Baluchistan i.e. Killa Abdullah. It is needed that the study to know the impact of organizational elements on knowledge management processes like knowledge creation and knowledge transfer in

other districts of Baluchistan need to be carried on. This study was restricted to only local government of Baluchistan. Hence, there is a need to study the impact of organizational elements on knowledge management processes in other departments of the province.

The study showed strong relationships at one place, between knowledge creation and knowledge transfer and at another place, between organizational elements and knowledge creation and knowledge transfer. The overall success of the organizations, to large extent, depends upon their healthy decision making process which in turn depends upon organizational elements. Hence, it is concluded that the organizations need to consider all organizational elements in decision making process. Technology and training play an important role in creating as well as transferring the knowledge but they have been found to have insignificant relationships with knowledge management processes. Both of these elements in the local government of the target district without proper attention from government might not lead to creation and transfer of knowledge. Therefore, all organizational elements in public organizations need to be properly managed and considered in the decision making process.

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Legality of Islam, Political Affairs and Zia Government:

By

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Abstract:

The focus of this article is to study the Pak afghan relation in different era especially in the Zia ul-Haq era as well as the introduction of the system of Islamization and mujahidin in the country by Zia and its effects on Pakistan politics. Zia wants to make the country system according to the Islam as the Individual reason for his aim. The soviet invasion in Afghan in 1979 and Zia named its war as a “jihad” and introduced mujahidin in the country. According to the Zia the country system of the Pakistan should be Presidential instead of Parliamentary because in Islam there is no any concept of party in Islam, but before the Zia the two other Generals Yahiya khan and Muhammad Ayyub Khan introduced westernized in the state. During all his period Zia continued to be busy in exploration of legality of his power inn the name of Islam.

Keywords: Parliamentary, Implications, diplomatic plus political organizations, Zia-ul-haq realm, Islamization, mujahidin, Pakistan’s political culture, etc.

Introduction:

Pakistan which became on the world map on 14 august 1947, in its 68 years of its continuation most of its time stayed under the express army regulation, on Pak politics army has left staid and momentous effects, in 68 years of its continuation 4 Generals were came, both of them General Muhammad Ayyub khan and General Yahiya khan introduced westernized in country in their governments while the idea of Roshan (Bright/Open minded/ Liberal) introduced by the side of General Pervez Musharraf, he has been known as a liberal army leader and Zia-ul-haq was the fourth who has been confidential taste and as a person consuming an

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individuality different than Ayyub, Yahya and Musharraf.(Rizvi, 1996, pp. 230-231)

For different reasons and with various references in the record of Pakistan Zia management has been the portion of hot debate and serious conversation. Every person can discovered easily in his regime manifestation of hard line difference of opinion and moderately solemn, political conclusions, about the Islamization policy of him, and in the course of his government diverse pace taken through the diplomatic, political and rational spheres happening Pakistan as well as external of Pakistan. The period of Zia regime whose know such as the greatest famous personality of 1980s some rounds while some criticizers criticize him as the dummy leader used by the United States of America alongside his probable opponent the USSR. (Niazi, 1987, pp. 144-146) In August 1988 since his death, a tumble of 28 years the merits and demerits of Zia regime has made fairly easy to analyze. Political volatility, disbanding and re-election of Assemblies, in politics back step of feudal and rise of capitalists, dismissal of Prime Ministers, the Muslim world sluggishness are the points which have defined very in good health by the diplomatic plus political organizations of the Zia government. Different writers have defined different character of his government like Roedad Khan has judge his personal qualities, while Ali Usman Qasmi has criticized his policy of Islamization on Pakistan politics, Altaf Gauhar has delivered harsh denigration approximately his politics as well as his personality. He expresses his period as the most terrible outline of dictatorship. General Arif and General Chishti who was his own attendants have also condemned different policies and political steps which have been taken by him during his 11 years single furnished rule. (Ibid)

Obligation of Martial Law and Nizam-e-Mustafa Movement:

Z.A. Butto in 1977 during his regime made the mainly vital of all the assessments taken by Z.A Butto when he favored to drive to survey to get a new command; he wanted to be fruitful and had done plenty homework. In the start of 1977, when he identify that the situations were in his favor thus the general election of four provincial assemblies and the National assembly he proclaimed which would be on detain on 7th and 10 of March 1977 correspondingly.(Waseem, 1998, p. 348)

When he announced the general election, all the opposed- Bhutto political groups, came into much vigorous, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) formed by them, which included unfavorable aspects like Asghar Khan

liberal and secular party, Maulana abul Aala Maududi party Jamat-e-Islami (an orthodox theologies party) tehreek –e- Istaqlal, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan Pakistan Democratic Alliance (a loyal believer in parliament politics and democracy) Shah Ahmad Noorani party Jammat-e-Ullma Pakistan (a relatively liberal Islamic party) Muslims Conference of Sardar Abdul Qayyum, and Pakistan Muslim league Qasim group, khaksaar tehreek of Allama InyatUllah mashraqi, Abdul wali Khan Party of National Democratic (National Awami party having an invalid of extra communist, federalist and secular sloping)

In common sense the programs, political views and policies of these parties had not only different which was not reconcilable at all but it had only one public aim that was to eject Bhutto from authority. When the general elections were held the results did not assemble the hopes of the PNA for the National Assembly as only 36 of its applicants were confirmed. 155 seats of National assembly had won by the Pakistan People's Party (ppp). The Pakistan National Alliance started the nationwide gripe movement against the PPP and its regime after the results of elections. The election had challenged on the matter of introducing Nizam-e-Mustafa in Pakistan by the side of the some parties from the PNA, they said the Bhutto government had fail the chance in the country of introducing Nizam-e-Mustafa. For introduction of Nizam-e-Mustafa thus the removal of Bhutto had become obligatory which take active part in the movement and all the religious aspects must join the hands. (Khan, 1995, p.22) The antagonistic Bhutto agitation was full religious spirit and passion which was named by means of association for outline of Mustafa Nizam which finished hooked on the national inclusive march. Especially the members of JUP of Noorani, all over the country predominantly in Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Karachi, and Rawalpindi provided a very strong forefront to this demonstration. In few days the agitation increased major force awarding a solemn condition of Law and Order collapse.

After the seriousness as well as enormity of the Program Bhutto consented to open the conversation by the chief of the Pakistan National Alliance, the agenda for the conciliations was announced, liberated during the movement those political leader who were captured and to facilitate the opposition. The conciliations started in June 1977, it remain from that time when the bashes could agree to a waft treaty. (Ibid. p.25)

Z.A Bhutto announced that by the parties the planed accord would be signed on July 5 of 1977, but the night between the 4th and 5th of July the

armed force came into action under the leadership and direction of Zia-ul-Haq "Operation Fair Play" and obliged Military Law in all the nation. At Murree they house arrested the Bhutto with some other chiefs of the Pakistan People Party and the leaders of PNA.

Once again the provincial and the federal Governments as well as the Governors were discharged, National and 4Provincial Assemblies were disbanded and the high court's respective Chief justices were appointed as Governors, in all the four Provinces. That time the leader of Pakistan Chaudhry Faza Iellahi was maintained in office whereas the 1973 constituents was postponed which at different incident Zia labelled as seized in abeyance. The president in the release of his constitutional to support obligations as well as duties the four members Commission was constituted. Under the martial law No one could be challenged the order or regulation in any court. It was professed in Pakistan constitution that in the name of Islam Pakistan was accomplished; for the integrity and solidarity of the country the introduction of Islamic system was necessary. On 1977, July 5th Zia-ul- haq as the Primary Military Act Supervisor (PMAS) addressed the Pakistani people on television plus radio then affirmed that the Pakistani persons had encouraging and a on the armed invasion. Zia declared that the power would be shifted to the chosen representative of the publics in 90 days after the general election in October. Zia wants to make the country system according to Islamize, as the individual reason for his invasion, strengthen his hold, to control the political system, improve and expand his power support as well as extend the incantation of his law. He formulated a tactic to achieve his target. In August 1978 the interim the constitutional term ended, to expand his power an opportunity given him as plenty, as a result charming the single provider as the Primary Military Act supervisor and the president he occupied the office of president. In the start he declared that to continue the preparation and would renounce the said offices when some proper auxiliary would presented he had occupied on the presidency. This never happened till on 17th of august 1988 he was killed in an aircraft. (Arif, 1995, pp. 56-78)

The chief justice of Pakistan justice Anwar-ul- Haq, yet presiding in Begum Nusrat Bhutto case, on the theory of Law basis of requirement validated the Martial Law of 1977 which prepared the Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) with supreme authority as well as the authority to modify the constituents in his own judgment subject to the controlling authority in the chief Justice Opinion by the high benches the courts remained quiet recollected. He propagated the provisional Constitution Order (PCO) in 1982 below which the judges of Pakistan had to take

renewed vow as well as were distant of several such administrative authority on behalf of which Anwar-ul- Haqhad imagined as validation the ruling in Nusrat Bhutto case. This judgment had no slighter than in Moluvi Tamiizuddin Khan Case (1954-1955) by the Munir decision and had a very serious and important ramification on the political situation. The ongoing political process had change due to this judgment. The majority political parties in the country which insisting fresh ballots since the imposition of Martial Law, before holding any elections under Military Law twisted to be the follower of the progression of accountability. Zia magnetized by this mandate for extending, solidification with Z.A. Bhutto and his PPP and his dictatorial rule. The situation had given the chance to him to eradicate these antagonists thus to make the responsibility process board base and enthusiastic, for this intention he make up eleven special tribunals. With the rest of PPP and Bhutto this accountability process started. Against Bhutto and his party a number of cases were intended most momentous of these circumstances twisted to be the Ahmaad Raza Qaesari assassinate which finished up with the performance of Bhutto in Rawalpindi jail on April 4th1979. Zia spent early years of his government in endeavors to reduce Bhutto and his party from the political prospect. He felt much pleased of Bhutto phenomena after his execution. He was victorious to give the idea and supported his power base that he was a person of durable concerns to repel any kind of burden. (Ibid. pp. 78-89)

Islamization and Zia:

On behalf of starter of Niizam-e-Mustaafa the slogan develop greatly popular during 1977 as well as achieved a momentous maintenance. Keeping in vision he acknowledged converting the social, political plus executive arrangements of the national in harmony through the Islamic principal as well as norms for this he owned this popular slogan which consequently became his base for gaining and catch the attention of popular support.

He established giving explanations of Islam and its system for legitimizing his rule. To stretch fresh explanation to the thoughts like power and Islam he introduced a campaign, democracy underneath the care of spiritual ball taking some of reliability. He said in one of his interviews “the Muslims and especially the Pakistani Muslims behind in one God, one book, one Prophet and one ruler. In Islam it is not important that how someone had captured the power. Under the system it is important that the ruler must be a practicing Muslims. If he fulfills the said condition, the people obey him otherwise they oust him”.

It appears from this interviews that the way catching authority by Zia had no or tiny implication; for his rule he was in sought of authority by awarding his goals in a somewhat extraordinary manner, that's why legitimized by the public to gets his rule the introduction of Islamic system was the best option for him. (Rizvi, 1996, pp. 245-255)

That the imposition of the Islamic system was the main objective behind his capture of power in the country he wanted to satisfy the public through his statements. Zia said in his speeches again and again that Pakistani people had vanished from its Islamic basis then the problem which it facing real reason overdue its crisis was the extensive defeat of its social as well as political associations by the English colonialism which had most consequent its allowed system, one main reason was a enormous variances in Islamic as well as Western lawful system. Legal system of Islam originated from Quran and Sunnah, and it having a spiritual base. Therefore only by imposing Islamic order an Islamic society could be developed.

With the Islamic laws to make the legal system consonant several steps had been taken by Bhutto Government. Under the 1973 constitution for occurrence as a public religion Islam was confirmed and a board of Islamic philosophy was established though, its proposals were not integrated as well as its terms of references were limited. To authorize the said board, Zia not only increased its membership to make it effective but also reconstituted it.

Zia rotated his consideration towards the segments of law in detection of his policy Islamization, culture economy and education. Zia issued the presidential order On February the 10th 1979 to ascertain sharia courts in the country. This governmental instruction authorized to announce any such act or law of the Administrations as unacceptable as well as negated by the high courts, which was in infringement through the Islamic principles on /appeal/application/request/after some civilian, every provincial as well as central administration of Pakistan.

The council main function was to make suggestion and analysis the rules to species them according to Quran and sunnah. Intermission during working hours, interest free banking, Nazim-e-Zakat, fixation of prayers, dissemination of Hadood laws, introduction of the laws of Diyet, Qisas, Shufa and Evidence, To make the Islamic teaching and Pakistan as a necessary subject on BS.C/B.A level, appointment of Nazimeen-e- Salat etc. was the suggestion make by the council. 235 laws were reviewed and

recommended in so laws by the council. Though to the federal sharia court 66 laws were denoted its perusal and deliberation, by Zia a federal majlis-e-shura was selected to keep cooperation among the public and government's well as to maintain the similar active till the formation of new Assembly. Zia was nominating to all powerful such person who could afford him unconditional support. To preserve cooperation with public and to work an advisory body was the main purpose of the council. The enterprise of majlis-e-shura, basically, that the progression of Islamization had been started communicated the message to the public. The last ability to select belonged to the president and the majlis had no extensive allowing. Under his Islamization policy the steps taken by Zia had little collision on the state and society. From the imposition of Haddood laws it was believed that the number of crimes would be decrease but in terms the laws become contentious of their impact. In people pouring of criminals was witnessed but the obligation of Haddood laws in consequence religious variances reaped up as well as beset the nation growing even now current social and political inequality. Inconsistency and forbearance for spiritual modifications came to the deepest heteat tide and for imposition of those cruel punishments Pakistan received a bad name by external. After initiation the ratio of crimes nevertheless could not decrease by these steps, on the other hand for a little whole the crime rate lowered. Retained the people satisfied and busy on this ploy positively continued his law only Zia was that person who gets beneficiary through his mottos and the step taken by him for Islamization. For proliferation of Islamic system Zia through his promise involved some care in the poorer middle and middle classes of the public in this direction a few preliminary steps taken in which jamat-e-Islami and few other religious clusters. (Ibid. pp. 231-245)

Afghan Police and Islam:

A full hot weather in international relationship in 1979 was witnessed particularly that of between the marvelous authorities showed their dedication in cover for Zia. Zia was the most important recipient of the state of affairs which assisted him the greatest to spread his despotic regulation. For Zia the chief of the associate occurrences was the USSR assault of Afghanistan; as the result he gets the support of the Islamic and western world beside with the support from the NAM. The extensive economic and military aid was the instant gift from them. Pakistan had been depending on alien assist since its establishment. Therefore brought somewhat visible prosperity in the country as well as had positive result on its economic by his large scale assist. The Afghan-Soviet war named as a "jihad" by Zia and stated that with the final victory the same would end.

For any kind of amendment or change he opposed against all external and internal pressure in his Afghan policy. From this time to today by Zia's Afghan policy Pakistan is facing the momentous consequence.

The USSR interference in Afghanistan expressed by Zia as an exposed violence and provided economic and military assist to the Afghan mujahidin. Through Guerrilla war in his view that uncertainty the soviet militaries were not assumed a harsh spell, they would absolutely continue further. With Zia policy of afghan somehow had corresponded. That the soviets should tire their all properties in the battle of Afghan according to the U.S desired. In reality the United States of America since extensive, was in exploration of the accidental to revenue the retaliation of her uncomfortable reverse as well as occupied obtainable in 1960 in the conflict of Vietnam. From Jamat-e-Islami and senior officers of the armed and Jammiat-ul-ulami Pakistan received strong support Zia's Afghan policy. Although Zia always took the stance on external debate and supplied extensive military assist to Afghan mujahidin nor Pakistan had sufficient properties to support the Afghani mujahidin and neither had she interfered in the internal affairs of any country and fight against supper power like USSR?

The democratic process had damaged from soviet interference in Afghanistan. People concentration was focused on defense and solidarity of the state; on the other hand in politics of Pakistan the armed administration made its stability pretty strong. Pakistan had received and accommodates an enormous flood of Afghan immigrants as the result of this war which created economic, social and defense related problems. In the republic Pakistan became the chief export of heroin to the U.S.A by the Narcotics business which increased in the country.

Kalashnikov culture was recognized during this period in the country. The U.S assist to Pakistan promote ascended Pak-soviet relation. Pakistan's things determination among the community the countries was deficiently distressed and the Islamic concept of Jihad was undermined. In June 1982 conciliations had started which lasted till 1988. Geneva accord signed between Pakistan and Afghanistan on 15th of April 1988 whereas the Soviet Union and U.S signed the same and intercontinental guarantors. According to Geneva pact on 15th of February 1989 The Soviet forces had leaved Afghanistan.

Referendum and Islam:

Actually a non-selected leader of the country Zia was enthusiastic to grow him selected and converted the crown below the constituents. On 19th of December, 1984 he was certain to hold a ballot for this. The question of the referendum was “Do you support the process started by Zia-ul-Haq to bring the laws in consonance with Holy Quran and Sunnah, and to protect the ideology of Pakistan?” He was believed that a confirmatory response would unpleasant to choose as the Pakistan President General Zia for term of 5 years. Zia charity system of Islam as shelter in the referendum for the reason that none of the Muslims in the country could proclaim that she/he did not upkeep in the country the obligation of Islamic structure. Government used all available public resources and machinery to make the referendum success. For those who would be creating unavailable in persuading the people to boycott the referendum cruel punishments were announced. After the referendum the official result was announced according to which Zia obtained 97.7% votes and was declared elected president for 5 years. For the re-establishment of Democracy the chiefs of the Movement pronounced to assent the result. They declared that only less than 5% registered voters had voted in the referendum from the total voters. In Pakistan where the political system is multi parties 'i.e. Jamaat-e-Islami and Muslim League only two political parties of them on condition that their full care to the ballot and its result. (Choudhury, 1988, pp. 113)

Pakistan formed in the name of Islam and its 95% population has Muslims, in the country like Pakistan it is hardly possible that the question which asked in the referendum a large number of people would answer in negative, in fetches' chief wish was to see himself on the mask of Islam as the selected president of Pakistan; therefore in the survey paper regarding the merits and demerits of the government did not mention in the ballot paper, fairly to vote against/vote for the declaration in the country of the Islamic order the question asked from the voters. As a candidate for presidency had he put him, it is more than likely than he would have vanished the election.

Democracy as well as Islam:

Zia said on 23rd of February 1979 addressing to the Baloch sardars “Allah has given the opportunity to clean politics. Un less the society is established on healthy foundation, there would be no use of holding the elections: thus when it would be certain to get positive results, the election would be held in the country”. But by the political parties and

international forums unvarying pressure increased, then he decided to hold general elections in the country. After circulation of the political parties' registration act and becoming president for five years, Zia originate himself on a sound and solid pitch. The general election holding in the country there was no hazard. In 1985 Of February though on non- party bases he apprehended election for national and provincial Assemblies, on the other side on the party basis political parties demanded election, but he did not agree from the demands of political parties, according to him the result could in tension if election campaign launched on party basis and near was no hint of political parties in Islam. In this sagacity Zia was like an Ayyub khan disliked from political parties. He believed the country could be run successfully and smoothly without the interference of the political parties. In other words he favored autocracy and resisted democracy, because on behalf of the method of Islamization of the realm autocracy provided him unilateral power. (Mushahid, 1990, pp. 263-268) According to him then the process of Islamization would not be possible if on the party basis in the country elections were held. In real, whatever the situations, he did not want to carve up the power with the political parties. When the agenda of the elections were announced, public meetings and March past were banned and many opponents of the Zia government were detained. Who would disobey the order unsympathetic and split chastisements were obligatory on those people. The regime had controlled the total means of communication. Zia had never faced any potential and strong opposition due to hard line and harsh policy. Zia was hopeful after receiving the needful done for his desired positive result, in the country elections were held on the fix date. Fairly a huge amount of supporters went for elections disregarding the boycott call given by MRD, 52% voters were questioned with the developed ratio of the countryside zones than the city, and in the polls 56.82% of the total registered voters were polled for the National assembly.

The outcomes of the elections did not on the ambition as well as the hope of Zia. And the result of the election was a total source of disappointment for the MRD. The candidates who were supported by the governments rejected by the electorate accepts one of Zia's counselors, mayors of the big cities, and his minister who vanished the elections compared to 30 seats of the NA and persons who were fair creating the entry in the legislation elected. As members of Majilis-e-Shura more than 50% of Zia nominees in open competition could not survive. Pakistan people's party and Muslim League protected 40 and 70 seats accessibility. Against the 63 seats of the National assembly Jamat-e-Islami puts its candidates while only 8 of them could be successful. These applicants challenged the

election in disregard of their party policy. Feudal maintained their majority in the new elected assembly, on the other hand some comparatively land controllers were replaced by some feudal. After Zia long consideration and in session with the pir of pagara, who belonged to Sindh Muhammad Khan Junejo nominate as the PM of Pakistan.

Islamization and the 8th Amendment:

General Zia wanted the system of the Parliamentary would be presidential in nature. Zia could not transfer the substantial power to the Prime Minister for the last 8 years which was the character of a typical legislative system after having occupied the peak position. In the constitution 8th amendment was the way he found to his goal by unilaterally, the presidential powers were increased largely by the 8th amendment. The 1973 constitution of Pakistan maintained its parliamentary classification in theoretically but it converted further of Presidential structure than that of a parliamentary method of Government for practical after the 8th amendment. On 2nd of March 1985 through his presidential order no 14 he gave consequence to the 8th amendment. (Khan, 1995, p. 22)

Zia permanently favored the presidential method of Government in the country when he imposed the martial law in the state in 1977. Through his statements and speeches he had expressed the same on several occurrences. The presidential method of governments was in consonance with the Islamic order according to his views.

Zia addressing the Majlis-e-shura on 12 August 1983 he passionately criticized the parliamentary system in the country they said the crises faced by the country in 1977 was due to parliamentary system. He knew that the people strongly opposed the presidential system which he attempt and the country people longed for the parliamentary system, for this reason he inserted such amendments which features is same as parliamentary system but converted it in to a presidential system of government. Between the powers of president and prime minister his aim was to create a balance which he implored by virtue of the said amendment. Till 1st of April 1977 the eighth amendment remained affective, the eighth amendment not only made the president all powerful but for totally his activities taken below Military Act since its obligation provided the safeguards and comprehensive constitutional shelter. On 30th of December 1985 he picks up the Martial Law from the country after the donation of protection for all of his actions.

The Junejo Dismissal:

The general elections were held in 1985 under the parliamentary system, but that's time president Zia still desired under his thumb to keep the system. The power to nominate the prime minister he kept himself under the 8th amendment while a strong and successful part for the president was also protected. His request was that by the asset of the 1984 ballot to run the system in his own judgment people had empowered him while the prime minister of that time Junjo wanted to inclusive the renewal of the parliamentary democracy and willing as the prime minister expand his power base. The prime minister and the president individual seeks attractive the both opposite directions caused an extensive gap. The extensive dissimilarity between the president and the prime minister cropped up transporting the Zia policy of Afghan on the vanguard. The Afghan problem earliest solution was Junejo who catch clear of the undesirable impact produced on the state's economy by the large invasion Muhajrin of Afghan. He wants to keep their initial country peaceable; but the Zia aim was quite different from him, being a Muslims it was compulsory for the people Pakistan to support the Afghan Muhajrin the Afghan war against the Soviet Union was within domain of the thought of Jihad as enforced by the Islamic command. He was against choral the several pact except there was a whole tranquility and peace in the state of Afghanistan after the Mujahidin had completed the last success. The Afghan problem early and direct solution would remove him on the western assist established on the cause of the local solidarity and peace was the major reason behind his attitude. The country Prime Minister Junjio was in favor of signing the Geneva agreement but the president of the country Zia was opposed to signing the Geneva agreement; Junejo ignore the Zia resistance and signed the Geneva accord.

As the president on 29th May 1988 Zia in implement of the authorities assigned under clause 58(2b) Of the amendment 1973 constitution dissolved the national as well as provincial Assemblies and discharged the Junejo Government. Whereas the reasons which Zia describe behind his action to the assembly which had failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was composed. The country had to face economic crisis and disorder. The country law and order situation had come due to the worst police of the prime minister and to the unsatisfactory. The Islamization process which had been happening by Zia to pass Pakistan in delineation through the Islamic direction had disregarded by the Prime Minister. At last to introduce Islamic order he reasserted his promise and communicated hope for a cheerful forthcoming of the state.(Ibid. pp. 57-78)

For the discharge of the Junjio government the reasons given by the Zia were pedestal on such situations which already established before the Junjio was swear as the prime minister and were not only generated. Even during the Zia Martial Law Government corruption, bad Law and Order situations had been witnessed. Because it's the carelessness of the Government to change the country relating to Islamize, on the other hand country was concerned and the assignment which Ziamay possibly not be accomplished in his 8 and partial years of his regime even existence an all authoritative leader, and how Junjio completed the similar only in the period of three years. The problem was started from there where the Junjio was busy in ornamental his powers in a legislative system of Régime as enjoyed by the Prime Minister while Zia desired to see just the dummy in his hand. In the view of Zia that the Pakistan Prime Minister Junjio was overlooking him and his embrace on the sequences was losing, the hope to find a better and suitable choice he dismissed Junjio. In 1988 on 20th of the July Zia declared that the common votes would be detained in the country on 16th of the November, but well prior to the preset date, near Bahawalpur on August 17th he was killed in an aircraft; after the death of Zia the state was facing the same situation once again of improbability as when he forced the third Military Law in Pakistan in July 1977. (Jung, 1988)

The period of Zia was a series of challenges observer. On the one hand the journalists were thrashed; even the press got some air to breath as the other. Under the Islamization policy of Bhutto, he steadily the judiciary, political parties and the civil bureaucracy, when the Bhutto was suspended the judge who released the Bhutto in the assassinate case was promoted to the location of the Supreme Court judge. In the time of Bhutto the policy of Islamization was weak; the only organization which was fairly brace was the army the army leader Zia used Islam to extend and brace his particular power.

The first and last wish of Zia was to save his authority immoral safe and sound for this reason on any issue he went for planning and homework before any action. About the impediments, outcomes and consequences he had least consideration by his actions subsequently.

In 1976 Zia appointed as the chief of Army staff by the Bhutto because he had winning over his confidence and trust and triumphed in entering in his good book. Zia showed he like a person who had no familiarity with political affirms and always himself as a faithful and an obedient officer. By this qualities Bhutto selected him as the chief of army staff in

repression of 8 Generals who were elder to him. Zia did not assign an agent till him elevated Military Rule and ceased to the Civil Military Law administration due to his nature he never trust on any one persons. He always afraid that if allotted his deputy, he cloud occupy his position and over throw him. To keep the strings in his own hand was always his desired so he did not appointed any caretaker Prime Minister in 1988 when he dissolved the National and provincial Assemblies, however there were not chief Minister in the Provinces. No third persons knew about the outcomes and the nature of those meeting him always congregate with the foreign leaders in isolation. (Ibid.)

The personality of Zia had diverse and mysterious. What he was up to the next nobody knew. In a period extending to 11 years his vagueness was never exposed. Whereas he take any difficult and hard decision always stay put comfortable, he had to burn ups to do any barrier things. He had to ability to keep retained and cool his senses in difficult moments. Zia could remain an eye on the tags aimed at his adversaries as well as push them to a cover in graceful pray humor where they could not save but to interpretation. In exploration of an opportunity He without expressing any passion and feeling in this process when he could turn the bench whereas his enemies had not anything but to watch.

Exploration-Conversation:

The occupancy of Zia still momentous but on international and national levels had controversial, his pretense himself by way of the winner of Islam and a public figure. In the leadership of the Muslims world he occupied in the central place. But now a day in a different perspective his rule is seen than it was understood in his life period. Without justifications he forced Military Law in the country and then introduction of Islamic order as well as on the pretext of accountability he seized ballot and by holding elections on non-party basis he prolonged his rule. Keeping him in power for long and eliminating his opponents he used the factors of Cultivating of theocratic and ethnic parties, one sided accountability and sectarian basis of Islam. His policy of Afghan has secluded the Muslims world and the single supper authority has twisted its gun on the way to Islam after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The name of Jihad is being understood as terrorism. For the U.S. support the Muslims world had pay quite a heavy price which he used as a warranty for his tyrannical rule.(Qasmi, 2014, pp. 78-98).

Not at all patience for democracy otherwise several control on his controls showed by Zia even when the international state of affairs had changed. The President of Pakistan Zia used public bureaucracy and armed as his armaments. Under Junjio he could not regulate through the controlled. The Prime Minister of Pakistan Junjio desired that the organizations should be controlled by the politically aware leaders while the Zia wanted to rule according to his wishes. Zia always use and justified to Islam for reaching his destiny and for the advancement of his goals and aims. Extremism, terrorism and militancy are the production of Zia regime and major force that fought against the Soviet Union war led by religious groups. For his anti-Soviet policy the foreign scholars respected Zia during his possession but especially outstanding to growth of Taliban in Afghanistan with Pakistan's support in view of changing, his Government has been understood in an overall changed reference and perspective.

Subsequently a tumble of almost 3eras his decision and policy, have convert an exposed secret which do not decorate portrait. Generally for his rule or using Islam as a cause to extend Zia continued busy in exploration of legality during whole of his tenure. For keeping managing and legitimacy his survival on the full his occupancy surrounded about the sensitive aspiration while economic, military and social etc. Related to internal situations beside by worldwide scenario always stayed supportive for him.

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Social Base Problem of All India Muslim League:

By

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Abstract:

Muslim League was founded to protect rights of Muslims in subcontinent. Before establishment of Muslim League, Muslims were facing great hardships; they were not in position to set forth their problems before British Government. As Muslims realized that without establishment of a political party, Muslims would not be able to present their demands before British Government in an organized way. Establishment of a well-known political party like Muslim League was not the task which could be accomplished overnight, but it took many years. Various Muslim leader played vital role in formation of Muslim League. However, as a whole, Muslims experienced great hardships in its formation. There were various reasons for establishment of Muslim League. Some envy was causing hurdles in way of establishment of party.

Keywords: Subcontinent, Muslim League, Muslims, Hindus, Partiality

Introduction:

Muslims got into subcontinent as Vanquisher. Foremost enduring footing of Muslims in the subcontinent happened because of Muhammad Bin Qasim's invasion on Sindh in 711 A.D. As repercussion of such influx, a sovereign Muslim state was established under, affiliated with Umayyad and controlled by Abbasids Caliphate. By this, Muslim regime took over control of Southern and Central areas of today's Pakistan and ruled India as an unconquerable power. Though, not so sturdy in territories of Multan and some other regions, but Muslim regime over India lasted till invasion of Mahmud of Ghazna. (Qureshi).

In India base Muslim Rule was kept in onset of thirteenth century and its capital was Dehli. Sultanate of Dehli was established by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak in 1206 AD which lasted till 1526 A.D, descendant of Aibak being drudged Monarchs, after a century, paved way for Kiljis. After rule

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of about one century, Khiljis were substituted by Tughlaqs. Even if during 14th and 15th century Dehli Sultanate drowned but still clutches of Muslims were firm. (Rabbani).

In onset of 16th century Hindus cashed charm of joint monopoly. Undoubtedly Muslims were downtrodden in every field of life. In the meanwhile Mughals took over the reins of subcontinent in 1526 A.D, Babar and his five successors Hamayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb imparted populace of subcontinent with harmony and prosperity and this spring lasted for twenty decades. Persian was informed as official language and Islamic trends of architecture overlapped indigenous art. (Khan)

In 1867 after Hindu Urdu controversy, it was revealed on Sir Syed that Hindus & Muslims cannot live together in one homeland.

In 1885, a British retired officer A.O. Hume on the advice of Lord Dufferin organized Congress. The aim of making Congress was to get the guidance of locals and include their opinion in politics and point out the administrative faults for administrative improvement. Sir Syed prevented Muslims from joining Congress, so Muslims respected his advice and were at distance from it for some years. The reason behind his disagreement of Muslim's participation in Congress were that it was neither completely democratic nor does it favoring complete monarchy and it was not favoring the future of Muslims either. (Ahmed).

Muslims on the other hand were not able to compete Hindus due to the lack of educated Muslims, and Muslims were not sound socially and economically either. This state of inequality brought Muslim on such field that they were not strong economically and politically but also were in minority, as far as democracy is concerned, it is the rule of Majority over all institutions and organizations, whereas, Muslims were in minority and were not educated to ordinate. (Waseem)

After the death of Sir Syed Muslims felt the sensitivity of time and went to meet Lord Minto as a deputation led by Sir Agha Khan in 1906. The deputation was able to convince Lord Minto as he showed his consideration for Muslims representation.

The period of 1903 to 1906 was very crucial for the Muslims of UP, where Urdu was reattacked by Hindus to reduce its influence in education. Muslim culture was also squeezed by Hindus there.

Muslim League just after its formation gave a well representation to Muslims. There were many lawyers, land lords, educated middle class & businessmen and leader making party like Qaid-e-Azam. (Stephen Philip Cohen)

Muslim League was not the party which would support experienced politicians but also placed young blood. Tufail Ahmed and Hasrat Mohani before the emergence of Muslim League attended the meeting of Congress held in Banaras, which should that congress wanted to convince young blood and assure them that congress. In December 1906 a meeting was set in Dhaka by Nawab Saleemullah of Dacca announced the formation of All India Muslim League to protect that right of the Muslims Living in India. Sir Agha Khan was elected as a President. Other Muslim organizations were formed later. (Malik).

The circumstances before the formation of Muslim League were so confusing for Muslims they were on the horn of dilemma nawab Saleemullah , the head of Nawab family and was a land lord of east Bengal who could not joined the Shimla Deputation due to cataract operation. The head of Ismaili sect Agha Khan and others devoted their salaries on tenth for this purpose. As said above, the congress wanted to attract Muslims for the sake of proving their so-called representation of Muslims & other minorities was in the fear of losing their reputation, because those Muslim who favor attraction in Congress were diverted to Muslim League. ON the other hand Muslim League was in its full-swing. All the works done for Muslims were because of Aligarh movement which enable Muslim to have such leaders, young politicians, many owners of Newspapers who have performed their duties for the betterment of Muslims were linked from Aligarh University like Muhammad Ali, Zafarullah and others who were graduates of Aligarh. This was where the seed of two nation theory was watered and enable Muslims to get their separate state. (Ali).

Conclusion:

All in all Pakistan is the name of the Country which Muslim demanded and were not agree to have something less than this to save Islam as pure as it was brought in subcontinent. Muslims wanted to regain their recognition and have their own Muslim country Pakistan with the combination of P for Punjab, A for Afghania, K for Kashmir, S for Sindh and tan for Balochistan. The reason of making this country was to have Islamic state to practice the duties freely. Many pages were turned over to name this land its beginning was the unaugment of Lord Minto to Shimla deputation, then the establishment of All India Muslim League which secured Muslims from the discriminate behavior of congress Muslims first time enjoyed their political right after 1857. The right of separate election being given in Government of India Act 1909 was a clear

admission off Government that Muslims are separate nation. The Muslim League which was made to give political rights was soon become a separation movement. The criticism which was faced by Muslims on Shimla deputation was that the Shimla deputation was a Command performance on the back of British Government. However, British government was under a great pressure of dealing a great province and transfer of governor when East Bangal was made. The person like Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk supported the deputation of Shimla not by any agent because Muslims needed it. Withdrawal of the Bangal Partition on the protest of Hinuds brought Muslims in consequence that separate political identity truly was the need of the time, and inspiration of forming the Muslims political party was Shimla deputation and people related to all classes whether they are land lords, formers, blue collar workers or Ulama were in Muslim League and were supporting the theory of separate nation and saving Muslims and Muslim leader from all sort of criticism and convinced them to vote for Pakistan. They all were united for same purpose and the result of this unity appeared in form of an independent country Pakistan.

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One-Link Road

Connectivity with Gwadar through CPEC Routes: A Gateway to Progress

By

¹Saira Sheikh Shabbir² Prof. Abdul Manan**Abstract:**

In CPEC, Balochistan especially Gwadar port holds an important position. After the inauguration of CPEC, Gwadar and Balochistan has become the central issue of the Pakistan, China and the whole Asia. As like, China's One Belt, One Road (OBOR) initiative, Gwadar would also connect all the provinces of Pakistan with each other through highways and trades. Although, there were various controversies on CPEC, now, a consensus is being established and the routes have been finalized to promote regional connectivity which would ultimately lead towards the China, and Eurasia. In a result, the geographical and economic conditions of Gwadar will be progressive in the near future through the proposed investments and developments in Balochistan.

Keywords: CPEC, Gwadar Port, Balochistan, Regional Connectivity**Introduction:**

Idea of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor was given by both countries in era of Musharraf. This idea was emphasis by Chinese Premier Keqiang and CPEC agreement was signed. In 2013, a project of 200 kilometer tunnels and construction work was signed by CPEC and total cost of this project was \$18 billion (Noonari & Memon, 2017).

In 2014, with contribution of Chinese banks and companies, CPEC started projects along with energy and infrastructure projects. Total cost of these projects was \$45.6 billion. Gwadar port was improved and advanced by construction of roads network, highway and some other roads which are still under construction in Balochistan (Ali et al., 2017).

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This study is majorly focusing on CPEC route and its links to other routes particularly with highway in province Balochistan. For example karakoram highway linked with Silk Road thus it connects Balochistan with china and other provinces (Anwar, Khan, & Sarwar, 2017)

Gwadar port has a key importance in CPEC because it provides a shorter route to china for their energy transportation. It also connects china to hambantota and sittweand Chittagong. Moreover, Gwadar port can play essential role for gas and oil supplier of Middle East (Hussain & Hussain, 2017).

China attained a unique status in planet economy in last four decades. Many developmental and advanced projects were started to contribute in nation progress. Chinese economy and its worldwide administration were upgraded by money related emergency of 2007-2008. China focused on acknowledgment and exchange of old relationship with nations and made new terms kinship and association. Trademark of engagements over the world were raised by President Xi Jinping (Hussain, 2017).

Valuable engagements are established now with south Asia for being neighbor of china. Mr. Xi was one who went to south Asian nation and exchange idea of improvement program over there. In Afghanistan, china has turn out for peace and improvement which is required for prosperity of afghan nation(Tong, 2015).

According to Chinese welfare record, china has begun many developmental working programs in Pakistan now. China always shared a healthy relation with Pakistan but social work was started in 1990 in roughly manner. In 2003, President of China Jintao and President of Pakistan Musharraf did a meeting which came up with strong results (Chaziza, 2016). Statements for future collaboration were highlighted a collective proclamation in 2006 fortified the collaboration, in meeting in Islamabad, FTA (Free Trade Agreement) had the main and basic aim of this meeting during the visit of Chinese President to Islamabad.

According to record, total exchange volume between Pakistan and china from 1998 to 2015 is \$1 billion to \$15.15 billion (Sial, 2014). This improved participation gave framework of China-Pakistan economic Corridor (CPEC). South Indian nations were parted according to this collaboration as some countries take a gander on it as an open door to success while some take a gander at it as an organization together against their interest(Ahmar, 2015).

Historical Evolution of the Economic Corridor:

Historical background of CPEC was followed since 1950. Pak-China relationship is always gainful and useful for both nations. Apart from the fact that relationship was ruined in mid of 1970s because of some issue but after that both countries did not let it ruined. Both countries helped each other in every kind of circumstances as China was encouraged by Pakistan helped in the matter of one-link connective of China with the world. This was specially arranged by Pakistani air space which was happened through Pakistani International Airline in a simplest manner. Hence, this plan of China also defended and hard up by Pakistan in UN at individual basis formerly to UN Security Council (Abid & Ashfaq, 2015).

In 1972, President Nixon visited Pakistan and framework for this visit was established when Pakistan facilitate to mastermind visit of Henry Kissinger to china. China helped Pakistan to fulfill aim of critical highways and roads needs and financed Pakistani projects to improve military capabilities, especially, in 1968, the establishment of Heavy Mechanical Complex which was built in Taxila, and in 1970, establishing a factory in East Pakistan was considered the major supporting projects by China (Javaid and Jahangir, 2015).

After Afghanistan war, USA left Pakistan alone and Pakistan faced financial issue. China came forward to help Pakistan.

In 1990, Pakistan and china has endorsed by forces of USA because of bargaining issue on atomic and rocket program. But china supported and helped Pakistan by opposing the weight. Andrew Small used a term of participation shadow in 2015 to view the mystery of large proportion of collaboration and arrangements to keep the feedback away (Chaudhry, 2014). Both nations are successful to maintain the trust throughout these years and this trust is playing a key role of strong relation. On the basis of past record, china is giving an extraordinary concentration of work in future (Javaid & Jahangir, 2015).

CPEP is most authentic and strong case. Two nations stopped the idea for two decades but started it afterward and procedure was made more accurate and smooth to meet expectations in last stages. After President Musharraf visited china in 2003, two nations designed their participation than in 2006 trade agreement was made to help and support exchange. This exchange was \$15.15 in 2015 while it was \$1 in 1998 (Rahman & Shurong, 2017). This exchange is encouraged by planning of extension up to \$18 ill 2018. In last PPP-led government in Pakistan, President Asif Ali Zardari made advancements in effective way and secure CPEC projects and other collaborations with china. After the Indus water work which started in 1660, CPEC is most significant venture in Pakistan.

CPEC is widely gainful of people of both countries undoubtedly. Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch who is hon. boss minister approached CMPRU for solution of Corridor issue. The Report submitted on May,28.3015, help to clarify position of Baluchistan's government position helped outline Balochistan government's position and sort out all debates. It is going to encourage the exchange and educating the society about exchange on general bases.

Current Proposals in CPEC:

Pakistan's need for energy and economic development can be meeting by collection of projects including CPEC. According to perspective of Pakistan, CPEC is an ideal project before of few features such as low interest loan, grant, zero interest loans and no interference of china in state affair for development policy. CPEC is considered as golden key to economic development, infrastructure and energy security.

Few CPEC projects are given below which are playing vital role in way to prosperity:

The Gwadar Port:

The Gwadar Port most considerable and significant project in CPEC. It is located in Gwadar which is small city of south Pakistan. Gwadar was not considered an important city before construction of port. Port was constructed in 2002 under administration of Musharref. Later, it came under CPEC projects when the COPH Limited took over management in 2013 (as cited in People's Daily, China). It made easy access to Balochistan and proved economically important to unemployed individuals. Not only Pakistan but also for china it proved as beneficial project (Abid & Ashfaq, 2015).

Energy Shortfall:

Energy shortfall comes under major critical issue in Pakistan as country is failed to meet demand for supply. Thus it is hurdle in way to development. Pakistan is trying to overcome is critical issue with help of CPEC. China is providing \$45 billion for this purpose. Energy generating ability of Pakistan is 22,000 MW and has energy deficit of 5000MW. CPEC project is estimated to provide 17,000 MW of energy. China is providing various facilities, for instance, hydropower plants, solar power parks (i.e. Bahawalpur Solar Power Park), wind power (in Baluchistan) and coal power plants in Thar Parker to overcome energy shortfall and it is expected that this problem will be overcome till 2020 with help of CPEC (Hali, Yong, & Kamran, 2017).

Pakistani Infrastructure:

CPEC activities in infrastructure cover high way metros in different cities railways etc. Basic aim of infrastructure is to improve transportation; easy access to villages and less develop areas. High project is divided to four dimension, these routes are named as: Upgradation of the Karakorum Highway and Western Central and Eastern routes.

Karakorum highway was established in 1972.its route starts from Abbottabad to reach to Chinese border passing through gilgit. Than it enters to Xinjiang province of China (Irshad, 2015).

Railway System in Pakistan:

Railway system is improvised by CPEC. Its route starts from Gwadar in south Pakistan and reached to kashgar in west china. Additionally a metro line is established in Lahore to meet demand of easy transportation. it is expected Pakistan's most rapid transport system (Mehmood, n. d.)

In CPEC, Pakistan is also focusing on proper and managed security of the workers from China along with the local workers as well as the other impotent assets of CPEC. The main focus is to provide a secure environment for the projects and their on-time completion along with the secure environment assurance for involved stake holders of the projects.

One-Link Route Connectivity with Gwadar:

Pakistan and China financial collaboration was planned in mid 2000s to make Gwadar to Kashghar (highway) economic corridor which will link Baluchistan with West China Region (Sinkiang).

Advancement in Gwadar port is helping both states to make land transport availability. It ultimately makes fruitful impact on transportation, tourism and economy. They is important to understand of the factor that without constructing this port or without having the vehicle network, no movement concerning the Corridor can occur. The basic element of the Corridor is the Gwadar port. In 2006 guide was made to convey planning commission logo, which is taken as the major authority proof to distinguish the course for the Economic Corridor. Thus this course on the guide is related to that one which is used for 'the Central Route' by the government (Muzalevsky, 2014).

The Central Route is Stipulated to Pass through:

Following route is stipulated for the Gwadar: (Muzalevsky, 2014)

Gwadar-to-Turbat-to-Panjgur-to-Khuzdar-to-Ratodero-to-Kashmore-to-Rajanpur-to-DGKhan-to-DIKhan-to-Bannu-to-Kohat-to-Peshawar-to-Hasanabdal and onwards.

So there is more than one adaptation for corridor course. Therefore, more than one adaptation of the Corridor course has risen. Eastern route has also risen by national government and it is stipulated by following way:

Gwadar-to-Turbat-to-Panjgur-to-Khuzdar-to-Ratodero-to-Kashmore-to-Rajanpur-to-DGKhan-to-Multan-to-Faisalabad-to-Rawalpindi-to-Hasanabdal.

Developments have made in eastern route and it is consider as third route of interest. This route is named as western route. Proposed route is given as following:

Gwadar-to-Turbat-to-Panjgur-to-Khuzdar-to-Kalat-to-Quetta-to-Zhob-to-DIKhan-to-Bannu-to-Kohat-to-Peshawar-to-Hasanabdal and so on.

The Controversial Route Elements:

Proposed course by economic corridor inside Pakistan has turned to controversy. Conflicting debate has been raised .three major strand are related to government endeavor's respect to clarify.

Firstly, there is no change in government position in course however it was neglected to identify assumptions of administration during first course. Government position was kept in higher portion (Hassan, 2005).

In 2015, three positions were took by the national government as there were three courses and everyone should be fabricate in these courses. But This justification and clarification can't consider conceivable; because assets cannot access to assemble everyone linked to three courses and China would not give assets without questioning to political contradictions in Pakistan (Hassan, 2005).

One change about three courses is its working stages clarification. Central and western courses will work on later stages. There is no surety about arrival of later stages. Moreover for working courses, there should be reasonable method about accommodation that which course will be work first

The problems and issues related to the Economic Corridor Routes among the political parties in Pakistan have been resolved and progressive. Furthermore, the debate seems to have been fuelled by introductory hush and resulting conflicting articulations. Three principle strands can be related to respect to government endeavor at clarifications.

At first, the central government was not showing its concerns about the route and "no change" policy was adapted at earlier stages, hence, gradually and steadily after the consul agreement among the all representative political parties of Pakistan, the position of central government was seen changed.

Consequently, in 2015, in a result of a meeting which was held among all political parties of Pakistan, the government of Pakistan has decided to provide an equal and reasonable access to all provinces to CPEC central route via Eastern and Western routes. Hence, the controversy on CPEC almost looked faded since 2015 up-till now.

And in a result, it is concluded that there will be three routes which would be completed in stages; but the Eastern route will be built at the first stage quickly and Central and Western routes could be completed at the next stages gradually. A reasonable method of reasoning should be accommodated the course that will be constructed first. Moreover, outside financing has additionally been masterminded the Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan segment.

Distance:

A course is about physical separation such as water bodies (rivers) mountain and so on. In this case, this standard is legitimize the 'briefest conceivable course', and do not have involvement of financial matters in middle zone but known as travel path. If the goal of this course is monetary movement support than conceivable separation is considered as attainable separation and now it will be call as financial path.

Cost:

There are few factors which can be helpful to figure out the cost by researchers.

The Opportunity Cost of Land:

Cost to obtain the land can be varying according to land worth and location for example if land is under use for beneficial purpose its cost would be high while land by way side may have less cost.

Nature of Landscape:

The cost of street building would be low if this street passes through fields. It will be high if there are scaffolds and ducts which effects land level.

Natural Contemplations:

If redirected arrangement of street is required by virtue, the cost will be high. For example: a national stop.

Military Contemplations:

If street arrangement is redirected near to military region the cost will be higher. In this case land worth will be higher.

Security Conditions:

If the zone is unsafe because criminal and extremist activities. Then high expanses are required for security purposes.

The Cost will become high Political Economy:

Road connectivity helps us to approach local market, education and medical care. In this case road alignment is considered for beneficial purposes and cost will become high. Lack of market access can cause bad impact on economic and social conditions. A good route provides better connect to achieve good output.

Conclusion & Recommendation:

The Western Path is probably going to be the short and minimum cost as far as happenstance cost and disengagement pay cost. By interaction, the Eastern path is probably going to be the very expensive as far as land obtaining and separation pay. Disputations that prior areas in that are probably going to frivolous and expenses are not viable, as most sections should be augmented and re-laid to oblige the volume and stack of the activity that is probably going to be made.

The Eastern path is likewise liable to be diplomatically troublesome and rise as a wellspring of dogmatic precariousness and carries the peril of jeopardizing the entire Corridor design. On the off chance that choice of the Eastern path is made on grounds that the "Western" and "Focal" courses carry security dangers, at that point security observations today will be exchanged for interprovincial disagreement and political insecurity later on. Security contemplations are critical, obviously; be that as it may, assault of alienated ranges with employments is a superior choice than barrage with rambles.

The significance of the venture requests that the debate be settled at the most prompt and a bargain arrangement that reaches the goals of the considerable number of areas is called for.

One route forward could be to receive:

1. The Western Route, with two loops:

Khuzdar-to-Ratoder-to-Sukkur to link with the Lahore & Karachi Motorway.

DIKhan-to-Sarghoda-to-Lahore-Karachi Motorway.

A blend of courses, crossing every one of the regions of the nation can prompt a parkway of national reconciliation and dependability.

Postscript:**The APC Decision:**

The All Party Conference of May 28, 2015 consistently chosen to embrace a changed Western path that would go through:

□ Gwadar-Turbat-Hoshab-Panjgur-Besima-Kalat-Quetta-QilaSaifullah-Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan-Mianwali-Attock-Hasanabdal-and onwards

This course is better than every single other alternative as far as happenstance cost of land and separation pay costs, as demonstrated as follows.

The Western path goes through the absolute most blocked off and immature regions of the nation and is probably going to demonstrate basic to the improvement of the range, especially as far as opening up to showcase focuses, and era of business openings.

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Perceived Factor of Educational Development Dynamics as Rendered by the UNICEF in Balochistan Province:

By

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Abstract:

Present investigation was carried out in Balochistan province so as to determine the respondents view about perceived factor of educational development dynamics as rendered by the UNICEF in Balochistan province. A descriptive survey was performed from the top ten (10) schools as supervisor or control by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Balochistan province in purposively district of Balochistan province for instance Quetta, Noshki, Killasaifullah and Loralai. One hundred (100) respondents (teaching staff) were selected by using the simple random sampling procedure. Results reveals that more than half (54%) of the respondents were in 31-40 age. Less than half (47%) of the respondents were received post graduate, most (88%) of the respondents by gender were male. Maximum (40%) of the respondents were perceived that improving curriculum materials was the right direction of educational development. Most (40-40%) of respondents were observed teacher knowledge and theoretical knowledge maximum significant about development opportunities. Spearman's correlation is also appropriate for three clear-cut scale construct as items or variables based on recommendation following suggestion put forward. Assessments ought to incorporate multi-confronted proof of educator hone, understudy learning and expert commitments.

Keywords: Perceived factor, Educational development, UNICEF, Balochistan.

Introduction:

Instructive advancement as instructive growth is an emergent plus energetic arena, categorized by way of: "helping schools and colleges work adequately as educating and learning groups" (Felten et al., 2007).

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However, educational development or activities vivid direction towards development so as to improving educating aspect (Amundsen and Wilson, 2012). On the other hand, Instructive advancement as educational development dimension is a "key lever for guaranteeing institutional quality and supporting institutional change" (Sorcinelli et al., 2005). Instructive advancement as educational development is the most comprehensive term for unit system individuals' work, which incorporates various subfields, depicted underneath.

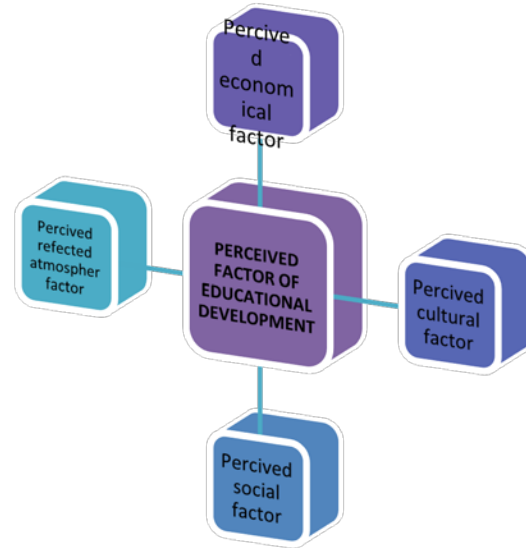
Workforce, graduate understudy, and postdoctoral specialist headway implies those undertakings which focus on the individual teacher or forthcoming worker. Experts here contribute discourse on teaching, counting period affiliation, appraisal of understudies, in-class indicating strategies, dynamic learning approaches, creating instructing and learning progressions, and all parts of plan and presentation. Furthermore, teach teachers on alternate points of view concerning educator/understudy Correspondence, for instance, inciting, coaching, prepare methodologies and association.

Instructional Advancement adopts an alternate strategy for the change of the foundation, with an attention on the course, the educational programs and understudy learning. In this approach, educators progress toward becoming individuals from an outline or update group, working with instructional plan authorities to recognize suitable course structures and instructing procedures to accomplish the objectives of direction.

Perceived Educational Factor:

The perceived factor about educational tools plays one of massive gears towards development either qualitative dimension or quantitative mechanism. In this regard, the perceived factor measures either implicit or explicit with the term of expected variables as shown in figure-1. The perceived education has been divided into four groups such as perceived social factor, perceived economic factor, perceived cultural factor and social perceived reflected atmosphere. The coalition between the perceived was considered part and parcel and indispensable. The present model not only accelerates the dynamics related with the perceived educational factors but also reelect positive impact over on policy dimension at considerable extent.

Figure-1. Conceptual model regarding perceived factor of educational development.



Socio-economic factor not only adversely affected the situation but also reflect negative impact over on financial aspects. On the other hand, likely cultural factor plays imperative role to boost-up the educational factor a shrink the risk factor. Reflected atmosphere and social factors have immense variables in the shape perceived educational development factors.

Rationale of the Study:

The United Nations Children's Fund (*UNICEF*) the international organization have bulky role with the term of educational development at grass root level. Education development and sector has play imperative role to industrialize the any nation destination. Balochistan province is the deprived province of Pakistan; the educational status has not been improved and up-to-date. The present study therefore focuses on the demographic and other heritage knowledge of the students, and their influence on belief about first-class of better education. By means of the findings of the study, the techniques of segmentation, was also be finished without problems with the aid of the school authority. For this reason, this study was identifying and measures the extent to which scholar's characteristics affect greater schooling fine so that institution authorities

and policy-makers can phase the entire student pool into subgroups established on the diversities of scholar's characteristics and target the correct group of scholars.

Objectives:

1. To what extent the demographic characteristics of student's perceptions influence the education quality as independents variables.
2. To explore the perception of the students about the educational development motives in the study areas.
3. To develop the recommendations based on achieved outcomes for policy makers and planners.

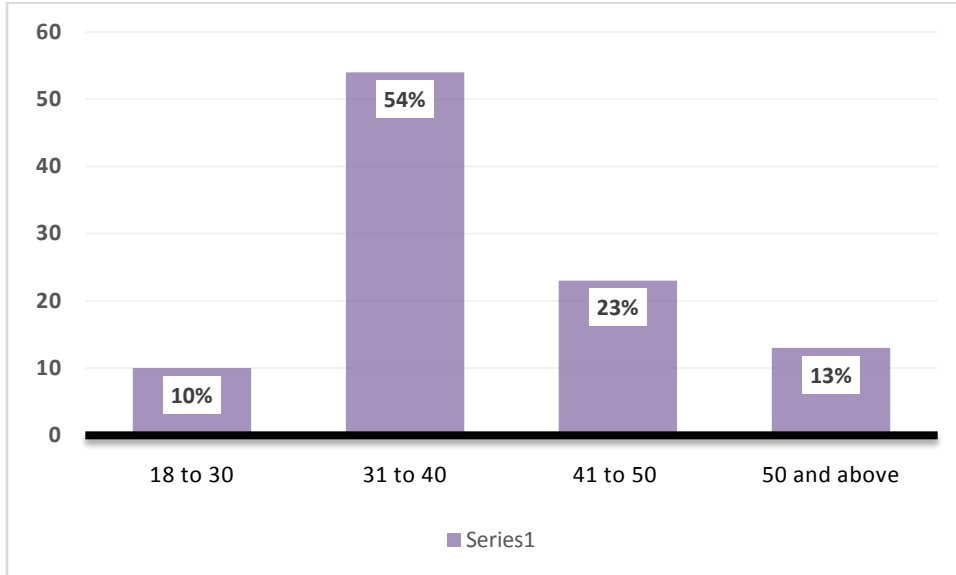
Methodology:

The fundamental motivation behind this investigation was to discover the level of the dispersion and selection of prescribed educational-developing innovations from purposively district of Balochistan province. In this examination, the subjective research configuration is utilized to depict the respondent's perception snapshot in their normal settings. A descriptive survey was performed from the top ten (10) schools as supervisor or control by the United Nations Children's Fund (*UNICEF*) in *Balochistan province* in purposively district of Balochistan province for instance Quetta, Noshki, Killasaifullah and Loralai. The investigation was led in region Balochistan through overview strategy. One hundred (100) respondents (teaching staff) were selected by using the simple random sampling procedure; in this regard the sample random sampling was considered most appropriate sampling procedure. At first the information was orchestrated and sorted out in coding framework. By utilizing the coding sheet, after the coding of gathered information, every one of the information were arranged, condensed and dissected through SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) Computer Software. Correlation technique was applied so as to determine the relationship between variables.

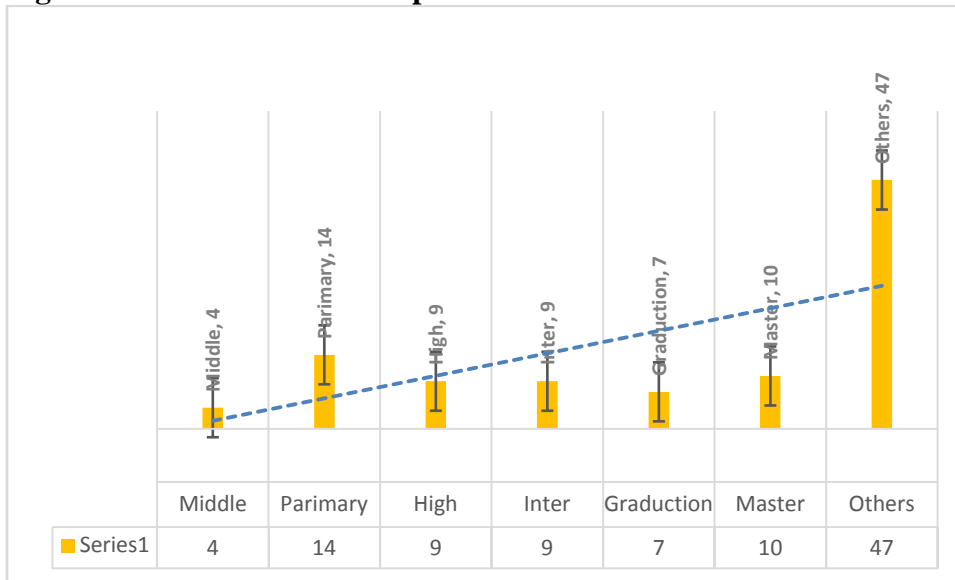
Results:

Socio-economic condition of the respondents:

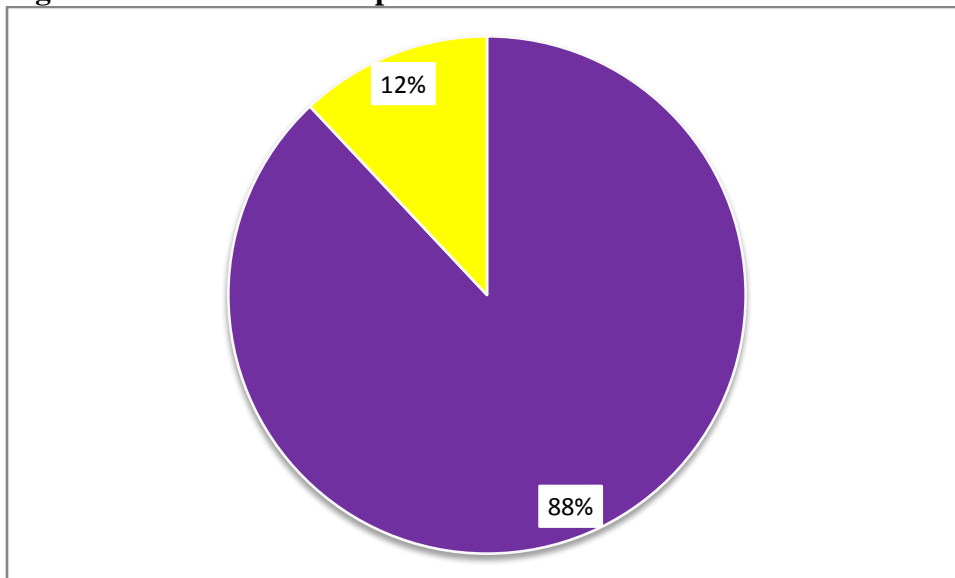
Socio-economic condition of the respondents has imperative variable either in quality or quantity aspect; in this regard the data were analyzed.

Figure.2. Age of the respondents

The outcomes of the figure-2 illustrations that the more than half (54%) of the respondents were descent in the phase or age categories of 31-40 years of age, after that most (23%) of the respondents were fall in the age categories 41 to 50. while most 10-13% of the respondents were embarked into 18 to 30 and 50 and above. Hence it was concluded that vast mainstream of the respondents was drop or leaped 31 to 40 years.

Figure.3. Education of the respondents

The educational aspect either qualitative or quantitative as the best tool and massive motivational tools for development as shown in figure-3. Less than half (47%) of the respondents were got to receive the educational level on others for instance post graduate taken after by most (14%) of the respondents avoiding essential level of training, while most (10%) of the respondents had got the master degree. Whereas 9-9-7% of the respondents had the matriculation, F.Sc and bachelor certificates respectively.

Figure.4. Gender of the respondents

The outcomes of the figure-4 disclose that by far most (88%) of the respondents by sexual orientation were male and just barely 12% of the respondents were female by gender.

Table.1. Distribution of respondents regarding educational development

Ser. NO.	Educational development	Male		Female	
		F.	%age	F.	%age
1.	Improving curriculum materials	20	40	15	30
2.	Strengthening community mobility	00	00	05	10
3.	Strengthening education management	05	10	05	10
4.	Strengthening education planning	05	10	20	40
5.	Improving physical facilities	20	40	05	10
Total		50	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field level information by the scholar

Outcome of table-1 demonstrations that maximum (40%) of the masculine defendants were perceived that improving curriculum materials was the right direction of educational development. Similar, most (40%) of the male respondents were perceived that strengthening education planning was exact trend of educational development respectively.

While (10-10%) of the male respondents were of the opinion that strengthening education management and strengthening education planning was exact trend of educational development respectively. On the other hand, (40%) of the female respondents were perceived that strengthening education planning was the correct way of educational development. Similar, most (30%) of the female respondents were perceived that improving curriculum materials was exact trend of educational development respectively.

Table.2. Distribution of respondents regarding development opportunities

Ser. NO.	Development opportunities	Male		Female	
		F.	%age	F.	%age
1.	Teacher knowledge	20	40	20	40
2.	Linguistic knowledge	00	00	00	00
3.	Cultural knowledge	05	10	05	10
4.	Theoretical knowledge	20	40	20	40
5.	Practical knowledge	05	10	05	10
Total		50	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field level information by the scholar

Impact of table-2 make known most (40-40%) of manlike defendants was observed teacher knowledge and theoretical knowledge maximum significant about development opportunities. Similarly, most (10-10%) of the male respondents were observed that the cultural knowledge and practical knowledge were regarded as the greatest domineering development opportunities aspect respectively.

Parallel, most (40-40%) of the female were of the view that the teacher knowledge and theoretical knowledge as central development opportunities respectively. On the contrary, most (10-10%) of the female respondents were observed that the cultural knowledge and practical knowledge were regarded as the greatest domineering development opportunities aspect respectively.

Table-11 Correlations among variables about enrollment data at different level

Correlations		Gross enrollment ration (GER)	Net enrollment ration (NER)	Gender parity index (GPI)
Gross enrollment ration (GER)	Pearson Correlation	1	.122	.032
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.085	.657
	N	100	100	100
Net enrollment ration (NER)	Pearson Correlation	.122	1	.316**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.085		.000
	N	100	100	100
Gender parity index (GPI)	Pearson Correlation	.032	.316**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.657	.000	
	N	100	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

For thrice condition regarding gross enrollment ration (GER), net enrollment ration (NER) and gender parity index (GPI) were usually distributed, by using the (Bivariate) Pearson's Correlation; otherwise Spearman's correlation coefficient was accessible. Spearman's correlation is also appropriate for three clear-cut scale construct as items or variables as shown in table-I1. By the way the correlation coefficient among variables (variables are normally distributed): Pearson's $r = .316^{}$ ($p < 0.001$). Hence, correlation coefficient (r) equals $.316^{**}$, among variables did not see. However, representative seemed relationship did not observe among the variables.**

Conclusions and recommendations:

Instructor evaluation as a part of understudy execution reflects factors that are outside teacher capacity to control, since understudy learning depends upon various variables, for instance, the understudy herself, watchmen, school constituents and foundations. Guardians that are more worried on their youngsters' training pick the best schools, making contrasts in understudy creation between schools.

Based on recommendation following suggestion put forward. Assessments ought to incorporate multi-confronted proof of educator hone, understudy

learning and expert commitments. The assessment framework should esteem and energize instructor joint effort. Boards of educators and chairmen ought to supervise the assessment procedure to ensure helpful and astounding data.

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Analysis of Temperature Variability in Quetta over the Decade (2005-2015):

By

¹Humeira Qadir,

Abstract:

As far as temperature is concerned, it remains the crucial component of the atmosphere as well as an imperative element in deciding the climate, since it impacts different components of the climate and atmosphere. As far as Pakistan is concerned, it is confronting climatic change issue that causes problems like Floods, Drought, and Heat Waves.

The global climate has changed rapidly with the global mean temperature increasing by 0.70c within the last century. Atmospheric inconstancy can't be comprehended without comprehension of local temperature fluctuation. The climatic change in compound mount connections is the significant issue of analysts contemporarily in atmospheric studies. The worldwide atmosphere has altered with a pace by the worldwide mean heat expanding by 0.70c regarding recent times. But, the ratio of alterations remains absolutely unique among many areas. Nevertheless a few investigations have been done at various worldly scales and in various areas of the world. According to conclusions of Gregory and Mitchell, "The alterations in inconstancy might extraordinarily vary by season to season, also very much relied upon regional physical procedures.

The purpose of this study is presenting regular variation of heat upon the entire time of active perceptions in the years 2005– 2015, for which the system of locations is adequate to direct such examinations. The second is to assess the temperature patterns.

Keywords: Temperature, Climate, Variability, Global, Seasonal deviation, Pakistan, Quetta.

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Introduction:

Regarding the 21st century, the significant difficulties actually the planet is facing by known as atmospheric shift. Weather structure as well as its effect upon the atmosphere also the areas remain to be well comprehended with diverse historical as well as longitudinal size (Oguntunde et al. 2012). Mostly the observational as well as statistical model investigations upon weather remain rooted in the influential accounts of concerning a century, that remain directed towards the perception of the usual unpredictability of weather structure as well as to see procedures with forcing that brings this changeability. It is necessary to predict worldwide as well as local environment difference for determining the degree of individual pressure upon the weather also making solid base of human persuaded weather shift. The weather of a place may be realized in many cases simply regarding yearly or usual ratios of temperature as well as rainfalls.

Pakistan is facing heat unpredictability which brings issues like heat waves, drought and floods (UNFCCC, 2007; Pachauri, 2009). Weather shift may not be realized with any considerate regional temperature inconsistency (Ahmad et al 2010). The temperature inconsistency in compound mount connections remain the significant issue for experts in this age regarding atmospheric studies, and the Himalayan area in Pakistan has brought change in usual ration regarding the weather. (Mahrt, 2006; Hussain and Mudasser 2007; Rasul et al 2008). The periodical weather irregularities remain the grave issues which aids weather shift indicative (Buhairi, 2010) by creating environment strategy (Nordhaus, 2007).

The overall environment has transformed with a pace by the world mean heat increasing with 0.70c within the recent times (IPCC 2007). Though, the ratios of transformation remain considerably diverse amongst areas (IPCC 2007). That's first and foremost because of the diverse sort of terrain structures by diverse surface albedo, evaporation as well as carbon cycle impacting the weather differently (Meissner et al. 2003; Snyder et al. 2004). But quite a few investigations have been conducted at diverse worldly scale and in different areas of the world. Gregory & Mitchell (1995) concluded the changes in variability could greatly differ from season to season, and were highly dependent upon local physical processes. Under doubled carbon dioxide conditions, their experiment revealed decreases in temperature variability.

Environmental change correlated spectacles, for example, high icy melts, continuous droughts, flash floods, violent winds and transformation in

climate structures are influencing Pakistan's water issues and in this way numerous different areas of the Economy, effects are as of now unmistakable on the nation's common assets, social structures and Economy. Balochistan's coastal areas are required to be much weaker than different parts of the country, as they are situated in the border among the dry terra firma as well as the sea, also as a great many folks rely upon sea sources. The subject of environmental shift has developed unequivocally amid the most recent two decades upon worldwide scales in perspective of its anticipated ramifications on the earth. Consistently increasing heat as well as its effects upon the cry circle and precipitations are obvious in numerous locales around the globe. There are signs that Pakistan has had its part of the substantial weather transformations which remain to be known to have occurred in northwest India previously. The predominant segment of the atmosphere varieties was longitudinal moves in the precipitation structures, related with changes in the usual flow of the climate in the areas (Rodo, 2003).

Temperature remains the crucial component regarding the atmosphere and an essential issue in deciding the climate, since it impacts different components of the climate and atmosphere (Brohan et al. 2006). The temperature examination regarding temperature is profoundly enormous for people and their consolation (Nicol et al., 1999). The spatial dispersion of temperature primarily relied upon geological elements, yet its fluctuation is additionally formed by extra factors through times (Ahmad et al., 2011). The easing likewise contributes in spatial dissemination of earth temperature (Aigang et al., 2006, Qian & Qin, 2006). The temperature and extraordinary atmosphere issues like Floods and quickening speed of dissolving icy heaps are the marks of atmosphere inconstancy (Cruz et al. 2007). The temperature inconsistency as well as environmental transformation at usual rates has been perceived by different specialists like Chaudhry and Sheik, (2002), Chaudhry and Rasul (2007) and Afzal et al. (2009).

The earth warmth as well as its spatial division in the country remains essentially formulated by an assortment of geological as well as galactic components also its inclination is additionally included by the inconstancy of weather by times. The quickening speed of softening ice glaciers, increase of extraordinary atmosphere issues, together with droughts, with Floods remain the indications of atmosphere variety (Ruz et al. 2007).

Subsequently the country remains no exemption for this situation. Accordingly, different examinations by various methodologies have

recorded the atmosphere variety and additionally the warming issues in the State (e.g. Chaudhry and Sheikh, 2002; Chaudhry and Rasul, 2007; Afzal et al. 2009). In light of an Earth-wide temperature change and temperature variety the mountains demonstrate high temperature drifts and also more irregularity (Liu and Chen, 2000; Magnuson, 2000). The northern and north western rocky areas of the State are much vulnerable. The rising move of isotherms along the southern slope of the Himalayas is the reasonable sign of increment in temperature ratios (Rasul et al. 2008). The environmental structure, regular, yearly and interdecadal temperatures, and their structures the Arabian Sea surface temperature and its effect on seaside zones stayed under discourse in Pakistan (Chaudhry and Rasul 2004; Kruss et al. 1992; Islam et al. 2009; Khan et al. 2008; Afzal et al 2008).

This paper concentrates upon the yearly spatial-transient temperature a typical structure as well as their features on the time of 2005-2015. Amid this time, transformation in land utilization has happened in the wake of a complex increment in populace and urbanization.

Quetta is situated in north western rough areas of Baluchistan gotten past temperature fluctuation clearly over the most recent couple of years (Ahmad, et al. 2014). Getting critical managerial seat of the Province urban development is proceeds, particularly over the most recent two decades. Situated at high elevation the rough parts of country demonstrate atmosphere fluctuation this is much valid for temperature changes in the State (Rasul et al. 2008; Bashir & Rasul, 2010). Different research has recorded that mountain districts exhibit high reaction in the situation of an unnatural weather change (Liu and Chen, 2000; Magnuson, 2000). The surface air temperatures effectly affect man's exercises and his solace in urban and in addition in rural agglomerations (Nicol, 1999).

The surface temperature and its spatial appropriation in country are mainly formed by an assortment of geological and galactic components and its propensity is additionally included by the inconstancy of temperature by times. The quickening pace of softening ice sheets, heightening of extraordinary atmosphere occasions including dry season, and surges are the indications of atmosphere variety (Cruz et al. 2007) subsequently Pakistan stands no special case for this situation. In this way, different examinations with various methodologies have reported the atmosphere variety and also the warming pattern in the nation (e.g. Chaudhry and Sheikh, 2002; Chaudhry and Rasul, 2007; Afzal et al. 2009).

In response to global warming and temperature variation the mountains show high temperature trends as well as more inconsistency (Liu and Chen, 2000; Magnuson, 2000).

The northern and north western rugged parts of the country are much sensitive. The upward shift of isotherms along the southern slopes of the Himalayas is the clear indication of increase in temperature averages (Rasul et al. 2008). The climatic classification, seasonal, annual and interdecadal temperatures, and their trends the Arabian Sea surface temperature and its impact on coastal areas remained under discussion in Pakistan (Chaudhry and Rasul 2004; Kruss et al. 1992; Islam et al. 2009; Khan et al. 2008; Afzal et al 2008).

The aim of this paper is to present seasonal deviation of temperature over the whole period of instrumental observations in the period 2005–2015, for which the network of stations is sufficient to conduct such investigations. The second is to estimate the temperature trends. Atmospheric circulation is one of the most important factors influencing the Arctic climate, which has undergone significant changes in recent decades (see e.g. Serreze and Barry, 1988; Serreze et al., 1993, 1997; Kozuchowski, 1993; Schinke, 1993; Jonsson and Barring, 1994; Trenberth and Hurrell, 1994; Hurrell, 1995, 1996; Trenberth, 1995; Maslanik et al., 1996; Przybylak, 1996a, 1999). The last but not least aim of the paper is to observe the monthly temperature variability in case of seasonal variability.

The existing discrepancy between global and polar air temperature courses is one of the most fascinating issues for climatologists to resolve. It also means that the temperature predictions produced by numerical climate models significantly differ from those actually observed. The magnitude of these differences is very difficult to estimate because temperature projections (Cattle, 1992; Walsh and Crane, 1992; Bromwich et al., 1994, 1995; Chen et al., 1995; Tao et al., 1996).

Knowledge Gap:

After audit of writing I am ready to distinguish hole of learning. There is need concusses a typical comprehension of the atmosphere changes. The past examinations concentrated just in temperature inconstancy and atmosphere changes (Levy, 2011) where physical assets are included yet there is absence of temperature fluctuation regarding greatest and least temperature and furthermore the count of normal of most extreme and least temperature which additionally help in comprehension of

temperature. In this article I would attempt to investigate significance of the temperature variability which additionally builds up a connection between atmosphere changes and temperature variability of Quetta over the time of (2005-2015).

Results and Discussion:

To comprehend environmental change and assessing the yield of greatest and least climatic temperature, documentation patterns are viewed as a key for this change (Houghton et al., 2001). The Third Assessment Report (TAR) of the Intergovernmental Panel on environmental change (IPCC) in 2001 announced that the worldwide mean surface temperature has ascended by 0.2° to 0.6°C over the twentieth century. As indicated by IPCC, 2001 report, 1990s was the hottest decade, and 1998 recorded as hottest years. Since the 1950s the event of least great temperature occasions has expanded and event of most reduced least temperature occasions has diminished (IPCC, 2001). The effects of least and most extreme temperature on condition and horticulture are considerably more imperative than that of mean surface temperature (Yong et al., 2007).

With a specific end goal to decide the changeability in climatic variables both unmistakable measurements and pattern line was fitted. The decadal insights of climate parameters greatest temperature, least temperature, Annual patterns were spoken to in various tables. The consequences of these table demonstrated that the varieties in the climatic factors with regard to the decades. It was discovered that, the mean of three decades are measurably noteworthy with respect minimum temperature, sun sparkle hours and dissipation and non-critical as for most extreme temperature, Further it was discovered that all the climate parameters are not symmetrically distributed over decades.

Pattern investigation is completed to watch incline in the climatic factor at chose area for the period 2005-2015. The patterns for each climate parameter have been computed and straight pattern conditions were fitted to the information and results are introduced in the table. However the base temperature and most extreme temperature showing the expanding pattern. Advance the base temperature, sun sparkle hours and dissipation drift is observed to be huge. Climatic factor, for example, most extreme temperature, least temperature demonstrates positive trend. Descriptive insights

The elucidating insights, for example, the Mean, Median, Mode, and Standard Deviation (SD), coefficient of fluctuation (CV), Skewness and

Kurtosis were registered and used to think about the changeability of the climate parameters at those location. The formulae of Variance were utilized to figure the measures.

Sample Examination:

Pattern examination is finished by fitting the basic relapse condition independently for every parameter over years for the period 2005-2015. Further, the pattern line introduced utilizing diagrams bend fitting to know the pattern of weather parameter after some time.

Descriptive Insights Investigation:

Distinct insights investigation is measured to check the mean and standard deviation for the base and most extreme temperature drift over the time of ten year (2005-2015). Illustrative investigation utilized for measure of focal inclination containing both synthesis (total mean) and accumulation (total standard deviation). Clear insights as number juggling means and standard deviations for the needy factors and autonomous variables, where number of months which is denoted by N taken as reliant factors for examination and recurrence of temperature which demonstrate the difference in greatest and least temperature trends are taken as free factors. Sarantokos (1998) characterized information examination as, 'it allows the examiner to look at the collected information with a specific end goal to quantify, survey and assess the results and to achieve some reasonable, substantial and applicable conclusion

To break down the most extreme and least temperature incline concerning changing timeframes have been led. The clear scale involves two classes (Frequency of temperature and day and age).

Conclusion:

This segment displays on the finish of the exploration work. It is finished up by this examination that atmosphere of the Quetta shifts with temperature, as the temperature increment the atmosphere increments or reductions, Since the 1950s the event of most minimal greatest temperature occasions has expanded and event of least temperature occasions has diminished (IPCC, 2001).

The effects of least and greatest temperature on condition and farming are significantly more critical than that of mean surface. This relationship was dictated by the Impact of yearly temperature on given time of ten years

(2005-2015) relapse test have been connected for reliant and free factors, where subordinate variable is yearly pattern of temperature in the given day and age and autonomous variable is quantities of years. Straight relapse is a standout amongst the most mainstream factual strategies utilized by analysts with a specific end goal to check the effect. Notwithstanding its fame, understanding of the relapse coefficients of any yet the easiest models is now and then difficult to temperature (Yong et al., 2007).

Following the theory as expressed by this investigation it is come about that, the pattern of temperature will be seen over the time. it is connotes from the outcome that there is certain connection between temperature pattern and day and age, as the time changes it's straightforwardly influence the temperature of that time. On the premise of this outcome it is presumed that 96 percent of the fluctuation of yearly temperature is accounted by the factors in this model. The estimation of Adjusted R-square tells the difference in the reliant variable is clarified by the independents variable in this model is (0.396). Here estimation of $F=.956$ is measurably critical as $P<0.05$ showing that all coefficients are not equivalent to zero it implies that all coefficients are not equivalent to zero. There is certain or critical connection between the years and yearly pattern of temperature.

The deviation of occasional temperature will be watched, second speculation is tried that the temperature have been tried to decide the connection between temperature pattern and yearly time periods, Relationship is medium between these two variables, Impact of the dependant variable with autonomous factors has been measure with determinants (Maximum temperature, Minimum temperature) of the given span (2005-2015) test have been connected which state positive relationship it is reasoned that 24percent of the changeability of regular deviation is accounted by the factors in this model. The estimation of Adjusted R-square tells the difference in the reliant variable is clarified by the independents in this model is (.22).

The situations created for the years 2005-2015 demonstrate that both the base and most extreme temperature demonstrate an expanding pattern. The after effect of downscaled precipitation uncovers that precipitation does not demonstrate an orderly increment or decline in all future time from this effect evaluation think about, it can be inferred that the general warming recreated result in a generous diminishing in yearly pattern. In any case, it shows that there will be high occasional and month to month

variety of yearly temperature. Consequences of environmental change appraisal are exceptionally subject to the information and vulnerability of the models. Subsequently this work would be considered as general sign and it must be stretched out later on by including distinctive technique and information.

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Portrayal of Women in Pakistan Private Sector Television Channels:

By

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Abstract:

The present study was determined the perception of the respondents about the portrayal of women in Pakistan private sector television channels. A descriptive type of the research study was functional so as to signify the contemporary insight or portrait of the respondents at 5 point Likert scale, with a quantitative investigation or method. To comprehensive the research effort direction within the shortest possible period with limited available resources, the study confined only in female participation with a 100 sample size. The population of the study comprised of one hundred female who represent their in existence at private TV channels due to convenience and economic constraints. A simple random sample of 100 female was obtained. The data was analysis by using the SPSS. The results reveal that the information regarding the age of respondents presented which indicates that most (55%) of the respondents belonged to the age category of 21 to 35 years. The majority (73%) of the respondents were master degree holder. However, (4%) of the respondents had 11 to 20 years of experience. The enormous majority (80%) of the respondents had experienced up to 10 years. Whereas (100%) of the respondents were agreed that the reflection of acceptable social attitude regarding sexuality were completely diffused among them as perceived by the respondents and ranked as 1st rank. The majority of respondents were of the view that the religious accepted principles of our society as the major complication in this regard and were ranked 1st with a mean score of (Mean = 4.49, S.D = 0.83). The majority of the respondents perceived that the announcer has "effective" job title and were ranked 1st. The womenfolk are the main pillar in the development process, and her effort is hidden. In this regard, the appearance of women portrayed in the media should not be exposed as cognizant of her optimistic human qualities. Therefore, it should be

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suggested that multidimensional effort could be taken so as to enhance the women portrayed in the media.

Keywords:Portrayal, Women, Balochistan, Pakistan, Private, Television.

Introduction:

The television production as an industry has emerged in the evolutionary process in the country in the last six decades (i.e. 50 years) beginning with the initiation Pakistan Television (PTV) in the years of 1964 (Huda et al, 2015). Pakistan Television Limited first on tracks its broadcast from the Lahore, Punjab in during the years of 1964, then next Dhaka Bangladesh, afterwards Rawalpindi and Islamabad respectively. The Karachi transmission was started in the years of 1966 (Baig, 2012). During the years of 1971 the Pakistani government procured overall control of Pakistan Television over the nationalization process (Baig, 2012).

Pakistan Television Limited (PTV) had initially in progress with black and white broadcast, but quickly promoted its amenities to transmission color program (Rasool, 2014). The TV content was formerly grounded on live transmission because of absence of recording medium like audiovisual material, cassette recording systems and so forth. Utmost of the initial Pakistan Television dramas, theaters, performances, productions, spectacles and comedies were also “achieved” as it were live phase inventions as it was disseminated in actual period deprived of some deletion or improvements. The first soundtrack medium in the year of ninety seventies (1970s) was the unique move slowly spool arrangement which chronicled comprehensive and electronic moving pictures as a collective stream on an attractive demo medium. Nevertheless, owing to absence of assiduousness on a part of the Pakistan Television documentation division fifty (50%) of the old archived contented has been vanished because of the nonexistence of air-conditioning amenities in the archival rooms (Abdurab, 2014).

The unique inch magnetic spool encompassing entirely deep-rooted collections were ultimately misplaced and therefore the Pakistani realm misplaced a countless paragon of the first-rate epoch of public dissemination television (Khan and Rahman, 2013). The development in the Pakistan Television Limited as industry sustained with the development process was commerce with the name of the Shalimar Television Network (STN) in the years of 1988 which were considered an the best example of public-private partnership. Shalimar Television Network (STN) started its broadcast in 1990with CNN retransmission

under the agreement Network Television Marketing (NTM) (Paracha, 2014). Pakistan Television Limited (PTV) actors were worn-out of seeing the reproduction portrayal of household arrangements as, “drama serials were exposed to severe restriction owing to male (Abdurab, 2014).

Significance of the Study:

Media is painstaking to be an imperative instrument of alteration (Jha, 1992). Womenfolk need to confirm that media imitates description that matures optimistic and positive role of women folk in the social order so as to alter the destructive stereotypes (Javed, 2005). Keeping this in view above mention facts and information the present study was planned in order to denote the perception of the respondents about media portrayal.

Problem Statement:

Media is regarded as the mediator of societal transformation (Sudarsanam, 2005). It has the authority to captivate us altogether and comparable as the encouragement tool. Beforehand the widespread flow of radicalism, females was omitted from virtually entirely arenas (Steeves, 1987). Media was not an exclusion from this angle. Though females are the essential and indispensable portion of lifespan the object that fastenings our courtesy is the portrayal of women image in the media. Wherever the West achieved to go out of the strongbox and provide females a coincidental to display around a period before, Pakistan is a republic that is still stressed with femininity characters (Simorgh 2003). A vast marginal of the Pakistani populace that is educated has accomplished to continue impartial about femininity matters and womanlike under depiction. But then again, unfortunately a male-oriented and male-controlled society still dominates where the worth of females is nearby to oppressed strata. Because of this probe-rooted history of Pakistan, the media are frequently working on portraying femininity fanaticism that strengthens the prevailing undesirable appearance that inclines to the oppression of females. Even after positive radical activities and social progressions the subject of females still leftovers biased and good for nonentity because of the social taboo that adheres to them. Media is measured to be an occupation of men where females are measured powerless owing to being an inferior gender and sex biases, man's frame and clarify media programs, instructions and instruments in Pakistan. Women are not apprehensive by grave matters and the substance of their chief curiosity is typically matrimony.

Objectives:

1. To find out the biographic information of the respondents.
2. To examine the female characters portrayed by private channel of traditional role as a positive projection.
3. To assess the female typescripts are portrayed about making-decisions.
4. To developed recommendations for the planners for future planning purposes.

Materials and Methods:

The main purpose of the present study was the portrayal of women in Pakistan private sector television channels. Furthermore, present research also was sought to explore the participation of womenfolk in Pakistan private sector television channels. A descriptive type of the research study was functional so as to signify the contemporary insight or portrait of the respondents at 5 point Likert scale, with a quantitative. To comprehensive the research effort direction within the shortest possible period with limited available resources, the study confined only in female participation with a 100 sample size. The population of the study comprised of one hundred female who represent their in existence at private TV channels due to convenience and economic constraints. A simple random sample of 100 female was obtained. The researcher through e-mail and personally visited and interviewed from those 100 females with the help of a well-structured questionnaire through simple random sampling. The purpose of the present study was also to determine that how female of private TV channels influencing audience's perceptions. For quantifying the female perception there was an essential to choice suitable research approaches so that researcher designated survey technique for directing research. Initially the data were arranged and organized in the coding system. By using the coding sheet, after the coding of collected data, all the data were tabulated, summarized and analyzed through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) Computer Software. Frequencies, mean, standard division and rank were calculated by using SPSS program.

Results and Discussions:

Present chapter reveals the outcomes of this research that has been performed to know the female perception about their participation, contribution, involvement, engrossment, immersion portrayal and constraints in which they faced at a private TV channel juncture. Present chapter was divided into three sections; (a) Demographic information and results, (b) general information as the dependent variable.

Demographic Information or Results:

The demographic characteristics of the female in the present study such as age, educational qualification and the experience of the respondents.

The results are given as follows.

Table.1. Age group as composition of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Up to 20 years	1	1.0
21 to 35 years	55	55.0
36 to 50 years	35	35.0
51 and above	9	09.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The collected information regarding the age of respondents presented in table-1 indicates that most (55%) of the respondents belonged to the age category of 21 to 35 years, while (35%) belonged to 36 to 50 years, 9% belonged to 51 and above years and only 1% belonged to the age category of up to 20 years.

Table.2. Educational qualification of respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Matriculation	1	1.0
Intermediate	3	3.0
Graduate	5	5.0
Master	73	73.0
M. Phil	6	6.0
Others	12	12.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table-2 indicates that majority (73%) of the respondents were master degree holder, 12% of the respondents were belonged from other categories, 3% of the respondents were intermediate certificate holder and only 1% of the respondents were matriculation. However, 5% were graduate level education.

Table.3. Experience of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Up to 10 years	80	80.0
11 to 20 years	4	4.0
21 to 30 years	10	10.0
31 years and above	6	6.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table-3 shows that the vast majority (80%) of the respondents had experienced up to 10 years. While (10%) of the respondents had 21 to 30 years of experience. Whereas (6%) of the respondents had 31 and above years of experience. However, (4%) of the respondents had 11 to 20 years of experience.

General Information:

Television relics on uppermost due to its excessive capability to influence masses in a straight line and promptly. The TV delivers a platform to raise queries and share ideas, segmentation of tough and point of view, it also formed complications (Joshi, 2002). The respondents were asked to rank the level of statements used in the questionnaire on a Likert type scale (1= Not diffused, 2= partially diffused, 3= moderately diffused and 4= completely diffused). All the information regarding to the level of complexity was presented in table-4.

Table-4 Level of complexity of the respondents

Level of complexity	Not diffused		Partially diffused		Moderate diffused		Complete diffused		Mean	S.D.	Rank
	F.	%	F.	%	F.	%	F.	%			
Reflect of acceptable social attitude regarding sexuality	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100.0	4.00	0.00	1 st
Crime and violence against women	1	1.0	9	9.0	-	-	90	90.0	3.79	0.64	2 nd
Portray women as the feebler sex	8	8.0	2	2.0	-	-	63	63.0	3.18	1.10	3 th
Perpetuate undesirable stereotypes of women	19	19.0	1	1.0	5	5.0	58	58.0	3.02	1.23	4 th
Portrayal of women as sex objects or as a homemaker	32	32.0	2	2.0	2	2.0	41	41.0	2.52	1.31	5 th
Women exploit society	58	58.0	4	4.0	-	-	2	2.0	1.46	0.61	6 th

Respondents were further asked to give their insights about the level of density. The table-4: depicts the relevant outcomes, whereas (100%) of the respondents were agreed that the reflection of acceptable social attitude regarding sexuality were completely diffused among them as perceived by the respondents and ranked as 1st. While, majority (63%) of the respondents perceived and agreed that portray women as the feebler sex and rank order remain as 3rd, while 90% of the female perceived that the crime and violence against women information were completely diffused

among them and rank order were at 2nd. Whereas more than half (58%) of the respondents perceived that perpetuate undesirable stereotypes of women information were completely diffused, at the 4th rank. The portrayal of women as sex objects or as a homemaker and women exploit society at the bottom of the ranking i.e. 5th and 6th. However, the overall perception regarding the level of complexity of the respondents was increased.

The respondents were asked to give their perception about the level of complication of women's portrayal role. The responses were accomplished through rating using a Likert type scale (1= Not at all, 2= Some times, 3= Most of times, 4= Almost always and 5= Always). The information about the level of complication of women's portrayal role and protected was depicted in table-5.

Table-5 Level of complication and protect the side of women's portrayal role

Statement	Not all		at some time		Most of time		Almost always		Always		Mean	S.D	Rank
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Religiously accepted principles of our society	1	1.0	3	3.0	7	7.0	2	24.0	6	65.0	4.49	0.83	1 st
Lacking social responsibility	4	4.0	1	11.0	2	25.0	3	36.0	2	24.0	3.65	1.08	2 nd
Idealized images	1	17.0	4	40.0	3	31.0	9	9.0	3	3.0	2.41	0.97	3 rd
Undermine traditions and culture	7	75.0	3	3.0	1	14.0	8	8.0	-	-	1.55	1.00	4 th
Manipulative role	7	78.0	1	1.0	1	15.0	5	5.0	1	1.0	1.50	0.98	5 th
Promote unsafe behavior	8	86.0	2	2.0	8	8.0	3	3.0	1	1.0	1.31	0.82	6 th
Promote conspicuous consumption	9	94.0	6	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.06	0.23	7 th
Disappoint with exaggerated claims	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.00	8 th

Table-5 shows the frequency about the level of complication and protects the side of women's portrayal role in the media. Table-5 shows that the majority of respondents were of the view that the religious accepted principles of our society as the major complication in this regard and were ranked 1st with a mean score of (Mean = 4.49, S.D = 0.83). Lacking social responsibility was ranked 2nd with a mean score of (Mean = 3.65, S.D =

1.08) and idealized images was ranked 3rd with a mean score of (Mean = 2.41, S.D = 0.97). However, the statements such as undermining traditions and culture, manipulative role, promote unsafe behavior, promote conspicuous consumption and disappoint with exaggerated claims were ranked 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th respectively.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

The television production as an industry has emerged in the evolutionary process in the country in the last six decades (i.e. 50 years) beginning with the initiation Pakistan Television (PTV) in the years of 1964. Pakistan Television Limited first on tracks its broadcast from the Lahore, Punjab in during the years of 1964, then next Dhaka Bangladesh, afterwards Rawalpindi and Islamabad respectively. The Karachi transmission was started in the years of 1966. During the years of 1971 the of Pakistani government procured overall control of Pakistan Television over the nationalization process. The collected information regarding the age of respondents presented which indicates that most (55%) of the respondents belonged to the age category of 21 to 35 years. The majority (73%) of the respondents were master degree holder. The vast majority (80%) of the respondents had experienced up to 10 years. The majority of the respondents perceived that the announcer has “effective” job title and were ranked 1st with a mean score of (Mean = 4.18, S.D = 0.84). Based on an achievement results following recommendation was suggested. Subsequent are the recommendations made for enlightening the spitting image of females: The womenfolk are the main pillar in the development process, and her effort is hidden. In this regard, the appearance of women portrayed in the media should not be exposed as cognizant of her optimistic human qualities. Therefore, it should be suggested that multidimensional effort could be taken so as to enhance the women portrayed in the media. The women portrayed in the media should not lionize the philosophical attitude assumed by women, therefore, it should be suggested that the government could be accelerated the women passive and acquiescent role. Media can play a significant role in jutting positive image of womenfolk. It should be suggested that public and private TV channels to promote the norms and traditions of the womenfolk with the context of Pakistani culture so as to promote the impressive gender role.

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Attitude of Female Students towards the Idea of Choosing a Profession:

The Case Study of Public Universities of Balochistan Province

By

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Abstract:

Present research was carried out in public universities respondents based at Quetta, Balochistan. One hundred respondents from public universities were selected by using the sample random sampling techniques. The results reveals more than half of the respondents (60%) holding the age categories up to 31-40. More than half (45%) of the respondents having the master degree. Vast majority of the respondents chosen the joint and combine family system (92%), whereas the only 8% of the respondents had preferred the single. The statistical significance was observed in 4 out of five statements 0.05 level. Similar, the statistical significant also was observed in four out of five statements about sustainable development. Based on results following recommendation was suggested. Investigations ought to be directed utilizing different factors excluded in this examination to have the capacity to recognize different factors that could foresee the decision.

Keywords: attitude, choosing a profession, Quetta, Balochistan.

Introduction:

"Education" gets from three (3) Latin words "educatum" "educere" and "educare" (Fernandes, 2005). Every one of these words mean the demonstration of educating or preparing, bring up and lead forward, respectively. Additionally, characterized training as ponder and deliberate impact applied by the develop individual on the youthful through direction and teach. It includes advancement of the considerable number of forces

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of the individual that is the physical, social, scholarly, stylish and profound. The above various meanings of the word training propose that instruction looks to feed the great qualities in man and draw out the best in each person. Comprehended the training with the term of education as an all-round drawing out of the best in the male and female (Pathak, 2007).

Training is a central human movement and long lasting as in an individual is conceived with it in the race and keep on functioning as long as that human lives. Both Epictetus and Diogenes expresses that instruction is a key in human life by expressing training to be fundamental and a need to all individual (Dushi, 2012). Education encourages a man to survive and oversee life. Dewey, saw instruction as a device utilized forever readiness (Dewey, 2012). Reasoning from the above proclamations, in this way, training can be characterized as the way toward living and a method for readiness for future living. Instruction on the other hand is the segment staying in people psyche and memory when others has vanished or overlooked (Lee, 2010).

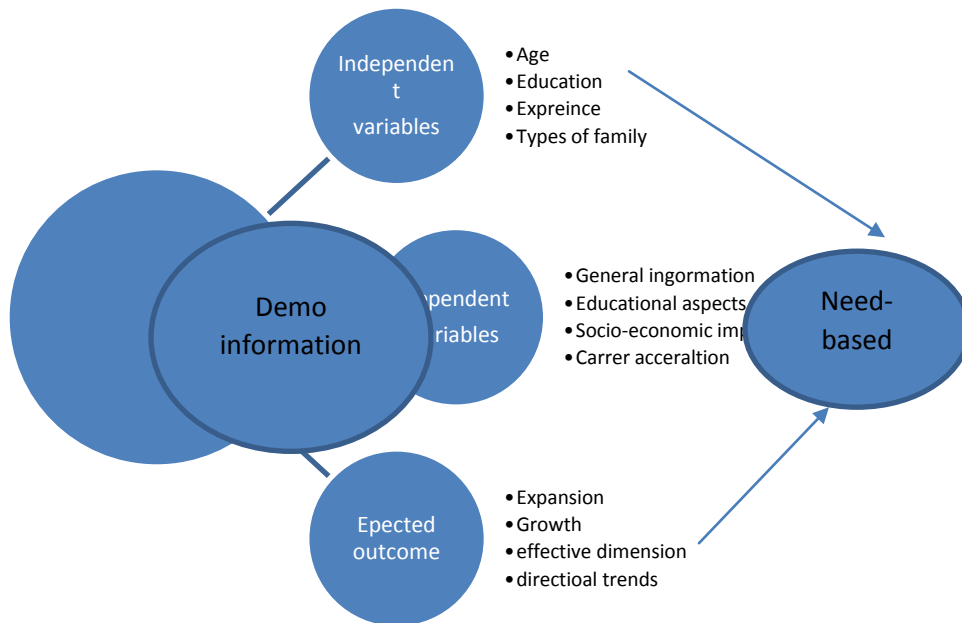
The capacity building direction for the both gender either male or female with the term of science subject as roughly the same (Burkam et al., 1997), female perform better in a few regions of science and career choosing as profession and men perform better in different zones of science, yet the distinctions are not emotional. There is no huge distinction amongst male and female science achievement scores for twelfth grades.

Rationale of Study:

The vast majority of the general population are living beneath the neediness line; so they can't manage the cost of the essential needs of life, what to discuss training. Furthermore, low instructive spending plan and debasement are likewise contributing elements. Thirdly, sex segregation is another regular purpose for our instructive issues. The general population in rustic territories doesn't prefer to send their young ladies to schools. Fourthly, unequal instruction framework is additionally a primary driver, since training courses are distinctive in broad daylight and private part schools. These elements have separated our instructive framework into many parts. So there is a desperate need to make new instruction strategy receptive to the present needs of our general public. Instruction is fundamental for the advancement and success of each nation. So the concerned experts and government are asked for to make new training arrangement and help take out the issues hampering the appealing trademark, 'instruction for all. Therefore, present research was designed so

as to assess the attitude of female students towards the idea of choosing a profession as the case study of Quetta universities at province level.

Figure-1 Conceptual framework



The reasoning and characteristics reflected in the calculated system with the term of conceptual formwork show the accentuation that all unit programs about (independent, dependent variables, expected outcome and need-based educational direction) as shown in figure- put on learning and the student. The expert training unit with the term of conceptual framework keeps on valuing the idea of expert readiness that is understudy focused. Instruction programs are conveyed with an accentuation on hopeful readiness prompting his/her capacity to effectively build learning with the context of female education. This esteem is demonstrated by workforce and projects through class size and outline courses of action that accommodate dynamic hopeful learning. An entrenched atmosphere of minding proceeds to fill in as the trademark for what are most trademarks about the readiness of education. Furthermore, sequenced projects of study and field encounters expand upon an establishment of substance and instructive information to plan understudies for section into

educating or proceeded with proficient advancement. The unit's emphasis on training in the field depends on a long history of phenomenal associations with schools and experts. Through these encounters, our hopefuls pick up the abilities important to be fruitful in meeting the challenges for instructing in the 21st century. Our territorial educational development arrange is the essential concentration of these endeavors, with the desire that activities in destinations will reach out to the advantage of different schools in the district what's more, past. An essential concentration of our program is execution based responsibility, driving contender to exhibit their developing capacities as expert instructors in bona fide settings.

Objectives:

1. To determine the educational environment of particular universities for female students.
2. To identify the factors regarding gender equality as perceived by the female students.
3. To explore the respondent's perception about career choosing.

Methodology:

Current examination was enlightening as descriptive type of research in nature. Borg (1981) expressed that enlightening exploration about descriptive type of research is "gone for depicting the qualities of subjects of science." Leedy (1981) basically expressed that while utilizing the clear study strategy, "the scientist assembles information by perception or by reviewing the exploration universe, and after that, for the most part by methods for basic measurements, looks to find what the information appears to show." The target population as simple size for the present research were the 100 respondents overall, among them Balochistan University (40 respondents), Women University (30 respondents) and IT University (30 respondents) based at Quetta capital of Balochistan province respectively. In this regard the respondents were enrolled at the different discipline in diverse facilities in the different educational programs. In this connection, 1-to5-point Likert scale was used in the present research so as to obtain the perceived score of the respondents in different items as concept. However, numerical values consigned to the levels of effectwere ranging from 1 to 5. The data wereexamined by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences. In this connection the sub-programs were used such as frequency. Percentage, SD, and rank order. So as to determine the perception of the respondents the Analysis of Variance was also used in the current research.

Results:**Table-1 distribution of age categories**

Statements	N	%
Up to 30	30	30.0
31 – 40	60	60.0
40 and above	10	10.0

The results of table-1 show that the more than half of the respondents (60%) holding the age categories up to 31-40. While only 30-10% of the respondents were of the idea that they fall the age categories in up to 30 and 40 and above respectively.

Table-2 distribution of educational level categories

Statements	N	%
Bachelor	32	32.0
Master	45	45.0
M.Phil.	13	13.0
PhD	10	10.0
Other	0	0.0

The results of the table-2 show that the more than half (45%) of the respondents having the master degree, followed by 32% of the respondents were agreed that they enrolled in bachelor program while 13-10% of the respondents had enrolled at M.Phil. and Doctorate programs respectively.

Table-3 distribution of types of family categories

Statements	N	%
Single	8	8.0
Combine	92	92.0

The results of the table-3 shows that the vast majority of the respondents chosen the joint and combine family system (92%), whereas the only 8% of the respondents had preferred the single family system.

Table-4: Comparison of variable regarding educational environment

Statements	Male		Female		Mean differ:	F. value	Sig.
	M	S.D	M	S.D			
Do you have faith in yourself?	.985	.099	.662	.066	.705	17.033	.000**
What challenge energizes you the most in your life at this moment?	.873	.062	.682	.068	.924	3.946	.048*
How imperative is cherishing your business to you?	1.176	.118	.968	.068	1.188	42.940	.000**
How imperative is security to you?	.847	.085	1.288	.129	1.247	3.608	.059
What is your main certainty obstruction in educational environment?	.992	.099	1.229	.123	1.213	65.456	.000**

Note: ** = Significant at .01 level.
* = Significant at .05 level.

The results of the table-4 demonstrate that significance was observed with the term of educational environment trends. The statistical significance was observed in 4 out of five statements 0.05 level.

Table-5: Comparison of variable regarding career choosing and financial growth

Statements	Male		Female		Mean differ:	F. value	Sig.
	M	S.D	M	S.D			
Do you feel certain that you are excellent at something?	.887	.089	1.280	.128	.923	14.09 0	.000**
When you were in university, what did you imagine for yourself and your profession?	.820	.082	1.083	.108	1.448	12.01 8	.001*
Do you have a profession vision?	1.14 2	.114	1.262	.126	1.116	1.147	.285
Do you think about that vision regularly?	1.08 6	.109	1.026	.103	1.172	22.72 9	.000**
What guidance would you give yourself today about where you are in your profession in light of where you need to go?	.857	.086	1.269	.127	.212	30.54 9	.000**

Note: ** = Significant at .01 level.

* = Significant at .05 level.

The outcome of the table-5 depicted that the statistical significant was observed in four out of five statements that are: do you feel certain that you are excellent at something? When you were in university, what did you imagine for yourself and your profession? Do you think about that vision regularly? And what guidance would you give yourself today about where you are in your profession in light of where you need to go at 0.05 probability level.

Conclusion:

Based on following results the conclusion was drawn. More than half of the respondents (60%) holding the age categories up to 31-40. More than half (45%) of the respondents having the master degree, followed by 32% of the respondents were agreed that they enrolled in bachelor program. Vast majority of the respondents chosen the joint and combine family system (92%), whereas the only 8% of the respondents had preferred the single The statistical significance was observed in 4 out of five statements 0.05 level. Therefore, the statistical significant was observed in four out of five statements.

Recommendations:

Following recommendations were suggested based on conclusion.

Respondent ought to be presented more to the utilization of the educational factor about career choosing keeping in mind the end goal to acknowledge and comprehend its significance. They ought to be given more assignments/home work so they can make utilization of the career choosing and its assets. Additional advertising and advancement of information science calling ought to be finished utilizing the media like publicizing the calling through TV, radio, the Internet and the daily papers all together for the understudies and guardians to end up plainly mindful of the calling. Further investigations ought to be directed utilizing different factors excluded in this examination to have the capacity to recognize different factors that could foresee the decision.

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Impact of Domestic Violence on the Socialization of Children:

By

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Abstract:

The main objective of this current research was to find out the significant reasons which lie beyond the Domestic violence against children and to examine the impact on their socialization. Domestic violence is a kind of negative behavior of mate partner's in a family, which disturbs all family members in a house home, specially their children. Particularly the children at the age of 6 to 12 years are at risk of witnessing the domestic violence. The study illustrates how this behavior affects the upbringing and socialization of children physically, mentally, psychologically, emotionally and socially as well. It's a noticeable fact that home environment brings a deep impression on children behavior; children coming from broken families and witnessing violence at home are mostly in high risk getting indulged in criminal and anti- social activities. This study will highlight those issues related to domestic violence and their reasons and will suggest suitable remedies to eradicate these issues.

Keywords: Socialization, Negative behavior, witnessing violence, Eradicate issues.

Introduction:

Domestic violence is present almost in every society whether its modern patterned society or cultural or traditional society. However, in both societies, children are mainly influenced by it very negatively. When they see negative practices at home they adapt it as a part of their upbringing process. And as they grow up they also practice same behavior with their families as well, which they have been watching since from their childhood, it becomes part of their socialization. Brutality in the family incorporates "any demonstration or exclusion submitted inside the

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structure of the family by one of its individuals that undermines the life, the substantial or mental uprightness, or freedom of another individual from a similar family or that truly hurts the improvement of his or her identity (D. Hall, M.A Lynch.1998). Understanding and knowing violence against women is considered to be as complex and complicated as its process and many of the explanations were contextually as well as culturally based. Majority of the researcher's clarifications originating from different theories have been concentrated on to comprehend this complex wonder. It is a very significant and important public issue and social problem as well which requires considerable attention and focus, as it involves serious physical, psychological, social and emotional results and conditions. The phrasing savagery in contrast to women has been described as the subject of sexually, mentally, and physically activities connected against women by male particular assistants. It is a standout amongst the most serious yet minimum perceived human right manhandles in the whole world.

Reasons beyond the Domestic Violence in Pakistan:

Domestic violence is a problem of huge significance in Pakistan but it has been ignored by society at large and by the government as well. Domestic violence is the most common cause of non-fatal injury to women in Pakistan, the Victims are pushed, punched, kicked, strangled, and assaulted with various weapons with the intention of causing pain, injury, and emotional distress as well. Domestic violence is an aggressive behavior against women at homes that results in physical harm or mental damage. Explore demonstrates that the most vital asset shielding kids from the negative impacts of presentation to savagery is a solid association with a skillful, mindful, positive grown-up, regularly a parent. However, when guardians are themselves observers to or casualties of viciousness, they may experience issues satisfying this part (JD Osofsky - 1999). Children being also part of this family are mostly affected negatively by this domestic environment.

Following are the few reasons beyond domestic violence particularly in Pakistan. In Pakistan, domestic violence is considered a private matter of thought, accordingly women need separation and wildness once a day because of supposed social and religious values that Pakistani society grasps.

Economic and Financial Factors:

Poverty is the major factor and it's the main characteristics of most developing countries including Pakistan. Efforts must be done to help women empower themselves through professional preparing openings, business openings and social gatherings need to consider the potential outcomes for these penniless women, so they can counter the such risk of domestic violence. Economic independence has an impact on women because they are compelled to obey even abuses and insults in family. The monetary impacts of mediations proposed to decrease interpersonal brutality the impacts of financial conditions and arrangements on interpersonal savagery - with specific reference to neediness, auxiliary modification, pay equity and social speculation (Waters, Hyder 2004) If the women are allowed to work and they turn out to be financially autonomous, then there are less opportunities to end up the victims of violence. Consequently, the financial independency of the women even can't shield them from abusive behavior at home. In a few spots, particularly in tremendous urban territories women have been urged to work outside the house and contribute for the bread gaining for their families. Be that as it may, it is considered as a benefit given by men. It is only an "authorization" and not legitimate right. Financial independency could be an indication of women accomplishing power, which is not satisfactory in many societies in Pakistan because of male ruled society. In this way, when the women attempt to wind up financially autonomous, the men begin attempting to recover the control from them by fierce acts.

Male Dominancy and Patriarchal System:

Male dominance is determined to be basic reason of the domestic violence in Pakistan. Gender based violence just as of late developing as an unavoidable worldwide issue, contributes essentially to preventable dreariness and mortality for women crosswise over different societies. Existing documentation recommends that significant physical and mental sequel is endemic after cozy accomplice viciousness. (Bach, Herbert, 1997) Essential authority powers make the man more predominant and authoritative in a family and further form the repeat of ruthlessness against women. Pakistani society has a place with a patriarchal society in which male people controls the fundamental authority power, and lead the families. Women are typically not allowed to share in settling on decisions and are moreover considered socially and monetarily needy on men. Women are mostly considered as incomplete, ineffective and inefficient without male and that's the reason women feel themselves insecure

without man. In this manner, the male dominance gets to be one of the significant indicators of the viciousness against women in the nation. Conjugal clashes and misuse and steady battles has been observed to be connected with the domestic violence in Pakistani society.

Traditional and Cultural Constraints:

Marriage at an early age is additionally another component in charge of this difficult issue, early relational unions is an exceptionally basic practice used in the Southeast Asian nations especially in Pakistan. The young women are constantly thought to be a social, monetary and religious weight on their families, which should be discarded at the earliest opportunity. Marriage is a valuable bond shaped between a lady of the hour and prepare. Conversely, early relational unions region challenge, particularly for a young lady. Sudden move in parts, obligations and condition makes an anxiety. Their physical and mental adolescence to manage rising requests prompts diseases like; misery, sepsis, deterred work, HIV, and so on. This issue is totally preventable, yet its foundations are where it counts. Social, efficient, and religious variables empowering provincial and semi-urban populace of Pakistan for a long time. There is a need to re-design this training. Teaching young ladies and getting to be them confident is a key to its usage (Pachani, 28 may 2016).

Social varieties crosswise over countries and hierarchical culture based constraints between associations that are included in the exchange of different sorts of innovations are viewed as two main considerations that impact the achievement of exchange. Important commitments on incorporated into writing on hierarchical culture and dispersion of advancements and a calculated model is produced (BL Kedia, RS Bhagat, 1988).

Now and again, women, whose settlements are deficient as indicated by their significant other cravings endure along these lines more provocation in the spouse's home than that of women whose endowments are more generous. Social orders in the Indo-Pak's tribal and rustic societies characteristics and frameworks, women were constantly regarded as the property of men. Obligation of lady has dependably been accommodation to serve as an item and to give up herself and her desires for qualities and standards controlled by man. In primitive times at whatever point there used to be debate between capable tribes, goats, sheep and women were exchanged for compromise and for making arrangements. Relational unions, for the reasons of political and tribal peace were for the most part

basic. At the same time practices are as yet going ahead in current society and numerous families don't allow their women to wed in light of the fact that in the event that somebody out of the family would share their hereditary grounds and properties. These confinements and requests are forced to control women from acquiring land, property. She is beaten, mishandled and even killed, for man-made qualities. Medieval framework in Pakistan, there is no training shots for women, no flexibility and freedom to move anyplace without male authorization what's more, generally women are managed as slaves or prisoners in the families making viciousness against women. There is an acclaimed saying with respect to women and its used and trusted so all around, in our social requests like "Zan, Zar, Zameen" (Woman, Money, Land) being the wellspring of the impressive number of calamities in the general population eye. This is used as a gadget to put blame on the women in case of any undesirable direct from men side. In such social orders, for the most part women' identity and part is dictated by the man's desires. Pakistani society is unequivocally patriarchal in how ladies' positions are intervened by zar (wealth), and zamin (land), and in the way that the level of men's respect relies upon the ownership and control of riches, ladies, and land (Haeri 2002: 36).

Psychological Factors:

It is mostly observed that mainly the policy makers and researchers give psychological abuse considerably less attention and importance than physical abuse in the partner abuse areas. Psychological abuses always precede physical abuses, so it becomes vital to prevent and treatment efforts clearly needs to address psychological abuses. Using abusing words, blaming etc. sometimes even hurts more deeply then beaten physically. Liquor mishandle by men was connected with an improved probability of dispensing damage as an aftereffect of aggressive behavior at home.(LM Bates, SR Schuler, F Islam, MK Islam - 2004 - JSTOR).

Lack of Awareness about Human Rights:

The Human Right platforms mainly emphasizes on the responsibility of government to counter violence against women in Pakistan and to provide them their rights and provide assistance to get remedy from domestic violence, and in many countries in rural areas of Pakistan females are deprived from education, health care offices, and appropriate nourishment, with the outcome that they can't escape from the conventional to the social obstacles. The test of applying human rights ideas in examination and

reaction to medical issues, for example, savagery, has uncovered beforehand unrecognized troubles and constraints in conventional human rights work; correspondingly, endeavors to characterize, extend and ensure human rights in wellbeing important settings, for example, sexual rights and wellbeing, reveal considerable holes or irregularities in wellbeing deduction and practice. (J Mann -2011) The article investigates the significance and trouble of interfacing women' rights to human rights. Women can practice all the common, social, monetary and political rights which is perceived by the state. A consciousness of social particular types of sexual orientation savagery can distinguish and conquer hindrances confronting women' support.

Lack of Understanding between Parents:

Most of the times the misunderstandings between husband and wife also becomes a reason for domestic violence. huge difference between their natures and habits results into routine fights and lack of compromising also results into daily quarrels and fights. Constant fights overall disturbs the entire family particularly their children.

Absence of Availability of Basic Needs:

Pakistan is currently facing abundance of problems and challenges for instance poverty, rapid growth of population, famine, inflation etc. Government is unable to provide employments to all the citizens. That results into unemployment in large number of masses and they become unable to provide basic needs to their families that results into domestic violence finally.

Lack of Opportunities in Joint Family System:

In Pakistani society, joint family system is common. In which entire family lives in a single house under certain rules and regulations less opportunities are given to females in joint family except of senior female members sometimes. Majority of decisions are taken by male elders in homes which are sometimes not acceptable for the newly couples that finally results aggressions.

Lack of Positive Role of Media to Propagate Awareness:

Majority of the women, who experience domestic violence keep their experiences secret. Few of them report to official bodies and authorities. Because firstly they do not want to hazard their notoriety and convey

shame to the family, also women fear reporting savagery since it might expand their issues and may prompt to partition or separation and loss of their children. Media can play a positive role to help women to get remedy from violence by counseling them in indirect ways and not bringing their names and their family names for the promotion of their channel.

Besides above-mentioned reasons illiteracy, lack of government interest and ineffective role of social institutions are also responsible for domestic violence in Pakistan.

Conclusion:

In this paper, various attempts have been made to highlight the various factors and dimensions responsible for domestic violence in Pakistan. The factors include the socio-economic, political systems and certain cultural values also restricted women to bear the abuses and obey the evil norms. The government with collaboration of other agencies may help women to understand and fight for their rights. Giving them chances to get employments and get remedy from relying and depending on male members in society and finally moving women to action. A mile stoning cultural change may be initiated to bring positive improvements in women's lives.

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Child Sexual Abuse: Effectiveness of Teachers in its Prevention

BY

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Abstract:

This research article highlights the role and effectiveness of teachers in preventing Child Sexual Abuse (CSA). CSA is an action carried out by adult abusers aimed at satiating their abnormal sexual urge particularly with minors who do not possess an independent opinion. It not only bears adverse impacts on the victims and their families but also on the society as a whole. It is significant to enable victims cope up with the after effects of the evil act and help them in their personality development without jeopardizing their psychological order. Moreover, our study finds that counseling of teachers is critical in the prevention of such heinous crimes. The scope of study is limited to the schools of Quetta, Pakistan. The qualitative mode of Research was adopted and for analyzing the data gathered from the key informants' interviews, Thematic Analysis Method was used. As a whole, this study found that the government should earmark a special fund to support the teachers and professionals in curbing the curse of CSA.

Keywords: Child Sexual Abuse (CSA), Role of teacher in Preventing CSA, CSA in Schools, Quetta, Balochistan

Introduction:

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is one of the most shameful and destructive crime challenging all societies of the world today. It harms the safety and wellbeing of children and shatters the harmony of all societies and families. Moreover, sexual Abuse is the term which has been using for long period of time since the human societies existed in the world. But, we would like to be more specific to the CSA in Balochistan context. We are focusing to discover and check the effectiveness of teachers in preventing

CSA, and also to get the perceptions of key informants that why teachers are unable to prevent the crime under their care. This paper provides radical solutions for the prevention and how schools can fight against CSA.

Concept of Child Sexual Abuses (CSA):

CSA or child molestation is a type of child abuse where an adult or older abuser exploits a child for sexual stimulation. It also involves activities like indecent exposure or pornography. In most cases CSA is done in various types of settings including home, school, or workplace, open field, jungles, and streets even shopping places. For some social welfare groups, the issue of Child marriage is also matter of CSA. In most cases Child marriage is well-organized and most prevalent form of sexual exploitation against young. Such tendencies bring very devastating effects over victims like depression and post-traumatic stress and disorder. (Beridiansyah, 2014)

Teacher's Role in Preventing CSA:

The Role of teacher in preventing CSA is always very significant. Teacher's role has been considered an important tool in identifying, reporting and preventing child abuse as children spend most of their time with their teachers in schools. Due to having very close contact with each other, the students-teacher relationship provides an excellent opportunity to teachers to get more access to students in terms of preventive measures. (KIMBERLY RENK, January 1, 2002)

Definitions:

According to World Health Organization (WHO) *“the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he/she does not completely realize and unable to bounce informed consent, or else for which the minor is not ready and can't stretch consent”* This definition includes both adult and child offenders, provided that the offender overpowers and take the advantage of the child which fulfills the sexual desires of the offenders. Moreover, sexual activity can or cannot include physical contact. (WHO 1999)

Statement of the Problem:

Teacher is not just a subject specialist who gets training what to teach and how to teach rather his role demands something beyond his main teaching job. Now society expects that the teacher has to counsel students in their personal issues no matter if these issues are directly or indirectly related to their studies. The increase number of CSA cases reported on daily basis is a matter of serious concern.

Research Questions:

- **RQ1:**How effective is teachers' role in curbing CSA in the schools of Quetta City?
- **RQ2:**What impacts does CSA bear on the personality development of child?
- **RQ3:** What are the radical solutions in order to minimize CSA at school level in Quetta?

Literature Review:

There is much literature available which highlights the gravity of CSA in Quetta and its surroundings. Beside this CSA is also targeted by academicians in advanced societies. This literary work asserts the need for the involvement of teachers in the prevention of CSA. Although plethora of literature focusing CSA but here few of these sources with its subject matter is discussed.

Risks Factors involved to Child Sexual Abuse:

CSA often occurs in a family setting in which there might be low family support for children and high stress atmosphere, such as high poverty, greediness, domestic violence, low parental education, single parenting, parent's blind eye for the care of children and limited prevention efforts in family and in schools. Moreover, other such factors as online risk, absence of CSA knowledge in curriculum, mental health problems, physical disabilities, lack of social support etc. These situations may increase the risk of CSA. In addition to the above mentioned situations, out of home children may be mostly at risk of sexual abuse, such as violent street life they may be abused and forced to involve in sexual activities. Furthermore, children living in conflict environments are also at risk of CSA. Some of the unaccompanied children are also at high risk that have been separated from their families and might not meet suitable

protection. In addition, children in imprisonment, militaries, working children, adolescent mothers that may lack support or resources for protection. (Laura K. Murray, 2014)

Child Sexual Abuse in Pakistan:

Among many Developing Nations including Pakistan, the number of exact CSA cases is very hard to collect due to various social, cultural and religious hindrances. Talking about CSA in Pakistan is difficult because, for most Pakistanis, this topic is considered a taboo. "We are living in a country where individuals don't openly talk about CSA. Additionally, decent people just don't want to discuss or talk about CSA. Usually people in Pakistan are not clear about many forms of CSA. Furthermore, the report suggested that this could be owing to absence of awareness regarding CSA and its various forms as in people don't consider many forms as CSA and accept it as part of everyday life in Pakistan. (IRIN, 21 February 2001)

Research Methodology:

In this study qualitative mode of research method was adopted in order to address the aim of the present research. Qualitative research is associated with developing clarifications of social occurrences. It aims to support us to know the social domain in which we are living and how things are the way they are. It is linked with the social features of our world and search for to answers question about the facts of Why individuals act the way they perform and in what manner their views and attitudes are molded Likewise, In what way people are affected by the occasions that go on nearby them and by what means and why cultures and practices have established in the way they have adopted. This study was a checking the role and effectiveness of teachers in preventing child sexual abuse focusing on Quetta city, capital city of Balochistan, Pakistan. (Beverley Hancock, 2009).

Research Data Sources:

It is matter of fact that both primary and secondary data is equally important for current research study. According to Saunders (2009), "*The studies in social sciences normally use the primary research coupled with secondary research or the secondary research alone*" in the same connection current research is focusing over qualitative modes of research, therefore, following data source has been used in the same mode. Main

primary data source was include Key informants Interviews. Furthermore, for secondary data various literatures were reviewed.

Universe:

Targeted universe for this research was Balochistan and focused location was Quetta city as research location. Quetta city is the capital of Balochistan province with a population of 2,275,699.00 inhabitants. The Quetta is selected because of easy accessibility of Key Informants and time conveniences of researcher as well.

Sampling and Participants:

In this research article population contained regular schools teachers of public, private, NGOs and Religious schools. Moreover, apart from teachers, inputs from eight (8) other stakeholders were also incorporated in this study that is directly or indirectly linked with child protection. Purposive sampling was used to select 10 schools within the Quetta City. Moreover, the sample was used to select 1-2 teachers from each school bringing total participants to 14 teachers and 8 other key stakeholders that both totaled 22.

Data Collection and Analysis:

This research is of qualitative mode mainly includes Key Informants Interview Guide. The development of this tool was well thought-out and conceivable because it assists Key Informants to respond without restrictions and in the ease of their confidentiality. Additionally, in this study face to face interviews were conducted which provide opportunity to probe and explain the issue. In short, this data collection source provides an appropriate framework for qualitative data analysis. Furthermore, the data was analyzed by using thematic analysis which Braun and Clark (2006) defined as a technique for identifying, analyzing and reporting themes within the data.

Table: 1.
Respondents & Tools for Data Collection
RESPONDENTS & TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

S. No	RESPONDENT CATEGORY	DATA COLLECTION METHOD	TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION
1	Key Informants (Teachers & other Stakeholders, such as, NGOs Persons, Media Persons, University Students and Lawyer)	Interview technique	Key Informants Interview Guide

Results and Discussions:

This research paper set to examine the role and effectiveness of teachers in preventing child sexual abuse. In addition, findings of this research paper are based on the research paper questions that are used as central themes as well in this research article.

Table: 2
Themes suggested by Key informants:

Themes	Sub-themes
Limited CSA prevention efforts at school level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Teachers didn't understand CSA properly b) Teachers are indifferent with CSA prevention and often non-cognizant of the vice c) School have not any relevant mechanism of taking notice the CSA case d) Teachers and students private meetings increase CSA risk e) Schools didn't provide space to CSA victims where they share their fears f) Lack of specific techniques and instruments at school due to which teachers are unable to handle CSA issue at school level.
Teachers are unfamiliar with the sensitivity of CSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Teachers' information on the severity of CSA preventions are limited and insufficient b) Teachers are not prepared with complete understandings against CSA c) Lack of professional & personal skill development of teachers regarding CSA related issues
Teachers didn't know the different forms of CSA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Teachers, with few exceptions compressively understand different dimensions of the sexual abuse, such behavioral abuse, physical touching, harassment and other psychological torture the other all knew CSA only in its extremity; the intercourse.
The teachers are not given trainings/courses on the issue of CSA, other than education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Teachers are not acquainted with behavioral and emotional Counseling b) Teachers are not trained in building confidence of the victim c) Teachers didn't know the legal procedure of reporting and registration CSA cases
CSA victims will experience number of educational problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CSA victims may lost attention on his/her studies b) CSA victims educational progress may become deteriorates, c) CSA victims may have lower educational results than other their non-abused peers.
Government didn't take the CSA matter as serious Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Department of education role is non-existent and haphazard in prevention of CSA b) Absence of CSA curriculum and knowledge at school c) Government have not fixed a special fund to support the teachers and professionals in curbing the curse of CSA d) Lack of free Legal and medical support to the victims

CSA is linked with number of negative impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) CSA has severe short and long term negative impacts on child personality such as physical, psychological, emotional, societal and mental. b) CSA victims have problems with fulfilling a decent social life in society, c) CSA victims may not obtain a good job d) CSA victims may face numerous psychological complaints, such as depression, anxiety, stress disorder and personality disorders e) CSA victims committed high level of self-harm such as suicide attempt and alcohol and drug using. f) CSA victims may become habitual of sex g) CSA victims may become engage in uncertain sexual manners in his/her early age
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Based on table given above it can be seen that majority of key informants believed that there are limited CSA prevention efforts at schools level. In the same connection, following are the main themes that were responded by key informants.

Theme One: *How effective is teachers' role in curbing CSA in the schools of Quetta City?*

This study pursued to find out that how teachers is operating their role in preventing child sexually abuse in schools of Quetta city. In this connection, the key informants were asked to give their views and ideas about the current role of teachers against child sexual abuse, in this regard their opinions are as under:-

Key Informants in this research paper have multiple perceptions about significant role of teachers in preventing Child Sexual Abuse. Most of the key informants exposed that teachers are still have a long way to go before they can manage the CSA prevention appropriately at Quetta, Balochistan. They added that the teachers' information on the severity of CSA preventions are limited and insufficient at schools of Quetta and they are not prepared with complete understandings against CSA and they are unfamiliar with the sensitivity of CSA. Some of key informants believed that teachers in Quetta are indifferent and often non-cognizant of this vice, they shared that hardly a few teacher did comprehensively understand different dimensions of the abuse, such as behavioral abuse, physical touching, harassment, and psychological torture and other all knew CSA only in its extremity: the intercourse.

Furthermore, a number of key informants highlighted that teachers are not receiving any refresher course on issues other than pedagogy and they are not acquainted with behavioral and emotional counseling of students. They are not trained in building confidence of the victims. They could not discern CSA victims by realizing their emotions. Teachers did not know the legal procedure of reporting, registering, rehabilitating the CSA cases. Neither the schools neither had any relevant mechanism of taking notice of and reporting the cases nor were the victims encouraged to speak for the injustice and offense.

In addition, most of the key informants cited that there are limited CSA prevention efforts at schools level, such as absence of CSA prevention curriculum and knowledge, students and teachers' private meetings and many more. These all happening due to relaxed school management.

Finally, it is understood that, the shame of child sexual abuse have existence at schools and management of school have not so far undertaking any serious steps against CSA prevention due to which victims are becoming on the mercy of offenders and they count them their own property. In short, there are direct obligations on schools to make available the highest possible standard of care in order to endorse the students' well-being and shelter them from the harm of CSA. But unfortunately, school and family both are not providing space to children where children can share their fears.

Theme Two: *What impacts does CSA bear on the personality development of child?*

Key informants in this study were asked to give their views and ideas on the impacts of sexual abuse on child personality.

Child Sexual abuse has number of impacts on the personality of child. Approximately all key informants were believed that CSA is linked with number of negative short and long term impacts it may include mental health and developmental consequences amongst children. While very little number of informants deprived of the statement. Moreover, it is highlighted by most of the key informants that CSA has severe negative impacts on child personality such as physical, psychological, emotional, societal and mental. Moreover, the findings of this research paper exposed that it may possible that a child who sexually abused will experience educational problems at school and lost attentiveness on his/her studies and it may also happen that their educational progress become weakens,

and he/she may have lower educational results than other their non-abused peers.

Furthermore, almost all key informants cited that Child Sexual Abuse are associated with augmented risk for lifetime impacts of numerous psychological complaints, with depression, anxiety, stress disorder and personality disorders, except all these CSA has also mental health problems among victims that include high level of self-harm such as suicide attempt and alcohol and drug using and weaken physical health.

In addition, few of key informants shared that victim of Child sexual abuse may become habitual of sex and engage in uncertain sexual manners in his/her early age.

To end with, it cited that sufferers of Child Sexual Abuse may possibly have problems with fulfilling a decent social life in society, such as obtaining a good job, developing positive relationship with friendship and furthermore may not become have an effective parents.

Theme Three: What are the radical solutions in order to minimize CSA at school level in Quetta?

Key informants in this study were asked to give their inputs on the reduction of sexual abuse at schools Level of Quetta, Balochistan. In same connection the inputs taken from key informants in order to minimize such evil act are cited as below,

- By better reporting mechanism about CSA cases happened within school building
- By avoiding private meetings of teachers and students
- By having regular teacher's training sessions about handling CSA related issues
- By having better teacher's capacity and competence about handling CSA related issues
- By professional & personal skill development of teachers regarding CSA related issues
- By encouraging victimized student to express their bitter CSA related experiences with confidence
- For better prevention CSA at schools, educational curricula must be revised and specific techniques and instruments must to given to teachers to teach such Curriculum

- Police must provide proper support and assistance to the victims throughout the process and should follow through on the assurances.
- Teacher must be sensitive to the safety of the victimized students.
- Body Safety skills should be taught in schools to children in order to improve their awareness level to deal with sexual abuse.
- Parents should ask their children about relation with teachers
- Anti CSA Unite should be established in every school and supervise by school physical instructor
- Free Legal and medical support must be provided to Victims
- Action against Abusers should be highlighted by media

Conclusion:

In view of the above discussion, it is concluded that there is urgent need to devise a workable CSA reporting and response mechanism and at the same time disseminate the modalities of such mechanisms among the teachers, parents, students and society at large. As the study results show teachers knowledge about CSA is almost none, therefore huge responsibility in highlighting and preventing CSA lies with the teachers as they are the esteemed role models of society. Teacher is the suitable person to guide kids about the possible indicators of evil intention of abusers and the escape measures. And whenever victimized, teachers can help report and do justice to the victims by directing the case to relevant forums. Teachers have to know the sensitivity of the crime, and realize his professional and civic responsibilities in the aversion and abatement of CSA. As students are the fathers of future generations therefore their integrity, self-esteem, personality grooming and confidence building require high degree of dedication and altruism on the part of teachers and parents alike. Additionally, to facilitate such efforts it is essential to develop a suitable training program for Quetta's schools teachers that should be aimed to prevent CSA. As an alternative, parents, mass media, development sectors and Government should also take serious steps for the prevention of CSA; because such protections can be implemented only through community-wide and collective efforts. As a whole, the government should earmark a special fund to support the teachers and professionals in curbing the curse of CSA.

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The Causes and Trends of Child Labor in Balochistan:

By

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Abstract:

For several decades it has been observed that, families are forced to get their children to work due to poverty. Resultantly, the world is suffering from alarming problem these-days. Child labor can inflict adverse effects on the children and their families. The work done by children does not always help their families economically. Because not all of them get wages of any kind since a large number of them are slaves or bonded labor. Furthermore, the child labor in bad working conditions results in mental and physical disabilities which disturbs their whole life. Children work gives financial leverage to their families. But in doing so the physical, mental and emotional health of the children is ignored. Their parents remain ignorant of this fact and the children lose their adolescence. This article exemplifies how laws have been framed and adopted in Nigeria and India to eradicate the child labor. However, the child labor and its causes continue to persist in the face of all the efforts. The findings from this study elaborate the factors which drags children to child labor. This study recommends cooperative efforts undertaken by government, society and community to decrease child labor. Very innovative and possible suggestions are given in the end of this study. Quantitative approach of the study will be conducted. The target population will be the children of the age 5 to age 14.

Keywords: Child Labor, Trends of Child Labor, Causes of Child Labor, Child Labor in Balochistan

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Introduction:

Province Balochistan is facing multidimensional unrest, one of its fold is child labor, and rather it is the most burning issue as the future of the nation is disconnected from the grooming that is the need of the hour (Ahmed & Baloch, 2017). Children are found working in artisan class and forced to work as garbage collector, labors and miners at Coalmines, they even work to develop their skill as automobile technician and worker. It results as mental, physical, social and moral degradation and torture in children. A child is to be grown to fit into society physically, mentally and spiritually but child labor affects this development process. Those unattended children are prone to sale, ill-treatment, and even human trafficking. Some investigations reveal that more than 500 children were found working in 2013 as miners in the district of Loralai (ILO, 2009).

Another investigative report reveals that the number of child labor has crossed 10,000 just in the capitol city of Balochistan, Quetta. When a child is put in child labor, his education faces enormous lose, as an estimate out of 3.6 million an approximate of 1.3 million have the rare privilege of attending the formal education in schools. This is a less loss to the individual but an irreversible loss to the nation. It directly and openly refers and reveals that a total of 2.3 million are less privileged or deprived of rare facility like educating themselves (Fatima, 2017). The reasons behind are that their elders need to feed their family and they force the child for child labor. The parents belonged to Balochistan are uneducated themselves then how an uneducated person sends his child to school, the uncertain situation of employment and joblessness is another factor which adds to it. For the hungry and poverty stricken food and money is everything as it the basic necessity which is physiological in nature and essential most. To be educated in a country like Pakistan demands resources to fulfill the basic requirements of schools like clothing, fee structure, stationery items and other miscellaneous requirements like transportation. Even if someone desires to send his child to school these barriers restrict them. As a result the child instead of going to school goes to child labor. It is pertinent to mention that a state organ like provincial government is not ready to pump resources into education department. It is the prime responsibility of provincial government to legislate, fund, implement and facilitate in the aspect left unattended but their priorities are different. Law enforcing agencies need to implement the laws but the unrest shows that state has failed to do the required. As a matter of fact the provincial government needs to shoulder the responsibility for the child labor in the province of Balochistan (Altaf, 2017).

Background:

Xiaohui (2010) avers about the state of Pakistan and considers the family background, migration to cities, inflation and poverty, joblessness, illiteracy and orphanage as the main whys and wherefores and grounds of child labor. A relatively hidden and invisible form of child labor is found in domestic life. It is disturbing the very soft fragile fabric of our society. It removes children from healthy and refreshing activities and pushes the children into mental, physical, social and psychological ailments. Resultantly, if the unit of society an individual is disturbed the society also faces the adverse effects. Child labor has become the cancer of the society, and it will possibly lead us to a surgery. Our working class has a total of 11 million children, startlingly 50 percent of them are even as under aged as at the age of 10 years. In 1990 this estimate was first shared by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. Roughly it equals top the one quarter of the total workforce present in the country in almost every sector of labor. Condition is even worst when we enter in the privileged city of Sind like Hyderabad, where children enter child labor at the age of 4 or 5. The industry making bangles and other jewelry articles accommodate them at their production units. Their production rate of bangles is almost 800 bangles at the earning of only 40 rupees over the time span of 2 to 3 days. How shameful and embarrassing state of our concerns about the next generation. The children forced to work in the cottage industry of Hyderabad face severe health issues and work in direly poor conditions. Their growth is stunted and they are far removed from the amusements of childhood. The same situations are evidenced from the Mud colonies from all over the Pakistan (Xiaohui, 2010).

Objectives of the Study:

- a. To comprehend the diverse tendencies of child labor in Balochistan.
- b. To reveal the grounds that leads a child to child labor in Balochistan.

Scope of the Study:

The scope of the study only includes the capital city of Quetta because the only metropolitan of the province is its capital. Furthermore, it is economical hub of the province and almost every kind of child labor is available and in action within the city.

Hypotheses:

1. There is an affirmative association amid Poverty and reasons of child labor.
2. There is an affirmative association amid formal educational system and reasons of child labor.

Delimitation:

The under discussion topic is a complex and multifaceted marvel. This research paper sets its boundaries around the child labor aged between five to fourteen years. This age group forms the major part of the economic activity of the world. This study is a fight against child labor. It also emphasizes the required legislations for employed children in different sectors of industry weather service or manufacturing sector. This paper specifically points out Pakistan, to describe the enacted policies to counter child labor.

Significance of the Study:

The under discussion subject is multifaceted and cohesive marvel, this versatile and assimilated phenomenon needs artistic and skilled treatment. It is evident from the discussion that the communities living below the poverty line far removed from the actual circle of society are more prone and exposed to worst form of child labor.

Limitation of Study:

This research paper study is only limited to the children working in the group of children whose age range from five years to fourteen years employed as laborers in any capacity and sector either service or manufacturing and the organizations and non-governmental organizations working for the betterment of the children put into child labor.

Literature Review:

As a problem Child labor is amazingly complex, so this paper is constrained. It will analyze the degree and nature of child labor in the range of 5 and 14 years of age. Working children from 5 to 14 who are occupied with monetary exercises far and wide are the most incessant. This examination concentrates on battle for eradication of child labor and the significance of relevant laws. In the current decade, Asia ranks high in terms of child labor in the world. Illustrating, India inhabitants the biggest number of working children in the world, one-third of the children there is child labor and 5 to 15 are occupied with some monetary exercises. Then again, Nigeria has the most noteworthy frequency of child laborers in Africa. The two country encounter the weight of this marvel and the challenges of destroying it (Bhat and Rather, 2009).

Different researchers have defined child labor differently. The term child labor defines to when children are unsafe, destructive to children'

wellbeing, or work is occupied with a work that meddles with instruction. To low wage, long working hours, physical and sexual manhandle. Child labor is viewed as kinds of child labor mishandle that works in awful circumstances and risky occupations. The significance of the time of child labor likewise changes from association to association, and the ILO demands that child labor is hard to characterize. It relies upon the sort of business, the age is under 18 years of age, contingent upon whether the work environment intercedes in children' instructive advancement (ILO: 2004).

Child labor is associated with different types of work including dangers and perils. These children are especially defenseless against agony and wounds of the body that are experiencing medical issues. As per ILO (2012), most child labor is engaged with perilous occupations, for example, horticulture, mining, fabricating, development day mind child labor, local work and fishery. Condition and word related conditions may influence children' wellbeing and advancement. Children working in different fields, for example, agribusiness, industrial facility, local work, sex specialists. Children working in lanes, for example, unlawful exercises, transient laborers, venders, the impacts of work and exercises may differ from nation to nation. The working conditions, age and sex of the children are likewise associated with the distinction(Genicot, Mayda, & Mendola, 2017).

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989):

The UN set up the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. All the countries have marked competition; however, three countries have not. It has been sent to South Sudan, the United Provinces, and Somalia, they haven't approved it yet. Contrary to the ILO's base age tradition, the CRC1989 comprises arrangements for child rights. The CRC1989 comprises 54 arrangements, including globally perceived and generally sanctioned by the present human rights understanding, private, political, financial, social and social rights. The CRC makes province essential instruction obligatory and free, and advances the improvement of optional training including professional preparing. The CRC has five arrangements to help child labor. The meaning of the children determined by Article 1 of the CRC is a man younger than 18. (Article 19) Children should be shielded from savagery and misuse (Article 28), children require assurance from sexual abuse and manhandle. (Article 32) All children must be shielded from risky work environments and abuse frustrating the training of children. (Article 34) has the privilege for all children to

approach essential instruction and has the privilege to be shielded from all types of abuse (Nogler & Pertile, 2016).

Work on International Child Labor:

Methodologies for destroying child labor have been produced, some of which are inventive in international organization, for example, the International Child Labor Program (IPEC) established in 1992 that concentrated on advancing child labor and instruction. It is a thought. IPEC promptly screens and finds a way to disallow and annihilate the most exceedingly bad types of child labor. IPEC is participating with the administration, businesses and laborers. This program is being held in 15 countries in North Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia particularly in Lebanon. Different accomplices work in an expansive system of associations battling child labor, and incorporate universal offices, for example, government offices, global associations and NGOs that work to destroy child labor, International Save the Children Alliance (ISCA) 1919 Established in 1998, abolitionist bondage globally found in 1998 and world marine for March child labor (Nogler & Pertile, 2016).

Child Labor in Pakistan:

The results of Pakistan are additionally focusing on the need to target family units beneath the poverty line. Accordingly, they relinquish children's training. The Pakistan government sanctioned the Child Employment Act of 1991, precludes the work of children younger than 14 and forces a fine if the business is rejected, detained and fined. In spite of the fact that there are social contrasts in the four territories of Pakistan, not all determinants are the same in these regions, however are explored by Barki and Fasih (1998). In the four provinces, it is normal that the determinants of child labor will be diverse in each province. The concentration of our examination likewise prompts the supply of child labor amongst Sukkur and Multan, taking a gander at various variables. The larger part of children is helping their individuals in their everyday work. As per ILO evaluates by developing country, the aggregate number of children matured 5 to 14 years of working achieves 250 million. Of these, 120 million full-time individuals and 24 million are under 10 years of age. Child labor is completely the most noticeable in Asia, as there are around 150 million working children in Asia. Child labor is additionally viewed as an urban wonder in Asia and Latin America where it is more urbanized. Child laborers are similarly in charge of the dangers looked by grown-up laborers under parallel conditions; however, are all the more truly influenced because of various anatomical, physiological and mental qualities. Not at all like grown-ups, children don't battle constrained

through union. Outer stuns (e.g. poor collecting) will excessively influence seriously on welfare in the event that they are poor family units near their occupations and have children go to class rather than work (Canagarajah and Nielsen, 2016).

Research Methodology:

The research methodology used in the paper is an amalgamation of various strategies. Both methods, qualitative and quantitative are in action in the conduct of this research. Different analysis and surveys by multiple organizations on the burning issue of child labor in the province of Balochistan have added real big contribution in this research paper. An amalgamated approach has been chosen by the researcher to complete the research paper. Using multiple methods in in fashion and growing rapidly in almost every field's research and academic choice. More than one ways are used for the statistical collection and to analyze the issues of subject under discussion. The integration of different approaches during the course of study assists in the understanding of the problem. Qualitative and quantitative both kinds are consulted to approach the problem effectively. The sample size of the children working as child labor from Quetta was 200 children. Sample calculator helped to count define the size of the sample. Furthermore, the random sampling helped to carve out the outcomes.

Results:

Research Hypothesis 1:

Decision Rule: Reject H_0 if completed $t \geq 1.96$

Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences						t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference					
				Lower	Upper				
Pair 1 V1 - V2	.10347	.26019	.01617	.07164	.13531	6.400	258	.000	

Conclusion:

Referring to table t, we find that the tabulated value of $t = 1.96$ with $df = 258$ at $\alpha = 0.05$ is smaller than the computed value of $t = 6.400$. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and it concluded that there is not a positive relationship between Poverty and causes of child labor.

Research Hypothesis 2**Paired Samples Test**

	Paired Differences					T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 V1 - V3	-.01004	.32716	.02033	-.02999	.05007	.494	258	.622

Conclusion:

Referring to table t, we find that the tabulated value of $t = 1.96$ with $df = 258$ at $\alpha = 0.05$ is bigger than the computed value of $t = .494$. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and it concluded that there is a positive relationship between formal education system and causes of child labor.

Findings:

Six major hypotheses and 30 item wise hypotheses were formed to analyze the causes and challenges about child labor.

Major accepted hypotheses:

3. There is an affirmative association amid formal educational system and reasons of child labor.

Major Rejected Hypotheses:

1. There is an affirmative association amid Poverty and reasons of child labor.

2. There is an affirmative association amid literacy rate and reasons of child labor.

Conclusions:

After this study, I have had an opportunity to assess the position and status of child labor in Baluchistan. This issue is one of the normal issues in all Baluchistan. In Baluchistan, children essentially work at construction works, Coalmines, garbage collecting, car-manufacturing plants. It influences youngsters rationally, physically, morally and socially, including significant issues, for example, deals and trafficking of children. As indicated by the report of the ILO, it was accounted that more than 500 children work in Coalmines and Society for Human Resources (SEHR) in the Loralai area in 2013, Quetta has around 10,000 kid workers. It turns into a substantial weight to children's education; around 2.3 million children out of 3.6 million children cannot go to school, coercively working in the garbage forced by their elders.

In Baluchistan, the vast majority of parents are not educated and their concentration is salary. Therefore, they imagine that all the things is money, they do not concentrate on education. Furthermore, the vast majority of guardians cannot accept costly charges and different prerequisites fundamental for school, for example, garbs, books, bags, shoes etc. At that point, they are compelled to send children for work. The state government is not focusing on this issue and the way that the law to extinguish child work is not kept.

Recommendations:

- Monitoring of fund on child protection programs need to monitor in strict manners.
- Govt. may provide scholarships to a child who comes for admission in school.
- The Ministry of Labor needs to call attention to "parental laws".
- Labor department must collaborate with rural partners.

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Assessing the Role of SMCs in Promoting the Quality of Education at Primary Level in Baluchistan:

By

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Abstract:

The school management committees (SMCs) or community participation in schooling has great importance for the sustainability and quality of the education. Through the concept of community participation it was determined that the school administration and community people would jointly undertake decisions regarding educational booming. The community and school would work together to ensure the quality of the education in school at primary level by enrolling maximum number of children into school and retention of dropout, besides this the SMCs have also responsibility to ensure the basic facilities to students and teachers both. The Major role of SMCs is to ensure the quality of education by assessment of teachers and students performances and confining them to their roles and responsibilities.

The study was based upon the qualitative approach, the data was gathered thorough key informants and Focus Group Discussions through purposive sampling technique, the main respondents for the study were educationists, higher education department management and some respondents were also selected from the community.

The findings show that compared to the TORs of SMCs physical at ground the impact were very rare due to many reasons i.e. teachers not accepting the community intervention in schooling activities specially assessing the teacher performance, the identified member of the SMCs were not volunteering their time for SMCs activities and critical reason was that most of the SMCs members were not educated.

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Keywords: SMC, School Management, Community Participation in Schooling, Quality Education

Introduction:

Community participation in the school management has been felt strongly in each era, so, in this way an effective partnership between the school and community was considered to form at the dawn of the democracy in south Africa, where all other stakeholders like church, business men, political leaders were taken into confidence, because of their role assembling the people for “working together”. Both the school and community had to work together in order to prepare the students to address their educational challenges in 21st century.

Community participation in schooling regarding minor repair of the school building and increasing enrolment is quite old than the summit named as Education for All (EFA) in 1999. The people of community used to cooperate and work with the school administration regarding the improving the standard of education. They stayed committed to contribute to the school in the form of cash, labor or any there form at that time.(Yamada, 2014)

The World Bank report in 2013 explained community participation in such a way, that the community participation in schooling is not merely receiving the share of project benefits, but rather work actively in the process whereby the beneficiaries divert the direction of development towards school betterment. The SMCs can play important role in engaging the community people in education as well as in developmental activities of primary education, which will reflect higher standard in the educational institutions. (Ramachandran, 2013)

It is in the interest of nation to involve the community in schooling, there should be mutual sharing of resources, decision making which will facilitate the link between school and community. The channel of communication should be kept open for facilitating such relationship and cooperation. An old dictum that “No communication no community”. So, this relation or communication could create harmony, cohesion, integration, unity, oneness and belongings between the school and society. The school should act as an effective forum for maintaining such interaction. (Condy, July 1998)

In Pakistan it has been observed that the standard of education is not up to the mark regarding promoting quality education. Thus, on the basis of such fact it is recommended by different organizations that unless the community is not involved in schooling the education system cannot achieve the desired targets. The federal directorate of education in Pakistan in (2001) narrates “Social development objectives and outputs can neither be pursued nor ensured either by the governments or the society alone. Social service delivery, particularly those related to education and learning thus needs to frame sound and functional idea and effective partnership between the government and society”.

The Structure of SMC:

SMC/PTA is a “democratic organization which attempts to bring parents and teachers together in the interest of the child” as defined by Ajay.

The Federal Directorate of Education in Pakistan describes the structure of SMC/PTA in such as way that “SMC is an executive committee of the teachers of the school and community, which is elected for the period of two years. The members of the committee are those volunteer parents and guardians whose children are enrolled in the school. The members of the committee are elected through majority of votes. The committee creates awareness among the community people about the importance of education and persuades them towards the schools, so that they may send their children to school. The committee goes through the annual academic record and reports and minor repair of the school. It also provides counseling to the guardians and parents, teachers and students that how to generate the resources and chalk out the policies which can be implemented for the improvement of institution” (Javid Iqbal, 2011)

The Responsibilities/ Terms of Reference (TORs) of SMC

The major aims and objectives/Tors of SMC/PTA as prescribed by constitution are as below.

- 1) To work for the well-being of every student, institution and society.
- 2) To create awareness among the parents that not only teachers are responsible but they have also a key role in provision of quality education.
- 3) To encourage the active involvement of parents in the promotion of standard of education.

- 4) To create awareness among the people of community to use optimum level of time for educational facilities offered by the government to catch the experts from the community members.
- 5) To motivate and inspire the parents to send their children to educational institutions especially in rural areas.
- 6) To thought out the ways and means that how to decrease the dropout, retain the teachers' absenteeism the in schools and enroll maximum number of children into school.
- 7) To develop fraternity and harmonious relationship between the school and home or parents and avoid bureaucratic rigidity of the both side.
- 8) To improve the standard of institution and work for the benefit of students while mobilizing the resources of community. (Javid Iqbal, 2011)

Rational of the Study:

It is an historical fact that whatsoever the community had not been involved in schooling, the school could not give a tremendous output, neither it rested successful in the enrolment of maximum number of children nor sustained the development and repairing of the school, so, this noninvolvement of community ultimately led the education to the worsen position. Thus, it was the mission and vision which was put forward by the UNO to call a summit about booming the education at universal level by involving the community in the education of their children. The summit was called in 1990 in Thailand, named as education for all (EFA). The summit appreciated and encouraged the involvement of community in education of their children, so that to achieve the desired targets, and thus as a result the SMCs were established in the schools, which in fact caused good development in the enrolment of children, retention of dropout and other necessary repairing of the school.

Community participation in schooling becomes much more important in the societies where there is very less acceptance for education and the people are living tough traditional life. District Zhob is a traditional society; the people are more adhere to traditions and religion. They have very less tendency towards education. The parents send their children to Madrassa and engage them more upon in other works rather than sending to school. The literacy rate is very low.

This research study assesses the Role of SMCs in promoting the quality of education at primary level in Baluchistan. The findings of this research study may become the source of knowledge for the students of sociology, social work and other social sciences and for the students of education, where they can easily understand SMC and its role in promoting the

quality of education, furthermore, the students may explore the said problem on different angles and try to bridge the gaps. The findings of the study can prove a good tool and base for making policies and future planning to make the SMC more effective and functional. The findings give a clearer picture of the SMC in the locale and identifying the gaps, found in the way. The study further suggests that so far the work done by the SMC has not achieved the targets which should be achieved while ensuring the quality of education in the schools. So, there is more attention needed to focus the area.

In the present research study qualitative research method has been adopted, because this method has been used in many research studies in the past and got rich and valid data on similar topics. Qualitative research method was also deemed relevant to the nature of the topic. Regarding sampling technique Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data only from those respondents, who were directly link to the problem.

Limitations of the Study:

Assessing the Role of SMCs in promoting the quality of education at primary level in Baluchistan is a vast topic. It cannot be compensate in a single research study because of its multi-angle and multi-dimensional aspects. Some of the limitations of the study are narrated as below.

- 1) This research study has been conducted in the urban areas, which are more educated comparatively, but if such study is conducted in rural areas, it may give some new and different insight to the readers and also to policy makers.
- 2) This research study was conducted on qualitative research base with a small sample size; a quantitative research with a large sample size can give a clearer results.
- 3) Another limitation of the study is that this study was conducted on cross-sectional basis but a longitudinal study on different times and occasions can prove more valuable for addressing the issue.

Review of Literature:

Decentralization in education is a policy introduce in many developing countries of the world as part of the public sector reforms. Decentralization like in the broader sense is the devolution of power to the lower parts, similarly in education decentralization means strengthening the capacity building of the school administration through various training sessions. The budget is direct disbursement of capital grant to schools to meet the school expenditures, which abolished the power at higher level

and devolve to the community. Along with the devolution of power and authority the responsibilities of decision-making transferred to schools, where not only principals and teachers of the school will make the policies but the parents will also be involved equally in this process, so, this was reason when School Management Committees (SMCs) became popular administrative tools and an effective source of managing school finance and participation of the community in schooling, which caused the improvement of quality education and access to education, thus as a result the SMCs contributed to achieve the targets of globally agreed program Education for All (EFA). By having a sense of ownership, it is considered that the community people will contribute and donate in improving not only the effectiveness and efficiency of school administration but the quality of education too.(Yamada, 2014))

On the other side the government while providing education to the masses has led to a great explosion in this(education) field in the history, however, on the same footing it has also been noticed that due to economic constraints it has become difficult to provide the entire population with metropolitan-like education. The school remains often fail to equip the children with required and quality education, it is because there are some obstacles which bar the pace of progress like the distances of schools from the community, demands of children at home, cultural norms hostility to formal education etc. similarly in some other areas the retention of dropout children has been a problem of great concern. The children are admitted to the schools but they drop before reaching to their potential level. The poor quality of learning is also a problem of a great concern. The weak inputs transferred to the children are not the standard which can motivate the students. (Williams, 1999)

To ensure the regularity of teacher and students in the school the Whole school development (WSD) plan was launched in Bangladesh. The motto of the plan was to control absenteeism in the school. Through such program the grant and training was given to the principals, teachers and community representatives. The program resulted fruitful output and caused 21 % reduction in student absenteeism and 23 % in the teacher absenteeism. The study reveals that the villages with high literacy rate yielded enormous outcomes; however, on other side the villages with low literacy yielded negative results. (Blimpoy, 2011)

According to (Mamun, 2014) in Bangladesh the SMCs of primary schools at rural areas are not functioning well, but in urban areas comparatively

the committees are good. They have high potential to improve governance in primary schools. In rural areas a major portion of SMCs could not receive the required training of their responsibilities, even a large number of committee members were not aware of their prescribed role, so as a result they could not visit the homes of drop out and irregular students. The findings of the study indicates that in remote areas most of SMCs were found not playing the required role to prevent drop out and increase enrolment, even there the attendance of teachers remained an issue of concern.

The involvement of parents and community in school management has increased the social and academic targets of children in different countries. So, analyzing this development the government of Pakistan and the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa decided to involve the communities in schooling on regular basis. To achieve these targets the prior mentioned governments established committees named “Parent Teacher’s Councils” (PTCs) in the schools. Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa was the first of all other provinces in country to form these committees or councils in 1993. The basic purpose of the council was to enhance the role of community in increasing the enrolment rate, keeping surveillance on the teachers and students regularity and discouraging their absenteeism, minimizing the unnecessary interference in educational institutions and consuming the fund granted by the government in minor repair and other commodities like class rooms of the school. Head teacher or principal of the school was given authority to call a meeting of the parents quarterly in order to settle the problems faced by the school.”. (Nasir, 2013)

Methodology:

In this research study exploratory research method has been used, where it “Assessed the Role of SMCs in Promoting the Quality of Education at Primary Level in Baluchistan”. It is a cross-sectional study and the data has been collected on the basis of qualitative research. Qualitative research method has been used in many studies in the past while exploring the role of SMCs in the school management and promoting the quality of education, which has proved relevant according to the nature of the problem and rich data has been collected.

Universe:

Universe is the geographical area where the research study is being carried out. This research work has been conducted in district Zhob, Baluchistan, and the data has been collected from three union councils namely U.C. Nasarabad Muhalla, U.C. Babo Muhalla and U.C. Killi Sheikhan.

Sample Size:

The data has been gathered from 40 key informants and also through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) from the educationists, higher education department management and some respondents were from the community. The data can be generalized to the population of the entire district.

Sample Design:

Sample represents the whole population of a selected universe. The researcher has gone through the purposive sampling, where those respondents were selected, who were directly linked to the selected problem. The research problem in hand was not a general problem but it was directly linked with the educationists, SMC members and head teachers of the schools. So, only these relevant persons were interviewed. The researcher interviewed the respondents through face to face interview and also gathered data through focus group discussions.

Tool of Data Collection:

In order to observe the problem within the locale, the researcher employed the interview guide tool to fetch the data from the respondents.

Tool for Data Analysis:

After conducting research, the data was analyzed by thematic analyses. The researcher converted collected raw data into neat data on the basis of similar answers and interpret by applying thematic analysis.

Results/Findings:

- Group discussion and Key informants interviews were started by asking respondents about knowing the SMC members of their basic responsibilities, majority of the key informants and participants of the group discussion shared that the SMC members don't know of their basic responsibilities. It is because that they have not been given trainings, where they can understand their responsibilities. However, the head teacher of the school and the committee chairmen are comparatively good in understanding their responsibilities. The participants of the FGD of the supporting organization shared that the SMC members are told their responsibilities informally in different meetings and occasions, but formally they have not been told their responsibilities through trainings. One of the key participant shared

that there are two types of activities which are performed by SMC, the one is hard which also called material like repairing of the school building etc and the second is soft which is also called non-material like controlling absenteeism of teachers and students, increasing enrolment and dropout retention etc. The respondent went on to say more that unfortunately the SMC members just remember the hard activities and forget the soft ones.

- The key informants and participants of the discussion group about asking the role of SMC in controlling absenteeism of teachers and students shared that the role of SMC in controlling absenteeism is not praiseworthy especially in the case of students; however, about the teacher the committee go behind the teacher if he is missing for the long time. But about the students the committee doesn't pursue the case, and this is the reason when the dropout rate is very high.
- Asking the respondents about the regular meetings of the SMCs almost all of the participants of the group discussions and key informants shared that the SMCs are completely fail while calling meetings of the committee on the set frequencies. The members shared further that there is no proper schedule for the meetings. The committees call meeting rarely, or sometime on emergency basis when there is an urgent issue faced by the school administration.
- Regarding training of the SMC members when asked the respondents, almost all of the respondents of the Focus Group Discussion and key informants were equally found agreed on the point that there is no any training for the SMC members and not they have been given training since they were established, so this is the reason when the members of the committees don't know their basic responsibilities in proper way. However, a few number of respondents shared that the SMCs who are formed before 2012 had been given training two times or three times, but after that there is no any training for the new SMC members.
- Asking about the acceptance of community intervention in schooling specially regarding assessing the teacher performance the participants of focus groups and key informants viewed that the school administration and teachers association are never ready to let them do it. The respondents shared that the teachers association considers it an external intervention in the school affairs. One of the key informants argued that when the SMCs were formed at first the association launched agitation against these committees and declared them interference in their authority. The respondents of the study shared the committees are not given the assigned authority so that they may work according to the rules of the SMC. The universe Zhob is a tribal

- society. The participants shared that in tribal set up no one wants to be under the supervision of someone else.
- Based upon the sharing of the respondents by asking them about the members of the SMCs are volunteering their time for SMCs activities, it was found that majority of the respondents were viewing that the members of SMCs are not serious in this work. They consider it as secondary or tertiary priority. So, this is why the result is zero. The members and key informants shared that the members even do not attend the meetings despite they are informed well before the meeting, and this is the reason when the attendance ratio remains quite low almost in all meetings, along with this the meetings are also not on the set frequencies as per the SMC rule.
 - Asking about the education and qualification of the parents who are the members of SMCs, the respondents shared that majority of the parents in SMCs are uneducated or very less educated. The members further shared that it is indeed a big obstacle in promoting the standard of SMCs work. The members even don't know the value of SMC and community participation in education, and thus it is the reason when SMC cannot give the desired output.

Discussion/Conclusion:

The present study is about “Assessing the Role of SMCs in promoting the quality of education at primary level in Baluchistan”. The findings of study show that there were multiple challenges for the SMCs in the locale regarding promoting the quality of education. The meeting which is the part and parcel for devising strategies and planning for the school management were found quite regrettable. The members used to ensure their attendance in the meetings very rare. There were no any criteria for the training of the SMC members. Since the committees established the members had not been given training, so, as a result they were found completely unaware of their basic responsibilities. The members of the SMCs were mostly found uneducated especially the parents, who could not understand the objectives and purpose of the SMC. The study further revealed that there was no acceptance for the SMC from the school and especially the teachers association. The association could never accept the interference of community in the school affairs especially the assessing the performance of the teachers. On this behalf they had also launched agitation against when the committees were formed at first. The study revealed further it was also a critical reason in this way that the SMC members were not sincere to reserve their time or volunteering their time to ensure the quality of education in the community school.

Suggestions:

Based upon the findings/results and discussion of the research study following suggestions are presented to make the SMCs more dynamic and functional in promoting the quality of education in community and make the teachers and teachers association accept the community involvement and SMC members should spare their time for school.

- Based upon the findings of the study majority of the SMC members from the community were found illiterate, who could not understand their responsibilities, so there is a dire need to convince the literate persons in the community and select them in the SMC, as each community has some literate persons at least.
- Through the sharing of respondents it was noticed, that the SMC members were not given training, which is the basic need to orientate and understand the members of their basic responsibilities. So, there is the need of scheduled and emergency training for the SMC members.
- Based upon the findings of the respondents the resistance from the school and teachers association was a matter of great concern, thus it is suggested that the government should interfere and help the committees to mobilize the community and over through the resistance in the path.
- As expressed by the respondents the budget for SMCs is very low, which is only 3000 per year, which is very less to manage the expenditure of the school in a year, so it is suggested to increase the budget so that the committees may accommodate the school expenditure. Besides this the DSA (Daily Service Allowance) should also be given to the committee members during the meetings for the purpose to ensure higher attendance rate in the meetings.

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Assessing the Role of Cash Grant for Women Empowerment in Balochistan:

By

¹ Naso Khan, ² Dr. Alam Tareen

Abstract:

To find the variance due to cash grant 5 beneficiaries from each district were interviewed to fill the questionnaire with difference of receiving cash grant for 1 year 2 years, 3 years and 4 years respectively. Significant results have Women empowerment has been the major issue in developing countries. In Pakistan women rights has been neglected for long time. In this paper it is explored that how Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) can play role in enhancing women conditions. Thus they may play vital role in a society as productive individuals. To evaluate the significance of Cash Transfer for the purpose to empower women, data collected through survey method by sampling 150 beneficiaries taken from 30 districts (5 from each district) been taken relating to cash grant and women empowerment. Finally, it is concluded that Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) can play pivotal role in providing opportunities to women thus enhancing their power both socially and economically.

Introduction:

Women empowerment is one of the important issues in developing countries. Empowering women brings equality and sustainability thus leads to prosperous society. Women rights have been neglected for long time especially in male dominated society. Being entangled in cultural fabric women have been prevented from exercising free will according to their own needs in patriarchal societies.

Women have no access to enabling opportunities that are keenly required to empower women in any civilized society. Facts and figures indicate

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that she has been deliberately kept in a condition such that she has no safe and sound approach to all the basic needs of life like education, health and family planning. Consequently, she has been made a tool for reproducing children. Her capability has been exploited by all types of immoral traditional and cultural taboos.

Balochistan being least developed province among all others is far beyond the fact and here women are faced with more hurdles compare to other regions in the country.

Traditional backwardness has made it more inflexible and rigid in part of women whereby she is not even free to come out for education.

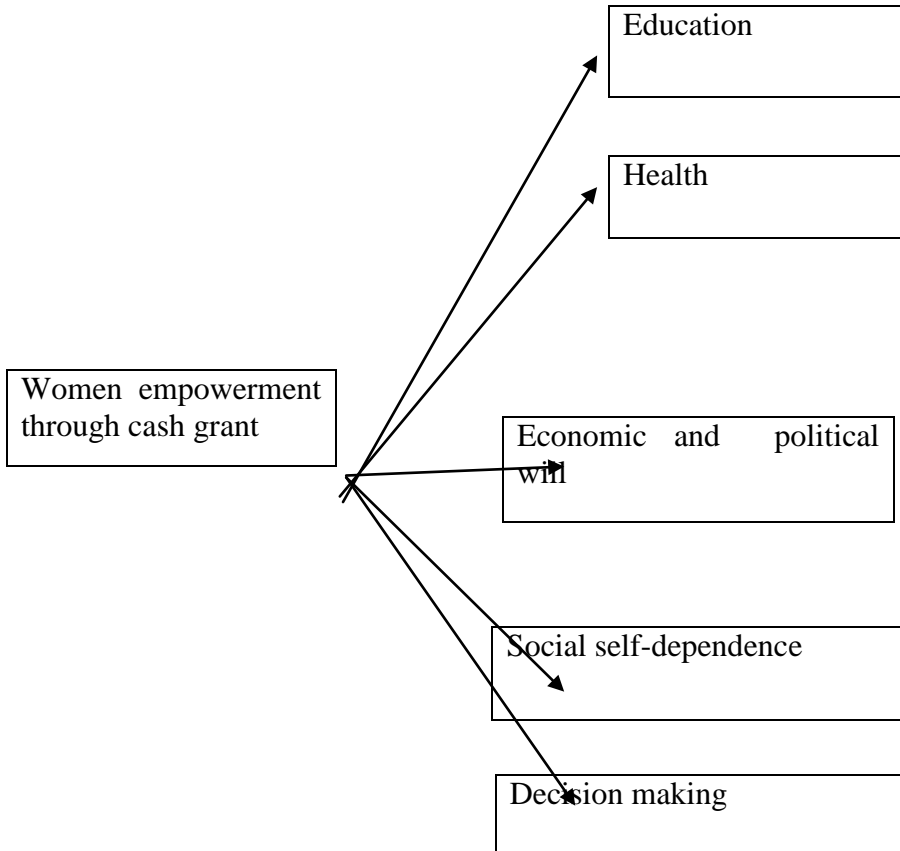
In the perspective of women's control over the decision making freedom and regularities associated with economic development Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) may be considered as one of the major and useful beneficial.

While taking a gander at effect of money give on ladies' strengthening in Mexico, Adato et al (2000) likewise found that the money exchanged abatements the recurrence of spouses' individual basic leadership with respect to class participation, youngster dress, medical treatment, food expenditure and major house repairs. It may create opportunities in such a way that women may enjoy equal rights and most importantly the right of making decision by her. Unconditional Cash Transfer not only enhances her status but also produce long lasting impacts on her person as one of the productive and functional unit in the society. It play pivotal role in the acknowledgment of women's importance inside the family relating to food expenses, child clothing, medical health treatment and major hose repairs. Laura and Rubio (2005) assessing the immediate viability of the money exchange for human capital improvement likewise discovered backhanded long haul constructive outcomes of lessening sexual orientation imbalances and ladies' choices making in different examinations.

Similarly, Standing (2008) observed that cash transfers allowed the recipients to make strategic choices for themselves and had a classic benefit of basic economic security. One of the key importance of unconditional Cash Transfer is that it is given unconditionally without any type of hardship. Thus it helps in providing bargaining power and authority to utilize cash according to her will. Interestingly, it has gained support from all spheres of community. As far as it transparency is concerned, self-corrective and adaptive approach has been made to get fair results.

Methodology:

Theoretical frame:



Sample Criterion:

The data was collected through survey method. A sample of 150 women beneficiaries was taken from 30 districts (5 from each district). The sampling procedure was based on convenience. To find the variance due to cash grant 5 beneficiaries from each district were interviewed to fill the questionnaire with difference of receiving cash grant for 1 year 2years, 3 years and 4 years respectively.

Instrument:

The information has been gathered through organized poll. An organized poll was composed which incorporates inquiries to quantify the four primary factors for ladies strengthening in Balochistan. Every one of them was shut finished inquiries. The survey depended on Likert five point scale which measured the high and low measurement of all the autonomous means independent and ward means dependent factors (1=strongly disagree to 5=strongly agree).

The questionnaire emphasizes direct measures of empowerment such as decision-making power and control over assets, especially cash grant. The questionnaire included information on the individual's role in household decision-making around income generation; consumption; access to and control over productive assets; access to and control over cash grant; individual leadership and influence in the family.

Table 1. The Variables included in each category are listed below:

Dependent Variable	Constitutive Definition	Operation Definition
Access to cash grant	Impact of cash grant	Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree
Access to social justice	Help from relatives, family members, friends and parents regarding harassment and violence	Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree
Dependency on husband	Financial support from husband	Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree
Freedom of mobility	Freedom to visit native village, market or worship place.	Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree
Freedom to make decisions about family	Freedom to make decision regarding their family issues	Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree
Freedom to make decisions about oneself	Freedom to make decision regarding their own selves	Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree
Freedom to utilize cash	Freedom to make choices for utilization of cash grant	Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree
Protection from harassment and violence	No of cases with respect to harassment and violence	Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree
		Measured by Likert five point scale: 1= strongly disagree and 5= strongly agree

Research Hypothesis:

In order to understand the impacts of cash grant, two hypotheses are being tested using quantitative information which is one of the aims of research.

1. Economic Advancement Hypothesis:

BISP unconditional cash grant will improve the economic condition of women by promoting the economic advancement and increasing their productive resources thus it is supposed to improve the skills and employment opportunities.

2. Power and Agency Hypothesis:

BISP unconditional cash grant will strengthen women's status by increasing the bargaining power of women's within household and wide throughout community. This will enhance women's self-confidence and self-esteem which will provide help in building their character and will later on enhance their role in society and their ability to engage in decision-making in the family matters."

Results and Discussion:

In model 01, Value of $r=0.251$ which indicates a positive relation between Period of receiving cash grant and Freedom to make decision about oneself. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.002 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance range.

In model 02, Value of $r=0.294$ which indicates a positive relation between Period of receiving cash grant and Freedom to make decision about family. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance range.

In model 03, Value of $r=0.193$ which indicates a positive relation between Period of receiving cash grant and Protection from harassment and violence. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.009 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance range.

In model 04, Value of $r=0.037$ which indicates a positive relation between Period of receiving cash grant and Access to social justice. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.327 which is greater than 0.01 and it lies in rejection region. So, we don't have sufficient evidence to support our null hypothesis.

In model 05, Value of $r=0.386$ which indicates a positive relation between Period of receiving cash grant and Access to social justice. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 06, Value of $r=0.064$ which indicates a positive relation between Period of receiving cash grant and Access to social justice. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.217 which is greater than 0.01 and it lies in rejection region. So, we don't have sufficient evidence to support our null hypothesis.

In model 07, Value of $r=0.637$ which indicates a positive relation between Access to cash and Freedom to make decision about oneself. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 08, Value of $r=0.606$ which indicates a positive relation between Access to cash and Freedom to make decision about family. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 09, Value of $r=0.553$ which indicates a positive relation between Access to cash and Protection from harassment and violence. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 10, Value of $r=0.148$ which indicates a positive relation between Access to cash and Access to social justice. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is not significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.036 which is greater than 0.01 and it lies in rejection region.

In model 11, Value of $r=0.552$ which indicates a positive relation between Access to cash and Dependency on husband for financial support. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region. This shows that

amount of cash grant is not sufficient to support the beneficiary and she is still dependent on her husband.

In model 12, Value of $r=0.284$ which indicates a positive relation between Access to cash and Freedom of mobility. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 13, Value of $r=0.713$ which indicates a positive relation between Freedom to utilize cash and Freedom to make decision about oneself. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 14, Value of $r=0.593$ which indicates a positive relation between Freedom to utilize cash and Freedom to make decision about family. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 15, Value of $r=0.536$ which indicates a positive relation between Freedom to utilize cash and Protection from harassment and violence. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 16, Value of $r=0.139$ which indicates a positive relation between Freedom to utilize cash and Access to social justice. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is not significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.045 which is greater than 0.01 and it lies in rejection region.

In model 17, Value of $r=0.500$ which indicates a positive relation between Freedom to utilize cash and Dependency on husband for financial support. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region. This again shows the insufficiency of cash grant to fulfill the financial requirements of the beneficiaries.

In model 18, Value of $r=0.301$ which indicates a positive relation between Freedom to utilize cash and Freedom of mobility. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01

level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

In model 19 a separate test was conducted to test the relationship between access to social justice and protection from harassment and violence. Because in our previous tests for relations between access to social justice and cash grant, there were no significant evidences to reject our null hypothesis. In above cases significant values were in rejection region. Thus to find out the factors contributing in protection from harassment, we can identify a relationship between access to social justice and protection from harassment and violence.

Here Value of $r=0.505$ which indicates a positive relation between access to social justice and protection from harassment and violence. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

Analysis:

Correlation when applied statistically it is found significant results in model 1 between Period of receiving cash grant and Freedom to make decision about oneself. Similarly significant results were found between access to social justice and protection from harassment and violence and cash grant in model 19. In model 10, Value of $r=0.148$ which indicates a positive relation between Access to cash and Access to social justice. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is not significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.036 which is greater than 0.01 and it lies in rejection region.

In model 16, Value of $r=0.139$ which indicates a positive relation between Freedom to utilize cash and Access to social justice. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is not significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.045 which is greater than 0.01 and it lies in rejection region.

In model 18, Value of $r=0.301$ which indicates a positive relation between Freedom to utilize cash and Freedom of mobility. Increase in one variable will also increase the other variable. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1 tailed). Significance level from data is 0.000 which is less than 0.01 and it lies in acceptance region.

Most of the statistical analysis show significant results which show positive correlation between women empowerment and unconditional cash grant.

Conclusion and Future Implications:

Empowering women and giving rights to them may bring prosperity and sustainability to the society. Cash grant is one of the important sources of enhancing women's role in the society. Economic empowerment is the important aim of cash grant, thus it helps in upbringing their children. Cash Grant would also help them in regulating their well-being by promoting health and educational expenses of family and regulating their household commodities.

We locate a slight move in intra-family unit relations with the subjective research demonstrating that ladies can feel engaged by their commitments to the family spending plan and their diminished reliance on their spouses. The assessment recommends a little move in group recognitions in regards to the versatility of ladies, with groups tolerating that ladies can go to gather the exchange themselves. This is bolstered by quantitative confirmation recommending that receipt of the BISP money exchange has improved the probability of ladies being allowed to visit companions' homes, close-by business sectors and love spots or religious places alone.

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Considerate Alertness of Earthquake and its Socio-economic Effect in Quetta City, Balochistan:

By

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Abstract:

Earthquake disaster is muddled because of its immediate and circuitous impacts. For alleviating its unfriendly effects it is obligatory to assess the seismic hazard recognition. The prime target of this paper is to comprehend open seismic hazard recognition in Quetta City. For this reason information were gathered through family unit poll overview with the specimen size of 400, utilizing stratified inspecting technique. Elucidating factual methods (cross classification, diagrammatic portrayal) were utilized. Results uncovered that open have solid confidence on Allah's matchless quality yet they depend on human astuteness as well. In spite of the fact that individuals are not very much aware about the tremor peril but rather they consider that calamity related learning is compulsory and will be gainful in future. Consequently the paper prescribes projects and workshops on individuals' mindfulness and readiness with respect to seismic danger in Balochistan.

Keywords: Earthquake Preparedness Quetta City, socio-economic effect

Introduction:

In prehistoric times when logical comprehension was not all that normal, individuals trusted that debacle occurs as per the will of Gods and they needed to satisfy their Gods. Those individuals influenced Gods of various debacles to alike God of electrical storm (hurakan) God of quake (PILLAN). 'Maya' Greeks and Romans. Egyptians was of the opinion that fiasco forced on them due to their defiance or by way of discipline. However, today all like now doubts has completely decreased because of

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step by step progression in logical field and Environment (Ashtiany.M.G, 2009). Fiasco is characterized as an occasion that happen suddenly, complex in nature at long last outcomes into human, property and ecological misfortunes combined with disappointment of routinely exercises of the affected group (Dorasamy.M, 2010). As a matter of fact calamities are normal procedures, for instance structural plate development (regular marvel) can make seismic tremor and drag out dry conditions (common process) comes about into dry spells and aggravation in air course (Khan.H, 2008). Regular perils cause an across the board pulverization and misfortunes, however in opposition to it, they shape our property and condition through reshaping geology, saving new soil lyre, uncovering concealed assets and so on (Mattingly.S, 2000). Entire planet Earth encounters distinctive sorts of catastrophes like Tremor, Flood, Drought, Forest Fire, Cyclones, Volcanic Eruption, Epidemic, then Accident. These catastrophes cause death toll, property, and financial difference. Amid 2000, gigantic number of fiascos all through the world has recorded, around 850 calamity occasions, out of which 14% were land catastrophes (Earthquake and Volcanism). Add up to setbacks were 9270 out of which 4% were a direct result of seismic tremor catastrophe. As a matter of fact it isn't the Earthquake shaking that experiences colossal harms, yet poor development with defective plan, shabby quality materials and insubordination of national construction laws does as such (Rahman.M.M, 2011). Successful early cautioning for quake isn't conceivable however antagonistic effects can be alleviated by taking various individual wellbeing measures that is the reason being set up for potential catastrophe is most ideal way out for in danger populace (Muttarak.R, 2013). Tremor calamity is exceptionally confused because of its immediate and circuitous impacts. Coordinate impacts are crustal developments created by means of seismic waves and backhanded impacts

Incorporates obliteration of urban territories, destroying of homes, and decay of foundation and utility administrations and in addition fire (Armas.I, 2006). For alleviating such unfavorable effects of tremor danger it is obligatory to assess the seismic hazard view of the general population (Armas.I, 2006). Hazard observation decides individuals' conduct towards chance, if recognition about hazard is known at that point proper and viable techniques and strategies can be defined (Pan.A, 2012). Hazard discernment considered as essential factor which impact human's method for reacting/managing appalling occasion. Subjective hypothesis, financial hypothesis and culture decide the human conduct at the season of crisis (Asgary.A, 1997). For embracing suitable methods for hazard correspondence, chance alleviation measures and modification conduct,

information about potential hazard observation is compulsory (HO.M.C, 2008). Hazard discernment is feeling based assessment of threats which depends on the mix of hazard data and hazard impacting factors. The greater part of the catastrophe chance discernment ponders in light of psychological brain research and behavioral geology. Intellectual Psychology incorporates consideration, adjustment and other mental exercises alongside getting, putting away, handling, and using the data inside individual's brain. Behavioral Geography centers the connection between individuals' inborn brain science and extraneous activities. It clarifies that discernment depends on individual mental characteristics like creative ability, sensation, state of mind and qualities (YANG.S, 2010). Intellectual brain science and behavioral topography propose a few components of hazard observation like: information about calamity, familiarity with debacle and conduct in crisis circumstance (YANG.S, 2010). It's a general suspicion that individuals who confront extreme grievous occasions of high Hazard, can make much enhanced strides and bolster government activities as well (ARMAS.I, 2006). Psychometric Approach incorporates essential and optional measurements of hazard discernment, assessment of hazard correspondence, statistic impacts, and subjective highlights. This tactic is more behavior and psychosomatic in nature. Social Ideology Tactic is sociological & anthropological in nature. It mostly concentrates on societal & social variables, experimental analysis, and then casual Subjective strategies. (Ainuddin.S R. A., 2013). To learn hazard discernment practical tactic and constructivist tactic are likewise noteworthy. Sensible approach focuses on achieving satisfactory data for better hazard discernment. Constructivist approach goes for broke as subjective and socially built. Social, mental and social fields alongside their common interlinks may aid hazard discernment understanding (Crescimbene.M, 2015). Debacle chance discernment stress on the methods for getting calamity hazard related learning and data and further concentrates on the judgmental systems of taking choices to acknowledge or dismiss, anticipate or lessen the fiascos as indicated by got information/data (YANG.S, 2010). There is immediate and significant connection between:

Hazard observation ----Human conduct

Hazard observation ---- Awareness and moderation activity

Hazard observation ----Disaster readiness

Improvement, culture, confidence and past experience are some different determinants which might be in cozy relationship to catastrophe hazard

discernment (Ainuddin.S.R. A., 2013). Versatile conduct as far as fiasco thoroughly relies upon how individuals see the hazard. These are the mindfulness, information and individual demeanor which spurs the versatile conduct in a group (Pan.A, 2012). Convictions/recognitions have solid impact on readiness procedures. There are three vital conviction frameworks: risk convictions, readiness convictions and individual convictions. In a debacle writing peril convictions are talked about as "hazard observation." Preparedness convictions is the general population's understanding about readiness measures and their viability and individual convictions is the comprehension of catastrophe and its effects at singular level (Becker.J.S, 2013).

Description of Study Area:

Pakistan lies on geographically dynamic Himalayan belt comprising of Indian, Arabian and Eurasian structural plates which are commonly focalizing because of constant structural twisting, that is the reason direct to real seismic tremors are basic here (Zaman.S, 2012). Quetta city is located in Baluchistan. It is masterminded by 'North Western' bit of Baluchistan. Incomparable region of QTA is 290 48' & 300 27' North degree and 660 14' & 670 18 East longitude' (Ainuddin.S R A., 2013).QTA is a trademark fortification incorporated via mountains on completely flanks, called (Chiltan,);(Takatoo), (Mordar), & (Zarghoon).Signify geographical range is 2653 km² ropes the quantity of tenants of every 1.5 million. City is arranged at the gateway to ;central Asia' (Nazir.M.K, 2006). Area much of the time experience tremor of different size. In 31st May 1935 'Quetta' existed displayed to a horrendous seismic tremor of M7.6 which revoke entire city, triggered 35,000 losses (Ainuddin.s M.A.2014). This is always recalled occasion in the Quake history of Quetta city. Chaman push accuse system & Chiltan accuse line are the binary important seismic sources in Quetta city. Chaman push accuses structure show in Balochistan zone and connects into Afghanistan. It starts from Makran Range close Kallat, goes from Quetta ultimately comes to up to Kabul, Afghanistan & shape Foremost Karakoram Thrust 'MKT' 'Nazir.M.K, 2006'. Both Indian & Eurasian auxiliary plates are moving northward with respect to each other "Armbruster.J, 1980"

A joint scrutiny of Quetta Development Expert 'QDA' & National Engineering Administrations Pakistan 'NESPAC' segment the Quetta City into two seismic zones.(Zone-A) Very high seismic risk (Zone-B) High seismic peril zone (Ainuddin.S R. A., 2013).5km strip confine the two zones. This strip lies parallel to the fault and considered inside Very high

seismic danger 'Zone-A', rest of all the district of Quetta since east to the buttes of crag go goes below the head of high seismic risk (Zone-B)(Ainuddin.SM. A., 2014).

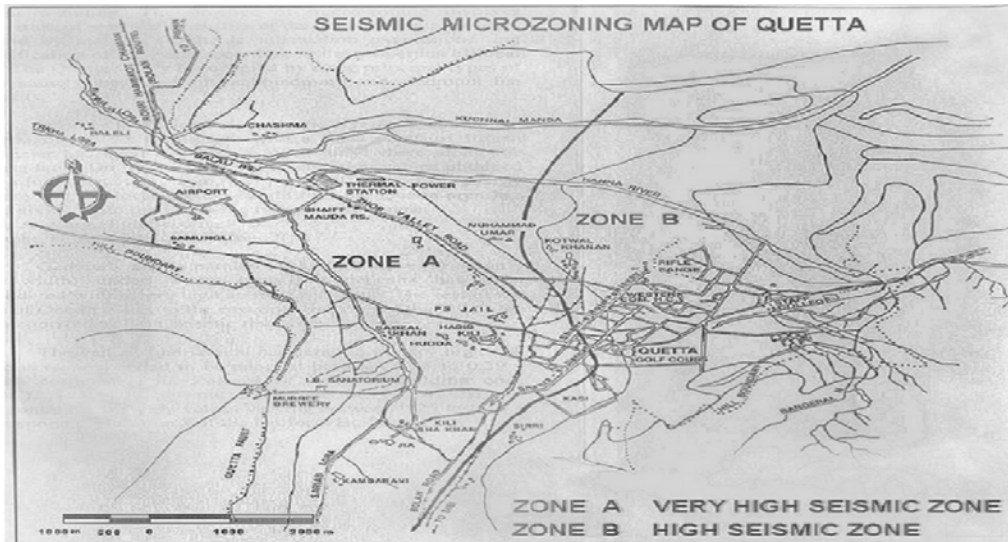


Figure Quake Zones of QTA city

Source 'Ainuddin et al 2014'

Research Methodology:

Data Collection Method and Sample Size Data for the study are basically collected through structured Questionnaire Performa. Survey has extraordinary inquiries in independent segments. One area comprises of the inquiries regarding respondent profile as far as family measure, instructive level, wage and so forth. Other area incorporates inquiries concerning open learning and mindfulness about the seismic tremor hazard. In another area respondents were addressed about their perspectives in regards to seismic tremor danger. Entire Quetta City was taken as factual populace through which inspecting is conveyed out. As Quetta City is isolated into two seismic hazard zones that is the reason stratified inspecting technique utilized for the examination. Test measure was figured through Slovin's equation of example size;

$$n = N/1 + Ne^2$$

here

n = test measure

N = populace measure

e = certainty flat

95% certainty flat (edge blunder of 0.05).

As indicated by (1998) enumerations add up to populace of QTA is (759,941)

Laying these qualities in Slovin's recipe:

$$= 759941/1 + 759941(0.05)^2$$

$$= (759941/1 + 1899.8525)$$

$$= (759941/1900.8525)$$

$$= 399.789 \text{ or } 400 \text{ in the wake of adjusting off}$$

Test measure was figured 400 which are additionally isolated in the two zones, 200 in each, disproportionally.

Results and Discussion:

Respondent Profile:

In this section questions were asked for knowing commercial status of the occupants in the two zones. Financial conditions are interlinked with seismic tremor hazard recognition. Included inquiries were about age, sex, instruction, add up to relatives, quantities of guys and females in house, underneath 15 years or more 60 years relatives, incapacitate people, month to month family unit salary also, data identified with house proprietorship. Over half of respondents in both zone A also, B were of the age between 21-30 years. These youths demonstrated a wellspring of new and refreshed data. Female respondents were overwhelming in zone A (61.5%), though male respondents in zone B (59%). As far as training, zone B is sounder with 49% respondent of ace level. Zone A has 39.5% respondents of moderate level. 38.5% families in zone A have at least 12 family individuals in their home. In zone B the vast majority of the families (35%) have 6-8 relatives. Male populace was less than females which delineates abundance of dependent population in the society. Zone A has more number of family individuals underneath 15 years, or more 60 years

than zone B. Level of incapacitate people was slight huge in zone A (17.5%) than zone B (12%). Respondents were gotten some information about their month to month family unit salary, the greater part of the family units in the two zones gain in the middle of 20- 40 thousand PKR. Family units with 40-60 thousand PKR month to month salary in sector A were 19 percent & in sector b 22%, comparably families whose salary is more than 60 thousand PKR in sector a were 5% & in sector b 18%. Rates show that zone B is monetarily strong than zone A. There was a question, is your home possesses or leased? 62% respondents of zone A responded Rented, 27.5% defendants of zone B dwell in leased house. Earthquake Risk Awareness and Knowledge Hazard observation writing clarify that mindfulness and information about potential danger has significant impact on chance recognition, that is the reason respondents were inquired a few inquiries concerning mindfulness and information about tremor risk. More than 60% respondents in the two zones live in Quetta City for over 15 years. 89% respondents of zone An and 92.5% respondents of zone B contended that they encountered tremor at least once in their life. 100% respondents in the two zones pick tremor as a cataclysmic event which anguish them most. At the point when respondents were inquired as to whether they have earlier learning of Earthquake before confronting it? 55% and 55.5% in zone A and B react indeed. In any case, this learning was just constrained to, "tremor is the shaking of the surface, a few of the defendants had the information around tremors referencing in verses of Holy Quran in the segment of "Al-Zilzal." In reply to the inquiry, do you know why Earthquake happens to Quetta city? 68.5% defendants in zone An and 67.5% in zone B addressed affirmative, however their insight confined themselves toward state that Quetta lies in red zone& they don't see it in detail. Just 37% and 34% defendants in zone A and B separately were mindful about the Earthquake zones of Quetta City. In zone A 27.5% and in zone B 35.5% respondents react that they are natural to the worldwide seismic belts. One inquiry in Performa was, do you have any thought regarding seismic tremor greatness, force, center and profundity? 36% respondents in zone An and 45.5% in zone B addressed yes, this thought limited to Richter scale extent as it were. In reply to the question, would you be able to separate between major, extraordinary, immense and discernible tremor 28% defendant in zone An & 45.5% in zone B said affirmative. Defendants were of the view that more mischief causing. Seismic tremor will be genuine, extraordinary and so forth. These outcomes are condensed in Fig.3

Earthquake knowledge and awareness

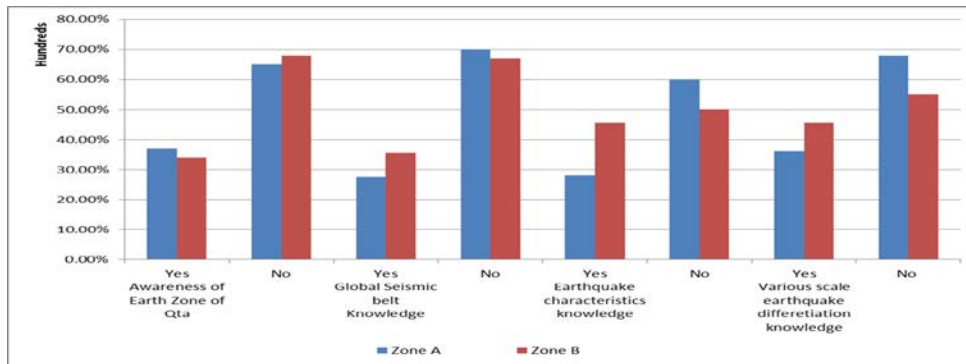
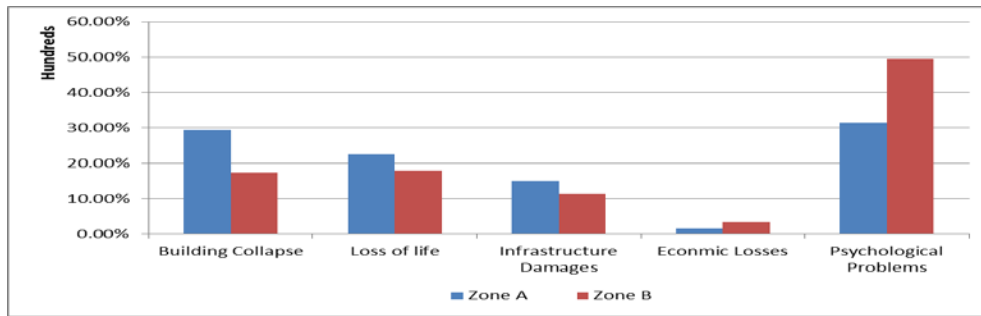


Fig.3 Earthquake Awareness and Knowledge One inquiry was what sort of affects you generally look amid tremor. As appeared in Fig.4 Respondents offered need to the mental issues in the two zones as they are scared through trembling of ground shallow, demolition of their homes & plausibility of repeat of this awful occurrence. Zone A has worked on building breakdown, death toll and framework harms more than zone B. To which degree your city is undermined by seismic tremor hazard? In reply to these inquiry respondents of zone A react as, dangerous 31%, delicate 34%, little hazard 13%, and don't know 22%. Same rates for zone B were dangerous 56%, touchy 24%, little hazard 3%, and don't know 17%. A large portion of the respondents realized that the city is dangerous and touchy to seismic tremor chance.

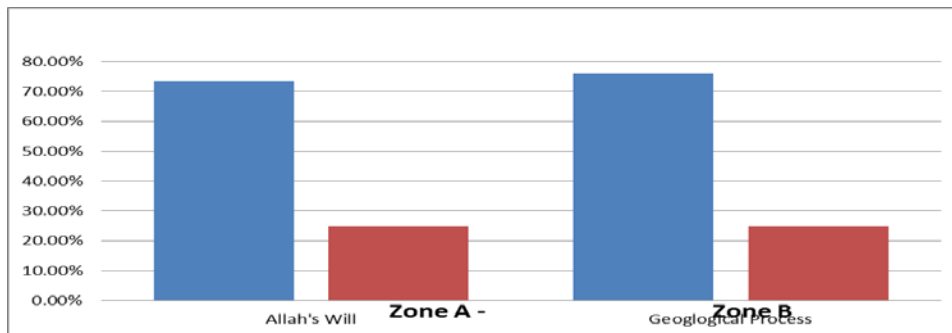
Impacts of Earthquake



Earthquake Risk Perception

This area lights up open seismic tremor chance observation. It contains questions related quake thought, seismic tremor training, data and reputation and need of tremor learning. First inquiry in this segment was, how would you consider tremor? As appeared in the fig.5, more than 70% respondent in each zone contended that seismic tremor forced on them by the Allah's will. This reaction mirrors individuals' solid conviction on Allah. As dynamic blame lines go Done Quetta, defendants were asked, do you figure a noteworthy Earthquake can occur in the Quetta city

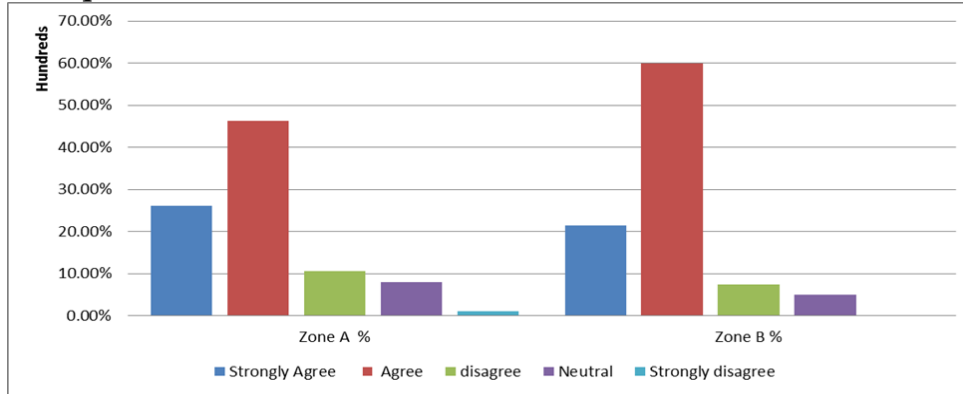
Earthquake consideration



The majority of the defendants were concurred with the given announcement, yet there is some degree of defendants who picked vary and emphatically differ alternatives, this decision can be considered as hopeful predisposition in calamity writing, that individuals figured it won't transpire. 66.5% defendants of zone An and 74% defendants of zone B were much worry about tremor fiasco. At the point when defendants were asked; do you know by what means would it be advisable for you to act at the season of tremor? 73.5% defendants in zone An and 84.5% defendants in zone B addressed yes. On additionally asking defendants advised that

they want to vacation the home & keep running outdoor. Certainly this activity isn't a correct choice in all over the place. An inquiry regarding the part of seismic tremor attention and instruction in chance lessening was incorporated into survey. Results are appeared in fig.6 Histogram portrays that substantial proportion of respondents in the two zones concur or firmly concur that seismic tremor attention and instruction can assume a key part in hazard decrease. What's more, for this reputation over half respondents in each zone picked electronic media, as it is the most open wellspring of data to all. In reply to the inquiry; having essential information about seismic tremor and its auxiliary and inferred fiascos is the initial move towards hazard lessening. A major division of respondents (over half) concurred and (over 20%) unequivocally concurred with the presentation. Extensive number of respondents in zone A and zone B esteemed that their group require particular learning on quake chance administration, and arrangement of this information and data would demonstrate gainful in future. Finally respondents were asked that with respect to seismic tremor, open ought to be educated about what? Decisions were; fundamental mindfulness about quake hazard, approach to suitably act at the interim, approach to oversee after seismic tremor, All of the above. Over 55% respondents in zone A and zone B picked the greater part of the above. This reaction depicts that open need to look for security measures for alleviating the unfriendly impacts of Earthquake.

Role of Earthquake Publicity & Education in risk assessment and subsequent reduction



Conclusion:

Disasters are phenomenal, unpreventable events which extremely affect a particular community in so many ways e.g. disturb its livelihood, economy; material structures, environment and biological ecosystem of the concerned region.

Paper has endeavored to assess people in general seismic hazard discernment in Quetta City. Results delineate that Zone-A is more subjected to seismic tremor hazard with high extent of ward populace (Female, underneath 15, over 60, and debilitate people) than Zone-B. Furthermore Zone-A has more leased houses and less monetarily sounds so at risk to tremor chance most. A huge populace lives in Quetta City over 15 years yet at the same time they don't have enough learning about tremor risk, seismic zones of Quetta City, worldwide seismic belts, and quake qualities. Among the overwhelming effects of tremor, mental issues were best of the rundown. Open knew that their city is perilous as far as seismic tremor. Intriguing finding of this examination is that albeit open consider that quakes are forced by Allah's Will yet at the same time they didn't prevent to the adequacy from securing relief activities. Regardless of having fatalistic approach, the group's conduct towards chance diminishment for quake is empowering. They were of the view that quake implemented by Almighty yet they need to learn tremor related learning and data. This data ought to be dispersed by means of various media most favored through electronic media. Zone-A particularly and Quetta City in general is at high seismic hazard. Open see seismic tremor as an occurrence happen with the will of Allah however through training, utilization of media and spreading of quake related data hazard can be dense. . Study describes that a reasonable move of proactive approach

towards responsive way to deal with be implemented. Utilizing every one of the exercises, resources and vitalities of government and distinctive accomplices for fiasco administration and cataclysm danger diminishment at grass root level is critical: Further investigation prescribes that reputation of quake catastrophe, levitation seismic tremor debacle consciousness, teaching general society around tremor disaster alongside specialized trainings and adopting readiness measures must be followed for succeeding disaster preparedness situation.

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Pak-Turk Relations in Historical Perspective:

By

¹Mohammad Daroo Khan² Dr. Para Din

Abstract:

The study explores the relations between Pakistan and Turkey. The study will evaluate the long standing ties between Pakistan and Turkey, which ranges from diplomatic ties to cultural, military and economic relations. The study will also evaluate the historical bonds between the both nations. The result of the research reveals the historical bonds between the two nations. The present strong and cordial ties with in Pakistan and Turkey date backs to the period of British government in the subcontinent, since Turkey has emerged as a regional power in the Middle East, and is now among the top 20 economic powers of the world.

Keywords: Pakistan, Turkey, Relations, Subcontinent, Muslims, Political, Religion, Cooperation.

Introduction:

The study is an attempt to analyze Pakistan-Turkey relations, a relationship of a great importance. The Pak-Turk relations are based on two important factors, history and religion. Religion has played an imperative role in the Pak-Turk ties. People of the both states adore the brotherly relations which are established on communal values and shared safeties of the both Nations. The current cordial relations between Turkey and Pakistan back to the formation of Turkish Republic in 1923 and Pakistan the Islamic republic in 1947. Since the inception of Pakistan, both countries have been supporting each other in time of difficulties. Irrespective of the strong political and cultural ties, trade relations don't have the depth which needs to be extended by the government of the both countries.

Turkey is Pakistan's most reliable ally. The nature of the Pak-Turk relation is Ideological. The bilateral state relations and people-people contact remains as firm as ever been. The two countries are engaged to explore the means and ways to strengthen its ties further. Significantly,

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both countries wanted the enhancement of their strategic ties by expanding the level of cooperation. Today, almost every PM and Presidents from the both sides have visited during the tenure of his office. Presently, Political ties at the bilateral level are concentrated. The independence of Pakistan is regards Turkey as the success of the Muslim world as Pakistan being a Nation that was formed on the foundation of the aspiration of the Muslims of sub-continent. In the fight against terrorism, Turkey has supported Pakistan by providing every possible help. (World Times, 2015).The brotherly relations between Pakistan and Turkey are centuries old. The Turkish PM Tayab Erdogan has termed Pakistan his second Home. Pakistan and Turkey have extensive cultural and geo-political links and are Muslim mainstream countries. Owing to religious, cultural and geo-political links, the Pak-Turk relations have been increasing close important. On October 26, 2009, the Turkish Prime minister TayabErdogan was bestowed with the Nishan-e-Pakistan. Erdogan is the fourth foreign leader who have spoken to the Pakistani parliament.. (Hassan, 2008 Ibid)

Literature Review:

Pakistan-Turkey relation has been a repeated topic inside the world of global politics. Pakistan has quite good enough relations with several different nations, in particular with Muslim countries. Turkey is certainly one of them. Pakistan and Turkey were close friends for over 1/2 a century, having a multidimensional relationship. Both nations have near historic cultural and also navy relations. The garb style of each country in vital Asia additionally has common origins. The origin of the word “Urdu” connects it to the Turkish mughal) period. Furthermore, the communal cultural outcomes on Pakistan and Turkey extent many years, as many Iranians and Turkish peoples dominated the middle east and crucial & South Asia. Those historical ties similarly deepened beneath the President TayabErdogan’s Islamic-rooted political technique, as he dubbed Pakistan “home away from home”. Erdogan is merely world leader who has addressed Pakistani Parliament more than once , doing so three times. In 2016, it was President Erdoğan’s 7th go to Pakistan. (Sani, 2016)

Both Muslim countries have sturdy defense attachment and the previous were imparting training to the Pakistani air force in upgrading the f-16. \ Military promises date returned to 1954 while each nation linked with CENTO. Turkey have been a sturdy ally of separated Kashmir issue and has additionally been preserving democratically and navy aid to Pakistan in the course of its wars with India. Pakistan has also viewed and

expressed guide for Turkey's coverage on Northern Cyprus. both countries have memberships of the OIC and aspirants for membership of the Shanghai Cooperation company (SCO) and feature robust possibilities of being admitted to it inside the close to destiny.

While 1st addressing the joint session Erdogan said that he feels thankful of addressing the parliament for but over again. "Pak-Turk friendship is deepening with the passage of time," including that; Pakistan has constantly supported us in time of crisis in particular all through the failed coup try. "Relations between Pakistan and Turkey are far more than just diplomatic members of the family." "Pakistan's democracy is a model for the rest of the arena," he stated, including that both countries have developed bilateral ties more potent in each subject during the last few years. Erdogan reminded the parliament how the Turkish government had declared an afternoon of morning while 1st the army Public faculty massacre had taken vicinity in Peshawar in 2014. Throughout his deal with, Erdogan slammed FethullahGulen and said that he become looking to impose his rule over the world. (Ijaz, 2016)

Our country is inside the technique of developing and increasing its infrastructure. In reality, a lot of complications faced nowadays inside the subject of electricity and financial system are associated with loss of huge budget inside the beyond in dams, roads and railways. This is some other vicinity where our business groups can paintings collectively. Wondered on Pak-Turkish cooperation to face the scourge of terrorism, he replied, "Terrorism is a worldwide scourge and must be countered globally." "Pakistan is a totally important partners no longer most effective for Turkey, but for entire worldwide community in our joint combat against terrorist networks. We appreciate efforts of the Pakistani authorities in dealing with this risk. We've got exemplary cooperation with Pakistan in countering terrorism." Maqsood, (2001)

Objectives of the Study:

- To evaluate the significance of Pak-Turk relations.
- To provide historical analysis of Pak Turk relations.
- To show bilateral economic developments.
- To boast up both nations Culture and traditions.
- To highlight new dimensions of Pak-Turk relations.
- To make the world familiar of both super power Muslim countries relations.

Research Methodology:

The study was conducted using secondary source of data. Secondary source is useful for conducting this study, as a large number of books, research journals, newspapers, magazines, and internet links provides relevant material for this study. As mentioned in the literature review, The Pak-Turk relation is a topic which has been discussed in several books, and research articles. So, for this study it will be easy to collect data, while using secondary source.

Secondary information are likewise useful in planning taking after primary research and, also, can give a gauge which to look at your primary data gathering comes about. In this manner, it is constantly savvy to start any examination action with a review of the secondary data. (Novak, 1996).

“Research design is a plan for collecting and analyzing data in order to answer the researcher’s Questions. (Holsti, 1996, p. 24). Content analysis is defined as any Qualitative data reduction and sense making efforts that makes a volume of Qualitative material and attempts to identify main consistencies and meaning.” (Patton, 2002, p. 453).

Chapter one of the studies gives brief introduction and highlights the central theme of the study. Chapter 2 of the research consist literature review and theoretical frame, which is an important part of the study, literature review underscores the already existed data on the topic. Theoretical frame work presents important theories relevant to the topic. Chapter 4 of the study comprises (3.2)

Research Analysis Tools:

In the recent times, due to the increased approachability of archived quantitative and qualitative data, more focus has been given to the secondary analysis (Heaton, 2004). Secondary analysis as ‘ any further of an already existed dataset which presents interpretations , conclusions or knowledge , additional to , or distinct from , presented in the first report in the inquiry as a whole and its main results” (Hakim, 1982, p.2) have been vigorously exploited in education and social sciences. Although leading in Quantitative research, Qualitative secondary analysis also allows for examination of new research Questions beside the original objective of data collection and led generating new interpretations and conclusions that were absent in the original research findings. Conducted review of the peer-referred scholarship over the last four decades exemplify numerous

examples reporting results of Qualitative secondary analysis with the little emphasis on the process of analysis , evaluation of data quality and sufficiency , and Methodological challenge of the approach. Conducted review of the peer-refereed scholarship over the last four decades (Sherif, 2016) Therefore, this presentation proposal aims to describe experiences with qualitative secondary analysis and outline major strengths and limitation of the method emerged as a result of a conducted dissertation study. As a cost- and time efficient and unobtrusive to participants method, qualitative secondary analysis has potentially important implications for educational and social researchers, as well as graduate students interested in obtaining additional understandings and/or generating new knowledge in a time-efficient and low-cost fashion (Mitchell, 2015; Szabo&Strang, 1997).

Turkey and Muslims of the Subcontinent before Partition:

The Pakistan Turkey relations have a history of cooperation and concern. The feelings of brotherhood between the people of Turkey and Pakistan have their roots in History. They have supported each other in wars as well as in time of peace.

The Khulafa institution holds extraordinary significance ever. In 1258 AD, after the sometime, The Khilafat moved in the control of Fatimid Rulers of the Egypt and afterward, in the long run into the Ottoman sultans in the primary portion of 16centuries. The leaders of the Mughal Empire had not perceived the Ottomans sultans as their profound head. The used to pursueKutba in their own particular names. During demolishing of Mughal Empire, there happened a changed, and the identity ofOttoman caliph widely utilized as a part of sermons from the lectern at Friday supplications in India. This had very limited political importance, in any case it demonstrated impressive areas of the Muslims people viewed the Caliph as the picture of Muslim gathering and a wellspring of other worldly admiration. (Islam, 2008).

In 1877, at the time of the Russo-Turkish war, Muslims demonstrated a decent motion. They aggregated funds for the harmed troopers of Turkey. All developments and succeeding occasions in Turkey got positive reaction in India. Amid the Balkan War, Indian Muslims sent a Medical group to their Turkish Brethren. (Minault, 1982).

In 1905, a contention raised on the state of mind of the Indian Muslims could embrace if threatening vibe demolished out amongst England and Turkey. As indicated by one school of thought Muslims hoped constancy and dependability to the sultan of Turkey on the ground, they considered

caliph as Caliph of Islam. While as indicated by the second school of thought, Muslim did not disturb and estrange the British by supporting their allegiance to get British Rulers trust. In that period, the process of decline of the Turkish Empire was being rushed by the hand of imperialist power. Around then, France had as of now grabbed the Ottoman territories was. The British were unequivocally settled in Muslim country. Presently, the public of Italy looked for European help for their demand over Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Have been twofold energized, they started their Invention in 1911. This caused to dispute amongst Italian and Turkish Govt. and touched odd Balkans wars 1912-13, which thusly converged with World War 1. (Ozcan, 1997)

Muslims of India communicated their hatred through media and cautioned the UK administration of the grave aftereffects of supporting the Balkan states. In 1912, when the Princes of Wales went to Hindostan, when Muslims challenged the British arrangement towards the Turks. After this happened, forty thousand Muslims were imprisoned, many them surrendered from the taxpayer driven organizations and around a one million citizens were hated in Malabar. (Qureshi, 1999)

The Indian Muslims were profoundly bothered by the situation of the Turks. The India Muslim were profoundly lamented, who, they thought were relaxed to devastate the last bastion of Muslims matchless quality. He demanded the legislature to mull over the notions of the Muslims of India as to Turkish, while detailing the approaches of the sultan. The Muslims assumed that their tough articulation of help or Turkish Govt should take after the British not to be excessively extreme in their treatment of crushed adversary. (Ahmed, 1981)

The Grand National assembly chosen to annul Caliphate, which disillusioned the Muslims, But Allama Muhammad Iqbal thought of it as Etitad and joined that, as per soul of Islam Caliphate can be vested in an assemblage of people, or a chose Assembly. (Qazi, 2013)

Molana Muhammad Ali, on 8 July 1921 , directed a part of the KhilafatConference in Karahi , in which , he cautioned the UK Govt. that if the administration choose to battle the Angola government, the Muslims of India would depend on common defiance , broadcast finish autonomy and derrick the banner of the Indian Republic during Ahmedabad conference of the Indian National Congress.

Extensively, Kamal's solid back up originated from the Muslims of India, who observed Nationalist Turkish as the just Muslim Nation. Consequently, the Kilafat Committee accumulated funds to help to the Turkish Nationalist battle. They set up contact with a delegate of Kamal in Constantinople, who got consistent letters of support. Some portion of the

Indian Muslim reserve, which in the end added up to approximately 125,000 Pounds was utilized to pay the Army. (Zaidi, 2003)

Pak-Turk Relations since 1947:

The year of 1947 holds great importance in the world's history, especially in Muslims world history. On the unique side, primitive order began Disintegrating including the division of Europe in two separate spheres. On the other side the Subcontinent was divided on ideological grounds between Pakistan and India. The long standing and desired dream of the Muslims of the sub-continent became reality and they got separate independent state Pakistan. Soon after the inception, Pakistan realized of its making diplomatic ties with other states of the World. Turkey was one of ancient country, to which it's thought.

The period of Kilafat Movement (1919-1921) performed a strong and significant participation in the Pak movement which was the first active struggle chaired by the Indian Muslims. They not only supported their Turkish brothers but also made it truth and memorial aspect in the land mark history of Turkish Emperor. (Jalal, 2014)

Pakistan focused attention on the establishing of close relations with the Muslim world, in early period of its independence. The relations between Pakistan and Turkey remained cordial from the earliest days. Malik Ferozoon, on instruction of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, when to Turk state.

On December 12, 1947, Quaid I Azam especially instructed Malik Firoze Khan Noon visited Turkey , and that , “ Pakistan esteems the splendid past of Turkey and its governmental attainments and abilities of its Organization in the present and past , Pakistan is now merely two mounts Old , and in the near future the two brother countries will establish close cultural , commercial and political relations , and a new happy period will emerge for these two nations.” (Rizvi, 1998)

Pakistan and Turkey over the Issues of Kashmir and Cyprus:

In the mid-sixties, the Turkish leaders and their public opinion indicated sharp thanks of Pakistan's perspective as to the Kashmir question. In august 1965, the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir between Pakistan and India took a violent shape. The violence escalated when India opened another front nearby Lahore.

Pakistan invoked CENTO. But US and UK were reluctant to show partiality for Pakistan, and did not render any assistance to Pakistan. But, the two Muslim countries Turkey and Iran signatories of the CENTO had supported Pakistan in hour of need. After the Indian aggression Pakistan

appealed to Turkey and Iran and they responded enthusiastically. Turkey supplied Pakistan guns and ammunition and a huge public of Turkey and Iran voluntarily fought with India. Medial groups of doctors and Nurses had sent to Pakistan to help war casualties.

Pakistan's Support over Cyprus Issue:

Pakistan strongly promoted the mission of Turkish in Cyprus in the UN General assembly in the year 1954 and 1957. Pakistan insisted the world body to realize the legitimate objectives of the Turkey in Cyprus. Pakistani delegation 1959 insisted the world body at UN to realize the Turkish aspiration in Cypriots and ensure the Human Rights. In 1960, Cypriots got independence under the Zurich treaty, signed between Turkey, UK and Greece. The constitution ensured Turkey's other religions with broad rights in communal affairs and absolute Veto over essential governmental state of affairs. (Farid, 1998).

Pakistan had fully supported the Turkish government in UN in 1963, when the proposed legislative changes by the Cyprus President created disturbance, and the dispute referred again to the UN Security Council. Pakistan foreign minister of the time Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had participated a meeting in the United Nations in the speech Bhutto expressed Pakistani promise and concerns for their Turks brothers. Bhutto insisted to maintain that agreement, and sold the dispute of Cyprus, and it should be an international commitment and assured Pakistan would cooperate Turkey people in time of needs. On the opposite side the Turkish Government communicated her healthy energy about Pakistani Govt. position on the issue of Cyprus. Prime Minister of turkey, Mr. Suleman Demiral offered great thanks for Pakistan's remain on Cyprus dispute in his trip to Pakistan in (1967).

Turk President's visit to Pakistan on November 1985:

On 14, 1985 General Zia-Ul-Haq welcomes by Turk Prime Minister Kenen Evren to have a country visit. So he mentioned: 'Both public has great capacity that can develop further serious financial coordinated effort, On November 15, 1985, the two nations marked an treaty to stay away from usage of twofold tax collection between the two nations.

Prime Minister Erdogan's visit to Pakistan on June 2003:

A three days visit to Pakistan of Prime Minister Erdogan on 15 June 2003 discussed increasing the regional security trade and financial ties. Prime minister did meeting with, Zafarullah Khan Jamali, and President Musharraf. Both countries are ideologically and politically same so it is important to make strong their financial links also. The development and increasing business among Pakistan and Turkey also noticed,

President Pervez Musharraf's visit to Turkey in 2004:

President Musharraf visited Turkey in January 2004. It was an imperative trip in reinforcing both-sided relationship in main areas. President Musharraf turned into the main Pakistani pioneer they received respect of tending to the Turk Government. After this the both nations realized to develop participation in battling with fear mongering, upgrading financial and political connections and enhancing coordinated effort in safeguard, wellbeing and saving money areas. Four assertions were marked between the two nations. Both sides underscored on extension of monetary and exchange help and chosen to find sources in various regions particularly in the protection areas. The financial and business ties were principle center of talks.

Prime Minister Yousaf Gilani visits to Turkey in 2008:

In 2008 the Prime minister of Pakistan YousafRazaGilani went to Turk. Amid discourse an extensive arrangement was chalked out to empower financial and exchange, resistance, logical and mechanical; and social participation. It was likewise resolved to create relations by advancing transportation and correspondence joins, including extra air joins. Keeping in view the exceptional geo-financial and geo-political significance of these nations, appropriate consideration would be given to street and rail joins. They chose to enlarge their respective participation to bolster provincial peace, improvement and success. Pakistan indicated motions of reverence for the essential part of Turkey in building up peace in Afghanistan.

Nawaz Sharif visits Turkey in 2014:

President Nawaz Sharif went to Turk state in 12, 2014 on a long visit to go to Trilateral conference in Ankara. Turkey and Afghanistan finished up around the same time with realizing that law and force problems must be tended to on an earnest premise long territorial pleasant atmosphere and

improvement pivoted the destruction of dread exercises. The three nations would improve their participation for provincial security, dependability and advancement.

Pakistan, Turkey and the Muslim World:

Both nations have significant status for Muslims countries. As we know Pakistan has a status of nuclear power in the world. Whereas ,Turkey also have strong army among the world economic states ,Moreover, with this position on the global stage both the states holding a authorized status to cooperate and unite all the Muslims countries in the need time, both Turkey and Pakistan have a firm Political ties assigned by their common faith, culture and delivered history.

At the High Level Military Dialogue, Pakistan and Turkey to negotiate a comprehensive bilateral strategic framework for the promotion of bilateral cooperation .Pakistan Turkey already have High Level Strategic Cooperation Council, which the two sides called a way to reflect the strategic nature of their relations. The sides reviewed the mutual defense and Security Cooperation Council and exchanged views on the regional environment particularly with reference to Afghanistan and the Middle East. Over the past years, Defense cooperation has expanded between Pakistan and Turkey.

Conclusion:

The Pak-Turk relations got their strength from the history. The Muslims of the subcontinent extended their support to the war of Independence. This holds great importance in views of the people of the Turkey. The success of the Turkish war of independence in the formation of a modern a state has been a source of inspiration for the people of Pakistan. Pakistan and Turkey are boosting their longstanding relations. It has bonds of common faith and history. Turkey has great trust in Pakistan. Pakistan should grasp this prospect and should never let down its close friend. Pakistan needs to make this relations firm more and take benefits of the offers extended by Turkey. Pakistan should pursue Turkish assistance for the resolving of its chronic energy crisis and in other sector as defense, infrastructural development, tourism and agriculture. The research explores the past records of the relations which shows that Turkey have always stood by Pakistan in hard times.

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**Challenges and Opportunities for Students at Higher
Educational Level:
A Case Study of University of Balochistan:**

By

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Abstract:

The present research work is based on the student's perceptions about their present and future achievements viz a viz in the academic and job career. The research examines that what hindrances and opportunities young disciples have as options to fulfill so that they could excel in their careers. The research is designed in such a way that it would answer the key questions that how their social, economic, gender and academic backgrounds have affected the students struggle of fulfilling their dreams of good academic and future career. This article provides an insight into the understandings of the students themselves about the issues of their career and expected solutions. The research work is based on the case study of University of Balochistan and it has been endeavored that both the genders should get an equal chance of giving their opinion regarding the issue which primarily concerns them. A questioner was designed through random sampling it was distributed among the students of university and then the data was analyzed through SPSS and results were interpreted which suggests that its external factors which students feel more troublesome than the internal ones.

Keywords: Students achievements, career counseling, family income, demography, higher education, gender discrimination.

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Introduction:

Balochistan is one of the largest yet backward provinces of Pakistan. It covers 44% of total landmass of the state with thin and scattered population with limited economic resources. The source of income in province is based on the pastoralism as the water resources are meager and seldom rain falls makes it adverse (Balochistan 1908: 23) (Dani 2007: 45). The lack of industrial economy has diminished the hopes of modern economic and market oriented economy in the province. The poor economic conditions in general has discouraged people from acquiring education for their young kids and since childhood kids are supposed to contribute in the family earnings rather than going to schools. This condition is worst in the rural areas and interior Balochistan. So the kids say goodbye to education at a very young age and this makes little chances of youth for being admitted in the higher educational institutions which is the main area of concern for present research.

The general culture of the province is tribal in nature and conservative pertinent to girl's education. There are little chances for the girls living in the interior Balochistan to access to higher educational institutions. Majority of these institutions are located in the major cities and people do not allow their females go to other cities to pursue education. Although new universities have been established in the interior Balochistan, however the infrastructure and human resources are very limited. Another hindrance for girl's education is the nature of higher educational institutions as being co-education which is generally not appreciated by the people as they think it is against the social norms of the province. This is one of the main reasons that Sardar Bahador Khan (SBK) Women University was established but this university has its own administrative, academic and financial problems. This leads to further decrease in the girl's education and widening the literacy gap existing in province.

Besides socio-economic problems the schools and colleges in the interior Balochistan do not have adequate number of teachers and updated infrastructure which are inevitable for quality education. Furthermore, the teachers at school levels mostly lack the competency and training to impart education. This leads to increase in the drop out ratio on one hand and weak educational bases for child on the other hand. After going through all above mentioned problem successfully, the students get admission in the higher educational institution of Balochistan and their problem does not end here too. The present research is focused on the problems which arise at university level and it hampers the learning

achievement at this level. The research work will be dealing with both genders and it would try to bring forth problem and seek applicable solutions to the problems.

Hypothesis:

The hypothesis of the present study is that students face multiple challenges and opportunities which are external and internal in nature, however it is external factors which affect learners the most.

Review of Literature:

A great number of books, articles and scholarly essays have been written on the subject of education and imparting it. The main purpose of every educational policy is to maximize the benefit of education and trained the young generation. In this perspective here only few books and article are reviewed so that the glimpse of the available secondary date is highlighted.

Educational services or its administrations are frequently not extensive, besides it's hard to gauge in face of the reality that they bring about type of change of information, life skills and conduct modifications of students (Tsinidou Gerogiannis and Fitsilis 2010). One of the main factors affecting student's learning is the environment in which the person is being educated. The family background, socio-economic condition and the teachers of the institution play a vital in the academic environment and the level of the student's achievements. These philanthropic curriculums play a vital role in accomplishments of de facto objectives of education at institutions (Goddard 2003). Furthermore, the social structure, parents' interest and concerns pertinent to their child's education enhance the academic achievements of their kid (Furstenberg & Hughes 1995). Gender affects the performance of students too. The scholars debate that the difference in the performance of boys and girls in their academic career are crucial. The general tendencies are that the girls have better performances than boys in few examples of learning's (Chambers & Schreiber 2004). Gender, background, and family's source of income are substantial factors to student's achievement in his/her academic career (McCoy 2005) (Peng & Hall 1995). The other demographic mechanisms also have important the impacts of higher and bachelor's level are still common at the specific level (Capraro M. Capraro R. and Wiggins 2000). This can be deliberated in various methods; it is commonly ascertained by taking a gander at paternal training, occupation, wage, and services developed by people freely. Maternal training and family educational level

have positive connections with the students' nature of accomplishment (Caldas and Bankston 1997) (Jeynes 2002) (Parelius D. Parelius A. 1987) (Mitchell and Collom 2001) (Ma and Klinger 2000). The students with abnormal state of educational performance at any level i.e. higher or bachelor's level perform superior to anything the white collar class or students belonging to proletariat or even lower economic class perform superior to the students with low level of education (Garzon 2006) (Kahlenberg 2006) (Kirkup 2008). All these books and articles are written from a generalist perspectives and the primary aim of present research is focused on issues relating to the students of Balochistan in general and universities of Quetta city in particular. As there is very little or almost nonexistent material available on similar issue of institutions and students of Balochistan so this work will provide a stepping stone in the highlighting of this important aspect of our society on which the entire hope of our future is casted.

Research Design:

The framework of the present article is based on the two main variables i.e. independent and dependent variables. The independent variables are family background, income, area, gender (external factors) and university environment, social media effects, teacher's behavior/ provision of reading materials (internal factors). On the other hand, the dependent variables are student's class and degree achievements, leaning improvements and a job career. The student's achievement is measured by their expectation of getting good jobs and developing good career. The present work has endeavored to cover these factors and its results which could be applied to other similar situations.

Methodology:

The population of the present study is very large and resources did not allow the researcher contacting all the elements of the population. Hence, the researcher selected 200 students as a sample by applying simple random sampling technique keeping in view some limitations of the present study. Overall response rate from the respondents was 100% due to making a closer contact to all the sampled students and therefore the students were very much cooperative to return the filled questionnaire in a quite convenient time.

Tools of Data Collection:

The present study is descriptive, qualitative cum quantitative in its nature and therefore survey technique is applied to complete this study.

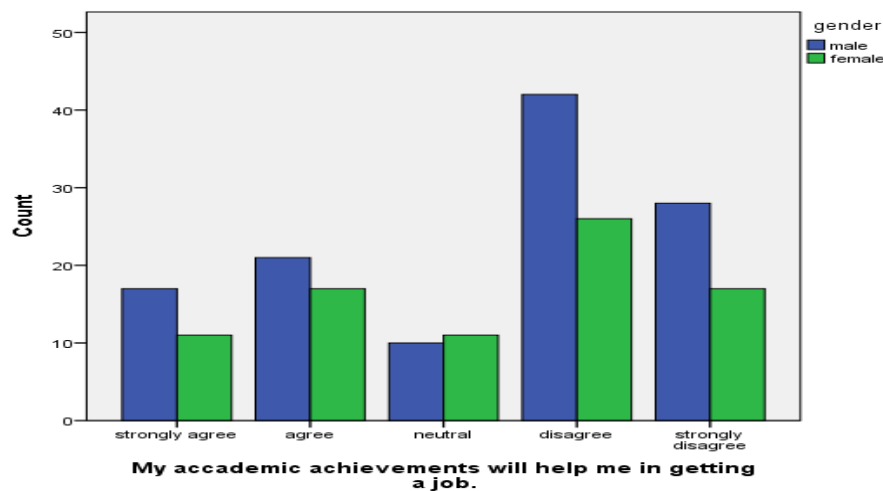
particularly focusing University of Balochistan, Quetta as a case study. A comprehensive semi-structured questionnaire was designed. The Likert's scales of measurement were applied where necessary in the data instrument. The question items were logically developed to ensure the validity of data instrument.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

After completing the data collection phase, the collected data were analyzed and interpreted by the application of Chi-square, Correlation followed by SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The generated hypotheses were tested accordingly. The data were cross-tabulated as well. Over all, the collected data were shown in tabular and graphical way for getting the inferences. It is concluded that, a number of factors affecting student's achievements which were specifically indicated as the part of data analysis and interpretation.

The data which is obtained by above mentioned technique is here interpreted and analysis is made so that the variables (factors) could be cross-checked and results could be obtained. The methodology of the present work was based on the survey of the students through a structured questioner and the students were asked different questions about the factors which they (students) think are the hurdles or opportunities for making a bright future.

Now here these factors and its interpretations are given in tabular and chart form. Every factor and its affects are given in details.

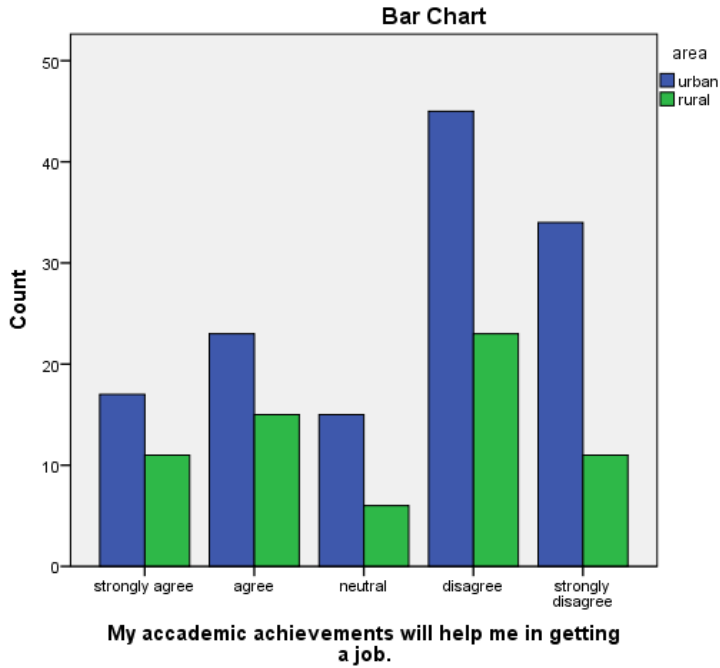


Gender

My academic achievements will help me in getting a job.			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	Valid	Male	17	60.7	60.7	60.7
		Female	11	39.3	39.3	100.0
		Total	28	100.0	100.0	
Agree	Valid	Male	21	55.3	55.3	55.3
		Female	17	44.7	44.7	100.0
		Total	38	100.0	100.0	
Neutral	Valid	Male	10	47.6	47.6	47.6
		Female	11	52.4	52.4	100.0
		Total	21	100.0	100.0	
Disagree	Valid	Male	42	61.8	61.8	61.8
		Female	26	38.2	38.2	100.0
		Total	68	100.0	100.0	
strongly disagree	Valid	Male	28	62.2	62.2	62.2
		Female	17	37.8	37.8	100.0
		Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Interpretation:

From the above multiple bar chart we can see that 17 male students and 11 female students are saying that they strongly agree about that academic achievements will help him getting a job, 21 male students and 17 female students are saying that they agree about that academic achievements will help him getting a job, 10 male students and 11 female students are saying that they are neutral about that academic achievements will help him getting a job, 42 male students and 26 female students are saying that they disagree about that academic achievements will help him getting a job and 28 male students and 17 female students are saying that they strongly disagree about that academic achievements will help him getting a job out of 200 students.



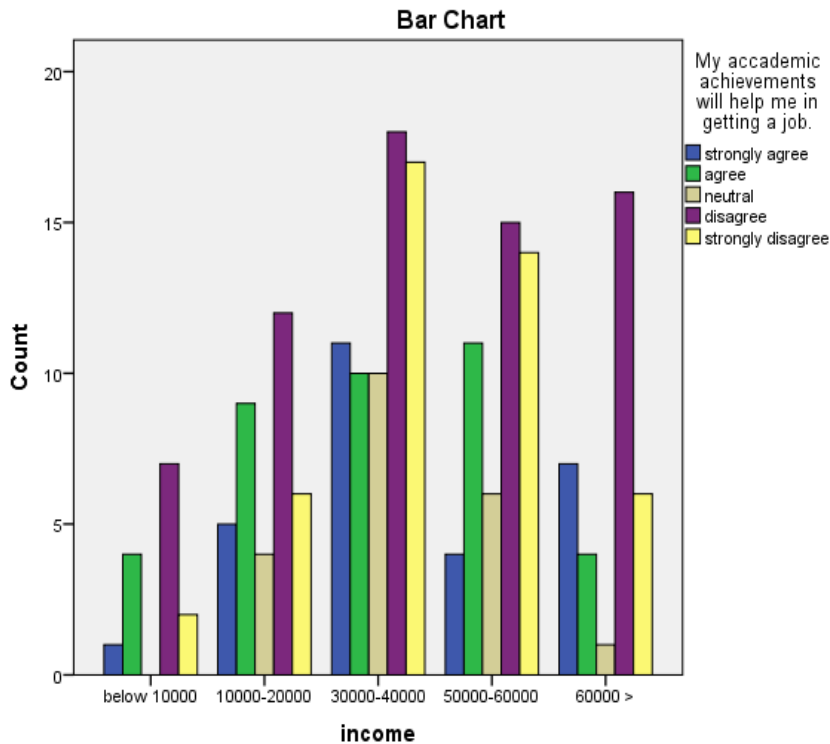
My academic achievements will help me in getting a job. * area Cross tabulation

Area

My academic achievements will help me in getting a job.			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	Valid	urban	17	60.7	60.7	60.7
		rural	11	39.3	39.3	100.0
		Total	28	100.0	100.0	
Agree	Valid	urban	23	60.5	60.5	60.5
		rural	15	39.5	39.5	100.0
		Total	38	100.0	100.0	
Neutral	Valid	urban	15	71.4	71.4	71.4
		rural	6	28.6	28.6	100.0
		Total	21	100.0	100.0	
Disagree	Valid	urban	45	66.2	66.2	66.2
		rural	23	33.8	33.8	100.0
		Total	68	100.0	100.0	
strongly disagree	Valid	urban	34	75.6	75.6	75.6
		rural	11	24.4	24.4	100.0
		Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Interpretation:

From the above multiple bar chart we can see that 17 urban students and 11 rural students are saying that they strongly agree about that academic achievements will help him getting a job, 23 urban students and 15 rural students are saying that they agree about that academic achievements will help him getting a job, 15 urban students and 6 rural students are saying that they are neutral about that academic achievements will help him getting a job, 45 urban students and 23 rural students are saying that they disagree about that academic achievements will help him getting a job and 34 urban and 11 rural students are saying that they strongly disagree about that academic achievements will help him getting a job out of 200 students.

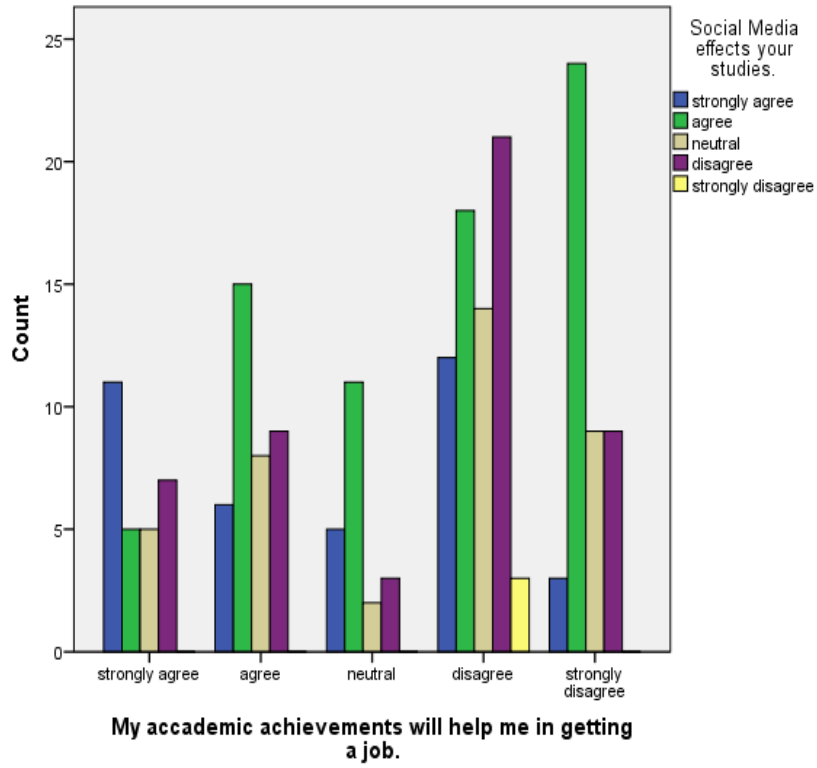


Income

My academic achievements will help me in getting a job.			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	Valid	below 10000	1	3.6	3.6	3.6
		10000-20000	5	17.9	17.9	21.4
		30000-40000	11	39.3	39.3	60.7
		50000-60000	4	14.3	14.3	75.0
		60000 >	7	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	28	100.0	100.0	
Agree	Valid	below 10000	4	10.5	10.5	10.5
		10000-20000	9	23.7	23.7	34.2
		30000-40000	10	26.3	26.3	60.5
		50000-60000	11	28.9	28.9	89.5
		60000 >	4	10.5	10.5	100.0
		Total	38	100.0	100.0	
Neutral	Valid	10000-20000	4	19.0	19.0	19.0
		30000-40000	10	47.6	47.6	66.7
		50000-60000	6	28.6	28.6	95.2
		60000 >	1	4.8	4.8	100.0
		Total	21	100.0	100.0	
Disagree	Valid	below 10000	7	10.3	10.3	10.3
		10000-20000	12	17.6	17.6	27.9
		30000-40000	18	26.5	26.5	54.4
		50000-60000	15	22.1	22.1	76.5
		60000 >	16	23.5	23.5	100.0
		Total	68	100.0	100.0	
strongly disagree	Valid	below 10000	2	4.4	4.4	4.4
		10000-20000	6	13.3	13.3	17.8
		30000-40000	17	37.8	37.8	55.6
		50000-60000	14	31.1	31.1	86.7
		60000 >	6	13.3	13.3	100.0
		Total	45	100.0	100.0	

Interpretation:

From the above multiple bar chart we can see that in all income ranges the purple bars(disagree) are having the highest frequencies so here we conclude that the students with various family incomes are disagreeing that academic achievements will help them in getting a job.



Social Media affects your studies.

My academic achievements will help me in getting a job.			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	Valid	strongly agree	11	39.3	39.3	39.3
		Agree	5	17.9	17.9	57.1
		Neutral	5	17.9	17.9	75.0
		Disagree	7	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	28	100.0	100.0	
Agree	Valid	strongly agree	6	15.8	15.8	15.8
		Agree	15	39.5	39.5	55.3
		Neutral	8	21.1	21.1	76.3
		Disagree	9	23.7	23.7	100.0
		Total	38	100.0	100.0	
Neutral	Valid	strongly agree	5	23.8	23.8	23.8
		Agree	11	52.4	52.4	76.2
		Neutral	2	9.5	9.5	85.7
		Disagree	3	14.3	14.3	100.0
		Total	21	100.0	100.0	
Disagree	Valid	strongly agree	12	17.6	17.6	17.6
		Agree	18	26.5	26.5	44.1
		Neutral	14	20.6	20.6	64.7
		Disagree	21	30.9	30.9	95.6
		strongly disagree	3	4.4	4.4	100.0
		Total	68	100.0	100.0	
strongly disagree	Valid	strongly agree	3	6.7	6.7	6.7
		agree	24	53.3	53.3	60.0
		neutral	9	20.0	20.0	80.0
		disagree	9	20.0	20.0	100.0
		Total	45	100.0	100.0	

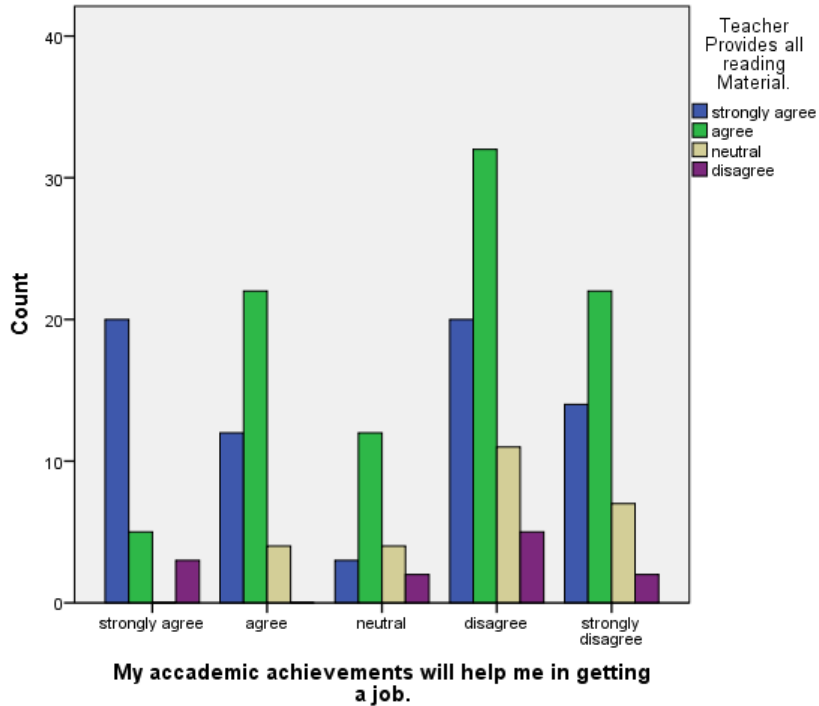
Interpretation:

From the above multiple bar chart we can see that in the first option (strongly agree) most of the students(11 out of 28) are saying that they strongly agree(blue) that social media is effecting their studies, in the second option(agree) most of the students(15 out of 38) are saying that they agree(green) that social media is effecting their studies, in the third option(neutral) most of the students(11 out of 21) are saying that they agree(green) that social media is effecting their studies, in the fourth option(disagree) most of the students(21 out of 68) are saying that they disagree(purple) that social media is effecting their studies and in the last option(strongly disagree) most of the students(24 out of 45) are saying

that they agree(green) that social media is effecting their studies out of 200 students

Teacher Provides all reading Material.

My academic achievements will help me in getting a job.			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	Valid	strongly agree	20	71.4	71.4	71.4
		agree	5	17.9	17.9	89.3
		disagree	3	10.7	10.7	100.0
		Total	28	100.0	100.0	
Agree	Valid	strongly agree	12	31.6	31.6	31.6
		agree	22	57.9	57.9	89.5
		neutral	4	10.5	10.5	100.0
		Total	38	100.0	100.0	
Neutral	Valid	strongly agree	3	14.3	14.3	14.3
		agree	12	57.1	57.1	71.4
		neutral	4	19.0	19.0	90.5
		disagree	2	9.5	9.5	100.0
		Total	21	100.0	100.0	
Disagree	Valid	strongly agree	20	29.4	29.4	29.4
		agree	32	47.1	47.1	76.5
		neutral	11	16.2	16.2	92.6
		disagree	5	7.4	7.4	100.0
		Total	68	100.0	100.0	
strongly disagree	Valid	strongly agree	14	31.1	31.1	31.1
		agree	22	48.9	48.9	80.0
		neutral	7	15.6	15.6	95.6
		disagree	2	4.4	4.4	100.0
		Total	45	100.0	100.0	

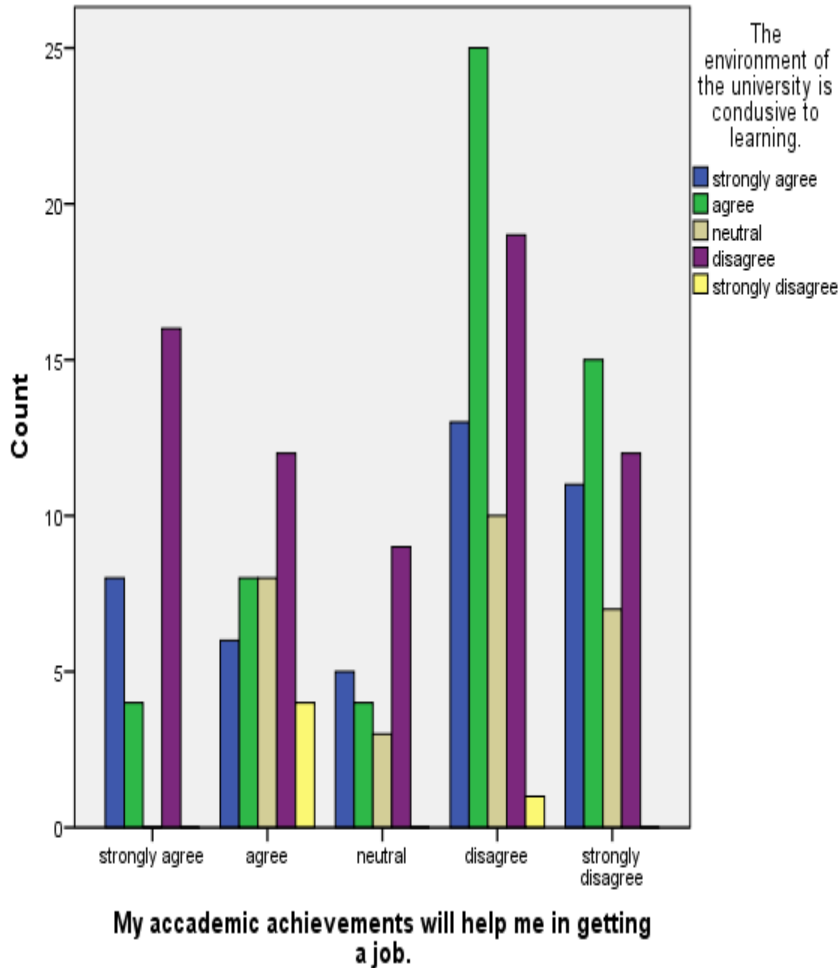


Interpretation:

From the above multiple bar chart we can see that in the first option (strongly agree) most of the students(20 out of 28) are saying that they strongly agree(blue) that teachers provide all reading materials, in the second option(agree) most of the students(22 out of 38) are saying that they agree(green) that teachers provide all reading materials, in the third option(neutral) most of the students(12 out of 21) are saying that they agree(green) that teachers provide all reading materials, in the fourth option(disagree) most of the students(32 out of 68) are saying that they agree(green) that teachers provide all reading materials and in the last option(strongly disagree) most of the students(22 out of 45) are saying that they agree(green) that teachers provide all reading materials out of 200 students.

The environment of the university is conducive to learning.

My academic achievements will help me in getting a job.		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	Valid	strongly agree	8	28.6	28.6
		agree	4	14.3	42.9
		disagree	16	57.1	100.0
		Total	28	100.0	100.0
agree	Valid	strongly agree	6	15.8	15.8
		agree	8	21.1	36.8
		neutral	8	21.1	57.9
		disagree	12	31.6	89.5
		strongly disagree	4	10.5	100.0
		Total	38	100.0	100.0
neutral	Valid	strongly agree	5	23.8	23.8
		agree	4	19.0	42.9
		neutral	3	14.3	57.1
		disagree	9	42.9	100.0
		Total	21	100.0	100.0
disagree	Valid	strongly agree	13	19.1	19.1
		agree	25	36.8	55.9
		neutral	10	14.7	70.6
		disagree	19	27.9	98.5
		strongly disagree	1	1.5	100.0
		Total	68	100.0	100.0
strongly disagree	Valid	strongly agree	11	24.4	24.4
		agree	15	33.3	57.8
		neutral	7	15.6	73.3
		disagree	12	26.7	100.0
		Total	45	100.0	100.0

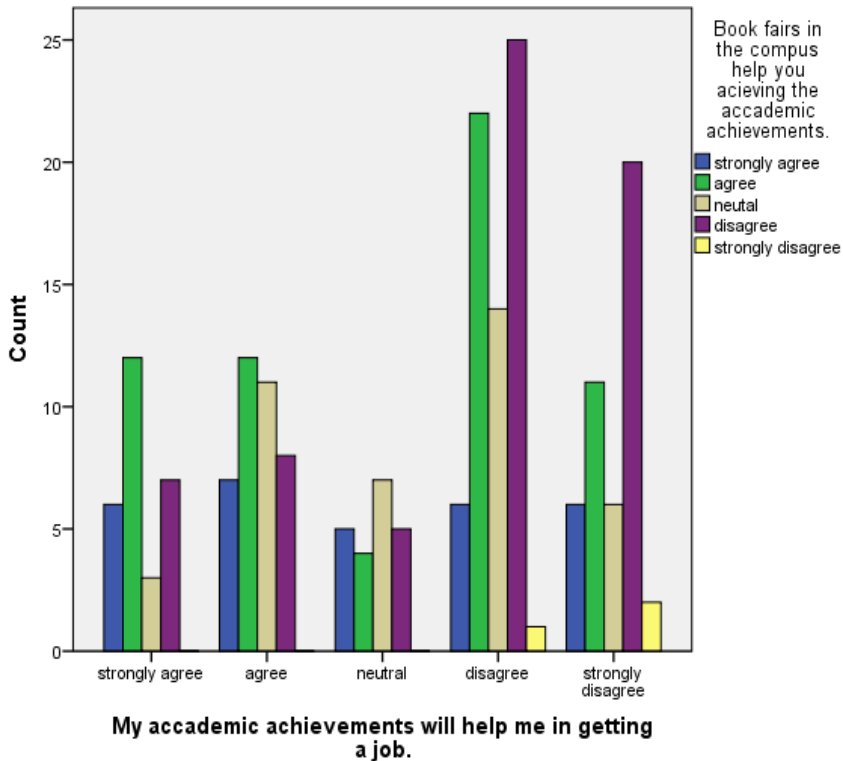


Interpretation:

From the above multiple bar chart we can see that in the first option (strongly agree) most of the students (16 out of 28) are saying that they disagree (purple) that the environment of university is conducive to learning, in the second option (agree) most of the students (12 out of 38) are saying that they disagree (purple) that the environment of university is conducive to learning, in the third option (neutral) most of the students (9 out of 21) are saying that they disagree (purple) that the environment of university is conducive to learning, in the fourth option (disagree) most of the students (25 out of 68) are saying that they agree (green) that the environment of university is conducive to learning and in the last option (strongly disagree) most of the students (15 out of 45) are saying that they agree (green) that the environment of university is conducive to learning out of 200 student.

Book fairs in the campus help you achieving the academic achievements.

My academic achievements will help me in getting a job.			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly agree	Valid	strongly agree	6	21.4	21.4	21.4
		agree	12	42.9	42.9	64.3
		neutral	3	10.7	10.7	75.0
		disagree	7	25.0	25.0	100.0
		Total	28	100.0	100.0	
agree	Valid	strongly agree	7	18.4	18.4	18.4
		agree	12	31.6	31.6	50.0
		neutral	11	28.9	28.9	78.9
		disagree	8	21.1	21.1	100.0
		Total	38	100.0	100.0	
neutral	Valid	strongly agree	5	23.8	23.8	23.8
		agree	4	19.0	19.0	42.9
		neutral	7	33.3	33.3	76.2
		disagree	5	23.8	23.8	100.0
		Total	21	100.0	100.0	
disagree	Valid	strongly agree	6	8.8	8.8	8.8
		agree	22	32.4	32.4	41.2
		neutral	14	20.6	20.6	61.8
		disagree	25	36.8	36.8	98.5
		strongly disagree	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
		Total	68	100.0	100.0	
strongly disagree	Valid	strongly agree	6	13.3	13.3	13.3
		agree	11	24.4	24.4	37.8
		neutral	6	13.3	13.3	51.1
		disagree	20	44.4	44.4	95.6
		strongly disagree	2	4.4	4.4	100.0
		Total	45	100.0	100.0	



Interpretation:

From the above multiple bar chart we can see that in the first option (strongly agree) most of the students (12 out of 28) are saying that they agree (green) that book fair in the campus help me achieving the academic achievement, in the second option (agree) most of the students (12 out of 38) are saying that they agree (green) that book fair in the campus help me achieving the academic achievement, in the third option (neutral) most of the students (7 out of 21) are saying that they neutral (whitish yellow) that book fair in the campus help me achieving the academic achievement, in the fourth option (disagree) most of the students (25 out of 68) are saying that they disagree (purple) that book fair in the campus help me achieving the academic achievement and in the last option (strongly disagree) most of the students (20 out of 45) are saying that they disagree (purple) that book fair in the campus help me achieving the academic achievement out of 200 students.

Recommendations:

- The present study suggests that the student's achievements are concern more with the external factors and learners should be given maximum opportunities of scholarships and other incentives to study.
- The present study also suggests that students need proper counseling in the perspective of their career as universities lack proper counseling sessions.
- The learners complain about the overall environment of the campus also needs attention from the higher authorities.

Conclusions:

The students or young disciples of any nation are the future of the states. Pakistan has one of such man power potentials which most of the nations actually lack in true sense. The need of the hour is to channelize these young generations in proper direction. For this purpose, the best forums in the world are the educational institutions. The present study is carried out while keeping the rationale in mind that what are the hindrances and challenges which young generation feels in the way of their future career. The present study took internal and external factors which influence student's achievements and it was asked by the students to comment on these factors and their (students) opinion was sought so that their vice could heard and it should be analyzed that what students themselves think are issue which need to be addressed. The present study found that generally perceived idea that gender is a hurdle in obtaining good career, a complete false premise rather most of the female students gave their opinion that gender was not an issue in acquiring education or finding good career. Further it was suggested by the students that family income and family location is more problematic as this will provide good educational background and psychological strength to students if they have been in well-off families and in urban areas.

The present study concludes that the students suggest their present and future achievements are also influenced by the internal factors i.e. teacher's performance in the class, provision of reading material, book fairs, career counseling sessions and social media are key factors which give positive and fruitful results while the overall environment is not that much conducive (see above given tables and charts). The last factor, mostly by students has taken as political activities which they think creates problems especially when there are strikes and classes are disrupted. The young students of Balochistan University are very optimistic about their

future and they are making efforts for this purpose and one is hopeful that they will get what they wish.

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The Impact of Teacher Student Relationship on Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Quetta:

By

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Abstract:

purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of teacher student's relationship on student's academic performance at secondary level In Quetta. The population of the study comprise of the students of government boys and girls schools in Quetta. Six schools of Quetta district are chosen as target population of the study. The sample of the study comprise of 150 students of boys and girls schools. The respondents are selected through random sampling technique. The data when collected was entered In SPSS for further analysis.

Introduction:

Huges et al (2011) , Argue that teacher plays a significant role in the future making of students. It is the role of a teacher that instigates the students for future studies and hardships. Fundamental factors for the development of a country are education which can be strengthened by the strongest relationship of both students and teachers. Their relationship is most powerful element in the learning environment .Relationship is influenced by their positive and helping nature. It helps students to take part in cooperative manner in classroom participation. Whitaker (2004) argues that teacher have to play such a role in classroom that a positive and healthy classroom environment is produced in order to achieve effectiveness and interest of individual student. Marzano et al (2008) was of the view that teacher student relationship assists in maintaining a cognitive and educational growth of students.

Marzano (2003) argues that for the best quality and for other aspects of studies to go well , a good teacher-student relationship is needed .Those

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societies can have better understanding and well civilized educated individual where there is communication and best positive interaction found .There should be medium through which relationship is built between teacher and students regarding their future success. For the development and progress of student's academic success and growth, it is important that there must be a mutual understanding and developmental thinking.

Hallinan (2008) is of the view that for a learning process there must be two dimension involvements becomes necessary that are cognitive and social psychological dimension. These two are the learning processes and help in the best achievement of learning .For the purpose of gaining a good learning environment and achievement of academic growth these should be used approximately .According to Hallinan cognitive and social dimensions are both involved in the learning process for academic growth of students.

According to Downey point of view the degree of learning is best influenced by a quality relationship between teacher and students in the classroom. If left the students alone in trouble that classroom environment and teacher student relationship does not allow getting a quality education and thus a teacher-student relation is disturbed so the degree of learning process is weakened which does not allow an effective academic growth.

Mohrman et al (2003) assert that a lasting change occurs among the participants of any institution and that becomes long lasting. This long lasting change is not the resultant of plans, writing and incidents but actually that change occurs through a strong relationship of the teacher-student. A child's mind and his educational path is greatly influenced by teacher-student relationship in great manner. (Baker, 2006).

Hamre and pianta report that when an environment of communication and interaction is developed between teacher and students then it becomes an easy task for the students. Students when are engages in trouble that comes of their academic problem they can easily solve because the students have strong belief on their teacher that he will respond positively. He well recognizes problems of each student. The students will find an environment which will provide them a better way of living, a better way of academic achievement and social dealing with their classmates as well as other teachers. The foundation of a greater academic achievement and successful social adjustment becomes a criterion for a successful interaction and

relationship between students and teacher. This will provide a positive mind setup to the students they can work on their academic goals and work on their own because they know if any kind of problem arises they can have the support of their teacher to solve that problem. In this way the impact of teacher-students relationship on academic performance of students will work well. There are strong evidences which have been worked on that provide the proof that a strong teacher and student relationship will definitely result in educational development at schools. (Hamre & Pianta, 2006, Birch & ladd, 1998)

It is better understood fact that a person feels safer and secure when he thinks a person stands behind him for help and support, so is the case with students when full support and care of teachers is provided to them they will be able to get more and more academic achievement they will feel more satisfied and will be able to make good fellows for gaining academic gains. Thus a chain of connection will be formed between teacher and students to make great academic achievement. One thing noticed efficiently is that a teacher's personal involvement in child's progress and gaining will provide a better way to succeed. The students will feel noble when the teacher shows his belongingness to students.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To find the existing academic performance of students.
2. To find the level of teacher-student relationship among secondary school students.
3. To find out the difference among male and female regarding teacher – student relationship.
4. To find out the impact of teacher-student relationship on academic performance of students.

Statement of the Problem:

As education is obligatory on male and female according to constitution of Pakistan Good academic behavior rules in better academic performance .it consists of positive relationship between teacher and students. The teacher –student association plays a vital role in forming a healthy educational environment. the classroom where teacher tries to build an engagement with the student worked to promote students motivational resilience the teacher-student relationship is very important for children spend 5-7 hours with a teacher for 10monthes, so they both have strong interaction.

Significance of the Study:

The study is in quantitative nature it helps the students and teachers how to interact in the classroom and what type of relationship to be produced for better educational system. This study helps the teachers to make positive relationship with the students and to deal with each student with equality. One more thing I noticed is that the time given to each student also helps a lot in establishing a positive relationship with students this leads to creating a classroom full of those students who are helpful for the society and for their mates.

Literature Review:

According to Downey (2008) when a teacher shows personal involvement for a significant study and a better academic environment that involves a student in full satisfaction for gaining his goal and success. Darling-Hammond (2006), state that the purpose of teaching is to serve the students in their social and cognitive development. This purpose will make the teachers understand about the needs of students in academic process in more efficient way. The teacher when is involved effectively with his students that will make him an easy process for the incorporation of easy and recommendable ways for students to learn. The teachers when make themselves engaged in student's problems and their academic difficulties they can easily handle the problems seeking in an effective way thus the teacher uses that way in teaching which accommodates his classroom. O'Connor, Dearing & Collins (2011) write that the teacher must find the ways which are helpful in understanding the needs of the students in order to assure a quality education to each student .The teacher must be aware of their role and importance to the students. The role of teacher's relationship to the child provides a teacher with great information as to how to deal with students and show the teacher's importance to the students. According to Darling-Hammond what are the important criteria of the world today about education all those should be instructed by the policy makers and educationists.

Mohrman et al (2003) assert that a lasting change occurs among the participants of any institution and that becomes long lasting. This lasting change is not the resultant of plans, writings and incidents but actually that change occurs through a strong relationship of the teacher and students. A child's mind and his educational path is greatly influenced by the teacher student relationship in a great manner (Baker, 2006).

Hamre and Pianta report that when an environment of communication and interaction is developed between teacher and students than it becomes an easy task for the students. Students when are engaged in trouble that comes of their academic problem they can easily solve that problem because the students have strong belief on their teacher that he/she will respond positively because the teacher well recognizes the problems and difficulties of all his students.

The students will find an environment which will provide them a better way of living, a better way of academic achievement and social dealings with their class mates as well as other teachers.

The foundation of a greater academic achievement and successful social adjustment becomes the criteria for a successful interaction and relationship between students and teacher. This will provide a positive mind set to the students. They will be able to work on their own because they have belief that if any kind of problem will arise they will find the full support of their teacher to solve that problem in a better way. In this way the impact of teacher student relationship on academic performance of students will work well. There are strong evidences which have been worked on that provide the proof that a strong teacher student relationship will definitely result in educational development at schools (Hamre and Pianta 2006; Birch and ladd 1998).

It is a better understood fact that a person feels safer and secure when he thinks, a person will stand behind him for help, support and guide regarding his mistake so is the case with students, when full support and care of the teachers is provided to them, they will be able to get more and more academic achievements. They will feel more satisfied and will be able to make good fellows for gaining academic goals. Thus a chain of connection will be formed between teacher and students and academic achievement will be received. A full support and help of a teacher can better form the foundation of a great achievement in academic process.

One thing noticed efficiently is that a teacher's personal involvement is child's progress and gaining will provide a better way to succeed in a strengthened teacher student relationship, at that time the student too feels he is noble to his teacher. What kind of a mind set a teacher brings to the class, in the same way the students will be engaged and teacher will predict the quality.

According to Downey (2008). A teacher shows his or her personal involvement for significant study and better academic environment that

involves a student in full satisfaction for gaining his goals and success in academics achievements. Darling-Hammond (2006) state that the purpose of teaching is to serve the students un their social and cognitive development. This purpose will make the teachers understand about the needs of students in academic process in a more efficient way. The teacher's effective involvement with his/her students will make an easy process for the incorporation of easy recommendable ways for students to learn effectively. The teachers when make themselves s engaged in students problem and their academic difficulties they can easily handle the seeking in an effective way. Thus the teacher will use that way in his/her teaching which accommodates the students in classroom. It will produce an authentic and best learning environment and students will have an enthusiasm to learn more and more.

O' Connor, Dearing & Collins (2011) , write that the teacher must find ways which are helpful to student's in order to assure a quality education to each student. The teacher must be aware of his role and importance to students. The role of a teacher's relationship to his/her child provides a teacher with great information as to how to deal with the students and show the teacher's importance to students.

According to Darling-Hammond the policy makers and public should be aware of the new demands of the world about education today the needs and criteria today are different about education. Today's educational world uses different instructions and teaching techniques to make a successful and healthy educational environment.

(Birch and ladd, 1998; Hammre and Pianta 2001; Pianta, 1999; Eccles and Wigfield,2002)state that strong and healthy component of an academic environment is a strong relationship between teacher and students. This academic success will be for all the students. As much relationship will be strong so will result in a strengthened academic achievement. A teacher must guide the students socially, friendly and academically because the society needs those people who have all the skills. The interaction also has some criteria and ways to follow up.

Teachers have different qualities to deal with their students. According to nature, Hammre et al 2012, emphasis that the quality of a teacher plays a significant role in child's learning outcomes and sufficient power of knowledge. It will result in effective teacher student interaction. This interaction will lead to healthy educational environment which could be the foundation of the bright future of the students. Good et al, argue that

the teacher's good and effective behavior leads to a classroom where the teacher himself seeks an interest to feed the students with vast knowledge and make himself responsible for understanding and listening to the voice of each student in an efficient manner at that time the students feel satisfied and their minds gain the things effectively.

Hammre et al (2012) emphasize that the quality of a teacher plays a significant role in child's learning outcomes and sufficient power of knowledge. It will result in an effective teacher-student interaction.

This interaction will lead to healthy educational environment which will be the foundation of a bright future of the students. Good et al argue that the teacher's good and effective behavior leads to a classroom where the teacher himself seeks an interest to feed the students with a vast knowledge and make himself responsible for understanding and listening to the voice of each student in an efficient manner. At that time, the students will feel satisfied and their minds will gain the things effectively quality and the way he/she interacts with the students has an important impact on the students learning outcomes and success in academic development. What type of nature the teacher shows to his/her students the same response will be received. It significantly shows that the teacher must try to adopt a nature and quality which results in an academic process of receiving and gaining in a positive manner and cognitive as well as social development.

According to Brunner (1997), the role of a teacher in learning process must accommodate the mental level of students.

As far as a good learning process is required the criteria for social and emotional development must also be fulfilled. The students must be stimulated to keep the desire for a strong learning process.

Mann argues that the teacher needs to have a certain quality of knowing the minds of his /her students. Teacher must be the face and mind reader, who easily understands what the students need and how to fulfill the demands. Actually teachers are the quality assurance for the future making of students. He has the power to perceive what to transfer to the students and in which manner.

Dewey (1938) contributes the thought that for best educational experiences the best role is of the teachers, actually teachers are the sources of knowledge and skills which are communicated in a well-disciplined manner according to rules and regulations which are to be

enforced in an educational institute for the best educational experiences the teachers need to build the students in social as well as cognitive manner.

Vygotsky (1978) states that the process of learning needs a source and medium through which knowledge is transferred and gained. The cognitive development is too much necessary for the students. It is mediated through dialogues between two parties: The students and the teacher. Learning aware and awake the students to have a dialogue with the self and have talks of what is needed to become a skillful and successful.

Martin and Dowson (2009) are of the view that the fundamentals for a strong and close student-teacher relationship relies on faith and liking of each other. This provides a expression of engagement and relatedness between teacher and students.

The students when are treated with love and guidance prove an involvement in each step of the teacher's guidance and show their full enjoyment and energy in the classroom during their students. The students feel themselves safe and secure at schools when full support in academic and social fields are shown. At this time the students fully depend on their teacher in order to support them in any mistake.

(Churchill et al 2011) argues that when the students are provided those classroom learning and works which help them to show better results and positive behavior towards more challenging and difficult classroom tasks they feel secure and show their interest to perform the best even if they are given the most difficult task.

According to Friesen and Milton (2009) those teachers who show their positive and caring attitude to the students that help the students to behave disciplined and connected to the outside community. It also provides greater academic outcomes leading to a successful teacher-student relationship.

The teacher-student relationship is highly influenced by the classroom practices and learning which provide way for both teacher and students to have a successful learning environment. (Hayes et al, 2006)

Research Methodology:

In order to conduct research the quantitative technique used is purely statistical in nature. Variables of hypothesis are tested. Survey research method is used for the purpose of data collection.

Universe of the Study:

Research is conducted in District Quetta (BALOCHISTAN). Quantitative research is conducted for comparative study on the impact of teacher student's relationship on secondary level.

Sample Technique:

Purposive sampling for the purpose of data collection is being used the researcher went to the field and distributed questionnaires for the purpose of getting valid answer.

Sample Size:

The research consists of six secondary schools (Three boys' secondary schools and three girls' secondary schools) the total sample size is 150 students.

Tools for Data Collection:

A questionnaire is designed for the purpose of data collection.

Technique for Data Collection:

Those students who could not understand the questions were guided and then the tick mark was put on the concerned options according to the respondent's choice.

Data Analysis:

For getting accurate data descriptive inferential statistics are used the data is run through SPSS (statistical package for social sciences) to get valid data and conclusion.

Ethical Concern:

Ethical concerns are followed in the research. The respondents are taken into confidence that anything they inform about will be kept confidential and their names and answers would not be mentioned in the community.

Hypothesis Testing:

1. Higher the relationship between teacher and student higher will be the performance rate.
2. Higher the existing academic performance more will be the performance ratio.

Cross Tabulation

		Higher relation leads to high performance of the students.					Total
		Agree	Strongly agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
Higher academic ratio gives high performance rate.	Agree	18	4	9	10	0	41
	Strongly agree	36	15	7	9	0	67
	Neutral	4	2	3	4	0	13
	Disagree	2	0	9	5	0	16
	Strongly disagree	2	4	3	4	0	13
	Total	62	25	31	32	0	150

Conclusion:

This study is significant benefit for the educational system. It is valuable both for students and teachers to make a healthy educational environment for the purpose of betterment of society. Teachers and students both should follow the ways which help them in creating new ideas and modern learning techniques. Student's motivation is more dependent on teacher-student good relationship. The teacher may also be encouraged for their work regarding teacher-student relationship. On the other hand the students must be satisfied for their concerned problems about their exams, tests etc.

The Government should help the teachers for their good work by rewarding incentives and promotions on their performance. Teacher and students should create such an environment which includes curricular and co-curricular activities that are important for good academic achievement. This is the responsibility of teachers to give those questions in test or examination which is taught in the classroom otherwise the students will fail to get good scores.

To sum up, I can say that teachers and students need connectivity, communication and belief with each other for good student academic achievement.

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Causes of Unfair Means Used at Higher Secondary Level in Balochistan:

By

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Abstract:

The use of the unfair means at the higher secondary level in Balochistan is a massive impediment in the way of quality education. The main aim of the study is to look at the main reasons of unfair means used at higher secondary level in Balochistan. In this research paper the survey design has been used to look into the causes of unfair means existing at higher secondary level examinations. On the other hand the size of the sample comprised 500 examinees including boys and girls as well as rural and urban. From supervisory staff 250 of the supervisory staff were sample for this study. Cluster sampling technique was used to collect the responses of the respondents. Questionnaire was developed and used as a tool to collect the data of the respondents. The findings revealed that the rural areas percentage 68.4 in terms of being more affected with the menace of unfair practices than urban areas. This study shows that the reasons behind the unfair means are administrative reason is the main cause ($M=2.95$, $SD=.37$) political ($M=2.45$, $SD=.53$), Cultural ($M=2.43$, $SD=.32$) and social causes was ($M=2.09$, $SD=.38$) which effect the whole examination system in Balochistan. The finding reveals that administrative cause is the main cause of unfair means used in the higher secondary examinations.

Keywords: Balochistan, Supervisory Staff, Unfair means, higher secondary level, education

Introduction:

There is no denying the fact that education is the key to changing the fate of any nation. It has the potential and power to transform the society and it is the base upon which the ethical, moral, socio-

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economic and cultural foundations are made. Where in the world competing on and advanced forms of education are modernizing the society and revolutionizing the living standards of the people, there the use of the unfair means by the students in the exams in order to score better marks is decaying the education system in the developing and backward regions of the world. (Afzal, 2010)

Balochistan is one of such regions, being the largest, but the most backward province of the country of Pakistan; it is witnessing a growing rate of the use of the unfair means in the exams, especially, in the higher secondary exams. The unfair practices used by the students are not solely confined to the students, in fact, there are a variety of reasons behind the excess of the use of the wrong means to have an advantage during the examination. Malpractices have engulfed the education system, especially, higher secondary education which is under administrative, cultural and social unfair influences. (NoorUllah, 2011)

The Administrative Causes of Unfair Means:

The administrative means of the malpractices are the unfair means in the administrative form include the lethargic performance and teachers and their sense of ill-accountability toward their duties. Owing to lack of attention from the ministry of education added by the lack of check and balance from BBISE, the administrative malpractices are very high. The teachers on various occasions do not take the classes on a punctual basis, but in the more important sense, it is the administrative lobbying that puts all the unfair things in motion. The administrative lobbying can cause hurdles in providing quality education to the students, it can delay the release or the proper utilization of the funds that could otherwise help the students get use of the funds through more facilities and knowledge. (Sarwar, 2011)

The faculty most of whose appointments are made through political sources also falls in this category. The growing political influence in the portion, transfer and appointment of the teachers is truly one of the major causes of the backwardness of education. These teachers who themselves come from political sources also use the unfair means during the exams for their personal relations or get pressurized from the political sources to engage in favoritism. They are the ones who fall easily to political pressure as they are appointed on the political basis. Thus, they succumb to political pressure and while conducting the exams as supervisors or invigilators, they

become of the most important sources of administrative malpractice. (Hameed, 2013)

Their leniency to some particular students and their favored attitude to some particular students compel and encourage the other students to use the unfair means or cheat in the exams. An impartially competent faculty and a strong influence free administration is the nucleus of the educational environment which should be forged at the earliest in order to avoid the administrative mishaps. Those teachers who come on the basis of the merit, they remain neutral while conducting the exam and they give their proper time and resources to the students and their sincere devotion often evolves the skills of the students to learn and be committed to learning and transparency. Certain teachers should be the supervisory staff as they are the cornerstone of preventing the administrative lobbies and preventing the malpractices at the administrative level. (UNESCO, 2008)

Cultural Causes of Unfair Means:

The cultural causes mostly involve the political support from the ethnic nationalist political parties or from the student organizations who promote ethnic divide. Though, certain activities are at their peak at the university level, they are also seen in the colleges and the students at the higher secondary level who are new to college life often fall victim to ethnic and cultural politics. The rise of the student organizations mostly based on their ethnic and cultural lineage in the colleges of Balochistan is something very concerning and perturbing. These organizations go for protests and strike at the slightest pretext and disturb the process of studies at the colleges. They are one of the major sources of cheating in the exams on account of their non-studious activities throughout the year and their non-attendance in the classes. They do not care about the studies throughout the year and when the exam approaches, they threaten the faculty members or invigilators to allow them to cheat or flexibly mark them. (Doda, 2011)

These student organizations also use their influence in the colleges to exert pressure on the faculty to allow them to cheat and use other unfair means to pass through the exams. Cheating has hollowed the talent and caliber of the students and it has emerged as one of the biggest social menaces in Balochistan. They use different tactics like bribing and threatening the supervisory staff.

The Social Causes of Unfair Means:

They also use their networks to smuggle cheating material in the exam hall and they also use the electronic devices on the frequent basis to help each other in passing the exams through unfair means. Cheating is the single most important challenge being faced by BBISE. In fact, the entire ministry of education had failed to prevent cheating over the years. The reason why the students tend to cheat in exams or try to gain unfair advantage or favor during the exams is because of the non-accountable attitude of the entire society. Students learn their behavioral patterns from the society. They see their parents, their teachers and other members of the society and they adapt the same manners and the same attitude. (Asghar, 2015)

If the students tend to engage in malpractices, they learn this from the society. Our entire society is living and working without any accountability for their actions or inactions. Students are a part of the same society. They learn the negative behavioral, traits from the society and, as a result, they use the unfair means in the exams. The students are not alone in the malicious practice. In fact, they are well supported by their friends and relatives for cheating. They also use their peer or political influence or try other sources to get the attention and favor of the supervisory staff whenever and wherever it is possible. (EFA, 2015)

Rationale of the Study:

The attainment of education is not only vital for human progress and propriety, as a matter of fact; it is the very fundamental and basic right of every individual in the world to receive education under a free atmosphere. Access to basic and quality education is the need of every human regardless of its race, color, cast or creed. It is education that has modified the human behavioral traits and transformed them in compatibility with the swiftly advancing needs and demands of the modern globalizing world. However, in the context and case of Balochistan, standardized quality education still remains a distant dream remaining to be fulfilled. The ground realities have proven that the education set up in the province of Balochistan is on the lowest in its standard and quality also compared to the other provinces of Pakistan. It should be understood that one of the major causes of the decline of the education in Balochistan is the excessive use of the unfair practices at schools and colleges that is hollowing the future and creativity of the students.

Cheating, nepotism, favoritism and other relevant unfair practices are that malice that decay the productive thinking and mindset of the student and make them reliant upon wrongdoing. As a result, the students do get the desired result for the time being in their exams, but they fail to be productive parts of the society. These kinds of practices are growing at the higher secondary level. The higher secondary level is very essential because it is the place and period which makes the foundation and base of the mindset of the students. If the very foundation of the student is hollowed and weak, how possibly that student would be productive in the course of the national development. In other words, the growing use of the unfair means and practices at the higher secondary level has seriously damaged the future of the society as a nation. If a student uses the unfair means to become an engineer, an architect or a doctor, that student can never be honest to its duty and certainly cannot be honest to the nation. This study gives a detailed analysis of unfair practices being used in the higher secondary exams and their impact on the course of development, especially, on the future of the society and the future of the students.

Objective of the Study:

The main objective of the study was to look at the causes of unfair means used at the higher secondary level in Balochistan

Research Questions of the Study:

What are the social, cultural, political and administrative factors responsible for the practice of unfair means use in the higher secondary school external examinations?

Steps Taken by the Government of Baluchistan to Eradicate Unfair Means:

Following are the main policy initiatives taken by the former and current government of Balochistan. Are mentioned in below:

Baluchistan Examination and Assessment Commission:

As Abdul Malik came in power as chief minister of Balochistan in June 2013, he imposed an education emergency throughout the province. This move was aimed at upgrading the standards of education by taking certain initiatives out of which the most pivotal one was BEAC (Balochistan Examination and Assessment Commission). BEAC was the part of the Balochistan education sector plan of 2013. The notification for the implementation

of BEAC was issued by the government on 2nd of October 2015.(Baig, 5 September 2016)

A series of seminars and meetings were conducted under the supervision of the chief minister where the government officials along the technical expertise debated on different angles and aspects of refining and implementing the intuitive of BEAC. The seminar that led to the adaptation of the draft proposal of BEAC was attended by provincial education minister Abdul Raheem Ziaratwaal, mayor of Quetta Metropolitan Corporation Dr. Kaleemullah, provincial education secretary Umar Babar Khan and former education secretary Abdul Saboor Kakar.(Baig, 5 September 2016)

This intuitive was taken keeping in the mind the competitive environment and the pace of advancement of the world as most of the career opportunities are in the private sector. Since private sector at the national and the international level maintains merit and competition, students with weak record at schools or weak basic learning cannot afford to become the part of the competition. Thus, BEAC is an attempt to strengthen the basic learning stages of the students.(Baig, 5 September 2016)

Balochistan Rural Support Program (BRSP):

In order to have an extensive and deeply analyzed outlook, BRSP analyzed different angles of the province, in terms of the resources, the population, the overwhelming majority of which was living below the poverty line, conflict ridden region and the other key hurdles in the way of planning and executing those plans.

It was revealed that the reason why most of the youth tend to cheat or try to use other unfair means for getting education and degrees is quite linked to their poor backgrounds going back to the rural areas where they have nothing at all in terms of education. The institutes are not present there and there are no faculty staff and no other relevant facilities. Therefore, the educational background of the students is quite weak.

Having no quality education, once these students go for higher education, they cannot make a fresh or impressive start and tend to cheat and become the part of student politics finding other means for their survival and success.(Pakistan's National Education Policy 2010-15)

Awareness Campaign:

Awareness is the state of mind in which the person knows the difference between good and bad and can distinguish them well easily. It is the key to transforming the society and driving the society out of its present troubles and challenges. As cheating, student politics, lack of efficacy by the administrative staff of the educational institutes and lack of interest by the faculty to give their maximum time and energy to the students, are all the problems that are lingering on the society of Balochistan today. (Baig, 5 September 2016)

In the exams of 2015 at the higher secondary level, 57,000 candidates appeared in 157 centers across the province. In the HSSC examination, 120 impersonation and 250 cheating cases were reported and District Administration and BISE inspectors also confiscated 270 mobile phones. These efforts did not stop in the higher secondary exams, they were also witnessed during the masters exams in the University of Balochistan in 2015-16 where high security was observed and the exams halls were kept tight from cheating and other unfair practices embarking upon a new era free of cheating ensuring transparency. (Education Sector Plan 2013-18)

Balochistan Education Sector Plan (BESP):

In 2013, the Education Department showed Balochistan Education Sector Plan (BESP) in light of a division wide procedure, with a complement on enhancing access, and regard and quality at all levels of get ready. In light of condition examination in the Sector Plan and key blueprints in the Balochistan Education Sector Plan, the Secondary Education Department Balochistan is based on get changes get ready division according to BESP.(PSDP 2014-15)

Center Inspections through Administrative Secretaries:

On the orientation of exemplary Chief Secretary, Secretaries were selected area to visit examination centers in the midst of Science, Math's and English papers. Their visits showed greatly strong in motivation and start of the supervisory staff and the district association including judges and Deputy Commissioners.

Every Secretary on return submitted complete checking report close by some awesome recognition concerning general situation of preparing in the zones. Their reports are in a matter of second's collection and

will be given due admiration and conveyance in not all that far off future. (Education Sector Plan 2013-18)

Creation of Organization Structure for Assessment of Quality:

It was a great direction and a great initiative taken for the improvement of the quality of the education. It not only had its assessment on the quality of education, as a matter of fact, it has worked on all the patterns of misconduct including the unfair practices discussed in the research.

The creation of the National Education Assessment System (NEAS) helped the assessment of the quality of education through the establishing of the Provincial Education Assessment Centers. The establishing of certain centers has helped the province as the donor agencies now can directly sponsor the provincial ministry of education with regards to the problems and challenges it is facing. (PSDP 2014-15)

Research Methodology:

The type of the research adapted to check out the causes of the unfair means existing at secondary level education is cross sectional survey design. The data were collected from the supervisory staff of the examination which was conducted under the control of Baluchistan Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (BBISE) as well as those students who were taking examination of the higher secondary school certificate. The size of the sample was 250 for the supervisory and 500 for students. Questionnaire has been used as a tool to collect the responses of the respondents. The instruments have two sub parts. First part of the instrument deals with the causes of unfair means used and measures taken by the BBISE to curtail such practices. The second part of the instrument deals with the frequency of UFM used by examinee during examination. The instrument which was created for students had an additional objective type of question which has been added to address the question regarding their last examination. This Multiple Choice Question has four options which deal with the performance of the supervisory staff during examination.

To get legitimate and steadfast information, instruments were developed in Urdu language. This process was done due to the reason that respondents do not have enough information, understanding and efficiency in English language. Questionnaire comprised close ended questions to measure the responses of the respondents. Part I of the questionnaire had

Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree =1, disagree =2, agree = 3, strongly agree = 4.

Results and Discussion:

The very fundamental aim of the given research is to explore the causes of the unfair practices at the higher secondary level in Balochistan. Following are the Demographic variables of the Supervisory staff. 250 questionnaires were distributed among the supervisory staff in which 166 for males and 84 for females, but only 102 male and 59 female supervisory staff returned the questionnaire. Among 250 supervisory staff, 171 respondents belong to the rural area and 79 belong to urban area of the province. Another demographic variable which shows the teaching experience of the teachers is the examination experience majority of the teachers (137) have one to three years' experience while (35) teachers have minimum experience that range more than seven years' experience. A number of 78 teachers have supervisory experience of four to six years. There were 31 among the staff, who had invigilator experience, 67 of them had deputy superintendent experience while 152 of them had the experience of superintendent.

Table 1

Mean score and standard deviation of the cultural cause becoming cause of UFM

	Mean score	Standard Deviation
Cultural Cause	2.43	.32

According to the statistics of the table above with the mean of 2.43 and standard deviation of .32, majority of the supervisory staff denies the existence of the culture of offering and accepting meals and exchanging gifts. However, a minor percentage of the staff has the opinion of other way round.

According to the views of supervisory staff, culture of exchanging gifts and inviting to meals does not exist among local people. There are doubts regarding their claim, because students claim that such a culture exists. However, there are exceptions.

Table 2

Mean score and standard deviation of the administrative cause regarding causes of UFM

	Mean score	Standard Deviation
Administrative Cause	2.95	.37

The mean score of the above table 2.95(SD=.37) shows that the supervisory staff affirm the fact that they get the exam center of their choice and that a candidate having some links with the board staff can get their favorite center allotted. It means that by using teacher's union influence, the board can assign them their desired examination center.

Table 3

Mean score and standard deviation of the social cause regarding causes of UFM

	Mean score	Standard Deviation
Social Cause	2.09	.38

The above table with mean score of 2.09 (SD=.38) shows that there is mixed response regarding social factors (easiness of performing duty, cooperation of the local people and benefits of performing duty at place of familiarity etc.) affecting the duty of supervisory staff. It means that the familiar place of duty at times affects and at other times does not affect.

Familiarity of the relations was another factor that badly affected the performance of the supervisory staff as the people who had acquaintance with the invigilators or their seniors reached out to them asking for favors for their relatives and other kin to help them use unfair means during the exams. This uncertainty whether to cooperate with the acquaintances further affected their performance in conducting the exams in full transparent and fair means. Personal relationships were also another factor to be mentioned. The allocation of the supervisory staff by the BBISE to the neutral places helps them evade the acquainted and other relationships making it very easy for the supervisory staff to neutrally perform their duties.

Table 4

Mean score and standard deviation of the political cause regarding causes of UFM

	Mean score	Standard Deviation
Political Cause	2.45	.53

As the table shows with the mean of 2.45 (SD=.53), most of the supervisory staff agree that a pattern of having affiliation with teachers unions and political parties exists. Political factors are of high importance in this regard since there is often political pressure on the supervisory staff for nepotism and favoritism. The ulterior motives of the supervisory staff are obvious from the fact that they try to use their political sources to allot them the centers where they personally wish to go or where they can easily allow their personal relations to use unfair means in the exams.

Table 5

Aggregate Mean score and standard deviation of the causes of unfair means used at secondary level

	Mean score	Standard Deviation
Cultural, administrative, social and political cause	2.27	.42

As the above table shows with the aggregate mean score 2.27 and standard deviation of .42, the cultural, administrative, social and political causes of using unfair means in secondary school exams are prone to agreement. However, about 25 % responses indicate disagreement that the above mentioned factors do not influence the examination system negatively. From the given facts it is obvious that the exams are being negatively affected by the lack of facilities and the abysmal conditions. This can be applied to the intensions of the supervisory staff that if they are not honest with their duties, they can be a major part of the UFM used in the exams.

Demographic Variables of the Students:

Among 500 of the total students who were given the questionnaires, 315 were male and 185 were female. 326 respondents belong to the rural area and 174 belong to urban area of the province. Another demographic variable which shows the students' experience in the examination that those who appeared in the exams for the first time were 35 percent while those who appeared twice were 36 percent and those who appeared thrice were 24.2 percent and those who appeared four times or more were 4.8 percent.

Table 6

Political, cultural, social and administrative cause of unfair means

Construct	Mean score	Standard Deviation
Political Cause	2.08	.78
Cultural reason	2.46	.44
Social reason	2.05	.41
Administrative reason	2.50	.38

As the mean score of 2.08 shows, political factors tend to influence the use of unfair means at higher secondary level examination. Same is the case with cultural and administrative factors which affect the use of unfair means. However, as the mean score 2.05 shows; social factors are not responsible for the use of unfair means.

Political, administrative and cultural factors tend to affect the use of unfair means at higher secondary level examinations whereas the social uses of UFM are not as threatening as compared to the other causes. The cheating culture and the poor education system with the obsolete curriculum have seriously contributed in pushing the students toward relying on unfair means for passing the exams and for securing good marks. Their use of the unfair means is also exacerbated by the given political conditions of the province of Balochistan. There is no proper political vision for development and education. Politics is always used for vested interests and personal gains.

Politics is also used as a tool for exerting pressure on the supervisory staff during the exams to get favors for their relatives, members or relatives of their political workers and their acquaintances. In

this case, the administrative causes have a great contribution toward the use of the unfair means as well. The supervisors also tend to use political sources for being allotted in their favored centers and they are also not fully honest in conducting their duties.

Conclusion:

Education is the means through which the patterns of human behavior are changed with a positive reflection of thoughts and creativity. This article reveals that still the unfair means and methods are highly practiced in the higher secondary exams conducted by the BBISE in Balochistan. The government has taken several initiatives in this regard but they are still not adequate to check the growing use of the unfair means in the exams. The results of the SPSS reveal that majority of the respondents were between 19 to 35 in age and most of the responses showed that they were not happy with the excessive practice of the unfair means in Balochistan which was deeply decaying the potential and capacity of the students to be creative and productive.

If this issue is not dealt with full seriousness and with promptness, this factor has the power to provide a hindrance to quality and transparent education system, in fact, in the long run; it can prove a massive hurdle in the process of development. No matter how innovative the initiatives and the measures of the government may be to prevent the use of the unfair means, unless, there is sense of accountability, all the measures and policies cannot really change the ground realities. Balochistan is already the most backward province in the country, now the excessive use of the unfair means is further pushing it backward. Everyone has to develop individual accountability in order to be a well responsible citizen. Individual accountability awakens one's conscience to discern between the right and the wrong. Only then can the menace of practicing the unfair means can be eradicated from the society entirely. This individual accountability should extend to the parents, the teachers, the higher authorities and the students themselves as well.

Geographically Baluchistan is the biggest province of Pakistan. Whereas, Balochistan is a rundown province in so many other facilities and necessities of life. it also fall off behind in educational arena. Masses, especially rural are illiterate. There is scarcity of educational facilities. Calamity is that its educational matters are affected by maladjustment and malpractices. Quality of education is low. There may be many more causes behind this appalling situation, but the present study focused on exploring causes behind use of unfair means at the higher secondary level

examinations. After the analysis of data gathered from supervisory staff and students, we come to the following conclusions.

Culture of accepting meals and gifts is undermining impartial vigilance on the part of supervisory staff. Political affiliations are being misused. Most of the forms of unfair means are being used under the auspices of corrupt and lenient supervisory staff. Parents are putting undue pressure on their children to get good marks. Nepotism is affecting the educational system negatively. The situation in the rural areas is more deplorable than that of rural areas. There is lack of motivation to prepare for the examination on the part of student

In order to improve the educational situation, especially at the higher secondary level in Baluchistan, some key recommendations are given below the application of which will improve the standards of education in the province.

There should be totally neutral venues for the supervisory staff for conducting exams the chances of nepotism and favoritism can be curtailed. Supervisory staff should observe the rules and those not observing should be punished accordingly. There should be counseling at the student and parent level in order to motivate the students to prepare for exams seriously rather than relying on cheating.

In the latest exams of higher secondary education conducted by Karachi Board during May 2017, the papers were reputedly leaked into the WhatsApp groups and the answers of the questions were sent to the students through the electronic devices on the frequent basis. This is a seriously alarming situation that how badly the education system has deteriorated across Pakistan and how the students are using the unfair means to get advantage of cheating to score more marks. The poor performance of the invalidators who failed to check the leaking of the papers makes them equally guilty. In this regard, the BBISE has to be very careful and cautious in ensuring that certain incidents do not take place in Balochistan while conducting the higher secondary exams.

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Assessing the Performance of Students in Subject Mathematics at Primary Level in u.c 65 Hunna-Quetta:

By

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Abstract:

Mathematics sets the bases for every scientific expedition and research; it is also believed to be a subject that needs major focus because mathematics also plays a key role in everyday activities. In Balochistan where very few individuals get first class master degree in Mathematics hence with few qualified mathematicians this subject need to be focused. At Primary level where basic skills for mathematics are being taught, this study scientifically assessed the basic mathematical skills of students studying in Govt., Schools.

Introduction:

It is true that mathematics subject is totally different from other general subjects. All over the world subject mathematics perceived as a core in educational systems. It will be better to say that mathematics is a science and used in daily life. Mathematical achievements can be monitored by teachers learning process and by science and education department. The aim of mathematics subject to develop a constructive approach and student must have the ability to construct their own internal structure for solving their problems by own knowledge. Different questions arise that how mathematics is taught in schools at primary level

Curriculum Structure of Mathematics at Primary Level:

Primary curriculum is classified into five categories;

1= Numbers

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2= Algebra

3= Shapes and distance

4=Measurement

5= Data collection

1=Numbers; Numbers are the language of mathematics for solving problems, calculations step by step.

2= Algebra; Algebra provides a sequence and patterns.

3= Shapes and distance; Expression with lines.

4= measurement; Units are the parts of measurement such as kg ,m , l, se .

5= Data collection; Aggregation of whole statement is called data and applied for formula.

Therefore in 1983 international commission of Excellence was released a report named scholastic amplitude test of the board of college, according to this report the average mathematics scores had below than 40% in this test united states students score were 30% , there are several causes of score such as little attention towards study , shortage of amplitude test , shortage of basic skills , neglecting concept development , high level of mathematics at primary level. (Fey,J & Sonnabend,T 1983)

In 1984 an international mathematics conference was conducted in Romberg stated, the root of problem can be find at primary level, in this conference supervisors of mathematics aggregated on (back to basics) and stressed< applying mathematics in every day situation >.

Teachers national council was called it stated that basic skills must developed in students than computation, indeed the teachers have the ability to maintain the students for success in future mathematics so standard tool was designed. (Copeland, R. 1983)

Different test was conducted at International levels these tests are called (TIMSS).

Third International Mathematics and Science to Studies:

First Test 1988:

1988; A mathematical tests carried out among five countries named 'United Kingdom, united states of America, Koreans and, Spanish people.

Without gender difference, in this test Spain and Canadian students were good in MEAN, but Ireland students were poor in geometry and measurement. (Beishuizen, J.J, Hof, Van Putten, C, M. Bouweester,S & Asscher,j.j))

Second Test 1991:

20 countries participated and students were 13 years old in this test Ireland students result was 60 to 61% but still below average in geometry, algebra and measurement. Girl students did well instead of boys (Young Loverige j 1999)

Third Test 1999:

In this test two age groups students participated (9 years and 13 years old). Students performance were good both boys and girls .9 years old students did very well. (Lyone, U.M. 1990)

Pisa Test 2000 Program for International Students Assessment Test:

This test was conducted by OECD the objectives are as fellows;

The objectives of PISA are as fellows,

1 =Teaching methodology

2= contents of curriculum

According to INTO report that primary curriculum in mathematics required some changes which are as follows.

- 1- Issues identifying
- 2- Problems solution
- 3- Supportive program.

Pisa Test 2003:

OECD conducted this test but this time the domain of the test was totally changed. These are as fellows.

- 1- Positive response development
- 2- Problem solving capability
- 3- Development of fundamental skill
- 4- Accurately awareness of mathematical language

Thorndike and Hagan are renowned personalities in the field of education according to them improvement comes by practices, trials and error and repetition. (Chestnut Hill, Lynch, k Close, Sheerin, E., Boland, P)

Mathematical Test at National Levels:

In Pakistan, there is no such type of standardized test or tool bar to check the amplitude of students at any levels, only the annual examinations were conducted at the end of year it measured the ability of students. In 2007 Habibullah shah designs a tool such as answer to question, with the help of this we measure the students learning.

Pakistan has four provinces, Balochistan, Punjab, Sind and Khyber Pukhtonkhawa. Quetta is a big city of Balochistan, in educational sector three examinations were conducted after three months interval. These exams have no standard; only teacher's hands made tests are used to measure to student's amplitude. The student's score in mathematics are decline at primary level.

The purpose of study is to development concept in student, motivate them towards subject mathematics and bring concept improvement at primary level. (Muhammad Habibullah 2007)

Objectives:

- To compare the performance of elementary school boys and girls in the subject of mathematics.

Rationale:

Our research is justifiable because there exists no such scrutiny regarding mathematics at elementary level in Pakistan in public sector schools. Most of the time teacher does not know where and why his his/her students are weak at mathematics. Most students at elementary level in Balochistan did not have sound knowledge of basic mathematics even if they have they cannot translate their mathematical skills to real world problems.

Research Question:

Is there statistically significant difference in test scores assessing basic mathematical skills of (Arthematics, Measurements & Geometry) based on gender among boys and girls at primary level studying in Government primary schools of Hanna Quetta?

H0: There is no statistically significant difference in test scores assessing basic mathematical skills of (Arthematics, Measurements &

Geometry) based on gender among boys and girls at primary level studying in Government primary schools of Hanna Quetta?

Ha: There is statistically significant difference in test scores assessing basic mathematical skills of (Arithmetic , Measurements & Geometry) based on gender among boys and girls at primary level studying in Government primary schools of Hanna Quetta?

Research Methodology:

It was a cross-sectional study conducted at U.C 65 Hunna Quetta. A sample size is (106) students of 5th class in government primary schools including both Girls /Boys through Systematic Sampling method. All these students were subjected towards test prepared from their book which is designed by Balochistan text board for all primary schools across the province.

Study Design:

Cross sectional

Study Setting:

District Quetta circle Hanna U.C. 65.

Study Duration:

4 months

Data sources:

Primary Data collection

Data collection tool:

A test prepared from the Primary School mathematics text book approved by Balochistan text book board.

Study Population: Primary school students

Target/Theoretical population:

Students of primary schools studying in Govt Schools of Balochistan

Sampling Unit:

All voluntary primary schools students willing to participate in the study

Sampling frame:

List of registered children in all the Govt., primary schools of U.C 65 District Quetta.

Inclusion & Exclusion Criteria:

All those students studying in 5th class in Govt primary Schools studying mathematic book approved by Text Book Board of Balochistan for elementary schools were included in the study while others will not be considered.

Sample Size: A sample size of about 106 was generated by Statistical software ofEPi-Info.

Sampling Technique:

Step1 List of all the Govt., primary Schools (boys/Girls) were acquired from the Deputy District Education Officers Zargoan town Quetta and it was identified that there exists 20 Govt., Primary schools (Boys + Girls Primary Schools) in UC 65 Hanna and all of them were included in the study.

Step2 A total of 120 students (Boys + Girls) were found to be registered in the 5th class in all the 20 Primary Schools of Hanna, out of which there were 50 Girls and 70 boys.

Step3 In order to complete 106 sample size we use formula of proportionate sampling hence 44 girls ($50/120 \times 106 = 44$) out of all the registered Girls (i.e. 50) were included in our research. The 44 girls were selected using Systemic Sampling technique applied to their names in the school Registration Register, and computer generated Nth number student was included into our study. Similarly, 62 boys ($70/120 \times 106 = 62$) were included our research out of all the registered Boys (i.e. 70). The 62 Boys were selected using Systemic Sampling technique applied to their names in the school Registration Register, and computer generated Nth number student was included into our study.

Hence the Sampling technique used was Systemic Sampling.

Plan of Analysis:

SPSS version 22 was used for Data analysis; Descriptive statistics (with mean score and SD) are shown in the form of Frequency tables, bar-charts and Pie-charts. "Independent Sample t-tests" is used to compare mean scores of boys and girls in Arthimatics, Measurements & Geometry.

Results:

Out of 120 students 50 were Girls while 70 were Boys, all of these students were found to be from lower socio-economic background. It was found that each section of Mathematics that is being taught at Government at Primary level needs special attention.

Descriptive Statistics:

15 Female students were poor performers securing 0-40% marks while 20 girls performed Average securing 41- 80% marks lastly 9 students were Excellent Performers they secured 81-100% marks in the test in Arthimatics Section of the test about 34% Girls performed poorly in the Arthimatics scoring 0-40% marks, while 46% performed average securing 41-80% marks in the test and similarly 20% girls performed Excellently securing 81-100% score in the test in Arthimatics.

10 Female students were poor performers securing 0-40% marks while 13 girls performed Average securing 41- 80% marks lastly 21 students were Excellent Performers they secured 81-100% marks in the test in Measurement Section of the test about 23% Girls performed poorly in the Measurement scoring 0-40% marks, while 29% performed average securing 41-80% marks in the test and similarly 40% girls performed excellently securing 81-100% score in the test in Measurement.

2 Female students were poor performers securing 0-40% marks while 4 girls performed Average securing 41- 80% marks lastly 38 students were Excellent Performers they secured 81-100% marks in the test in Geometry Section of the test about 2% Boys performed poorly in Geometry scoring 0-40% marks, while 3% performed average securing 41-80% marks in the test and similarly 95% Boys performed excellently securing 81-100% score in the test in Geometry.

5 boys were poor performers securing 0-40% marks while 50 boys performed Average securing 41- 80% marks lastly 7 students were Excellent Performers they secured 81-100% marks in the test in Arthimatics Section of the test about 8% Boys performed poorly in the

Arthimatics scoring 0-40% marks, while 81% performed average securing 41-80% marks in the test and similarly 11% Boys performed excellently securing 81-100% score in the test in Arthimatics.

13 boys were poor performers securing 0-40% marks while 35 boys performed Average securing 41- 80% marks lastly 14 students were Excellent Performers they secured 81-100% marks in the test in Measurement Section of the test about 21% Boys performed poorly in Measurements scoring 0-40% marks, while 29% performed average securing 41-80% marks in the test and similarly 23% Boys performed excellently securing 81-100% score in the test in Measurements.

1boy performed poorly securing 0-40% marks while 2 boys performed Average securing 41- 80% marks lastly 59 students were Excellent Performers they secured 81-100% marks in the test in Geometry Section of the test about 2% Boys performed poorly in Geometry scoring 0-40% marks, while 3% performed average securing 41-80% marks in the test and similarly 95% Boys performed excellently securing 81-100% score in the test in Geometry.

Inferential Statistics:

SNO	Students	N	M	SD	Skew	Kurtosis
1	Boys	62	50	1.06	0.11	-0.14
2	Girls	44	49	0.95	-0.57	-0.55

The Boys group (N=62) performed in the Arthimatics with $M=50$ ($SD=1.06$). By contrast Girls group (N=44) got numerically low scores with $M=49$ ($SD=0.95$). To test the hypothesis that boys and girls would perform statistically significantly different at the Arthimatics scores an independent sample T - Test achieved and mentioned in The table # 2, both boys, girls distribution were appropriately typical for purpose of leading an independent sample T - Test. (examples of Skew $< |2.0|$ and Kurtosis $< |9.0|$, Schmider, Ziegles, Danay, Beyers & Burther. 2010). Similarly, assumption homogeneity on variance was verified and fulfilled through Leven's F test, $F(34) = .17$, $p = .679$. Autonomous models T - Test has been linked with statistically important result outcome, $t(34) = 3.09$, $p = .004$. Therefore, boys have been linked statistically through higher mean test scores than girls. Cohen's d was estimated at 1.03 which is a large effect based on Cohen's (1992) guidelines.

SNO	Students	N	M	SD	Skew	Kurtosis
1	Boys	62	65	2.03	0.12	-0.12
2	Girls	44	62	0.92	-0.59	-0.40

The Boys group (N=62) performed in the Measurements with $M=65$ ($SD=2.03$). By contrast Girls group (N=44) got numerically low scores with $M=62$ ($SD=0.92$). To test the hypothesis that boys and girls would perform statistically significantly different at the Measurement scores an Independent sample T - Test achieved and mentioned in The table # 3, both boys, girls distribution were appropriately typical for purpose of leading an independent sample T - Test. (examples of Skew $< |2.0|$ and Kurtosis $< |9.0|$, Skew $< |2.0|$ and Kurtosis $< |9.0|$; Schmider, Ziegles, Danay, Beyers & Burther.2010). Similarly, assumption homogeneity on variance was verified and fulfilled through Leven's F test, $f(42) = .19, p = .452$. The Independent samples t-test was associated with a statistically significant result effect, $t(42) = 4.04, p = .001$. Thus boys group was associated statistically with Higher mean test scores than girls. Cohen's d was estimated at 1.07 which is a large effect based on Cohen's (1992) guidelines.

SNO	Students	N	M	SD	Skew	Kurtosis
1	Boys	62	82	1.05	0.16	-0.18
2	Girls	44	80	0.97	-0.60	-0.56

The Boys group (N=62) performed in the Geometry with $M=82$ ($SD=1.05$). By contrast Girls group (N=44) got numerically low scores with $M=80$ ($SD=0.97$). To test the hypothesis that boys and girls would perform statistically significantly different at the Geometry scores an Independent sample T - Test achieved and mentioned in The table # 4, both boys, girls distribution were appropriately typical for purpose of leading an independent sample T - Test. (examples of Skew $< |2.0|$ and Kurtosis $< |9.0|$, Skew $< |2.0|$ and Kurtosis $< |9.0|$; Schmider, Ziegles, Danay, Beyers & Burther.2010). Similarly, assumption homogeneity on variance was verified and fulfilled through Leven's F test, $f(53) = .21, p = .543$. The Independent samples t-test was associated with a statistically significant result effect, $t(53) = 3.02, p = .003$. Thus boys group was associated statistically with Higher mean test scores than girls. Cohen's d

was estimated at 1.05 which is a large effect based on Cohen's (1992) guidelines.

Conclusion & Recommendations:

There was significant difference in the scores for Boys and Girls in Arthematics and Measurements while there was no significant difference in the scores for Boys and Girls in Geometry. In conclusion, it is hereby stated that in overall assessment for mathematics the boys performed better than the girl one of the major reason could be lack of interest by the authorities towards female education. Just by changing the curriculum we could not uplift the standard of the mathematical skills in the students studying at Govt., Primary Schools focus must be given to

- Teacher's refresher courses.
- Opinion of teacher must be considered during curriculum development.
- Mathematics should be taught activity based.
- A test system at every level (District, Provincial and National) must be established to assess the abilities of students.
- Mathematics must be practiced on applied bases.
- Maximum time must be given to the subject.
- On hand practice must be given to the students.

Other researches must be conducted in this regard.

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Factors Influencing the Parental Attitude towards Mentally Retarded Children: A Case Study of Quetta City

By

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Abstract:

Mental retardation is a global issue and in Pakistan it is a stunning and disturbing certainty that around 2.5 to 3% of the total populations are mentally retarded. Mental retardation is not only a educational, psychological or biological issue in any case, it is a multi-dimensional issue of a mixture of biological, educational and psycho-social factors. These factors directly or indirectly effect the attitude of patents towards their mentally restarted children. This study aims to find out the influencing factors of parental attitude towards Mental Retardation in Quetta. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. A total of 50 parents/guardians were interviewed through semi structured interview schedule. The study reveals that 76% parents have exposed their positive parental attitude. Additionally, loopholes were revealed in areas such as sanctioning of mental retardedness by parents, poor socialization, rearing and taking ownership of MR children. Increased disappointment at parent's side was observed at lower level while increased number of parents felt that they still have to play vital role in the life of such special children. The study suggests policy and operational recommendations

Keywords: Attitude, Parents, Mentally Retarded Children, Factors, Parents reactions.

Introduction:

To a parent, each youngster is extraordinary in his or her own specific manner. However, a few youngsters have extraordinary requirements that

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challenge parents to discover approaches to best set up these kids for the future and to deal with any issues that may surface. Kids whose physical or emotional disorders, age, race, enrollment in a sibling gathering, a background marked by mishandle, or other factors which leads to a long remain in a child care.

Normal specific needs circumstance and diagnoses include genuine medicinal conditions, genetic hazard factors, behavioral and emotional disorders. Each parent needs his or her kid to be developmentally and physically perfect often a few youngsters have a permanent or temporary mental or physical disability. The delivery of a baby with a disability, or the detection that a child has a disability, can have profound effects on the parent and family(S & Ravindranadan, 2007).

Cultural factors and qualities additionally fill in as factors that impact adapting, and schedules kept up by the family in its developmentally disabled child are affected by the family's values (Merrick & Kandel, 2007). Cultural objectives and good values with respect to the meaning of child rearing and the improvement of joint living direct the contents for achieving these objectives. For instance, religious values are methods for interpreting and offering importance to inability. What's more – living in a religious group regularly gives an emotionally supportive network encouraging every day adapting. However family beliefs can give negative translations of the circumstance, for example, seeing the disability as a punishment. Religious confidence is regularly seen as helpful for the family's adjustment since it gives a setting for processing and emotional interpretations and cognitive.

The social and emotional anxiety that these parents experience has been by different examiners described in the west and east. On the other stated, anxiety is not an significance in these parents many studies have exposed that (Fernandes, 2005).A mentally retarded kid in a family is generally a genuine anxiety factor for the guardians. It often requires a reorientation and reconsideration of family objectives, relationships and responsibilities (Majumdar, Pereira, & Fernandes, 2005).

There is prove that family attitude adds to anticipation in these youngsters. Limited financial resources, absence of suitable administrations, and insufficient support systems are the family framework chance factors that can add to poor prognosis (Singer & Powers, 1993). Environmental hazard factors such as absence of services and unhelpful attitudes can also have an unfavorable influence on the prognosis for a kid with learning disability (Chandramuki, Shastry, & Vranda, 2012).

Retarded Pakistan belongs to the Eastern Mediterranean region of W.H.O. having a population of 86.5 million (Current Survey, 1981) and 45% of the population is children under fifteen years. There are 8.6 million handicapped persons, of which about 4 million are children and V4 of these i.e. about one million are mentally ill (Zafar & Masheer, 1984). The studies conducted of severe mental retardation in selected populations Pakistan and India have reported extremely far above the ground prevalence estimates around the 12-24 /1,000 (6-8) (Durkin, Hasan, & Hasan, 1998)

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of the study is to determine factors that influence parent / guardians attitude towards mental retardation

Literature Review:

Factors of Parental Attitude towards Mental Retardation:

The birth of a baby with a handicap, or the revelation that a child has a disability, can have profound effects on the family (S & Ravindranadan, 2007). How much guardians skill existential nerves as the result of having a MR kid is reliant to many elements, including the significance they accord kids and regardless of whether the impeded MR posterity is a lone children. A portion of the serious existential clashes regular to the guardians of MR kids following are included.

Disenchantment:

The societies where we live promote myths that who completely believe impracticable expectations. In our childhood we learn. Expect victory, achievement, love, status, and luxury. We anticipate shrewd guardians, lovable and loving partner, and ideal kids. Experience slowly erodes these improbable expectations or hopes of us as well as other people, prompting a lengthy arrangement of disenchantment in ourselves, in others, and in our life by and large. Our longing for perfection is regularly directed in to our kids, through whom we want understanding our baffled desires and our let down fantasy of accomplishment and satisfaction. A retarded kid is normally an unacceptable vehicle for satisfying such parental expectations; he speaks to a major disenchantment often the perfection of a lengthy arrangement of regret or disappointments. At the point when the kid symbolizes disappointment as a parent, genuine disenchantment in self is expected. On the off chance that no other kids are available, the probability of eventual accomplishment through one's youngsters is gone forever, and the father mother may seriously look for different roads to

self-progression, or may build up a sentiment of extensive hopelessness. Family members practice a range of powerful emotions in response to a analysis of mental retardation, including rejection, fear, shock, guilt, depression, embarrassment, ambivalence, withdrawal, disillusionment, and anger (Pilusa, 2006)

Aloneness:

The Man's deeply requirement for closeness is never totally satisfied. There is no real method to rise above person limits and to share emotions and observations completely with another. Often the last despairing desire of overcoming loneliness is through our kid's results of our bodies, formed in to our picture, truly expansions of ourselves. Worry with religion, the importance of life, the death tragedy, the aloneness inescapability and the relative helplessness and insignificance of man may preoccupy the guardians (Menolascino, n.d).An retarded kids may foil this expectation, due to his restricted ability to restricted closeness. Henceforth, parental sentiments of aloneness are probably going to be strengthened, and parents may believe that they have lost the last opportunity to reach closeness.

Vulnerability:

Early dreams of supremacy are soon broken as the young kid is again and again faced with his reliance on others and his weakness to adapt to the world. As he grows up and become mature, he learns that from others, too, are not supreme, including his father and mother, heroes, and teachers. injury, Pain, sickness, and disappointment all attest forcefully to individual vulnerability, the frailty of one's have power over the world, and, no doubt, the fragile or easily broken nature of life itself. Having an MR kid reactivates these sentiments of vulnerability by hurtful reminding the mother and father that his most valuable possessions, his sweet dreams, can be totally demolished, and that neither he nor anyone else can do anything about it. A person's vulnerability to mental anxiety is impacted by his or her temperament, adapting abilities and the accessible social help (Kumar, 2008).

Inequity:

From initial childhood stage we are trained to think that justice and fairness eventually prevail. the majority of people from our society have embraced an situation to life in view of the commence that "good" will achievement and that, in the improbable occasion that our legal organization falters, some best force will guarantee that legends are compensated and villains or criminal punished. At the point when

confronted with MR in his kid, the parent and guardians is overwhelmed by the enormity of the evident inequity; and his usual response is to ask, "Why, Why me?" In his desperate look for a respond to this complicated question, he is probably entertaining 2 probabilities: is he deserves the "damnation? Because of appalling "sins or the world is neither reasonable nor just. The previous option creates blame, regret, and self-recrimination; the latter endangers basic ethical moral, good, and spiritual or religious convictions.

Unimportance:

Young kids envision that they are essential numbers possessing a focal part in the plan of things, but adulthood brings the sobering understanding of person unimportance. In spite of the fact that it is obviously evident from the past that billions of individuals have lived insignificant lives and that everything except a miniature minority are fated to everlasting obscurity, we are bring up or raised some more mightily than others to hope to accomplish importance or, at least, "in sense." At the point when importance escapes us, we cooperation with our initial aspirations by looking for meaning in satisfying imperative and satisfying our social roles: wife, father, mother, husband, and so forward. The disappointment in the parental responsibility that having an MR kid regularly causes may increase sentiments of unimportance by denying such guardians one from securing their couple of chances to reach "meaning."

Psychological Anxiety:

When a kid is diagnosed as MR, it becomes hard for the parents to grow up the child. It is not just difficult regarding the youngsters with rationally impeded mentally retarded to manage difficult circumstances while rising up, but also their parents and relatives In this circumstance the part of parents are significant to how the life of a mentally retarded kid turns out to be. To a few families the birth of a kid with or child at home is probably going to be one of the most shocking events (Islam & Islam, 2015). Many parents are able to manage with such a difficult circumstance as well as some experience psychological strain. Truth is told, parents and also the entire family experiences an assortment of 'psychological stress' related to the child's handicap. Parents and other kids in the family must experience an assortment of changes to adjust to the presence of such a child. Parents as of now have enough worry dealing with in today's world. Dealing with a kid with exceptional needs now and again builds that anxiety. Parents of MR children experience further normal measure of

psychological strain. There is no universal parental response to the additional psychological strain of bringing up an MR Child.

Parental Reactions:

MR is a shocking handicap in a complicated the world such as ours, which places great importance on intelligence and has little tolerance for departure from cultural values. Hence the awareness of mentally retarded individual as subhuman organisms is not yet common (Roos, 1977). It is not shocking, consequently, that many guardians confronted with having a mentally retarded kid, still if they are balanced, are probably going to encounter most important mental anxiety. Responses to this anxiety vary considerably from individual to individual, however there are many normal examples (Roos, 1963).

Loss of Self-esteem:

A genuine fault in one's kid might be interpreted as a fault in one's self, especially when a parent and guardian identifies directly with his kid. Our social order tends to promote the idea that kids are expansions of their mother and father and reflect on their guardian or parents. Life objectives might be suddenly and radically when it begins to be obvious that one's kid will be seen as a "loser" rather than a "winner."

Shame:

Guardians and Parents may foresee social dismissal, ridicule, or and pity associated loss of superiority. These desires are very regularly very reasonable. Social withdrawal is a typical result, just like the propensity for partner with other different guardians and parents of handicapped youngsters. Parent of a mentally retarded kid is not a simple task (Kumar, 2008).

Hesitation:

Since a retarded kid's family member absence of accomplishment and tendency toward disturbing behavior are inclined to increment parental disappointment significantly, the ambivalence ordinarily practiced toward one's youngsters is expected to be enormously strengthened toward a retarded kid. Disappointment is expected to cause irritation and bitterness, which may take to death toward the youngster and sentiments of dismissal, commonly accompanied by guilt. Conflicting movements amongst dismissal and overprotection can be normal. the presence of a kid with extraordinary necessities causes a crisis in the family. mainly clinical perceptions demonstrates that parents often are portrayed as showing

blame, disappointment, ambivalence, anger, irritation, sorrow, and shame (Islam & Islam, 2015).

Depression:

As we previously noted, chronic distress can be foreseen as a no obsessive response to having a retarded child. Ordinarily, parents are frustrated in their kid and reasonably worried about his opportunity or future. It is common that depression keeps running in families, a phenomenon involving both environmental and genetic procedures (Sim & Jane, 2009). To a few, mental impediment symbolizes the death of the kid and for this reason precipitates the kind of distress response related with the loss of someone special or loved one.

Self-sacrifice:

A few guardians devote themselves completely to his retarded kid, create incredible individual or own sacrifices for his child, and accept a "martyr" way to deal with life. Relatives or family disturbance, including disregard of other kids and conjugal clashes, may accompany this pattern.

Defensiveness:

Father and mother both may become super-sensitive to understand opprobrium of their MR kid and react with belligerence and resentment. In extraordinary cases, they may disagree with the presence of retardation, justify the kids deficiencies, and look for professional point of view to prove their own conviction that "there is truly nothing wrong" with him. It is not amazing, in this manner, that the majority of parents confronted with having a mentally retarded child, even if they are well balanced, are probably going to practice most important mental anxiety or psychological stress (Roos, 1977).

Methodology:

The idea of the study is descriptive; along these lines, it requires a mix technique approach in order to reach into the deepness of the problem. Both qualitative and quantitative information examination was directed for this study by collecting and analyzing primary and secondary data. Secondary data was recovered from a large number of research journals, books, internet websites, government reports and NGOs reports. While primary data was assembled from 50 parents and family members of mentally retarded children by applying arranged questionnaire, focus group discussions and separate interviews respectively combined with observation as tools for information collection. The universe of the study

was Quetta city. The primary information was collected from different institutes for Special Education in Quetta. While applying many techniques of sampling in order to make sure the reliability and validity of the finding. The assembled primary information was analyzed through latest version of SPSS which assists in getting the results and reaching valid conclusions.

Results and Discussion:

Socio-economic profile of respondents' families (SES)

Table 1 Socio-economic profile of respondents' families

S#	Family Characteristic	Min	Max	Ave
1.1	Average family size*	9	22	12
1.2	Age of Mentally retarded Child	9	16	13
1.3	Monthly family income**	30000	110000	65000
1.4	Monthly family expenses**	35000	95000	60000

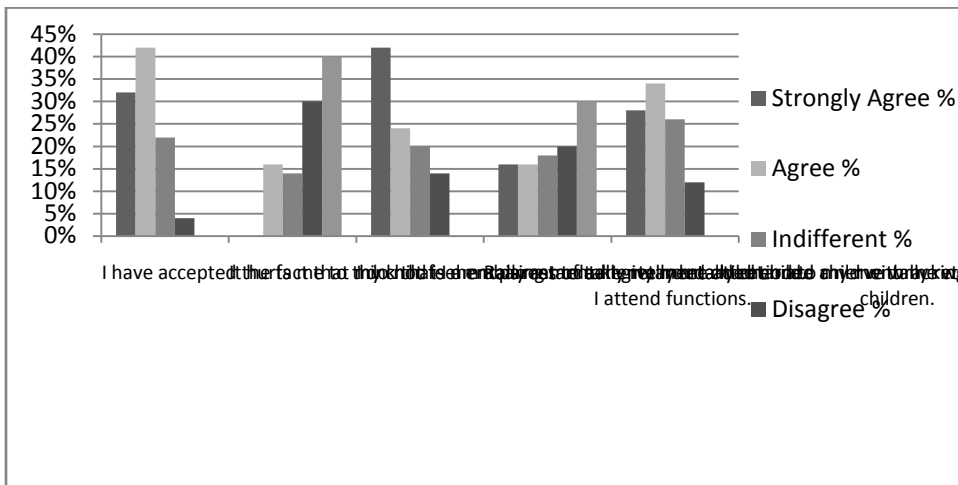
Source: Field survey*Age in years**Income in PKR

The socio economic data of the survey reveal that most of the families of mentally retarded children belong to lower-middle class family. Majority families were joint in nature while among the parents; fathers were main source of income. These parents/guardians were either self-employed or had private employment. The ratio of education among parents in general and mothers in particular was very low. As shown in table No. 1, the average size of family was 12 according to field survey. Additionally, it was found that the average age of mentally restarted children was 13 years with minimum of 9 years and maximum of 16 years. Since economic conditions of families of mentally retarded family have been assessed as poor which is also reflected in the findings of field data that show that the average family monthly income is Rs. 65000/- while the average family monthly expenses are Rs. 60000/-.

Parental Attitude of MR Children:

The study planned to elicit information on family members’ and parents’ reactions, behavior, values, feelings perceptions etc. which is the classification of attitude used in this study. The responses of respondents were observed on value Likert scale (*Strongly agree, Agree, Indifferent, Disagree, Strongly Disagree*) against each indicator.

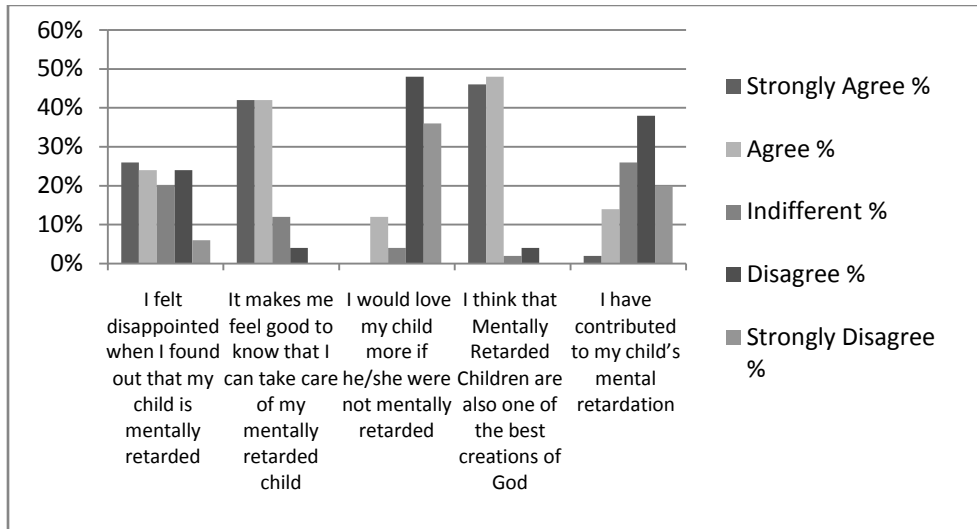
Figure 1 : Graphical presentation of Parental Attitude of MR Children



Source: Field survey

While doing this examination the researcher has taken into consideration the urban populace, of a city like Quetta, belonging to middle class group and has explain the significant aspects related to the study which was examination during classification and investigation of the information. In this research it is observed that 27 out of 30 guardians have demonstrated their demonstrated parental demeanor which is over 50 % of the total score set for this research. The rest of the 3 have indicated unfavorable parental demeanor, which is underneath 50 % of the total score set for the research. Those guardians who have scored above 50% don't have 100% positive parental demeanor.

Figure 2 : Graphical presentation of Parental Attitude of MR Children



Source: Field survey

Also, one reason of such unfavorable parental demeanor is that they are constantly malcontent about their financial condition. They are of the suggestion that if they had more cash they could have spent more on their mentally retarded children kids. As far as treatment of a rationally retarded kid is concerned, it is possible that they are accepting unique treatment in contrast with their siblings. Aside from these the guardians are seen to be more productive with respect to them. In that kind of case it is considered as an unfavorable parental attitude show towards them, in the field of psychiatry. In an examination Attitude of Parents of Children with Mental Retardation indicate that many parents may feel embarrassed about their wards with retardation and consider them as a burden. In this specific study it is observed that the guardians of MR Children in an around of the city of Quetta also consider their kids to be burdened. In ordinary situation we discover the other way around occurring. Regarding misery showed by the parents it is to be thought about that sadness of the parents is very dangerous for the mother and father both for the children too. Because of misery analyst to reach a persuading conclusion by methods for doing a comparative study. Such comparative research would have helped in the mainstreaming of the MR Children substantially more logically and scientifically. Their mainstreaming would be sustainable and more comprehensive. The shame, generalization thinking which are in the people with deference incapacitated children can be wiped out.

handicapped and MR kids are revile or load on parents, any kind of work they cannot do, which in conditions very dishearten their parents/ guardian and the guardian or parents consolidate no expectation about their protected and safe feature. This is absolutely a biased and negative manner which is exposed on behalf of the guardian and parents. It is the time that these kinds of un favorable and unfavorable thinking and feelings must be wiped out from the guardians and parents by showing them correct way and secure their bright future in the light of hope.

Conclusion:

This specific examination which is dealing with the parental attitude towards the MR Children drew out a few critical aspects. No doubt, the parental attitudes with regard to mentally retarded kids are not completely perfect or commonplace in nature as recognized by the researcher. It has to be mended. Here in lies the importance of person advising, group analysis, consciousness organize programs, psycho guidance, helpful therapy etc. Through methods for the previously or above mentioned exercises guardians can grow more positive attitudes towards their area. In addition, it is to be taken into examination that this exploratory study is not an entire one in any regards and there is adequate chance for doing more examinations in this specific circle. So the steps to be taken for repairing or correct the attitude of those guardians of MR kids as suggest by the researcher in the finishing up or final part, are only sure substantial recommendations. They are not strategies or actual steps which must be followed by the stakeholders and parents or other organization. Other than if they are followed in that case they will at the minimum afford to a favorable outcome in case not mend the unfavorable attitudes of the guardians and parents of retarded kids completely and totally.

Recommendation / Suggestion:

For individuals who are not completely sensitized about the phenomenon which we called MR and can't acknowledge to be the parents or guardians of a MR kids, for them encourage is obligatory. The social workers must play a significant part in such kinds of sensitization: They must act like auxiliary in such groups and help them to find out available resources of the group of people which might be utilized for (i) Sensitizing the stakeholders and the populace of the community with regard to MR. (ii) for the treatment of the MR KIDS. At that point no one but we can discover a general public in which the birth of a MR KID would not be examine as a revile. She/he then they would be acknowledged in the family, especially like another common kid.

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Parental Perception about Female Education: A Descriptive Study of District Pishin

By

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Abstract:

Family plays a pivotal role in the education of its members in general, and the role of parents in female members of family education is specifically of highest significance. This research study focuses the analysis of parental perception regarding female education. The main objective of the study is to explore the obstacles impeding female education and the perception of parents regarding female education. The study has adopted descriptive design and is a mixture of qualitative and quantitative nature. The study has been conducted in Pishin--a prominent district of Balochistan. A total of 300 parent both fathers and mothers were interviewed by selecting them via simple random and cluster sampling techniques. The study data elaborates that a high majority of parents particularly the mothers felt that parents have very important role in the education of their female children. Socio-economic conditions of family, the occupation of parents and family structure highly influence the perception parents regarding female education. Additionally, socio-religious and cultural factors also have direct and indirect effects on parental perception regarding female education. The study suggests policy and operation focused recommendations.

Keywords: Parental Perception, socio-economic, socio-religious, effects, Pishin

Introduction:

In today's global challenging situation, there is a race for success and in this race every individual and every nation have the desire to be most

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successful by any cost. Education has been considered as most significant tool to be victorious. In families, parents have developed a variety of perceptions about the children in their family. Such perceptions of parents are established by several direct and underlying factors. (Blaug, 1997). The importance of women's role in the process of development was recognized long ago. Women have economic, political and social roles to play. Keeping in view the importance of female education, it is believed that major cause of lagging behind in general, in economic and social progress, in most of the developing countries, including Pakistan is the absence of a higher percentage of educated and technically qualified women (Khattak, 2013).

The backwardness of the society is one of the impacts of poor conditions of female education in Pakistan. Balochistan is the most backward part of Pakistan in term of girl's education. The geographical, economic, political and cultural environment subjugates the female in all spheres of life (Harkness, 1991). But the situation of girl's education is ignored on the academic level as not much work has done to explore the situation of female education in Balochistan.

This study target is to familiarize the subject and to specify the significance of this research. It includes an overview of education in Balochistan as a whole and pacifically in District Pishin, with distinctive situation to girl's education in the tribal society. It provides a general impression regarding the starring role of socio-economic position and the parental involvement in Girl's education as well of the girl's access to learning. This part of the study provides basis for the research by presenting information collected form the literature. This part structured the study as the literature provided with the variables that influenced the perceptions of the parents regarding the girl's education. These variables are applied by the researcher while collecting data regarding parental perception regarding girl's education in district Pishin of Balochistan.

Review of Literature:

Many of the studies have been done regarding the parental response toward the girl's education in the advanced world. Some of the studies are being concluded about the parental response to their daughter's education in Pakistan also.

Universal Picture of Women Education:

Many of works reflect the global position of girl's education. This literature shows women education is facing problems throughout the world. M. Gillet in "*Readings in the History of Education*" stated that the education of women is an old concern. "Not only religious script and folklore but also some of the great philosophers of antiquity have stressed

its importance as cultural imperative. According to Socrates, “if women are to have the same duties as men, they must have the same education” (Gillet, 1969). *National Study of Youth and Religion* provides a comprehensive historical perspective of the female educational development on universal basis. This study highlighted that the women educational development started from 17th century and were materialized in 1787 in the form of the establishment of The Young Ladies Academy and then followed by Pierce’s Litchfield Academy’ in 1792 in US (National Study of Youth and Religion”. At, www.youthandreligion.org/resources).

Linda Eisenmann, in “*A Historical Dictionary of Women’s Education in United States*” focuses over the women education in U.S.A. during 20th century. This study asserted that after many efforts in 1945, the first woman was accepted to Harvard Medical school and women enrolment equal to men in colleges with 51% in 1980, which marked the revolution in the history of women education (Eisenmann, 1998).

Huebler Fariedrich’s work “*Beyond Gender: Measuring Disparity in South Asia using an Education Parity Index*” is dealing with the female education system in the Muslim world. This work guided the current research by providing conceptual framework for the development and adaptation of female education in the Muslim countries of Arabia as well as of South Asian Muslim countries. The work focuses over the female education before the partition of India and also provided with some factual data regarding the female education atmosphere in the modern states after the partition of India. This study serves the current research as it also provided with some factual analysis of the female education in Pakistan (Fariedrich, 2008).

Women Education in Pakistan:

The historical backwardness of the girl’s education was explained by Noorullah, and Naik, in “*A history of education in India*” in these words. This work is useful source as it provided the historical account of the educational development in pre partitioned India. Beside this work also accounted the educational setup of Pakistan and provides useful analysis. (Noorullah and Naik, 1951).

Maryam Tariq’s “*Educational Empowerment of Women: Case study of Khyber Pukhtunkhawa (KPK)*”, not only accounted the women education in KPK but also provided information about the education system of Pakistan. Education is most important for females due to the fact that it helps the women get mature, practical and strong in decision making. Education has its short and long term impacts on the life of women in all walks of life such as employment, health, education, politics, or any other aspect of life. (Tariq, 2016). M Anita Weissin his research;

“*Benazir Bhutto and the Future of Women in Pakistan*”, provided a worse picture of girl’s education and women empowerment in Pakistan. According to M Anita Weiss, “it is widely presumed that higher levels of female literacy have an inverse effect on women’s fertility, a sobering thought, especially when placed in the context of a country with one of the world’s highest population rates”(Weiss, 1999).

Zia Shehla & Farzana Bari, in “*Baseline Report on Women’s Participation in Political & Public Life in Pakistan*” provided a comprehensive picture of the women life in Pakistan. this study provided that some of the reasons why Pakistan has slow growth rates and in 20 years i.e. from 1952-1972 the total growth in female literacy in the country was just 3% which improved to 16% by 1981. This 16% literacy rate further rose up to 20.9% in 1990-91 and according to the Economic Survey of Pakistan; it was again the lowest in the world. (Shehla and Bari, 1999). In this sense this book consists of much useful data regarding the educational setup and provided statistical analysis of the women education in Pakistan.

Beside this to cross check the authenticity of the statistics; Fazal Shaheed and Kareem Mumtaz, in *Women’s Economic Participation in Pakistan: a Status Report* also provided analysis on the basis of statistical data. They asserted that the situation in Pakistan reflects the negligence of the concerned authorities and non-seriousness of the society toward the basic requirement for development which is education. (Shaheed and Mumtaz, 1990). Government of Pakistan’s “Compendium on Gender Statistics in Pakistan”, *Statistics compiled from 2004 Data*, not only provided the authentic data but also provided the state perspective of the girl’s education in Pakistan.

Girl’s Education in Balochistan:

Samina Naz, in her research work “*The status of female education in rural Balochistan*” highlighted the problems of education with special focus to girls. This work narrates the problems and prospects of women education in Balochistan. This work is useful source for the current study as it guides the current research in directing research dimensions. This study also helps in understanding the importance of parental response for girl’s education in the tribal society.

Chief Minister’s Policy Reform Unit’s report “*State of School Education in Balochistan: An Analysis*”, is another authentic source which analysis the state response and vision toward education in Balochistan. This report is useful source as it has statistical data which helps the current study by providing facts regarding girl’s education in Balochistan. This report provided data about every district of Balochistan. in this sense it

become more useful for the current study as it also provides figures about district Pishin.

There are many works which reflect the relation of the tribal culture of Balochistan and the conditions of female education in Balochistan. Although these sources are useful but here the researcher included the work of the researcher of Balochistan. in this respect Barkat Shah Kakar, Usman Tobwal, Kaleemullah Bareach & S.R. Sultan, provided a teamwork research “*Social and Cultural Barrier to female Education in Balochistan; An Assessment study with focus on district Pishin*”. This research highlighted the problems of female education in Balochistan. The beauty of this work is the cultural understandings of the society. This study analysis the cultural factors associated with female education in Balochistan. This work serves the study as it guided the research in many ways from dimensions to limitations.

Paterson’s *Women's empowerment in challenging environments: a case study from Balochistan* and the report of Vision 21 Foundation. “*Balochistan Problems and Solutions*”, also provided some data and guidance for the current research. These literatures also highlight the cultural aspects of the female education related issues. Beside these works the researchers H. Sarparah and A. R. Sabir, in their research “*Scenography of Nomadic Life in Brahui Haiku*”, focuses the nomadic life of the people of Balochistan with specification of the Brahui tribe of Balochistan.

The above mentioned literature provides the conceptual framework for the study. But none of the study targeted parental response with special focus to district Pishin. The current study getting guide from the above literature describes the parental response toward female education in district Pishin,

Girl’s Education in District Pishin:

The government of Balochistan report of 2014 shows that 80-90% children are in school in district Pishin. This marked the education level of the district in a good position as compare to other districts of Balochistan. The report also stated that Pishin is one of the three districts of Balochistan where private schools are functioning. The district Pishin possess educational infrastructure as the report stated that in term of number of Primary Schools Pishin is marked with 2nd position in Balochistan with 752 primary schools. Similarly the District Pishin is marked as with highest numbers of Middle schools (109) and marked as third position for the number of High schools (34) among the districts of Balochistan (CMPRU, 2014).

The female education remains a problem in the district as the report highlighted that the female teacher ratio in high schools stands 32 and student to teacher ratio stands 1: 17. To proceed for the subject it is important to analyse some of the facts about the education of District Pishin. In district Pishin Government, Private and Community schools are working to provide education for the children. The enrolment of the number of the students in government schools placed District Pishin in 7th position in the province. The report shows that 67% of the children are being enrolled in the government schools, while 20% are being enrolled in Private sector schools which also include Madrassas. The report also provided with the fact that 9.8% children were never enrolled in any type of School while 3.8% of the children dropout from schools (CMPRU, 2014). These above facts regarding the child education were never tried to interpret to identify the problem of the backwardness of the education level and more significantly the girl's education was left ignorant. The enrolment data shows the ignorance of the girl's education as it is evident from the following.

The enrolment data shows a clear difference among the male and female education in Pishin. The enrolment in primary schools indicated that 14845 girls were enrolled in 2008-9, which was 38.7%. Similarly the 2009-10 and 2010-11 enrolment shows decrease in percentage enrolment of the girls, which was 15006 by number and 38% of the total, similar was the enrolment of 2010-11 (14680 which was 38% of the total enrolment) (CMPRU, 2014). This data require be interpreting and analysing to find out the causes of the decrease of enrolment of girls in District Pishin. On the other side the enrolment of girls in Middle schools shows little satisfactory situation in term of gender enrolment.

Total of 6214 girls were enrolled in 2008-2009, which was 40.7% of the total enrolment. In 2009-2010 the girl's enrolment shows more positive results with total number of 7349, which was 45.2% of the total enrolment in middle schools in district Pishin. But the enrolment of girls in high school shows again dissatisfactory situations. In 2008-9 totals number of the enrolled girls was 2825 (21.9%), which shows further percentile decline till 2010-11, as in it was 21.6% (CMPRU, 2014).

The facts show multi-dimensional issues and hurdles in girl's education in the district Pishin. Although these will be analysed in the conceptual framework work of the study but it here it is worth mentioning that it involves socio-economic, socio-religious and socio-political aspects of the prevailing system in district Pishin. The next part of this study opted to conceptualize the subject and provide limitations and dimensions for research.

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of the study is to analyse the perception of parents about female education, however, the specific objectives are;

- To explore the problems and obstacles impeding female education.
- To elaborate the perception of parents regarding female education.

Research Methodology;

Actually the nature of the study is descriptive; therefore, it requires a mix method approach in order to reach into the depth of the issue. The universe of the study was district Pishin, of Balochistan province. Both quantitative and qualitative data analysis was conducted for this study by collecting and analyzing secondary and primary data. Secondary data was sought out from previous researches, papers, articles, books, government reports, documents, and e-resources. While primary data was collected from parents belongs to various professions like government servant, shopkeepers, formers, households etc. among these parents government officials (128), shopkeepers (17), formers (60), daily wages (25) and households (70) were interviewed directly as well as indirectly through discussion and structured questionnaire. Random sampling technique was applied to get reliable data. Mustered data was processed and analyzed through SPSS which helped in drawing solid conclusions.

Results and Discussion:**Classification of the Data:**

Interviews are conducted in different parts of district Pishin, in which 300 parents were questioned to know their perceptions regarding female education in their respective cultural, economic and social boundaries. Before analyzing their perceptions, it is important to classify them into groups with respect to their gender, profession etc. Three hundred parents were interviewed which includes 205 male and 95 female parents.

Classification of the Parents by Profession:

The classification of parents on the basis of their profession is highlighted in following lines.

Regarding their response most of the educated parents whether male or female responded in positive way toward girl's education. 95 of the Fathers and 19 of the Mothers from government servant responded in positive way and asserted that girl's education in as compulsory as that of boys. While the remaining 14 government servant parents (8 male and 6 female), shows negative response toward female education. Regarding the response of the parents associated with shop keeping presented a mix response. 5 of them supported girl's education while 6 of them show clear

denial of girl's education. The remaining 6 shop holder parents responded that girl's should be given education just to enable them to understand wright and wrong in their lives, and declined further education under the influence of culture.

Most of the former parents were not in the support of girl's education as 43 of them denied to educate their daughters by asserting many socio-cultural obligations and even some of these formers denied girl's education on religious grounds. On the other hand 17 of the former parents supported girl's education and regarded it as significant element and right of the female life in modern world. One of the significant portions of the parents was those whom are dealing with house hold, which makes 24% of the total sample. The male parents from the Household portion completely agreed that girls should also be given education so that to help themselves, their family and even the society

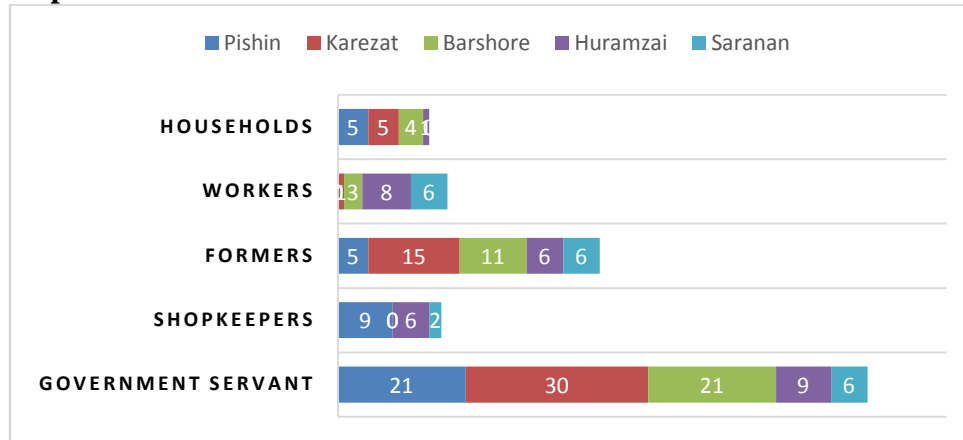
Parental Responses on Effects of Socio-economic/Financial Position of Family and & Socio-religious and Cultural Factors on Female Education.

Economy:

The economy of the people of district Pishin is based on agriculture and services. Apart from these two sources trading and shop-keeping also mark considerable portion of the economy. Beside this some people are involved in mining and some in animal grazing, but that make a considerable portion of the society. On this behalf the economic power of the people of district Pishin vary from person to person and from one part to other. Overall the economic condition of the people placed them at the bottom of middle class or at the top of lower class on the basis of income.

The data presents the views of fathers regarding financial position of the family and socio-economic structure of society, which influences their perceptions toward female education. The data indicates that 88% of the male parents believe that female education is effected by socio-economic structure of society and financial position of the family. These parents include 87 educated and government servant whom had a good experience of the education and its need. Figure 1 and 2 presents that 77% of the interviewed parents regarded weak economy of the family as one of the most powerful obstacle impeding female education in the district.

Figure 1: Socio-economic/financial position of family and parental response

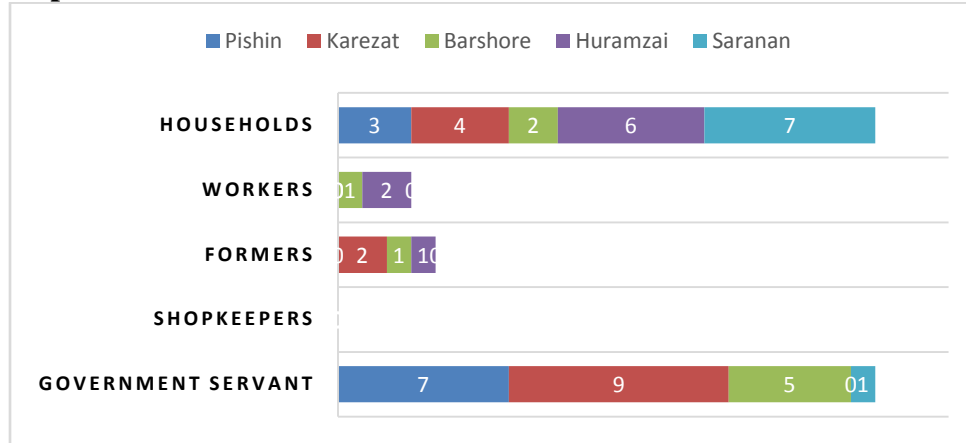


Source: Field Survey

It is interesting that male parents from all the interviewed profession regarded economy as the most important factor for education. The educated as well the formers asserted that instead of financial position of the family the economic structure of the society plays more important role in female education. They criticized the economic structure of the society where educated women are given little opportunity to help their families by adding their shares in the income of the family.

However, on the parts of mothers the response was cooler as compare to fathers, while mother responses which are affected by the financial position of the family or economic structure of the society. The data indicates that 51 mothers regarded financial position of the family or economic structure of the society as the influencing factor.

Figure 2: Socio-economic/financial position of family and parental response



Source: Field Survey

The above figure enclosed the perceptions of educated as well as uneducated mothers. But not like fathers assertion they regarded financial position of the family as the stronger obstacle impeding female education in District Pishin.

Responding the perceptions of the parents for girl's education the economy plays a vital role, as it always influenced the parental as well the societal perception regarding female. Mr. Naseer told that, most of the parents wanted to educate their children but economy matters. When I asked him that many of the parents did not responded positively toward girl's education not because of economy but of culture or religious prevailing values, he agreed me but provided with explanation. He explained that, many of the religious scholars are providing education for their daughters but many limits their daughters to religious education only. He reasoned that it is just because of economy as modern education cost money while religious education is mostly free in the district.

However, the study classifies the parental response with respect to the established dimensions. The perceptions of the interviewees reflect that economy influences 77% of the parental response toward girl's education. Assignment of huge percentage is caused by as economy directly influences the remaining factors also. Ignoring the other dimensions correlated with economy the economy will be the least influencing element in parental perceptions regarding girl's education in district Pishin.

Socio-Religious Culture and Parental Response:

The society of District Pishin, where the religious elites show negative attitude toward female education. Table 3 and 4 presents parental perceptions under the influence of socio-religious culture of the society. The data presents that 70% of the parents regarded socio-religious culture with negative attitude toward female education in the district.

Table 3. Socio-Religious culture and Parental Response

Administrative Distribution of Male						
Profession	Pishin	Karezat	Barshore	Huramzai	Saranan	Total
Government Servant	32	40	21	11	06	110
Shopkeepers	03	04	01	00	01	09
Formers	01	03	02	00	00	06
Workers	01	01	03	01	01	07
Households	05	17	04	02	05	33
Total	42	65	31	14	13	165

Source: Field Survey

The above table shows the assertion of 165 fathers, which is 80% of the total interviewed male parents. Most of the educated male parents believe that in the district religious norms are misinterpreted by the religious elites. The common people have very little knowledge of the religious teaching of Islam regarding female rights, which further worsened the situation of female education in the district.

However, the female presents similar views but due to their close attachments with the prevailing socio-religious norms they were less critical. 45 mothers criticised the prevailing socio-religious norms regarding female education in the district, which makes 47% of the total. Table 4 presents the responses of mothers influenced by socio-religious culture of the District Pishin.

Table 4. Socio-Religious culture and Parental Response

Administrative Distribution of Female						
Profession	Pishin	Karezat	Barshore	Huramzai	Saranan	Total
Government Servant	07	09	05	00	01	22
Shopkeepers	00	00	00	00	00	00
Formers	00	00	00	00	00	00
Workers	02	02	01	00	00	05
Households	04	07	02	02	03	18
Total	13	18	08	02	04	45

Source: Field Survey

Although Islam regarded education as compulsory for both male and female but agreed with the collected information from the parents, women are ignored especially in the field of education in District Pishin.

Conclusion:

The most significant factor that influences parental response is “ Socio-cultural values” the prevailing cultural values influences the perceptions of all the parents, regardless of their level of education, social status and income. This was accompanied by Patriarchal Structure of Society, which not only restricted female to homes but also curbs basic rights of girl’s including educational rights. Besidethese Socio-Economic conditions also affected the parental response in both positive and negative way. The rich parents relate their Socio-economic conditions with cultural values and believe that no education is required for their daughters. The poor parents show positive attitude under the influence of Socio-economic conditions, as they believe that educated daughter has more opportunities for having a safe and happy life.

Financial position of parents is one of the most effecting factor of parental response, as the parents with weak financial position could not support their daughter’s education. The impacts of financial position are multiplies with the cultural values and leading way for the early marriages of girls. This further influences parental response as they stats to believe that education is not important for their daughters instead of education they have to learn the household activities.

Socio-religious prevailing religious beliefs also influences the parental response in negative way regarding girl's education in the district. The illiterate parents perceive girl's education as against their religious thoughts. Beside the above factors the early marriage culture of girls and misconception of the co-education also affect the girl's education especially higher education. These factors influence the parental response negatively and produce hurdles for girl's education in the district Pishin.

On the social context, the social elite i.e. religious elite, cultural elite and the educated elite; must come forward to solve the issues of the girl's education in the district Pishin. The religious elite must take the responsibility to correct the perceptions of male regarding the rights of women; through their influence in society. The religious elite occupy a special position in the society, which makes their actions and thoughts worthy. Their oral actions can mold the parental response toward positivity regarding girl's education in the district.

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The Effects of Parental Occupation and Educational Status on Students' Dropout:A Case Study of kalat District

By

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Abstract:

Dropout is a serious issue in Pakistan. lot of student's dropout at secondary level without completing secondary level. Dropout is the situation where a student withdraws from school before completing a course of instruction. The parental occupation and educational status play avital role to his children education life. if parents educational and occupational status is not satisfactory it directly and indirectly effects student educational career. The main objective of this study is to explore the effects of parental occupation and educational status on students' drop out. The study is descriptive and a total of eighty parents of dropped out students were interviewed through purposive method of sampling. The major findings of this study that 40% of parents have low education levels and 30% of parents were poor status mentioning and others were their occupation that the major cause of student drops out. From the examination and outline of this study on the parental characteristics (occupational and educational status) influencing the academic execution and drop out of students in secondary schools

Keywords: Parents, Occupation, Education, Students, Dropout, Causes

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Introduction:

Education is the best heritage parents can provide for their kids. The development of the country begins from the family. At the point when the family succeeds in teaching and affecting great esteems in their kids, the nation improves as a place to live. It is for the most part trusted that the reason for any true development must initiate with the improvement of human asset. Formal education is the demonstration of such wants to efficiently and effectively raise a sound and solid economy numerous components have been distinguished in different research studies to be in charge of the persistent declining of our educational system. Different factors, for example, poor teacher-student ratio, classroom measure, classroom size, in-sufficient instructional materials, attitude of instructors towards work and absence of seriousness in part of students. Considering the significance of educational achievement to society, many studies, researchers have led concentrating on this problem. In 1962, Bertrand study the social communication among the school and the family, social frameworks and its impact on secondary school dropouts (Ingrum, 2006)

Dropouts face to a great economic and social possibility. Contrasted with graduates in secondary school, they are less likely find out a job and win a living reimbursement, and more prone to be destitute and to encounter the sick impacts of an collection of unfriendly welfare results. In addition, they will likely depend on open offer assistance, take portion in wrongdoing and produce other social costs borne by citizens (Rumberger, 2013)

In concurrence with that, clear financial position assumes a significant part in giving these educational benefits and appearsto strength the more prominent outcome on the youngster's educational outcome. Financial status is a gathering of individuals with comparative word related, Characteristics of economic and educational. The socio-economic position suggests certain disparities. Individuals from society have an occupation that shifts in glory. What's more, a few person have more get to than others to higher-status-occupation, Diverse educational level and its achievement. Also, a few people have more get to than others to superior training, different financial recourses and distinctive level of energy to impact communities` institutions. In this way, contrasts in the capacity to manage recourses and take an interest in society's` rewards create opportunities,

Frequently it is measured by parents 'status of occupational, income and education, which are all occasionally thought to be persuasive. All the more every now and again, just some of these components are considered prescient of early school leaving(Sabates et al. 2010)

One huge student distinction is a social class. 1976 demonstrated that professional prestige is a segment of financial status surrounds both salary and educational fulfillment. Professional status hit the educational fulfillment required to acquire an occupation and pay levels. At the point when guardians have a superior profession, they make provision for their kids' education. They give social, economic, emotional and psychological help to their youngsters, and this would make it conceivable for the children to perform well in their instructive fulfillment in their search on the effect of financial status on students 'educational achievement in district kalat, Baluchistan, in Pakistan. They found that there was importance linking between guardians' students and profession ' scholastic execution in registration examination. Understudies fathers those have way well occupation performed well in enlistment examination than those understudies whose fathers have a less renowned occupation. Fathers with the high occupation are in a better condition than help and support their kids toward educational accomplishment. They can give whatever is expected to help and energize their kids ethically, mentally, psychologically and spiritually. In any case, guardians with less favor occupation because of precariousness and money related issues can't give satisfactory current offices to upgrade their youngster's education. Mother's occupation additionally impacts students' scholarly execution. It was watched that students with a mother who have better occupation performed well in registration examination than their companions from moms with less lofty occupation. Additionally, it's brought up that guardians' occupation fundamentally impact understudies' accomplishment

Objectives of the Study:

The main objective of this study is to explore the effects of parental occupation and educational status on students' drop out'

Literature Review:

Family Poverty:

Family poverty is related with various adverse environment high versatility and homelessness; food and hunger frailty; guardians who are in prison or truant; aggressive behavior at home sedate manhandle and different issues known as "dangerous stressors" since they are serious,

managed and not cushioned by strong links. Drawing on a various fields of medical, social science and biological , Shon off and Garner display an biotech developmental system to indicate how poisonous worry in early childhood prompts stable effects on learning (cognitive , linguistic and social-enthusiastic abilities), health and behavior .These impacts are likely appeared in a parcel of the predecessors to dropping out, counting low achievement, endless non-appearance and misbehavior, and additionally a large group of procedures, states of mind and behaviors in some cases alluded to as "no cognitive" abilities — connected to class achievement (Rumberger, 2013)

While family destitution is clearly related with dropping out, poverty related with communities and schools adds to the drop out crisis. It is likewise very much recorded that schools in the United States are exceedingly isolated by wage, social class and ethnicity /race. The 9 % every single secondary student went to high-neediness schools (where 75 % or a greater amount of the students are qualified for nothing or lessened value lunch), yet 21 % of Hispanics and Blacks went to high-destitution schools, contrasted with 2 % of Whites and 7 % of Asians. Over 40 years ago, celebrated sociologist James Coleman exhibited that an understudies' accomplishment is all the more profoundly identified with the attributes of different understudies in the school than some other school characteristic. Resulting investigate has affirmed this finding and indeed found that the ethnic /racial and social lesson synthesis of schools was more vital than a student's own particular race, ethnicity and social class in clarifying educational results. (Rumberger.2013)

Parental Investment:

Parental speculation for youngsters' prosperity can some of the time progress toward getting to be noticeably sexual introduction uneven. In spite of the way that guardians are unselfish to the sexual introduction of their adolescents, they don't place assets into direction likewise for all. In such manner, there are extensive confirmations in the writing .Supporting this view whereby that, there is sexual orientation predisposition or expert male inclination on account of parental interest in children.(Shahidul & Zehadul krim, 2015)

Schooling Costs:

Direct and indirect schooling expenses are important variables for the instruction of kids and some examination show that teaching costs mostly school charges, are a focal explanation behind early dropout from schools. Teaching expenses are now and then linked to the sexual orientation of the

youngsters as guardians are in some cases wind up plainly unwilling to pay tutoring charges for their children.(Shahidul & Zehadul krim, 2015)

Causes of Student Dropouts:

Those students economically weak have high integrity to dropout. Poor participation was significant cause of students' dropout without completion. Scientist additionally found that those understudies likewise dropout whose parents don't keen on their review. Analyst concentrated that understudies dropouts when they disheartened by their poor are demoralized by their poor scholarly execution. Consider researches the relationship of students' dropouts with social, institutional, money related and singular perspectives. Past researches and its findings validate that there are many economic variables, for example, high cost of organizations, guardians are not interested to teach their youngsters slightly they want their kids to work and acquire, early marriage, security issues that brought on the drop out of understudies from polytechnic establishments. Kids having distinctive age and limits think about in a joint classroom, without reception of suitable showing techniques, learning and actuate to take part in the School. Scientist inspected that generally the understudies who had a place with poor family foundation students' dropouts, their folks were uneducated and earned less pay that was not adequate to satisfy their costs. Analyst likewise find that understudies drop their school because of weakness brought about by horrible eating routine and starvation, remove between their establishment and house or from their town, absence of mindfulness and absence of showing staff are normal reasons for dropouts.

In many settings young ladies have less access and are more inclined to dropping out, however progressively, regularly in poor and urban situations, the weight is by all accounts on young men to pull back. Inside gendered social practices, school security is by all accounts an essential factor for holding young ladies at school, whereas accessibility of wage producing openings and adaptable regular tutoring could advance school maintenance for boys (Sabates et al, 2010)

Effect of Student Dropouts on Economy:

Education is fundamental for financial improvement. Instruction is key segment of financial development since it has straightforwardly impact on enterprise, efficiency development and after that builds work openings and ladies strengthening. Training helps in making potential youth for the improvement of capacity, inventiveness and methodically abilities to

challenge with the quick changing Global slant. Understudies drop outs decreases proficiency rate of nation and non-imaginative condition. Because of Students drop outs economy likewise need to pay cost; class of students' dropouts will cost the nation over \$200 billion amid their reality in lost income and undiscovered duty income consistently. People without training not being able to land positions and more inclined to spend their lives jobless or on government help. These understudies regularly battle with destitution, manhandle or disregard in their homes. It is basic speculation for human and financial improvement. This human capital quickens monetary action and improvement. Broad writing survey has been directed to conceptualize the subject of study, and to sum up the idea to a more extensive scope of populace. Near examination of past reviews has been directed keeping in mind the end goal to discover different reasons for understudies dropouts. Specialist tries to underscore on consistent thinking while at the same time examining the goals and giving recommendations in the review. (Hammayun, 2015)

Influence of Parent's Education Level in School Dropout:

There are a few causes of gardens educational and training level which might be associated in school dropout. Accordingly, these families may have fewer assets to offer assistance their kids academically. These guardians might not have similar abilities to offer their child, for example, computers or tutors. In any case, there are a few ways that guardians may become associated with their kids' academic so that guardians with low educational plane can participate.

Parental inclusion takes different forms counting great child rearing in the home including the arrangement of a secure and stable environment, mental stimulation, parent-child talk, great models of valuable social and educational values and high goals relating to personal fulfillment and good citizenship: contact with schools to share data; interest in school occasions; interest in the work of the school; and participation in school administration. A quality that influence sum of garden participation in an academic of gardens schooling level. Gardens instruction might impact readiness or else capability for guardians to develop concerned. the agreement with gardens financial position shows a vital part giving these learning assets; it shows up force to most prominent effect to the kid's instructive results. Guardians completed a brief overview tapping a few spaces of parental involvement, in school dropout.

Among family-related factors, "social class" or "socioeconomic status" (SES) is the most contested one.

Regularly it is measured by guardians' (or parents') occupational status, education and wage, which are all education thought to be persuasive. All the more as often as possible, just some of these elements are esteemed prescient of early school clearing out. (Witte et al, 2013)

Effect of Parental Economic Occupation on Dropout:

Both developing and developed nations, kids from families with socio economic assets are additional frequently enroll in school. For richer families, the coordinate expenses with education related, such as expenses, uniforms and books are less likely to be an impediment. There is sufficient prove that kids from way well educated guardians more frequently go to school and tend to drop out less. Enrolment of youthful women for educational, mother education might be especially crucial. Mothers who have prevailing with regards to finishing a specific level of education have encountered its esteem and realize that it is inside the scope of young ladies to finish that level. Therefore, we anticipate to them utilize the control and insights inferred from their advanced education to make beyond any doubt that their girls are educated as well. In expansion, that parental inclusion decreases the probability that understudies will be set in uncommon education, rehash a review, and or drop out. Other considers have found that parental association increments understudy inspiration and diminishes occasions of behavioral issues. Family educational foundation and socio-economic status impact the scholastic execution of understudies. Parental inclusion diminishes the probability that students will be set in a specialized curriculum, rehash a review, as well as drop out (Ntitika , 2014)

Methodology:

The type of research used in this study is descriptive. The primary data was collected from district Kalat of Baluchistan Province. In this research' the type of sampling is purposive. In this study 80 respondents (parents) were selected for data collection by applying arrange questionnaire and separate interviews respectively combined with observation as tools for information collection. The universe of the study was district Kalat. While applying many technique of sampling in order to make sure the reliability and validity of the finding. The assembled primary information was analyzed through latest version of SPSS which assists in getting the results and reaching conclusions. In this research the Interview schedule is selected because it is direct method of study and more reliable in information. The responses of respondents were observed on value scale (Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, strongly Disagree) against each indicator. (Alma; May 2008)

Results and Discussion:**Age of Respondents:**

At the point when made a request to demonstrate their age section, the majority of the respondents who partook in this examination showed that they were at the very least 30 years old, while the maximum age of respondents was 60 years.

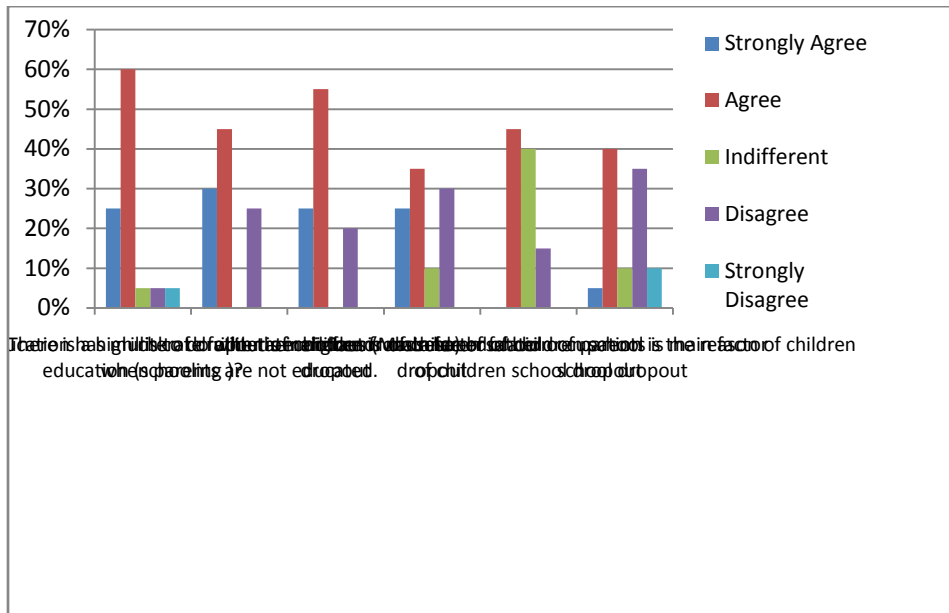
Occupation:

The intended of this study to find out the occupation of guardians or parents of the drop out students. As such, the respondents were asked to indicate the occupation of guardians / parents. The occupation indicated that parents/guardians have different kinds of occupations nature included privet servant, Government servants, Business, labor and any other. The occupational data of the survey reveal that most of the parents were 32% related to agriculture, the occupation of the parents were 28% have a government job, on the other hand 14% have private job and 26% have self-business

Education Level:

This examination proposed to discover the instructive level of guardians or gatekeepers of the drop out understudies. In that capacity, the respondents were solicited to show the instructive level from guardians/gatekeepers. The instructive levels included essential, auxiliary, post training, college and some other. The education level data of the survey reveal that most of parents were 28% graduate, 22% were post graduate on other hand 20% have matric, 22% primary and 8% were illiterate

Figure No .1



While doing this examination the researcher has taken in to consideration the area of kalat. In this research there are 80 respondents of parents. The field survey of this study shows that the effect of parental occupation and educational status on student’s dropout. The parent’s education is most important in children education. 25% of respondents have strongly agreed and 60% respondents are agreed. The major finding is when parents are not educated the result of dropout is increase .30% respondents are strongly agree 45% are agree, 25% are disagree. The data of respondent’s shows the religious education parents is main factor of children school dropout. The distance of father occupation is the main reason of children school dropout. Because financially weakness of paints is also cause of children convince so that’s way children drop out ratio increases.

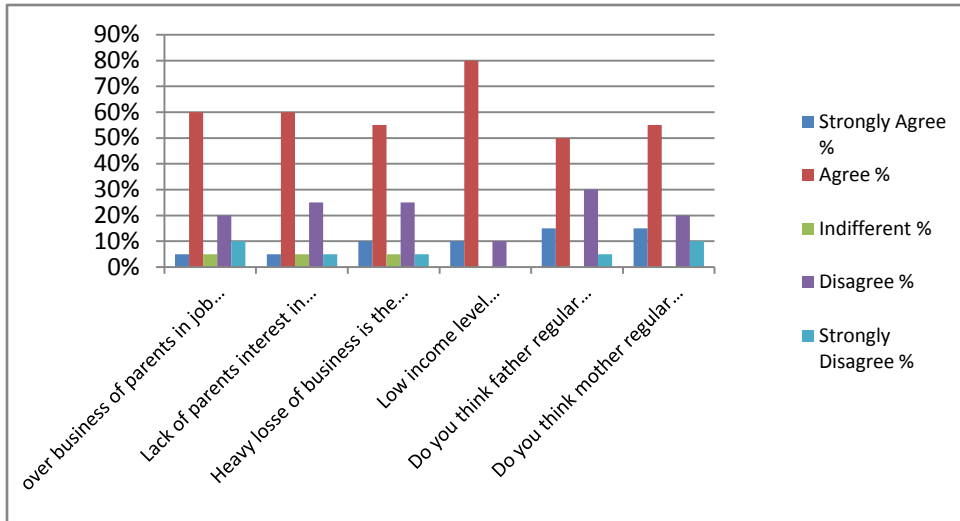


Figure No.2

The field survey of this study shows. in above graph the business of parents is the reason of children school dropout ,5% of respondents are strongly agree ,60% are agree ,20% are disagree and 5% respondents are indifferent. The study which was examination during classification and investigation of the information about the loss of business is the reason of children school dropout. Because of loss of business family reduce his economic status that's reason effect their children education that their children dropout from the school. Another major finding of this study is low income level reason of children school dropout. In this research it is observed that transfers of parents are the reason of children school dropout. because parents transfer from one city to another city that their children school environment is changed so children are not adjust in that environment that caused school dropout.

Conclusions:

From the examination and outline of this study on the parental appearances influencing the educational execution and students drop out of in secondary schools, here are a numerous of conclusions that can be made who need. To start, the level of educational of fathers as watched this think about crucial representative that influences the students drop out... Guardians instruction not may see its significance of their children thus they not be that unfaltering as associated to those guardians who have a few education level of and to know in the significance of instruction in the life of children's. It can as well be accomplished that the state of mind guardians on education is a crucial distinguishing amongst

guardians that may choose the children progress in their instructive aims. Guardians who have bad attitude to education do not backing their children completely and this influence gotten to be the reason of students drop out. A few of these guardians not follow up on the advance of their youngsters in schools, help them in getting their work done assignments or indeed going by the schools for educational gatherings. This conflictly murders the ethical of the student in their instruction and consequently influencing their execution and reason of drop out as well. The financial position of guardians can as well be determined as to influence the academic execution and ended up the reason of drop out a few of the students in open secondary schools in kalat Area. This where by a few of the students belongs from families which are not financially steady tend to be follow out of school for expenses in spite of the fact that others are not able to buy a few of the perusing materials. This impacts their execution to a more noteworthy degree. Other than, destitute economical establishments oblige the guardians of children sending to schools that have satisfactory facilities or of tall measures basically since they are not competent to meet the instructive charge required. The structure of family was another parental trademark that was high in this considers as having an effect on the academic execution or gotten to being the reason of students drop out. It is detailed that understudies who belongs from families with both guardians incline to do much superior as related to those who belong from single parenting families. This is since those from guardians have satisfactory maintaining both mentally and economically.

Recommendations:

From the analysis, outline and conclusion of this consider on the impacts of parental occupation and educational status on students drops out, there are various recommendations that can be given. These consolidate but may not be obliged to. The school administration ought to moreover organize for capacities and guarantee that all the parents get to attend. These functions, the organization may be able to address on the guardians on a few of the roles that they can play so as to upgrade the academic performance of their children and diminish the drop out level. In addition, they may too highlight on a few of the parental characteristics that hamper the educational advance of the children. Parents on the other hand require to be empowered in participating in the education of their children. The Ministry of Education, school chairmen and the local authorities require coming up with visit community based gatherings that are particularly organized towards improving parental support in their children's education. Amid these gatherings, the guardians may be highlighted on the

significance of education not as it were in the child development but too community growth.

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New Emerging Challenges of NATO and its Implications on Global Politics:

By

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Abstract:

NATO has been playing a very pivotal role in global politics. It has made friendly relations with the members of all states. But, the Organization is itself going through different challenges. NATO has been surrounded by with different security, economic and political confronts. All these have greatly affected the proper functioning of the Alliance which has enabled many terrorist groups and expansionist states to increase their influence in global politics. No doubt, NATO is a symbol of hope for the suffering and peace loving nations of the world. All those members that are united under the umbrella of NATO realize very much that the damage of the Alliance will affect the nations at global level and that if anarchy spreads so it indeed destroys the peace of the member states. There is no denying of the fact that the survival of NATO is actually survival of world peace. Throughout its complete period NATO has protected the nations from the external barbarisms. The protection of the North Atlantic Alliance is the need of the time and the members should not miss any opportunity for the defense and strengthening of the Organization. NATO is a completely distinct organization than rest of the alliances because it never misses any opportunity for benefitting the other nations. In short, the world is suffering due to the emerging challenges of NATO and every challenge is a threat to world communities because it protects the human rights and hinders the expansionists from the annexation of poor and weak states.

Keywords: Nato, Emerging challenges, Global politics

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Introduction:

The global organization, NATO, is the supreme and the most prestigious organization of the world. Every community contacts the Organization directly or indirectly whenever they suffer any hurdle in their ways or functions. This is due to democratic steps of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Each state desires to empower its military institutions except NATO which likes to strengthen its democratic departments. On daily basis, one hears the atomic and other nuclear tests of the world nations and what people do not listen is the nuclear explosions of NATO and its other warrior programs because these are not in the interests of NATO rather the Organization favors no any armed race. NATO members desire to discourage competition in the armed race. This is a clear fact upon all over the world nations that NATO clients spend less than 2% of their GDP for the Organization as compare to other world nations which even spend more than their 50% of GDP for their defense and armed race. It is true that NATO can bring its hegemony in the world but it does not do so because its main function and task is to protect its members and supporters not to overpower the poor and the weaker nations. Brig. Gen. Massimo Panizzi says, "NATO is not and does not intend to become the policeman of the world."(Panizzi, 2011)

Indubitably, NATO's policies affect the world countries because it thinks and acts globally. Throughout its complete career NATO has taken no any illegal step that has terrorized the world community. No doubt, despite its clear vision, NATO member states have always suffered from the terrorist groups and other crises, like, refugee problem, human trafficking and from drug smugglers. But, they have labeled no any state for these crises and the Alliance has tried to settle the crises instead blaming other nations.

Additionally, NATO's open door policy has greatly benefitted the states that have wished to enjoy the opportunities that the Organization produces. Surely, this step was discouraged by the few of the countries of the world as they had planned to control those weaker countries but NATO did not provide them any opportunity to fulfill their criminalist like aims. This highly reveals that NATO is not a reactionary organization but the result of a broad based vision. This has made NATO the most successful organization of the human history because it has annoyed no any member but has benefitted all the clients without any discrimination.

The doctrine for today's NATO battlefield strategy originated with

the official adoption of NATO's military committee document 14/3 (MC 14/3) in March of 1967. NATO's doctrine of flexible response developed as a result of Soviet advances in strategic nuclear weapons and TNW'S.(Geary, 1987) Broadly speaking, the NATO's international role has been preserved by the actions of international level. Each policy of NATO is a sketch of internationalism. Indeed, NATO respects the sovereignty and freedom of all countries if that is based on mutual cooperation and on peaceful co-existence. Thus, NATO is group of democratic communities that are united on the basis of democratic laws, common values and interests. When this group of nations face any challenge so these challenges affect the nations of all over the world because NATO's broad based vision has taught the members to cooperate and work together with the nations of the world. The security of NATO is the security of the world because if the Alliance suffers any complication so it engulfs the all countries irrespective of any region or continent.

Literature Review:

Different materials have been studied for the research topic. Many writers have analyzed the threats in different ways. Here are the some writers that have shared their precious information on the New Emerging Threats of NATO and Their Implications on Global Politics.

On 16 Nov. 2011, Brig. Gen. Massimo Panizzi, who was delivering a speech as a IMS Public Affairs and Strategic Communication Advisor, discussed briefly the security challenges of NATO. Brig. Gen. Massimo Panizzi was giving awareness to the representatives of the member states. Brig. Gen. Massimo Panizzi said, NATO is performing its duties in different regions and countries and that a challenge to NATO is challenge to those countries where NATO has deployed its missions for peaceful purposes.

Talking about Munich Security Conference of Feb 17-19, 2017, Mr. Jonathan Eyal has highlighted many problems of the NATO in his topic, 'The Real Problems with NATO, What Trump Gets, and Wrong.' Jonathan Eyal reminded in the topic that the US president had termed the NATO "Obsolete." He writes in his Article, due to the poor economy NATO has failed to appoint 1,400 employees it needs. The writer reveals that the poor NATO can push all the nations into an unending war as the anti-democratic countries desire.

In the European Parliament, on 20 Oct 2015, General Petr Pavel briefed on "Current Security Challenges and the role of NATO and the

European Union.” In the speech, General Petr Pavel accepts that the members are living in a security environment that contains a “broad and evolving set of challenges.” The General revealed that, the Russian Government is willing to gain its past status in the world affairs as it has annexed Crimea and has launched a civil war in Ukraine.

Additionally, The Institute for Statecraft published a paper of Chris Donnelly on 15 April 2016 in which he had discussed the aims and the threats of the Alliance. Talking about the threats Mr. Chris Donnelly said the most serious threat for the NATO is the re-emergence of the Russia. The writer thinks that the inadequate, inefficient and inappropriate defense spending has weakened the position of the Alliance. The writer terms this, a serious matter for the Allies. Further, the writer has identified different threats that the Alliance suffers.

Further, Armin Rosen on Jan 28, 2016 takes a sketch of NATO threats. The writer calls the Russia and the Defense Crises as the biggest threats which may harm the peace of the member countries.

Furthermore, The Heritage Foundation has published a report on the essential issues of NATO. It highlights that the members must increase the budget of the Alliance, reaffirmation of open door policy, protection of Baltic States and deepening of NATO-Ukraine relations. All these can secure the Alliance and the countries where the Organization is active.

Objectives of the Study:

- Briefly highlight the emerging challenges of NATO.
- Contribution of the Organization for the world nations.
- To find out that how the world nations suffer due to NATO crises.
- To highlight how Russia creates hurdles before NATO.
- To show the effects of NATO problems on the global politics.

The New Emerging Challenges of NATO:

Security Challenges:

NATO is facing many security challenges in today's era. The Alliance is trying its level best to handle these challenges for its better future. Still, much is needed to remove these problems. Few of these issues are analyzed below:

a. Terrorism:

Terrorism is the most serious issue for the world in general and for NATO in particular. Terrorist activities have spread throughout the world which has affected the NATO members and the partners. On daily basis the terrorist groups are expanding their influence in NATO supported states. From Turkey to Belgium to America to France and many other members, all have received countless losses from the terrorist groups. NATO has taken many steps to counter terrorist Al-Qaida, IS, Boko Haram, Al Shabab and the Taliban. But, all these actions are unable to give an end to the terrorist activities because many states are directly or indirectly involved in supporting terrorists. Though, NATO has expanded the quantity and scope of partnership network with nations and international organizations because through mutual cooperation these threats can be countered. Terrorism has penetrated within and without Europe. NATO's peaceful missions suffer attacks on daily bases. The Mediterranean Dialogue, Partnership for Peace and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative are trying their best to remove the security threats but still these threats seem much stronger than ever before. Thousands of NATO workers and supporters have lost their lives in the war against terrorism and only one of supporters of NATO i.e. Pakistan has lost 50,000 lives within 16 years.

b. The Continuous Tests of Ballistic Missiles:

According to NATO assessment, The Proliferation of ballistic missiles is a very dangerous threat to the Allies and the partners. Such development of Weapons of Mass Destruction is uncontrolled and many countries are violating the proliferation treaty of the nations. The daily and dangerous missile tests of Iran, North Korea and Russia are uncontrolled. This trend has compelled NATO to increase its defense budget which has badly affected the NATO peace missions. Though, NATO is trying to work with Russia and China to control these trends but all in vain. The Euro-Atlantic region may face many more threats if this trend remains unstopped.

c. The Nuclear and Hydrogen Bombs of North Korea:

North Korea is a current and a complicated issue for the NATO. It has developed its nuclear program to a great extent. The North Korean leaders are challenging every recommendation of the International Community. The Peninsula has developed such missiles which can easily hit the NATO and the America. This is a very critical situation because if the North Korea attacks on any of the NATO members so it can suffer the war of the complete alliance as confirms the NATO article 5. Many leaders have tried to find a political settlement of the issue but still no any result has been achieved. This crises has compelled NATO particularly America to go to any level for the protection of members of the Alliance as it has shifted many destructive missiles to the NATO clients to remove any danger from the North Korea.

d. Russian Military Campaigns and its Role in the Middle East:

In the recent decades, the Russian strong man Putin has promoted its military expenditures and campaigns throughout the world. The step is unacceptable for the Alliance because the Organization knows well that Russia will never favor NATO interests in any region. Russia has played a very active role in Middle East in the countering of the Islamic State and in the protection of the Assad regime. Despite these actions, Russia has developed its defense system and has included many dangerous missiles in its military. NATO and Russia has been in a state of cold war for a very long time and the annexation of Crimea and the Civil War of Ukraine worsened the situation to a great level. Russia never accepts any plan that empowers NATO rather its mission is to damage the North Atlantic Alliance and recover the past satellites of the Soviet Union.

e. Iranian Interference in the Gulf States and its Anti-democratic Steps:

The Islamic revolution of 1979 turned Iran Anti-West. Since then many fluctuations have been noticed in the relations of the both states. The Iranian involvement of Bahrain, Iraq, Yemen, Syria and Lebanon are not acceptable for NATO because if Iran covers these states so the interests of the NATO members can be affected. Iran is a clear threat to Israel which is a close ally of the America and other European countries. So, each action of Iran is a security threat to NATO and America because Iran never accepts democratic campaigners in the region especially in the Middle East and creates blockades before their plans.

Economic Challenges of NATO:

NATO is under serious economic jolts. There are many reasons that have caused economic challenges for the North Atlantic Alliance. Here are highlighted few of emerging and most troubling challenges that have cordoned off NATO economy:

i. Reduction of Budget by the Members:

NATO is under serious financial crises that have disturbed its proper functioning. Within the period of three years only some 24 billion euro has been cut from the defense budget of the organization which is a serious jolt to the North Atlantic Alliance. Though the reduction of European budget has hit the NATO yet Pentagon has also announced major cuts in the budget. If such a trend is continued, NATO will not be able to compete with current security, political and economic threats.

ii. NATO Facing Complications in Global Domains:

NATO desires to give free access to nations on global domains i.e. Cyber, Space, Land and Maritime. NATO's dream is to assure the freedom of all these global domains but there are many hurdles in implementation of these all. Not to speak of land even other domains are not working properly. The maritime domain is a serious source of concern because in many regions piracy is in full swing. A figure reveals that the global cost of piracy on the economy is estimated between 7 and 12 billion dollars a year. The ransom has been paid for the ships and crews have been estimated \$150,000 in 2005 and \$5.4 million in 2010. Only the military actions cannot settle these crises but an effective political and regional cooperation is needed.

Similarly, space is an easy source of travelling and business but many hurdles have been observed in this regard. Few states are expanding their areas and influence that has alarmed space freedom. If space observes complications so it indeed affects the freedom of business and travelling that can cause a serious jolt to the economic policies.

iii. Blockades in Business Routes:

The Middle East has been the center of business for the NATO members but now it is losing its past status as the Iranian influence is dangerously increasing and it has gripped the Middle East and has created many hurdles in the Strait of Hormuz. Russia and Iran have expelled all the NATO supporters from the region which have also the support of one of the key members of the Alliance i.e. Turkey. Further, the refugee crises have hit the NATO southern states because their management has affected

the economic steps of the members. The complete economic routes of the Middle East are considered insecure for the business of the North Atlantic Alliance.

iv. Chinese Industries; a Threat to NATO Members and Partners:

No doubt, Chinese industries are producing the cheapest materials in the world. This has lessened the business of the NATO members and partners. Even the Chinese industries have covered the industries of the NATO members and have compelled many small industries to shut their business. The Chinese program of One belt One Road i.e. OBOR, has caused future economic threats to the Alliance members. All these economic policies of China have made NATO partners to her friends as like, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia. All these economic interests can turn the complete loyalty of any nation in any region.

Cyber Challenges of NATO:

Cyber-attacks are the modern techniques to penetrate into the secrets of enemy. These attacks are increasing against the NATO members and the partners nowadays. Through such attacks data and plan are stolen from communication system of any member. As, in the spring of 2007, a dangerous cyber-attack took place on Estonian Institution and the attackers transferred many plans of the NATO member to the opponent system. This incident alarmed the NATO members for such kind of any other attack. This cyber-attack of Estonian Institution compelled NATO to revise its plans and make much stronger policies against cyber-attacks. Later on, the New Strategic Concept decided that it will use its efforts to prevent, detect, defend and recover from any other cyber-attack. When NATO networks and capabilities are being hijacked from the opponents then it may widen the area of threats for the Allies. As an illustration, Russian cyber attackers are very active in the present situation and these have transferred many information of the Alliance so far.

Some guidelines yet need to be made with regard to the response in case of cyber-attack. The article 5 expresses that an attack on a member state shall be considered an attack on all. However, many questions need to be answered. What are the instruments to respond? And, what is a proportional response? Because cyber capabilities will continue to be primarily national, it is possible that some member states could respond symmetrically, while others must consider asymmetric responses.(Limnell, 2016)

Implications:

Whenever, a power has declined, the world politics has undergone many changes. The collapse of Soviet Union is the leading example in this regard. However, the NAOT is not on the brink of collapse, yet, many developments have so far occurred in the regional and global domain that seems to dismantle the alliance in every aspect. Given to these changes, the world politics is witnessing a great shift in power, economy and security which may further decline European influence in the international affairs, with many implications. Brief reviews of the imminent impacts are as under:

Political Implications:

1. The growing role of China in world politics uncovers the poor role and weak policies of NATO countries with respect to regional and international affairs.
2. The separation of Britain from European Union (EU) through Brexit created cracks in the economic alliance but it has some political effects on the camp too.
3. The recent activities of Turkey in the Middle East, particularly in Syria and Iraq have angered the other members of the alliance which is a clear sign and weakness of the union.
4. The comments of the US president Donald Trump, "NATO has become obsolete". It is, of course, a clear sign of NATO's political collapse.

Economic Implications:

1. It was mainly the economic factor that caused the Britain to undertake referendum through Brexit and it has further limited the area of influence of the alliance in the region.
2. The recent referendum in the Spanish state of Catalonia exposes the poor economic policies of NATO member countries that are going through referendums.
3. The economic crunch in Greece is another challenge that NATO countries have to deal with.
4. It is feared that France shall get out the camp through Frexit in the Britain model of Brexit.

5. The One Belt One Road (OBOR) program has challenged the NATO policy makers in the field of economic plans.

Security Implications:

1. Since the entry of refugees in the European continent, a number of terrorist incidents have accord. The militants have entered in guise and therefore, Europe plunged in these crises.
2. NATO is playing comparatively dim role in the politics of Middle East that might double the crises in the region already running through humanitarian crises.
3. The arms race between Iran and Saudi Arabia may encourage the race elsewhere. Therefore, the NATO countries should help develop a universal law to check arms race as it can endanger the global peace and it is only Europe that can play vitally important role in achieving the desired goals.
4. The deployment of Chinese army, first in her history, outside China at an Island at Djibouti is indeed a buoyant against NATO.

Recommendations:

NATO is the most trusted organization of the world after the United Nations Organization. Since its formation in 1949, NATO has done more to promote democracy, peace and security in Europe than any other multilateral organization, including European Union. Therefore, for the sake three highly demanded objectives, it is recommended to strengthen mutual harmony which can be done through rethinking of the incumbent policies. It encouraged the Alliance members after the WW II to develop their economy, promote mutual cooperation and information sharing. It is a fact that NATO members particularly European states have reached to this prominent position due to formation of NATO. The North Atlantic Alliance removed the chances of any foreign attack upon the members. Indeed, NATO encouraged the economic ties of all the members and the partners and discouraged the enmity among the nations.

Sadly, the Alliance that brought the Europe on a standard position and the world on a democratic stage, is suffering from the emerging challenges. Even more pathetic, the members do not show the interest in the strengthening of the Alliance which the clients showed during the time of its formation. NATO is a perfect symbol for the nations to be united on a single platform. If the organization can protect the people of Libya, Afghanistan so it can also protect those nations which face the current and

the emerging issues. But, all these are possible at that time when NATO settles its own issues before the entering into the matters of others. Here are some suggestions that can be proved effective for the settlement of the emerging challenges of NATO. These are pointed as below:

- All the members of the Alliance must realize the requirements of the organization and should provide the necessities that enable the organization to meet the emerging challenges.
- NATO should encourage the partners against terrorism and terrorist shelters and should provide the basic equipment that enables the partners to fight against the enemies of peace. In this regard, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia can play an effective role.
- NATO should spend more for its defense system but the members should encourage the political settlements of the issues because the more they indulge themselves in the military missions, the more they lose easy settlement of the crises.
- From the day of its establishment, the Alliance has encouraged the democratic process. This trend must be spread throughout the world and those nations who stand with democracy must be supported by the members.
- NATO has to play a pivotal role in the settlement of different regional issues especially, Kashmir, Palestine, Chechnya and the Myanmar crises. The settlement of these basic issues can create more supporters for the Alliance.
- There must be a robust mechanism against the emerging cyber-attacks because every secret that is being stolen can harm the interests of the Alliance. NATO should bring more reforms in its secret departments.
- All the members should take revolutionary steps for the improvement of NATO budget. The stronger the budget, the greater the result. If economic needs are fulfilled, no any threat can counter the Alliance because it can take any step that safeguards its interests.
- NATO should suggest the members and the partners to work for their public interests and should promote political education in the concerned countries. When public gets the due rights so it indeed develops the status of the Alliance. As, this duty greatly applied in the member states of the Alliance.

- Instead of direct war of words, NATO should engage the opponent groups into a political settlement of the issues. As, each opponent has extended its militarism and that any battle can harm the peace of the world.
- NATO's political influence must be increased in all the regions. Any weak influence can enable any opponent to interfere into the NATO supported countries as has been observe in the Ukraine crises.

Conclusion:

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was created with the aim at achieving peace both at regional and global level in addition to providing shelter to those who bear any kind of intervention. Since its formation, various challenges have been running alongside the NATO. However, it is facing a good number of threats that can undermine its strength and its role global politics. These challenges range from security challenges to cyber crisis, political fluctuations among the allies to economic conundrums. For decades, Russia has been posing much threat to the organization. When crisis developed in Ukraine, NATO's role was deeply undermined by Russian influence. Similarly, Russia is now once again playing active role in the Baltic politics that can pause the European influence in the region concerned. The constant Russian threats, Iran's dominant role in the politics of Middle East, North-Korea's stubborn behavior are the present day serious security challenges for the organization. The NATO alliance is going through political crisis too, such as the Brexit and the prospected Frexit. The new dynamics in the European politics can damage the alliance at home as it is an economic threat at once, too. Presently, Turkey, one of the members of NATO has adopted afresh policy that seems to be contradictory to the policies of the NATO. Turkey has been openly claiming her support for the Islamists as against the will of the Alliance and has been exchanging bellicose rhetoric with Israel too. Besides, the Allied powers wish to see Iraqi Kurdistan a separate entity, while Turkey deliberately opposes the move. And this is an antagonist approach that the remaining powers of the Alliance do not conform at all.

In order to maintain the status for what NATO is created, it is the need of hours to pursue an effective strategy which encompasses the needs of all the members. Further, the four basic theories of the ability of the alliance to continue and to function: ideological homogeneity, regime stability, unity of goals, and systematic characteristics.(Luke Coffey, 2016)

However, given to various challenges, the power shift is expected from west the east. The new world order may see reforms in favor of the states once deprived of sharing role in the formation process. Besides, the growing influence of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South-Africa (BRICS) can, indeed, surpass the so called NATO's influence in the world politics. However, NATO's influence in the Middle East has caused the monarchies and non-democratic governments to pursue democratic and liberal approach in the national and regional domains. Moreover, NATO has ceased to play an effective role in Afghanistan, Iraq and elsewhere. It is only American power that challenges rest at every region. Therefore, the sole American power-play cannot be considered as the NATO maneuver. (Pedersen, 2011)

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Trafficking in Persons in the Lap of Asia:

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Abstract:

Trafficking in persons has been an appalling fact in human history. It traces its origin from the period when slavery was an established institution in the Gulf countries and elsewhere. However, when Europeans began the exploration of Indian Ocean and the littoral states, they found large herds of people in weak social and political setup. Hence, they found flocks of labor which could provide potential to various sectors in their countries. Since then, human trafficking has taken a new shape with new motives. In modern days, Asian nations share a good number of persons that are trafficked in various destinations. The South-Asian nations are the particular victims in this regard in addition to few socially disturbed and politically instable countries. Men, women and children are transported mainly to the gulf countries for serving activities which are at high demands: labor, sex-work and jockey in addition to many more manual works. The reports of International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Walk Free Foundation have shown that, around 24.9 million sufferers are stuck in modern-day slavery. Human trafficking is an impressive source of income that fetches around \$150 billion yearly for traffickers. 19 percent of the victims transported for the sexual exploitation generate 66 percent of the world-wide profit of human trafficking. Various measures have so far been planned to contain the growing effects of trafficking. However, the prosecutions that undergone in 2016 was alarmingly very low. According to US State Department 2017 report on Trafficking in Persons (TIP), there were 14,894 prosecutions and 9,017 convictions for trafficking globally in 2017. Among them, 6,297 prosecutions and 2,193 convictions in addition to 14,706 identified victims that occurred in South and Central Asia.

Keywords: Human trafficking, Trans-national Organized Crime (TOC),

Smuggling, the United Nations (UN), Immigration, Maritime

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Introduction:

Human trafficking is one of the serious challenges of the International community and simultaneously, the most profitable activity for the Trans-national Organized Crime (TOC) world-wide. It takes the advantage of humanitarian disasters, the conflicts within the states and the helplessness of the people in crises. The men, women and children are abducted by those criminal gangs and sold for many undertakings; labor exploitations, sexual abuse and in some cases for spare parts of human organs. It is dynamic, flexible and resourceful like so many other types of criminal activities. Given to various factors, a large number of Asians move beyond borders. This movement may rarely be free from sufferings. The human traffickers cannot afford to allow them to move at their own, hence, they manage such illicit migrations which involve the risk of life and hardships for the migrants and money minting venture for the traffickers.

It has been reported that trafficking in women and children is on rise in Asia. However, bona fide figures have not been submitted given to complexity of the issue. Yet, various findings show that around millions is shipped worldwide, which comprises of 150,000 South Asians and 225,000 southeastern Asians and thousands from Central Asia. After drug and arms smuggling, human trafficking ranks third in the income generation. The process of trafficking is full of miseries as the undertakers often bear physical and psychological abuse in addition to social cohesion.

The routine trafficking of masses through Indian Ocean uncovers various reasons. There are various sources of huge supply of this commodity and a large number of industries in various other venues await them at first and second world countries. The Slave trade marks the notorious phenomena that continue in the Indian Ocean for centuries. This human trafficking began in Indian Ocean as a "Slave Trade" which dates back to the Islamic period. Certain documents can prove the existence of this trade that took place in the 2nd century AD. The first know transportation of slaves was conducted in the Pleriplus of Erythraean Sea which took a momentum during Arab monopoly of the ocean and maintained afterwards too. However, Arabs did not transport Asians in considerable numbers. Rather, it was Europeans and particularly, Britain's, which shifted millions for various undertakings.

When the extraction of oil reached its zenith in 1970, millions of the labors moved to the Middle East and Iran and this inter-regional migrations contained workers of; Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Thailand, the Philippines, Bangladesh and Indonesia. The Middle East also experienced inter-migrations usually from the non-oil producing countries such as; Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan and Yemen and they were awaited in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). This migration was highly necessary for the operation of oil facilities, health, banking, management of engineering and various other activities.

Given to the political upset, rampant poverty and poor law and order in various developing states and many other factors, the global migration has propped up to an alarming rate. The nationals of such countries move from one corner of the world to another in search of offers and opportunities which are not available in their hometown. In fact, human trafficking is exploiting the vulnerable and distressed persons. As per the estimates of the United Nations, “there are currently more than 12 million people in forced labor, bondage, force child labor and sexual servitude.” (Institute for security studies, paper, 2012)

A good number of trafficking mafias commute people across the Indian Ocean. Human trafficking is much income oriented source, after arms and drugs. Ironically, it seems that human trafficking is now surpassing the arms and drug smuggling. (Alias)

In this century, no country is free from human trafficking. Each state is source country, a transit or destination and sometimes may be all the three. This challenge needs a stern international focus than what it is actually paid. The smugglers often use everything to commute the victims and those running by will. They can use various boats and large containers and it is container traffic that has today assumed major concern. As around seven million containers, of various size move from one coast to other on daily basis and it is the inability of the customs officials in searching into the containers, exposing their weaknesses in this regard. Recent experience has indicated that containers are used to smuggle everything from al-Qaeda operatives and armaments to illegal waste. This certainly falls in the realm of maritime security and calls for more effective law enforcement. (Gumedze, 2008)

Presently, the United Nations (UN) and various states are making efforts to check the trafficking and smuggling of persons who is very common in the Indian Ocean and particularly, the gulf of Persia. The previous slave trade still persists but today it has assumed a new shape,

new name and new pattern and with varying motives such as economic, proxy, forced labor and prostitute. However, it is a crime in all the three aspects. It is a very successful crime, often conducted through oceans, land and air, yielding impressive amounts for the smugglers but with all risks being borne by the migrants.

Literature Review:

In the study of human trafficking, various sources shall be consulted to investigate the factors which give rise to the issue. It will be an attempt to highlight the miseries of persons that are transported from region to region for the sake of two obvious reasons; forced labor and sex work. The intercourse among the responsible reasons that encourage trafficking in persons, shall also be laid down. In order to reach at a good conclusion, Dr. Feroze's book, "Pakistan: Ghulami ke pachas saal" shall be resorted. For latest facts and figures, some dailies, research articles and papers published by various institutes for security studies shall be consulted in addition to internet source.

Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling:

The movements of the people are categorized into two aspects: the ones that are smuggled and the ones that are trafficked. The trafficking is an undertaking often against the wishes of the sufferers whereas, the smuggling of the migrants is termed as collaborative plan hatched by the smugglers and those smuggled to escape posts responsible for the regulation of immigrations. There are economic reasons too but the main difference between them is of the consent.

Human Trafficking According to UNO:

The UN Trafficking Protocol or "Protocol to Prevent" Identifies human trafficking in the following words:

"The recruitment, transportation and transfer of persons by any of the means which involves coercive measures, the exploitation of persons and the transfer of fewer than eighteens under any of the above mention means constitute trafficking."

(<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ProtocolTraffickingInPersons.aspx>)

Universal Causes of Human Trafficking:

1) Poverty:

For the purpose to understand poverty as a universal cause, it is necessary to investigate its three major aspects; the supply, demand and the interaction among these forces. The former aspect highlights that the people who are in need of survival stuff and there are countless means to acquire them. While the demand side of poverty means those sectors which demand labor of the deprived people to attain good profit. And it is this interaction between these elements that encourage for human trafficking. All those states which are going through extreme poverty offer the supply side while those offer needs help in the realization of the supply side.

The major economic reason related to human trafficking is routed in the crippling poverty in the impoverished nations which cause their nationals to move economically strong nations e.g. Pakistan to the Gulf states and South Asia to Australia and Bangladesh to Malaysia etc. The Indian Ocean is mostly being used in these activities. Patrick Belser of ILO estimated a global annual profit of \$31.6 billion in 2005. In 2008, the United Nations estimated nearly 2.5 million people from 127 different countries were being trafficked into 137 countries around the world.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_081971.pdf

A number of Pakistanis' migrate to Gulf and European countries to make better earnings. The findings of "Labor Migration of Pakistan" revealed that in 2014 around 1,000, Pakistani labors were deported from foreign countries, the largest number across the world, while 2, 50,000 having been deported during the last three years. Many labors lose their lives on their way to destinations mostly escaping the naval security forces. The smugglers do not only promise them fake bright destinations but also loot the victims by providing them fake visa while leaving them in lurch. In 2016, a strange case was reported in Turkey when six Pakistani migrants were kidnaped for ransom. However, the abductees were produced afterwards and culprits arrested. The police investigations stated that the smugglers had kidnapped the victims and were asking for ransom from their families in Pakistan. It declared that the smugglers have a Trans-national links and prey the vulnerable movers. Four of the victims were from Gujranwala, one from Mardan and Peshawar each. Besides, it

was reported in one of the Kuwait's daily that 10,000 prostitutes were transferred from Pakistan into Gulf countries and United Bank had set arrangements for the foreign exchange. (Baig, 2017)

Political Instability:

The growing unrest in the Middle East and Afghanistan caused millions to find shelter in stable and peaceful states. However, this migration was not always passive and peaceful; rather, the traffickers also played their role and tactics by transferring families from source countries to destinations. It is often this migration that offers opportunities to traffickers to prey the homeless. Coomaraswamy rightly remarked that the traffickers often fish in the stream of migrations.

The last 7 years saw a momentum in mass migrations, given to the rising unrest in Middle East. The findings of UN estimated that 6.5 million people have so far been displaced within Syria, while around 3 million have escaped Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey. In 2007, around 2 million Iraqis escaped Iraq, while 1.7 million made their way to Europe and other countries in the region.

Globalization:

Globalization, too, contributes much in the global traffic in persons. It is generally commented that the running phenomena of globalization has much bolstered the smuggling of people. Terminologically, globalization is referred as a network among the least developed and developed countries, sharing untold essentials.

It was 1970's and 80's that the modern round of globalization began. Prior to it, human trafficking though existed; the trafficking was largely bound within the borders of each country. However, in some specific cases, the trafficking may have involvement in a few cross-border movements as well, but among the neighbors and was particularly limited to specific regions of the world. With the development of communications, human trafficking stepped up to a larger extent and spread all around the world, transcending the previous limited region and victims began motion from one corner of the world to the next. Globalization has developed poverty which in turn developed trafficking in persons. In the first place, the widening rift between the haves and have not's on the globe which has rose from 30 to 1 in the 60's and 74 to 1 in the late 20th century.

The globalization has also exposed the supply side of poverty, the victims knowing the fact that many of their needs are not fully met. Besides, the

growing demand of low wage or no wage workers has developed in the industrial and agricultural sectors by mounting economic specialization. The tightening of national borders has also contributed in the rise of human trafficking. Though the process of legal movements has increased, a few countries still adopt strict border security measures to appear to be taking strict stance against such activities.

Globalization has also decreased the costs and troubles which accompanied moving trafficking victims over the vast distances, making the movement much impressive to those who look to profit. Both the online communication and travelling has today brought the 7.6 billion people close to each other.

Sex Tourism:

The travel and tourism witnessed a momentum in the 70's when travel became easily affordable. Since then, travel and tourism have become major relying sources of many economies. The governments sketched out tourism policies with the aim at promoting the growth. It was an important source of income for the newly developing countries.

The growth in tourism gave birth to the sex-tourism. Sex tourism refers to the practice of individuals or groups travelling to a foreign country and paying a fee to engage in sex acts with men, women or young children that are often considered illicit or illegal within their home country. The introduction of this sector was deliberately ignored by the national governments of the destinations, particularly in the developing nations, as it contributed much in the economic growth. The revolution in communication, when the internet facility was introduced, further encouraged the sex-tourism. Now, potential sex tourists delve into internet and search for luxurious lodges, services offered and the costs in various destinations across the world. Around thousands of porn-sites advertise updates and the services which allure seekers from every nook and cranny of the world. These sites even inform the users about possible police raids and what bribes may be essential to escape the prosecution by the concerned government. There exist, too, such services that provide all the facilities of the trip which include; flights, accommodations and sex services.

It was sex tourism that accelerated the demand for women and children in order to quench the demand of users and support the economies of those nations. Thus, this demand exposed those women who willingly worked as prostitute and extended an opportunity to traffickers to traffic uneducated,

poverty-ridden women and children. Generally, prostitution is illegal and shameful act for every community but the rise of this industry fetched both; those who came by consent and those who were commuted for economic gains, causing the governments to provide them with certificates to accept their legal status in the country.

From what data is available in South Asia, it appears that the worst forms of trafficking relate to the illegal movement of women and children for the purposes of exploitation in sectors such as commercial sex work, and child labor of all forms. (Asian Development Bank, 2003). The discrimination in gender, stereotypes and the marginalized status of women throughout South Asian has resulted in the violence of women which acts as a catalyst for women trafficking.

Lack of Women Rights:

Women's deprivation of their rights has been recognized globally as the root cause of woman-trafficking. These phenomena have caused the academics to conduct research so as to point out exact ratio of trafficking for such a purpose. Hence, the genuine reasons will be uncovered that how lack of rights for women boosts this job up.

In the early researches, lack of women's rights was considered as the primary cause for human trafficking. Many organization, while conducting researches on the concerned issue, came to the conclusion that it was the denial of women's rights that has caused the sexual slavery is proved as females' general oppression across the world and particularly in South Asia.

When human trafficking received greater attention by media and the institutions recently, the reality came to the fore that how lack of rights acts as a cause for such trafficking. One of the most important manners in which the lack of women's rights manifests itself as a cause is the recent trend of the feminization of both the formal and informal labor sectors. This phenomenon has caused the world to view women as the modern source for domestic servitude, manufacturing goods and stuff, as entertainer and in many other areas. A number of such women employed into these jobs usually lack needed skills and general education and are utterly in search for job to their families. These factors have procreated a new trend for increased reliance on the females for labor and porn-market throughout the world.

The impacts of lowering of women's rights are obvious. Many countries still avoid offering women the legal rights, civil status and political

representation which their men enjoy. Very often, these women are regarded as instruments to be used and exploited rather than as a victim.

Education Level:

The lack of education is, indeed, one of the most straight-forward of all the causes that the trafficking victims have. However, some efforts have been taken by non-governmental organizations to educate the vulnerable populations and contain the thriving challenge. Yet, a significant number of victims are exposed to the traffickers who successfully drive them through Indian Ocean waters to various destinations.

In fact, the trafficking victims of Middle-East, Cambodia, Afghanistan, etc. have got few options other than the migration in order to escape the hard-realities of their present status. In the modern globalized world, the migration poses a serious threat to those who go through it. Hence, a number of migrants rely on International organizations, governments and few individuals to help facilitate their travel. Given to the lack of quality education pertaining facts of trafficking, the victims often opt to depend on various organizations which promise robust employments but as a matter of fact, they aim at employing those individuals as manual workers and sex-slaves.

Trafficking: A Humanitarian Issue:

Trafficking in persons is a global rights issue that contains serious consequences for millions of men, women and children every year. It has been termed as the slavery of modern age as the victims are either willingly or forcefully coerced into the chains of labor and sexual exploitation. No state is immune, today, from the shipping of men, women and children. They are herded every year from various source countries. Despite that fact that it is regarded crime against the mankind, the traffickers yet continue their business in this vast enterprise. It is estimated that the trafficking involves \$7 billion worldwide. Each year, around eight million people are driven across the international borders and millions are enchained within their own countries.

Besides, a traditional game in the Arab countries, jockey, and demands child jockeys to undertake the game. In order to provide child jockeys, hundreds of the children are abducted from the South-Asian countries. This camel race involves torture, health hazard and often serious injuries that the children bear during the play. The camel racing industry get the children as young as 4 go through sexual and physical torture and often they are mentally stunted so that they may not develop weight. The child

jockeys are stampeded to death by camels too. They abode at isolated locations in an unfamiliar culture, surrounded by barbed wire. The U.S. Government estimates there are thousands of trafficking victims being exploited for use as camel jockeys throughout the region.

Recommendations:

Human trafficking is known as a global issue that can be checked effectively through a global effort and the assistance of state governments. Given to the rising number of victims that accounts in millions yearly, the media has given a good coverage to the issue, inflicting pressure upon national governments and rights organizations to chalk out pragmatic measures for the eradication of the issue. Resultantly, the state governments and several organizations began to invest in the collection of data related to trafficking throughout the world, with a view to ascertain the nature of trafficking.

On account of philanthropic coverage to the cause, various governments have taken anti-trafficking measures to address the concern. Though encouraging, these policies need reform as most of them are framed to curb trafficking in a particular state. Various academics, organizations and rights activists have offered patterns to understand the nature of the issue which is multi-headed. Until and unless the root causes are identified, it is certain that the policies will shut against the challenge. This paper shall suggest for stern and practicable measures to address the issue, protecting the herds of men from prey and apprehending those behind this hunting-feast. The following recommendations will highlight those methods;

1. To counter human trafficking, it is the need of hours to re-frame the global law, with provisions of previous conventions, which should encompass both the types of trafficking.
2. The United Nations and regional organizations such as SAARC, ASEAN, and NATO etc. should play an effective role in the elimination of the issue.
3. The developed nations should offer their help in training the law enforcing agencies of the countries of origin, as it will check it at home.
4. International conventions concerning the issue need to be comprehensive and the municipal laws should be adjusted or amended as per those protocols.
5. Social campaigns should be encouraged globally.

6. An effective network of law enforcing agencies must be created with the sole objective to trace the trans-national criminals involved in the trafficking from the source and destinations.
7. The coalition forces and the United Nations should strengthen cooperation with the port authorities of both; the source countries and the destinations to reduce the maritime trafficking.
8. The policy makers should benefit from the knowledge and expertise of experts based in various countries.
9. Before the formulation of policies, governments must develop understanding of both the global and regional causes of both types of human trafficking.

Conclusion:

Human trafficking which has earned the title of modern slavery is called the modern day slavery. It has caused the humanity to cry for the sufferings caused by its own species. No state can claim to be free from the human trafficking as it can exist anywhere in as each states constitutes one of its three elements: a source, route or destination. There are many reasons which breed this crime. Among them, the deep-rooted five universal causes; poverty, globalization sex-tourism, lack of women's rights and the low literacy rate particularly among women, contribute much in the development of poverty. Each of the above-mentioned factors has far-reaching impacts within societies. Because of the weak cooperation among the nations and ineffectiveness of immigration regulation authorities, the challenge seems to be untenable. These factors contribute collectively and therefore, none of them can be blamed individually for the current level of human trafficking. The findings which have shown that around 800,000 men, women and children as are trafficked annually from one corner of the world to another, can be addressed through adequate and effective policies. If the national governments failed to curb the present level of transportation in human, it is feared that the ratio can double within the following ten years.

The miseries of the smuggled and trafficked persons can be checked at home when the state authorities frame solutions for the foregoing reasons. However, the Least Developed Countries LDC's may not be able to contain the issue at their own until the rights organizations, regional alliances and the United Nations have collectively agreed and extended their support for the elimination of the factors breeding the crime. All these reasons need to be treated individual, but the poverty must be

checked as early as possible and the investments must be undertaken at the educational sector.

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Islamic Services of Mutazilites:

By

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Abstract:

MUTAZILISM as a school of Islamic thought was very important rational movement of the time. The school was started at the close of Omayyad dynasty and flourished even reached to its peak during the Abbasid dynasty the reign of Haroon and Mamoon Rashid. Their services to Islam are many in numbers. the first and for most service rendered by them, was to defend Islamic injunction from the foreign attacks of Greek philosophers,atheists,Christians and the jews and Secondly they also had to free the minds of the Muslims from superstition and unwanted innovation, myths and traditions which had nothing to do with the real spirit of Islam. Mutazilites have the credit that, so long ago and early period of Islam, had they perceived the rational sprite of Al Quran. Declaring and owning Islamic rationalism as their criterion, they based everything on human reason, in the consequences they invented the Science of Reason(ilm-e-kallam)which was basically meant to defend Islam logically and rationally and this science of reasoning helped much both to understand and defend Islam. Mutazilites served Islam greatly by formulating some standard and rational principles of approaching the Quran and Hadith. They had worked on several disciplines of Islamic studies e.g. grammar,jurisprudence,logic. The emergence of mutazilites created an atmosphere of open criticism, reasonable argumentation and developed faculty in the intelligent Muslim of the time to bear and for bear the criticism. In the consequences creativity was promoted. a new plus rational approach was appreciated and many Muslims thinkers of the first rate were produced in every branch of knowledge both worldly and religiously. A new chapter in the Islamic history was indeed opened at the hands of early mutazilites,which is still worthy of consideration and relevaty in 21century too.

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Introduction:

Islamic Services of Mutazilism as a philosophical school of thought are many the early Mutazilites rationalized the basic concepts of Islam. They interpreted the injunctions of Quran logically in the consequences, people in great number, not only accepted the truth of Islam but also devoted themselves whole-heartedly to cause of Islam.

Mutazilites approach was, in fact, philosophical in its nature. Their rational argumentation revolutionized the minds of the followers of the religion of Islam to prove the truth of Islam and to justify the existence of the use of reason within Islam. They had to do much just to teach and spot light on the real essence of the religion and secure the spirit of Islam.

“so during their most thriving time, during the “House off Wisdom; the Mutazila were part of an even larger movement, the beginning of the Islamic philosophic and scientific movement, which they carried forward, in spite of much theological opposition over centuries proceeding, to later on became a great pride for the whole Islamic Civilization, even influential to the European renaissance and enlightenment the pursuit of free thought, , speculation and science required a supportive Islamic theological context, which the Mutazila provided with their own open-Inquiry into divine truth and ethical understanding, combined with their use of reasoning, along with their outspoken conclusion that each individual man is endowed by God with an inherent intelligence both to discover and discern the truth of this world. Thus, the Mutazila were the influential theology behind the very spirit and origin of “Islamic Science or Islamic Renaissance (Mathew Martin-p-14).

Keeping the importance of science and philosophy in view, the Mutazilites served Islam greatly by not only encouraging the study of sciences rationally but also started themselves the use of reason dictated by Quran, thus they paved the road for the latter philosophers. Al-Kindi a great Arab philosopher was Mutazilite, he got approach to every concept quite in line with the Mutazilite principles. Al-Masoodi, a great historian, the Herodotus of Islam, served also greatly by writing on history based on reason. A world of great scholars both of the West and East were impressed by the rationalism of Mutazilites and these scholars from various walk of life contributed to the cause of Islam. Within their capacities they, indeed reserved a distinction in the domain of Science, theology and philosophy. Tracing back the initial cause of their motivation and guidance we might print out Mutazilites as for runners and a kind of precedence as well. Such was the services rendered by Islamic rationalist

mutazilites to Islam and in the outcome so many great personalities of Islam were produced.

A great example of this was the polymath genius of Jabir ibn Hayyan (722-804), scholar and new scientist, who was able to pursue his passion for inquiry and scientific speculations due to the Abbasid- Mu'tazila Revolution (Mathew, Martin)

Most of the Muslim scientist or philosophers were either Mutazilites or were deeply influenced by the Islamic rationalist. Some great figures of science and philosophy are even known to the West and the West also greatly benefited by their works on different topics. The Mutazilites gave to all scholastic world of Islam some guiding principles of search and research and by illumining the way of truth and certainty for Muslim scholars they, in fact served Islam in the true sense of the word in the sphere of Islamic Jurisprudence, "A thorough exposition of the Mutazilism was formulated by Abu'l- Hudhyl. Abu' l-Husayn al -Basri (1085) was a Mutazili Faqih (Expert in Islamic Jurisprudence). He wrote al-Mu'tamid Fi Usul-e-Fiqh, a major source of influence in the field of Usur. (Mathew Martin).

This book Al-Mu'tamid exercised such great impact both on friends and foes. Both Orthodox means the traditionalist and rationalist have utilized this book by giving Quotation wherever they have to justify their case in a problematic issue. Another great Mutazilite Zamakh Shari who wrote the commentary of the Holy Quran named Tafsir-e-Kashaf was and is of great service to Islam. A person of inquisitive caliber can make use of it. Putting forward the exegesis of Zamakh Shari it can justify the truth of Islam in the advancing world of logic, reasoning and argumentation, the Mutazilites, Scholar not only produced first rate material but also gave such a thinking style that following the Mutazilite road map a Muslim can claim superiority and originality of thought.

"It was not speculative dogmatic alone that formed the subject of Mutazila activity. Their part in the history of exegesis of the Quran is a very considerable one; it was they who introduced the strictly grammatical method. There is very close connection between them and the philosophical school of BASRA, the representatives of which in General taught Mutazila doctrines (E.g. ASMA'L). the exegetical works of Mutazila, for the most part now lost, were utilized to a large extent by their adversaries e.g. FAKAR-al-Din Razi:- All questions of fiqh were vigorously discussed in the Mutazila school; the influence of the Mutazila on the Usul-Al-Fiqh and the Madhahib has still to be examined. Lastly the

science of Hadith certainly received stimuli from the Mu'tazila criticism of the Ahl-al-Hadith.

(H.AR.Gibb-P.425)

Their religious works were in the best interest of the religion, either a criticism or a new approach to dogmas of religion. It bore fruit in the form of the recognition of vigor inherent in logical and rational approach used by the Mutazilites.

The Mutazilites added many valuable works to Islamic literature." Wasil bin – Ata the founder of Mutazilism wrote a book in refutation of atheism in which he advanced convincing arguments in support of the existence of God. He was perhaps the first person to declare that Muslim jurisprudence had four sources- the Quran Hadith, consensus of opinion (Ijma-ul-Ummat) and Analogy (Syed Muzzafarruddin-P.30). Every branch of Islamic literature is replete with their works, they wrote in defense of Islam. Internally they laid the foundation of such a style that really broadened the vision of Muslim scholars. Abu-l-Hudhail is said to have written many books, such as Repudiation of the Zindiqs, reputation of the Dualists, Reputation of the Dualists, and Repudiation of the materialists. Such scholarly book was beyond doubt the need for Islam to defend itself from foreign attack and to prove the truth of religion. This kind of services to the cause of Islam was in no way less than of Mujtahideen of Islam. Although in the fold of Islam they had many opponents but for the outer world they tried to show an integrational view and to show the united body of the Muslim.

Wasil bin Ata was the author of three main books. Kitab al- Manzilah bain al-Manzilatain, kitab al-Futya, and Kitab al-Tauhid and ibnKhallikan have recounted a number of his works. In the above mentioned works Wasil had stressed on the unity of God. The Power, Justice and Knowledge of Allah were dealt with in detail. On purely logical basis he had treated with the essential topics and concepts of Islam. The traditionalists had no way out against the severe criticism on Islam by the pagans of the time. Wasil is also known as the first person who formulated the 'science of reason' ilm-Kalam in defense of the basic concepts of Islam. Later on ilm-Kalam underwent many changes on later stage but he mean the founder of Islamic rationalism, Wasil was the first formulator and inventor of the science of reason thus he rounded off his services to Islam. Another great Mutazilite Al-Jahiz was the author of a number of books out of which he following is noteworthy: Kitab al-Bayan, Kitab al-Haywan and Kitab al-Ghilman. He also wrote a book dealing with Muslim sect.

The early Mutazilites were encyclopedic writers, it is no exaggeration, that both oriental and occidental scholars had benefited from the works of Mutazilite and unfortunately the mutazilites also was that time when they were hated and their works were publicly destroyed. It was no loss of Mutazilites but of the Muslim ummat in particular and the rest of the world in General.

According to syedAmeer Ali:-

We may mention here two or three prominent mutazilas whose names are still famous, e.g. Imam Zamakh Shari, the author of the Kashaf, admittedly the best and most erudite commentary on the Quran Masudi, "Imam, historian and philosopher, the famous AL-HAZEN, Abu'l Wafa, and Mirkhond. (Ameri Ali P.415) their works can be represented as master pieces to the West.

As regards Al-Masudi, he had also written a number of books some are as follows: -Murujuz-Zahab, Kita ut-Tanbih, Miratuz-Zaman or the Mirror of the Time, a voluminous work, which is only partially preserved.

In the MurujuzZahab (The Golden Meadows") he tells the rich experiences of his life in the amiable and cheerful manner of a man who had seen various lands. (Ameer Ali-465).

Only Masudi like great historians can claim authenticity of their work and he really was the pride of honor to Islam. Mutazilites were divided into two schools, the school of Basra& Baghdad. "the range of the Basran school, which like the school of Baghdad, gradually shifted to Iran, is wellattested by the work of the Qadi Abdul Jabbar, the Chief Judge at Rayy (Near Modern Tehran) his Mughani (The Book) that makes (other books) superfluous a twenty-volume summa theologian, has recently been edited, as far as it is preserved and also subjected to some research. Besides this valuable source, further text written by his pupils and other theologians who followed his views are also available for Mutazili hermeneutics our best source is Abu-al-Husayn al-Basri, Kitab al-Mutamad (Mircea-Eliade-223) the already mentioned, Al-Jahiz of Basra, sometimes called the chief of the Dialecticians, composed a "book of Idol and a refutation of the Christians much of his Zoology is occupied with refutation of the Magian. (James-Hasting-638)

It was noted that impressing by the talent of Al-Jahiz like philosophers many curious people entered the fold of Islam. Although all the credit goes to their individual efforts but their real identity was being Muslim.

Their scholastic pursuits and achievements were considered as a part of Islamic account.

“Some of Abdur Razzak’s view are extremely interesting for example, dealing with Mutazilism and Asha’Rism, he stated that “ the Mutazilas invented the science of Kalam with the object of establishing a harmony between the precept of religion and the requirement of society, and of explaining by principles of reason the (Quranic) verses and the traditions, which at first sight seem unreasonable; whilst their opponents upheld the literal acceptance of the verses of the Koran and of traditions) partly from motives of bigotry and partly from policy: prohibited all interpretation and pronounced the interpretations of Mutazilas and all their opinions as Heresy, and designated the Mutaizilas Heretics and considered themselves in opposition to them (The Mutazilas) as Ahl-i-Sunnat-wa-jamat (Ameer Ali-452) despite their sincere intention, they faced so many opposition in the circle of Islam. They were labeled with infidelity and unbelief. Still they were attached to their sincere cause that is to serve Islam and to teach the real spirit of Islam, as was meant by the prophet to teach. They revolutionized the pedagogy of Islamic learning by introducing new techniques of reasoning, interpreting and explaining the soul of wit inherent in Islamic teachings, therefore, it is said:

“TheMutazila, in responding to the teaching of other religious groups, played a role in integrating the diverse elements of Islamic empire into a single Islamic Culture comparable to the role of the Mujtahids in Fiqh like the Mujtahids they are ninth-Century equivalent of that “missing link” that Ahmad Amin seeks for the modern Arab world in its confrontation with the non-Muslim West. When a Mutazili acted as a Faqih he was among the most liberal and defeat of the Mutazila is linked with the decline of Ijtihad. (William, Shepard. P-175)

Among their Islamic service, the formulation of KALAM was one, ilm-e-Kalam or the science of reasoning was invented only to defend the essence of Islam and free the mind of Muslims from myths ambiguities and superstitions.

“According to some authorities, the standard author on Kalam, who had provided the material for all later writers, was Abu’lHudhail al-Allaf of Basra, (James-Hasting. P-638)

Abu’l-Hudhail a great mutazilite was encyclopedic writer and scholar. He systematized the science of reason to make the principles and concepts of religion reasonable and to secure and make rational all the concepts of the

religion. The new converts and non-Muslims wanted some satisfactory answers relating problem of religions. And they successfully attempted to do justice with the interpretation of Islam and in reaction to mutazilitesKalam other group and sects of the Muslim also attempted to formulate their own science of reason or ilm-Kalam, which resulted in the best service of Islam.

It was the Mutazila who took up the struggle for Islam and undertook both a study of the teachings of the other religions and a study of the philosophical weapons that the Jews and Christian in particular used. (William Shepard. 174)

It is sometimes said that the invention of ilm-Kalam was borrowed from Christian and Greek philosophy but in reality the Mutazilities served the purpose of Islam by formulating their own ilm-e-Kalam which was confined to Islam affairs. Later all the doctors acknowledged the importance of ilm-Kalam and by the importance of ilm-Kalam the vision of Muslim was broadened and it was a kind of incentive and they were persuaded by the use of reason to turn their attention toward other worldly subjects, which proved in the best interest of Islam, as these bold steps taking by the Mutazilites in making the use of reason common cause produced some high and outstanding personalities and they mean cream of the muslim world put forward Islam in a suitable and real form and such the Mutazilites served the proposal of Islam.

By the importance logical reasoning and ilm-e-Kalam the mutazilites were always the winners of religious debates which used to be in progress during the reign of an enlightened ruler Al-manun. His court used to be the Centre of scholars and learned men. It was due to the mighty councils of mutazilites that the Caliph promoted the cause of learning and scholarship if a religion today can claim of being rational and that is Islam and this also due to Mutazilites like divines. Who perceived the room and possibility of the use of reason in Islam from their Islamic rationalism not only the Muslim but also the followers of other religions also enlightened their way in search of truth. Especially the Jewish scholars greatly benefited from mutazilism and the reality of Islam was confirmed to them. All the principle of theology either Jewish or Muslim are given by the intelligent mutazilites, who laying the foundation of rationalism as a criterion of truth elevated the status of Islam and dully served it a rival of Islamic theology was Ash'arite which stemmed from the Mutazilites in the tenth Century and the Ash'arites apparently a rival school was, in fact the continuation of Mutazilites inform. In the early centuries of Islam these two influential schools of thought served much the cause of Islam their

controversies did not the essence of Islam but their debates in the outcome clarifies the confused ideas conceived by people as divine. Which were fabricated by some mischievous minds of the time, in reaction or in response to new Mutazilite approach the Ash'arite school of Islamic theology was brought into existence by which the compass of rationalism was made widened and the credit once again goes to the portion of Mutazilites. Although the mutazilites meant the unification of the diverse Muslim world by reducing the problems to nothing based on reasonable debates and argument. How far they succeeded in this mission of their own is a question. But one thing is clear that Mutazilites action and reaction both proved in the service of Islam. Critical point of views were produced in consequence which is in no way inferior, in action they were the originators of a school of thought and produced first rate works and in reaction tolerance to criticism, originality and creativity were brought about. The influence of Mutazilites on creative minds cannot be denied. This school of thought left its marks perceptibly or imperceptibly on the religious minds worldwide ("this can be exemplified in scholars such as Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1898) of India and Muhammad Abduh (1905) of Egypt. Both stressed the importance of moving away from imitation of the past towards a responsive approach compatible with modern life both scholars had an affinity with rationalist thinkers in early Islam, such as the Mu'tazilis and saw the need for interpretation of the QURAN with a scientific Worldview in mind (Abdullah Saeed P-30)

The exegesis of Imami Scholars al-TUSI (1067) and Al Tabarsi are colored with Mutazilites thoughts. "Popular accounts of the teaching of the Mu'tazilites usually concentrate their distinctive theological doctrines to the philosophers, however, their COSMOLOGY, which was accepted by the Ash'ariyya and other theological school, is more appropriate starting point. (Neal Robinson)

Owing to mutazilites emphasis on the use of reason, which they had confirmed by the verses of the Quran, provided a founded Justification for their successor's philosopher. Muslim philosophers did not blindly imitate the Greek philosophy nor follow the Christian doctors of the religion. Their works and scholastic notions and view can be testified as original and first rate and genuine notions Islamic in Characters. Although the form of Islamic philosophy is foreign and borrowed up to some extent but the spirit remains the same as was at the time of the Prophet. Mutazilites Islamic service can be understood in the sense that due to their excessive stress on the use of reason and logic Muslim philosophers were produced fully devoted and attached to the soul of religion.

“It is, however, undeniable that the Mutazila movement did a great internal service to Islam not only by attempting to erect an edifying picture of God for refined minds but, above all, by insisting on the claim of reason in theology. This attempt, as we shall presently see, did leave a legacy which was, to some extent, taken up in subsequent developments. But while the Mutazila movement itself lasted, its excessive emphasis on formal rationality, indeed on an apotheosis of reason (In its later development), created a severe reaction in the orthodoxy. Orthodoxy, while maintaining in spirit its original ethics of integrative, brood and stabilizing catholicity, was nevertheless, in its actual formulas, pressed into a reaction under the aggressive attitude of this proud and hollow rationalism. While the Mutazila stuck rigidly to “reason and justice of God” and the freedom of the human will, traditionalist orthodoxy, in order to save vital elements in religion, put almost exclusive stress on the formulations of divine power, will, grace and determinism. In its definitions, therefore, Orthodoxy fell in danger of losing the comprehensiveness of the original simple faith. (Fazlur Rahman. P-90)

Islamic rationalism was full of logic and persuasive power. Many scholars were forced mentally to consider their stance seriously. The rival groups of Islamic rationalism had to formulate such logical and rational technique so as to defend their stance against the philosophical minded mutazilites whose logic and theological view were next to impossible to be rejected by traditionalists and whatever was produced in reaction to mutazilites proved in the best service of Islam. Because as we saw that many sects and groups within Islam made use of that very criterion which the mutazilites had invented to defeat the enemies of Islam with Before the advent of the rationalist school of Mutazalism most of the Muslim Arabs were fatalist like their forefathers. The mtazilites doctrine of human free-will and sense of responsibility, removed many misunderstandings about Nature, God and Fate, which were conceived by a layman and this kind of beliefs were endorsed by the sophisticated scholars of the time. Muslims were kept intentionally inactive and believers in fate. The mutazilites doctrine showed to them, that man is the architect of his fortune, thence ensue the importance of pragmatism and practicability. What would have become of the fatalists Muslim, if the mutazilites like school of thought had not emerged? Towering personalities of early Muslim rationalist worked on the consciousness of the Muslims. The real philosophy and theology of Islamic rationalists can be appreciated by going through their original works which were recently discovered. According to SABINE SCHMIDTKE, Judaism adopted many of the ideas of Mutazilism, in line with Islamic rationalism they also formulated their principles basic to their

Jewish theology. Both Rabbinate and Karaite author's composed original works along Mutazilite approach made copies of Islamic Mutazilites books, often transcribed into Hebrew characters. Prime example of the original Jewish Mutazilite works are the KARAITE yusuf AL-Bashir's (1040) al-kitab-al muhtawi and his shorter Kitab al-Tamyiz (Vajda 1985: Sklar 1995: VON ABEL 2005: Madelung and Schmidh 2006 the Kitab al-Ni'ma of his older contemporary Levi ben Yefet (Sklar, 2007) or Kitab al TAWRIYA of basir's student Yesu'a ben Yehudah. The influence of the mutazilite found its way to the very Centre of the Jewish religious and intellectual life in the east. Several of the Heads of the ancient RABBANITE academies (Yeshivot) of Sura and pumbedita adopted the mutazilite worldview. One of them, Samuel Ben HofniGaon (1031) was closely familiar with the works of IbnKhallad and personally acquainted with Abu Abd Allah Al-Basir (Sklar, 1996). Move over,as had been the case with Christian writers, the Mutazilite doctrines and terminology provided a basis for discussion and polemical exchanges between Jewish and Muslim Scholars (Sklar, 1999). By contrast, Asharite works and authors had been received among Jewish scholars to a significantly lesser degree and predominantly critical way (Sinai 2005).

Mutazilism had also left its mark on the theological thought of the Samaritans, for example the 11th Century author Abu-l-Hassan al-Suri. It is not clear whether Samaritans (whose intellectual centers between the 9th to 11th Centuries were mainly Nablus and Damascus) had studied Muslim Mutazilite writings directly or whether they became acquainted with them through Jewish adaptation of Mutazilism. The majority of the Samaitan Theological writings composed in Arabic still await a close analysis, but a cursory investigation of the extant manuscript material confirms that Abu-al-Hasan al Suri was by no means an exception (Wedel 2007).

Scholars of others religions, being realists and searcher of truth did not stop nor warn the followers of their respective religions, of studying the books of other religions so they greatly benefited to Muslims masterpieces of mutazilites on the contrary Muslims doctors of religion and scholars except the mutazilite, have always proclaimed unlawful all those words of Wisdom and knowledge. In the consequence, more than Muslims non-Muslims made use of our rationalists in every sphere of life especially theology. In discovering the buried and lost works of Mutazilite, the non-Muslim realists and inquirers have strived for its discovery.

“Mutazili manuscripts have survived largely in two sources: In Yemenite public and private manuscript collection and in the Abraham Firkovitch collection in the Russian National Library in St. Petersburg which came

mostly from the manuscript storeroom of the Karaite Synagogue in Cairo in the early 1950 a twenty volume book *Kitab al-Mughni fi abwab al-Tawhidwa-l-adl* of Abdul-Jabbar al Hamadhani was discovered in Yemen. And Ibn al-Malahimi's *Kitab al-Mutamad fi Usul al-din* was published in 1991. Karaites had preserved the original version of Abd al-JABBAR'S *Kitab al-Muhit* which we now possess only in the shorter version of IbnMattawaya. (Sabin Schmidtke)

The discoveries of these valuable works by Muslim divines and doctors in fact marked the way toward light. These Muslim doctors of religion not only encouraged but personally applied the use of reason to theology and their efforts were recognized as philosophy of Islam. As it is said that they were the first and foremost philosophers of Islam, so it is not out of place to call their contribution to religion as philosophy of Islam. They were not philosophers in the sense of free- thinkers philosopher of Greek Culture but they had some parameter. World literature of religions is incomplete without the mentioning and inclusion of Mutazilite work as how the Mutazilites defended Islam.

“There was the inevitable confrontation of Islamic teachings with pagan and Christian beliefs, both at Damascus and at Baghdad. Because Islam had now encountered many learned men of other Cultures and religions, in those regions now conquered, this new religious movement of Islam mean (Mutazalism) had to answer the perennial religious questions posed by its challengers. So, a good deal of the works of the early theologians consisted in the rebuttal of the arguments leveled at Islam by pagans, Christians and the Jews and the scholastic theology arose as a means of buttressing Islamic beliefs by logical arguments and defending them against attack. The Mutazili became a significant defending force for Islamic revelation, because they were able to argue and discuss contentious issues with logic and reason. Significantly, the early Mutazili are often commented for their defense of Islam against the attacks of the Materialists and the Manichaeans. (Matthew Marten P.11)

It was indeed the prime duty of Mutazilites to defend Islam both internally and externally. Their argumentative logic was much befitting to the spirit of Islam. And they being expert dialecticians had the techniques as how to proceed in pointing out the errors in understanding on the part of general public and how to defend the basic cornerstone of Islam both from foreign harsh criticism and internal myths, superstitions and fake tradition. The performance of such duties was considered by them as obligatory service to Islam and in which they were fully succeeded.

“Ahmad Amin, in book *al-Islam* (1936), devoted to some two hundred pages to this, where he shows that the Mutazilis were before all else men of religion, committed to the defense of Islam. And concludes with this unequivocal statement: in my opinion, the demise of Mutazilism was a great misfortune to have inflicted Muslims; they mean Muslims have committed a crime against themselves. Also notably, Zuhdi Hasan JAR Allah, whose book *al-Mutazila* (CAIRO 1947) is an eloquent plea in favor of the school, the author considering its historical elimination as a victory of the obscurantism and the cause of decadence in the ARAB history. (Mathew Martin 21)

Anyhow they played their role as pioneer of new trends in the sphere of religion. Their religious services are precedence for the Muslims of all categories. At the prince of severe oppositions and encounters secured the sensitive foundations of religion. There was a great likelihood that at the hands of traditionalists religion would have taken form of a disgusting phenomenon, but thanks to the rationalists of Islam, who not only made this religion rational, universal truth but above all reasonable and acceptable one. So far as the missionary services of Mutazilites are concerned, a story reads that they were so expert in proselytizing that many non-Muslims were converted to Islam.” Allaf was an accomplished and competent dialectician. The story goes that by his dialectics three thousands persons embraced Islam at his hand. We shall speak here of two of his debates. In those days there lived a Magian salih by name who believed that the ultimate principles of the universe are two realities, light and darkness that both of these are opposed to each other, and that the universe is created by the mixture of these two. This belief led to a discussion in between salih the Magian and Allaf. Allaf inquired of him whether the mixture was distinct and different from light and darkness of identical with them. Salih replied that it was one and the same thing. Allaf then said, how could two things mix together which are opposed to each other? There ought to be someone who got them mixed, and the mixer alone is the necessary existent or God. On another occasion, while salih was engaged in a discussion with Allaf, the latter said, “what do you now desire? Salih replied, “I asked a blessing of God and still stick to the belief that there are two Gods”. Allaf then asked, “of which God did you ask a blessing? The God of whom you asked for it would not have suggested the name of the other God (who is his Rival) (M.M.Sharif-P.217)

Discussions and debates of this kind were daily routine of Mutazilites both inside and outside the court. And in the output people in large number would embrace Islam as a true religion. The fame of Mutazilite

dialecticians was spread far and wide and persons of talent and caliber would often join their circles of debates and these Muslim rationalists were victorious over non-Muslim. Not only could that but the defeated scholars of the rival theology not help being converted to Islam. Their persuasive power and logical argumentative style would convince everyone that the source of Mutazilites thought is the Holy Quran and in practice Islam is a true religion. How Mutazilites could like genius choose the wrong religion, was remark of the people. Islamic rationalist has influencing logic. The province of Islam was rich in competent and submissive scholars who at home would perform that duty of converting people to Islam not by spiritual guidance, councils or teaching but by the force of mighty arguments backed by logic. Their method had direct appealing to reason, intellect and minds rather to heart emotional teaching and suggestions, of course appeals to heart while scientific, systematic and logical proof and demonstration capture both first mind then heart, what indeed, is the main function of Islamic missions to perform. And these new converted at the hands of Muslim rationalists did great services to promote the cause of Islam. The Mutazilite objected and criticized the method and source of traditionalists relating to the interpretation of the Holy Quran and their Justification of stance. And in the result many new disciplines were formulated and created by different groups of scholars and theologians, e.g. the principle of exegesis, Usul-al-Tafsir, the principles of Hadith studies. Muslim and religious Jurisprudence, the art of Quranic grammar, formal logic and the implementation and introductions of the above mentioned studies and disciplines chiefly contributed to the simplification of the religion of Islam. Apparently Mutazilites objections were suspected as based on malevolence. And such kind of objection beyond doubt proved in the best service of Islam which was motivated by Islamic rationalists the mutazilites. Now that there are a dozen of Islamic Auxiliary disciplines to Quran and Hadith, It is also sometime observed that, being well-versed or the inventors of these disciplines, they were so successful in proselyting with the help of these disciplines that once a non-Muslim get accustomed to their ideas, it was next to impossible not to be affected of their impacts. This movement of thought was not missionary of the type that its member wandered from town to town converting people to Islam and establishing the truth of Islam in the hears of people but people even the learned classes were impressed by their theology and so attracted to their rationalistic school of thought.

“The Mutazilah had established themselves in almost all parts of the Islamic world: in Upper Mesopotamia and in Syrian desert (among the Kalb) in several suburbs of Damascus and in Lebanon (for instance in

Baalbek); in Bahrain and even in Maghreb (again among certain tribes in what is to-day Morocco and Algeria); in Armenia: above all in Western Iran, in the province of Kerman, Fars (for instance in Arradjan and Siraf) and Khuzistan (for instance in Shushtar, Susa, askar Mukram and Gunde shapur at that time the seat of a famous medical academy directed by the Nestorians): and finally in India, in the area along the shore of the Indian Ocean to the West of the Indus Delta. In these Centre's the trend towards individualistic thinking and dialectical pyrotechnics had certainly not been as predominant as in Baghdad. Many of the Iranians towns mentioned are situated on the main trade routes: it seems that the common theological outlook created an atmosphere of confidence essential for better business. This extended geographical base helped the Mutazilah to survive. (Mircea Eliade 223)

Mutazalites thought and impact worked as a bound for the whole Muslim. Islamic Integration was brought about by endeavors. There was a hidden sincerity reform to be affected. The enthusiasm for the unification of the Muslim world was their prime token of service done to Islam.

“In the contemporary Muslim world, Mutazili ideas are evaluated in different way. In Iran, they still permeate, theological thinking, especially after the revival of Shism. In Yemen, they belong to Zaydi heritage, but have lost all reproductive vigor. In certain Sunni Countries undergoing the impact of modernist movements, they have been thought as giving witness to the essentially rational character of Islam; this has led especially in Egypt during the last two generations, to a certain Scholarly interest which was sometimes hailed as a “renaissance”. Modern fundamentalism however has proved that view premature. Mutazili ideas are again pushed back into the corner of heresy (Mircea Eliade .P-224)

It is a fact that they contributed to the Islamic thought as much as was expected them. A great service was rendered by them to the basic tenets of Islam by clearing polytheistic notions which were mixed and attributed to those tenets of religion that is the unity and Justice of God. The power and knowledge of God was so interpreted by mutazilites that every reasonable being was made satisfied by their explanation.

The secret of modern development in the West lies in complete reliance on the fruitfulness and guaranteeing result of rationalism and logic. And the credit of introducing and emphasizing on the use of reason goes to mutazilites. The West has recognized and acknowledged the importance of deductive and inductive reasoning presently while long ago the Muslim thinker the Mutazilite had advocated the case of rationalism.

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افشاں وحید

ریسرچ اسکالر شعبہ بلوچی جامعہ بلوچستان

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ڈرامہ، نثر، تجربہ کاری، نئی سوچ، بین الاقوامی، رشتہ، تخلیقی، سیاسی

تعارف:

بلوچی جدید ادب کا باقاعدہ آغاز ماہنامہ ”اومان“ کی طباعت کے ساتھ ہی شروع ہوتا ہے، بیشتر نثری اصناف اسی رسالے کی طباعت کے ساتھ ہی فروغ پاتے ہیں طبع ڈاد افسانے کے ساتھ تراجم کی روایت بھی ساتھ ہی سامنے آئی۔ ۱۹۵۶ میں آزات جمالدینی کے ادارت میں شائع ہونے ماہنامے ’بلوچی‘ سے بلوچی نثر کو ترقی کے مواقع میسر آئے۔ عروج ملی۔ اس تحقیقی مقالے میں بلوچی نثر کے فروغ میں انہی رسائل و جرائد کے کردار کا جائزہ لیا گیا ہے۔

بلوچی زبان کو باقاعدہ تحریری صورت ریڈیو پاکستان کراچی ۱۹۴۹ کی بلوچی نشریات سے ملی، ریڈیو پاکستان کی بلوچی نشریات میں فیچر، نیوز اور دوسری نثری اصناف نشر کیے جاتے تھے۔ اس سلسلے میں بلوچی زبان

کے باغہ روزگار شخصیت سید ہاشمی کا بنیادی کردار رہا ہے۔ انہوں نے شعوری کوشش کرتے ہوئے بلوچی نثر کے فروغ میں کافی جدوجہد کی ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں وہ رقمطراز ہیں:

”جب میں کراچی آکر ریڈیو پاکستان سے منسلک ہو گیا تو
ریڈیو کے ذریعے زبان کو ترقی دینے کے لیے کوشاں رہا،
چنانچہ بلوچی پروگراموں کو تشکیل دینے میں نثری
ادب کو بڑھانے کی کوشش کی، جس کے نتیجے میں
ہر موضوعات پر مضامین، ڈائلاگ، فیچر وغیرہ کا انتظام
کیا۔“

(ہاشمی: ۱۹۸۶، ۲۴۵)

اس بیان سے یہ بات واضح ہو جاتی ہے کہ بلوچی ادب کا نیا دور ریڈیو پاکستان کراچی کے ابتداء سے ہوئی۔ اور سید ہاشمی کے ساتھ دوسرے ادیبوں کی کوشش بھی تھی کہ ادب کے نثری پہلو پر اب کام ہونا چاہیے۔ اس دوران یعنی ۱۹۴۹ میں محمد حسن تاج نے ریڈیو کے لیے چند ڈرامے بھی لکھے ہیں جن میں ”ایاز دوست“، ”ہوٹل گوات“ شامل ہیں۔

(محمد حسن تاج: ۱۹۸۹، ۷)

ریڈیو پاکستان کراچی کے بعد بلوچی نثری ادب کو خیر محمد ندوی کے ماہنامہ رسالہ ”اومان“ نے جلا بخشی جو ۱۹۵۱ میں پہلی بار چھپی تھی۔ اومان کے دو حصے تھے اردو اور بلوچی۔ یہ پہلا ماہنامہ تھا جہاں کچھ افسانے اور تبصرے شروعاتی دور میں چھپے تھے۔ اس ماہنامے میں زیادہ تر توجہ افسانوں پر مرکوز رہی اور زیادہ سے زیادہ افسانہ نویس لکھاری اس طرف مائل ہوئے اور یہ دیکھ کر ”اومان“ میں پہلی دفعہ ۱۹۵۹ میں افسانوں کا نمبر کا اجراء کیا گیا۔

”اومان“ کے دس سالہ سفر میں بہت سے افسانے شائع ہوئے۔ ادارے کی طرف سے نثر اور افسانے کی طرف

خصوصی توجہ دی گئی، نئی تکنیک بلوچی زبان میں
 متعارف کرائے گئے۔ ہر شمارے میں افسانے شامل کئے
 گئے، طبع ذاد افسانوں کے ساتھ دیگر بڑی زبانوں کے
 اہم افسانوں کے تراجم بھی شائع کئے گئے، جس سے
 بلوچی افسانہ نگار نئی تکنیک و طرز نگارش سے
 آشنا ہوئے“

(طاہر، محمد خان: ۲۰۱۵، ۳۴)

شروع ہی سے بلوچی نثری ادب میں افسانوں کی طرف رجحان زیادہ دیکھا جاسکتا ہے دوسری جانب بہت سے دوسری
 زبانوں کے افسانے بھی بلوچی میں ترجمے کئے گئے۔

”اومان“ رسالے کی ایک خاصیت یہ بھی تھی کہ اس میں ایک طرف تو بلوچی کے افسانے لکھے جا رہے تھے اور
 دوسری طرف دوسری زبانوں کے افسانے ترجمہ ہو رہے تھے جیسا کہ میکسم گورکی کا افسانہ ”پشومانیں زال“ کے نام
 سے عبدالصمد امیری نے ترجمہ کیا تھا۔ اس کے علاوہ بہت سے مضامین بھی اسی ماہنامے میں شائع ہوئے اور نئے
 لکھاریوں کو ایک بڑا موقع فراہم ہو رہا تھا۔ یہاں یہ بات بھی واضح ہونی چاہیے کہ تنقید کا پہلا مضمون بھی اومان ہی
 میں چھپی تھی جو ”حقیقت شاعری“ کے نام سے ۱۹۵۱ میں شائع ہوئی تھی۔

”اومان بلوچیء ہما اولی تاک زانگ بیت کہ آئیء

تاکد یماں بلوچیء اولی آزمانک ”بے وفا“ کہ ماسٹر حسن

تاجء نبشتہ کنگ مئی ۱۹۵۱ء چاپ ء شنگ بوتگ ء بلوچی

ء اولی رجانک میکسم گورکیء ”پشومانیں زال“ کہ آئیء

رجانکار عبدالصمد امیری انت ماہتاک اومانء

مارچ ۱۹۵۲ء تاک ء چاپ ء شنگ بوتگ، چہ ایشاں

ابید بلوچیء اولی شرگداری نبشتانک کہ حقیقت

شاعریء نامء اپریل ۱۹۵۱ء اومانء چاپ بوتگ
آعبدالخالق آفاقیء نبشتہ کرتگ۔

(حکیم، طاہر: ۲۰۱۳، ۱۵۰)

بلوچی نثری ادب کے فروغ میں دوسرا ماہنامہ ”بلوچی“ تھا جہاں افسانے، تنقید، ترجمے کے علاوہ مضامین بھی شائع ہوتے رہیں ہیں۔ یہ ماہنامہ پہلی بار آزات جمالدینی کی سربراہی میں ۱۹۵۶ء کو جون کے مہینے میں شائع ہوئی۔

آزات جمالدینی کا یہ ماہنامہ نہ صرف بلوچی ادبی صحافت کے میدان میں سنگِ میل کا درجہ رکھتا ہے بلکہ بلوچی نثری اصناف کے فروغ میں بنیادی کردار کا حامل رہا ہے جس میں مضامین، افسانے، تراجم، تنقیدی مضامین اور تبصرے شائع ہوتے رہے ہیں۔ جس سے نئے لکھنے والوں کو حوصلہ افزائی ہوئی بلکہ نثری اصناف کو چھپنے کے مواقع میسر آئے۔
(ایضاً: ۲۰۱۳، ۱۵۱)

ماہنامہ بلوچی میں پہلی بار کچھ غیر افسانوی ادب پر بھی چند ایک مضامین چھپے تھے جن میں کالم نویس، رپوتاژ، خاکہ نویسی وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ ۱۹۸۱ء کے بلوچی ماہنامے میں اسکی تاریخ کے بارے میں یوں لکھا گیا ہے کہ

”تاریخء ماں انگریزیء ہسٹری گوشنت۔ اے شہ لاطینی
ویونانی لوز ہسٹورء ہمنت بزاں زانگ ہنت، دَرک جنگ
وسر پد بوتگ ہنت“

(زانت دوست: ۱۹۸۱، ۳)

آزات جمالدینی نہ صرف غیر افسانوی ادب کو اپنی رسالے میں جگہ دی ہے بلکہ انہوں نے وہ بلوچی ماہنامہ کے جنوری کے شمارے میں صورت خان مری کی ”کپء پل“ جو ایک رودار ہے وہ بھی شائع کی ہے۔

”ہے نیں ششمی روش ات کہ ایشاں منء ہے سیلء
بند کتخ ات۔ نہ کےء من دانہ و پرات اژکت اونہ
گوانک چیک“

(صورت خان: ۱۹۸۱ء، ۷۱)

رودار لکھنے کا آغاز بھی اسی ماہنامے سے شروع ہوئی ہے اور تبصروں میں مٹھاخان مری کی اقبال پر تبصرہ بھی بلوچی ماہنامے میں چھپی تھی جس میں اس طرح بیان ہوا ہے کہ اس کتاب کو بلوچی زبان کے نامور ادیب و محقق میر مٹھاخان مری نے مرتب کیا ہے جسے علامہ اقبال سدسالہ جشن ولادت کی جانب سے شائع کیا گیا ہے۔ (۱۹۷۹ء، ۶۳)

بلوچی نثری ادب کے فروغ میں ماہنامہ بلوچی کا کردار اہم رہا ہے غیر افسانوی اصناف میں سفر نامہ لکھنے کی روایت بھی یہی سے ہوئی تھی اس سلسلے میں ”قلات سفر“ (۱۹۵۷ء) پہلا بلوچی سفر نامہ ہے جو اسی مجلے میں طبع ہوئی ہے۔

(دشتیاری، صبا: ۱۹۹۹ء، ۴۲۹)

انکے علاوہ دوسری رسائل و جرائد میں الس، پندرہ روزہ زمانہ، کا کردار بھی اہم ہے۔ جہاں افسانے، ترجمے، تبصرے اور مضامین کثرت سے چھپے تھے۔ اولس جو امان اللہ گنجی کی سربراہی میں کویٹہ سے چھپی تھی انکے قریبی دوستوں میں حکیم بلوچ، صورت خان، کریم دشتی اور دوسرے ساتھیوں نے مل کر اولس پر کام کیا اور انکا یہی ماننا تھا کہ وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ نئے نثری تجربوں کا جاننا بھی علم میں اضافہ اور نثر کو آگے لے جانے کا بہترین طریقہ ہے۔

”وہدے ۱۹۶۱ء چہ حکومت پاکستان باڈر پبلسٹی
ڈیپارٹمنٹ نیم گاماں بلوچیء ”الس“ء نام ایک ماہتا کے
چاپ ء شنگ کنگ بیت گڈاچہ اے ماہتا کے ء وسیلہ ء ایثی
ء شو نکار امان اللہ گنجی، حکیم بلوچ، صورت خان
مری، کریم دشتی بلوچی ردانک ء دیما برگ ء خاصیں
گا مینگ زور آنت چونکہ اشانی گیسن تعلق ء سیادی گوں
ردانکی لبز انک ء بیت۔ پمیشکا ایثانی دگوش ردانکی
تہرانی دیروی ء نیمگا گیشتر بیت۔ ہمے رنگ ء الس
ء تاکد یماں آزمانک، رجانک، نبشنانک،

پٹ پو، شرگداری، چشتانک ء ایدگہ رداکی
 تھر چا پ ء شنگ بنت کہ پد اہے نبشتانکائی دو گکین،
 وگشیں رددانک ء گیشن آزمانک چا پ ء شنگ کنگ
 بنت۔“

(حکیم، طاہر، ۲۰۱۳، ۱۵۱، تا ۱۵۲)

بلوچی افسانے کی ترویج میں ماہنامہ اومان، بلوچی یا پھر اولس نے اہم کردار ادا کیا ہے، انکے علاوہ نثر کی ایک اور قسم یعنی سفر نامے کی روایت بھی بلوچی نثری ادب میں بلوچی سے ہی جنم لیتی ہے اور اس میں اب بہت زیادہ اضافہ ہو چکا ہے۔ اگر دیکھا جائے تو نئی نثری ادب کی جتنے بھی تجربات ہوئے ہیں سب اسی طرح کے رسائل و جرائد یا ماہناموں سے ہوئے ہیں۔ اس بات سے بھی کوئی انکار نہیں کر سکتا کہ جدید ادب کی شروعات بھی انہی ماہناموں اور رسائل سے ہوئی تھی۔ ان میں کچھ سہ ماہی رسالے بھی شامل تھے جن کا کام جدید ادب خاص نثر کو فروغ دلانا تھا۔

”چہ ماہتاک بلوچی ء پد ہے دور ء دگہ بازیں تاک
 ء ماہتا کے چشمہ بہار گاہ، تفتان، بامسار، روج، بندیک ہم
 چا پ ء شنگ بنت کہ ایشانی تہا مستریں ارزشت رداک ء
 دیک بیت ء اے تاکائی تہ بلوچی زبان ء لبزانک ء اہمیں
 اڑ ء جنجال ء ایدگہ رداکی تہرانی بابت ء بازیں نبشتانکے
 چا پ ء شنگ بیت“

(۱۵۲، ۲۰۱۳)

بلوچی ادب کے فروغ اور اس میں ایک نئے رجحان پیدا کرنے میں ”لبزانک حب“ جو مارچ ۱۹۹۰ میں پہلی بار شائع ہوئی تھی کا کردار اہم ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جب تربت سے آساپ (اکتوبر ۱۹۹۲) میں چھپ کر سامنے آئی تو اس میں افسانے، تبصرے، تنقید، انٹرویو وغیرہ بھی شامل تھے۔ انکے علاوہ دوسری اقوام کی نثری اصناف کا ترجمہ اور طنز

ومزاح بھی شامل تھے۔ ماہتاک بلوچی واحد رسالہ تھا جس میں کتابوں پر تبصرے، فلم آرٹ اور دوسری ادبی شہ پاروں کے بارے میں معلومات فراہم کرتے تھے۔ اسکے بعد سہ ماہی چمگ (ناصر آباد ۲۰۰۰ء)، ذرد (گوادرا ۲۰۰۱ء) جب منظر عام پر آئے تو ان جراند کے ذریعے بلوچی ادب کو بین الاقومی ادب سے ہمکنار کرایا۔ اس لحاظ سے سہ ماہی ذرد نے پہلی بار ادبی گوشے جس میں ٹی ایس ایلٹ، المیر کامیو کے ساتھ کریم دشتی، غنی پرواز جیسے اہم شخصیات کے گوشے شامل کئے۔ سب بار ایلٹ کے افسانے، کامیو کے ڈرامے، ناول اور انٹرویو بھی چھپائے گئے۔ موجودہ دور میں سہ ماہی ”گدار“ بھی ”ذرد“ ہی کی طرح بلوچی جدید ادب کے فروغ کے لیے کام کر رہا ہے۔ اس میں تنقید، تبصرے، ترجمے، اور تخلیقی ادب بڑی عمدگی سے سامنے آرہے ہیں۔ اگر دیکھا جائے تو بلوچی ادب میں افسانوی ادب پر بہت کام ہو چکا ہے لیکن غیر افسانوی ادب پر خاطر خواہ کام نہیں ہو پایا ہے۔ غیر افسانوی ادب پر ماہناموں یا سہ ماہی رسائل میں کوئی کام نہیں ہو پایا۔ اکثر صرف افسانوں، تبصرہ، ترجموں پر زور دے رہے ہیں۔ جس طرح اردو ادب میں وزیر آغا اپنے رسالے ”اوراق“ کی مدد سے انشائیہ پر کام کر رہے ہیں۔ بلوچی ادب کا بیشتر رجحان شاعری پر مذکور ہے یہاں شاعری پر بہت کام ہو چکا ہے اور ہو رہا ہے۔ کسی بھی زبان کی بقا اسکی نثر سے وابستہ ہے لیکن بلوچی ادب میں نثری اصناف کی ترویج میں خاطر خواہ اقدام نہیں اٹھائے گئے ہیں۔

”گو سنگیں دورء مرچینگیں دوراں زمین ء آزمان ء پرک
 انت، گو سنگیں دوراں سانس ء ٹیکنالوجی ء پدمنگی
 ء سوب ء بدلی سدلی گوں سکین سستیں
 رپتارے ء بوتگ ء بازیں کسانیں کسا سے ء بوتگ۔ بلے
 مرچینگیں دورء سانس ء ٹیکنالوجی ء بے کچ و کساس
 دیروی ء سوب ء بدلی سدلی گوں سکین تیزیں رپتارے
 ء بوگا انت۔ ء دنیا ء توک ء مز نہیں مز نہیں بدلی سدلی
 آھگا انت۔ یکے نیمگے سانس ء ٹیکنالوجی ء بے کچ
 و کساسیں دیروی ء برکت ء آلم دیم پہ بے کساسیں

آرام و آسرات، گل و خوشی، یاگوں پدیں لبزاں دیم پہ
 یک دنیائی بہشتے، روگا آنت۔ ءدومی نیمگ
 سامراجیت، صوفیت، بنیادی پرستی، دھشت
 گردی، فرقہ پرستی، نیوورلڈ آرڈر، گلابلائزیشن، ملٹی
 نیشنل کمپنی، آئی ایم ایف، ورلڈ بینک، ءدگہ ہمے ڈولیں
 چیز بلاہیں ہتر جوڑ بوتگ آنت، ءاے ہتر دراہیں بنی
 آدم ءچپ وچا گردنگا آنت، روج پہ روج
 گیشتر ءمستر بوان آنت ءچریشانی سوب ءآلم دیم پہ بے
 کسامیں تباہی و بربادی ءنیستی و نابودی، یاگوں پدیں
 لبزاں دیم پہ یک دنیائی دوز ہے ءروگا آنت۔ بنی آدم ء
 زند ءہندی قومی، ملکی ءمیاں استمانی سنداں آبادی
 ءبربادی، یا بہشت ءدوزھ، چو کہ مرچی نزدیک
 آنت، ہچبر نہ بوتگ آنت۔ بلے چرے نوکیں
 جاور ءجیڑھاں مئے گیشتر کلکار ناسر پد ءناد لگوش
 آنت، چریشاں ہچ وڑیں اثر زورگ ءنہ آنت۔“

(پرواز، غنی: ۲۰۱۳، ۲۰۵۹ تا ۰۶۲)

غنی پرواز صاحب کی باتوں کا خلاصہ کچھ اس طرح کیا جاسکتا ہے کہ جو قوم اپنی معاشرتی و معاشی حالات سے نہ آشنا ہے
 تو اسکا اثر اسکے لکھنے پر بھی ہو گا اور یہ ادب کو کمزور کر دے گا۔ اگر دیکھا جائے تو ۱۹۵۱ سے لیکر ۲۰۰۰ تک بلوچی ادب
 میں بہت عمدہ افسانے، ناول لکھے گئے ہیں۔ جدید اصناف کا نہ ہونا لکھاری پر ہے کہ وہ اپنا اظہار کس صنف میں
 بہتر انداز میں کر سکتا ہے۔

ماہناموں اور رسائل اس لئے بھی ضروری ہیں کہ ان میں نئی رجحان سامنے آتے ہیں نئے لکھنے والوں کو مواقع ملتے۔
 نئے تجربات و محسوسات نئے اصناف میں اظہاری صورت پذیر ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر غیر افسانوی ادب میں بلوچی زبان ترقی
 نہیں کر پائی ہے تو اس کا ہرگز مطلب یہ نہیں کہ وہ انکے بارے میں بے خبر ہیں بلکہ اصل حقیقت یہ ہے کہ وہ اس صنف
 میں اپنا اظہار نہیں کر پائے ہو گئیں کیونکہ اظہار کا تعلق لکھاری کے احساسات پر ہے کہ وہ کس صنف میں اپنا اظہار
 آسانی سے کر پاتا ہے۔

محاصل:

بلوچی ادب کی ترقی میں جس طرح سوشل میڈیا کا کردار رہا ہے اس سے بڑھ کر ماہناموں اور رسائل کا بھی
 اتنا ہی دخل رہا ہے جس طرح قدیم شاعری سینہ در سینہ ہم تک پہنچی ہے اسی طرح قدیم نثر بھی ہمارے بزرگوں کی
 وجہ سے ہم تک پہنچی ہیں۔ لیکن جدید ادب کی اگر بات کی جائے تو اس میں سب سے بڑا کردار
 ماہنامہ ”اومان“ کا رہا ہے اسکے بعد بلوچی، اولس، بامسار، روچ، تفتان، وغیرہ نے جدید ادب کو اور اسکے اصناف کو ترقی
 دینے میں اپنا کردار ادا کیا ہے۔ اس مضمون میں جدید ادب کی ترقی میں ماہناموں اور رسائل کے کردار سے آگاہی کی
 کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ تاکہ آنے والی پڑھی بھی اس کی ترقی میں بڑھ چڑھ کر حصہ لیں اور اسے آگے بڑھائیں۔

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حضرت علامہ حاجی عبدالغنی کی حالات زندگی

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Abstract:

Almighty Allah has created this universe and for guidance of people he has sent messengers. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was the last messenger of Allah and was known as Khatim-ul-Nabiyyeen. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was for guidance of whole humankind. After his demise this duty was given to scholars. Scholars are very honest and efficient in their duty.

Among all these scholars Moulana Haji Abdul Ghani is one of the most prominent teacher figures. He was a great teacher. Thousands of scholars are his pupils who teach in both countries Pakistan and Afghanistan. Meanwhile he has taught many years' different Islamic books. He was a born teacher because he was a teacher when he was a pupil of other scholars.

He focuses on Pashtoon's traditions and customs which were not according to Islam. He focuses on women's rights and wants to give people due rights to them. He was a senior leader of Jamiat-e-Ulama Islam. He was also elected twice for NA 197 (National Assembly of Pakistan). That is reason why I thought to work on this topic and forward his services.

نام و نسب

ریگستانی علاقہ میں رہائش پزیر ایک مشہور پشتون قبیلہ بادیزئی کی ایک ذیلی شاخ ولی زئی کے ایک بزرگ خاندان ملا عالم زئی کے گھرانے میں وقت کے عظیم انسان شیخ الحدیث حضرت علامہ الحاج مولانا عبدالغنی صاحب پیدا ہوئے۔

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یہاں پر ہم آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی ابتدائی زندگی کے متعلق آپ کے بیان کردہ معلومات پیش کرتے ہیں۔ آپ فرماتے ہیں کہ:

میرا سن ولادت 1940ء ہے۔ میرا سلسلہ نسب کچھ اس طرح ہے عبدالغنی بن میر عالم بن ملا عطوبین ملا اصغر بن ملا اللہ داد بن ملا عالم ہیں ملا عالم ولی زئی بادیزئی ہے۔ بادیزئی اچکزئی کے بھائی ہے۔
ابتدائی تعلم

میری عمر چار سال تھی کہ والد کی شفقت و محبت سے محروم ہو کر یتیم ہو گیا۔ اس غربت اور یتیمی کے دور میں ریگستانوں میں تقریباً دس سال کی عمر تک بکریوں اور دنبوں کی چرواہی کرتا رہا اور انبیاء کرام علیہم السلام اور خصوصاً حبیب خدا حضرت محمد کی سنت پر عمل کرتا رہا کیوں کہ اللہ رب العزت اپنے جن بندوں سے انسانوں کی رہنمائی و رہبری کا کام لیتا ہے، پہلے ان سے جانوروں کی چرواہی اور گلہ بانی کا کام لیتا ہے۔ دس سال کے بعد میرے بڑے بھائی حاجی دلبر مرحوم چمن سے میرے اور میرے بڑے بھائی حاجی عبدالعلی کی تعلیم کیلئے دو قاعدے لائے

والدہ ماجدہ مرحومہ نے مجھے اور میرے بڑے بھائی حاجی عبدالعلی کو ملا محمد حنفیہ مرحوم کے پاس داخل کرادیا یہ استاد مولوی عبدالرزاق ملیزئی چمن والے کے والد بزرگوار تھے والدہ صاحبہ نے بمعہ شیرینی خوشی خوشی ہم دونوں بھائیوں کو مسجد بھیج دیا بڑا بھائی قاعدہ بغدادیہ کے پہلے صفحے سے آگے نہ بڑھ سکا حضرت علامہ کیزنگی تقریباً خانہ بدوشی کی تھی اس لئے بمشکل دو برس میں قاعدہ ناظرہ قرآن مجید اور شروط الصلوٰۃ سے فراغت ہوئی۔
باقاعدہ تعلیم کا آغاز

عمر کی تیرھویں سال میں چمن کے مشہور عالم دین اور فارغ دیوبند حضرت مولانا محمد نور صاحب نور اللہ مرقدہ کے زیر سرپرستی ان کے مدرسہ میں گیا۔ ایک سال میں علم الصرف علم النحو کافیہ تک علم لفقہ شرح الوقاہیہ تک اور فاریات میں گلستان و بوستان مکمل کیے عمر کے پندرھویں سال میں حصول علم کے لئے میں افغانستان کے شہر قندھار گیا۔ اس وقت قندھار میں حضرت مولانا محمد صدیق کے نام سے ایک مشہور عالم دین تھے وہ تجربہ کار اور نامور مدرس تھے ان کی زیر سرپرستی کافیہ، منطق، قطبی، شرح جامی اور بدیع المیزان وغیرہ پڑھیں۔ (اس دوران حضرت شیخ محمود مطالعہ کر کے استاد کو سبق سنائے استاد محترم اپنے شاگرد عزیز کی ذہانت، حافظہ اور محنت دیکھ کر فرماتے کہ میں نے اپنی زندگی میں بہت شاگرد اور طلبہ دیکھے ہیں پر ان جیسا ذہین و باکمال شاگرد نہیں دیکھا۔ (1)

16 ویں سال میں قندھار سے پاکستان کے شہر کوئٹہ آ گیا اور چمن پھانک کے مدرسہ میں حضرت مولانا عبدالعزیز صاحب مرحوم کے زیر نگرانی اوائل اصول، ہدایہ اولین، شرح العقائد، ملا حسن اور سلم العلوم وغیرہ پڑھے۔

سترہویں سال میں پھر واپس چن آیا اور اپنے پرانے استاد مولانا محمد نور مرحوم کے مدرسہ میں میرزاہد، شرح ملا جلال، مختصر المعانی اور حسامی وغیرہ پڑھے مولانا محمد نور مرحوم بہت بڑے عالم دین تھے انتہائی ذہین، حاضر جواب اور باکمال تھے لیکن اہل چن نے ان کی قدر نہ کی اور نہ ان کے علم و کمال کو پہچانا۔

حرمین شریفین کا سفر

اٹھارویں سال کی عمر میں مجھ کو حرمین شریفین کے سفر کی سعادت نصیب ہوئی (کم سنی میں حج مبارک کی سعادت حاصل کرنے کی وجہ سے اہل چن میں حاجی صاحب کے نام سے مشہور ہو گئے اور یہ نسبت ان کے نام کا لازمی حصہ بن گئی) یہ سفر تقریباً اڑھائی مہینوں پر محیط تھا۔ دوران سفر میں نے گھر والوں کو عربی میں خط لکھا جب یہ خط استاد محترم مولانا محمد نور صاحب نے دیکھا تو بہت خوش ہوئے (اور ان کی استعداد کی بہت تعریف کی) اس سفر پر روانہ ہوتے وقت مجھ کو میرے استاد مولانا محمد نور صاحب نے تلقین کی تھی کہ جب زم زم کا پانی پینے لگو تو

"زَبْ زِذْنِي عَلِمًا" (2)

"اے میرے رب میرے علم میں اضافہ فرما"

ضرور پڑھنا میں نے اس پر خوب عمل کیا (جس کی وجہ سے ان کی علییت دور دور تک مسلم ہے بلکہ بڑے بڑے علماء و فقہاء اور محدثین و مفسرین سے سنا ہے کہ ان جیسا عالم اور فقیہ موجودہ دور میں کوئی نہیں ہے انیسویں سال میں کوئٹہ میں داخلہ لیا اور اسباق غور کے مشہور بزرگ عالم دین مولانا جلال الدین غوریؒ سے پڑھے۔ ان میں سے ایک کتاب قاضی محمد مبارک بھی تھی مجھے کمزور اساتذہ سے سبق پڑھنا زیادہ پسند تھا تا کہ کتاب کی مشکلات کو خود مطالعہ سے حل کر سکوں۔

مولوی یعقوب شرح حسامی کا امتحان لے رہا تھا پرچہ میں ایک مغلق سوال تھا جو کسی سے حل نہیں ہوا حضرت شیخ نے اس کو اچھے انداز سے حل کر دیا استاد محترم نے فرمایا میں کافی عرصے سے یہ سوال طلبہ سے کر رہا ہوں لیکن آج تک کسی سے حل نہ ہو سکا بلکہ میں خود بھی اس کے جواب سے عاجز تھا۔ شاباش ہے شیخ پر جس نے اس کو احسن طریقہ سے حل کر دیا۔ (3)

میں نے ہمیشہ مشاہدہ کیا ہے کہ دوران تعلیم اکثر طلبہ فضولیات میں وقت ضائع کرتے ہیں ان کو وقت کی قدر و قیمت کا احساس نہیں ہوتا وقت ایک عظیم سرمایہ ہے اس کا ضیاع انتہائی افسوس ناک ہے۔ جیسا کہ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کا قول ہے:

"ضائع الوقت عدو لمعیشته"

"وقت کو ضائع کرنے والا اپنے زندگی کے دشمن ہے" (4)

سید شریف رحمۃ اللہ علیہ فرماتے ہیں۔

" نصیحت ہمیں است جان پدر کہ عمر عزیز ضائع کن "
 ترجمہ: اے میرے بیٹے میری نصیحت یاد رکھئے کسی بھی بیماری عمر یعنی وقت کو ضائع نہ کیجئے۔
 کسی عربی شاعر کا شعر ہے۔

(5) والوقت أنفس ما عنيت بحفظه وأراه أسهل ما عليك يضيع
 " یعنی وقت ایک نفیس ترین شے ہے جس کی حفاظت کا تمہیں مکلف بنایا گیا ہے جبکہ میں دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ یہی چیز
 تمہارے پاس سب سے زیادہ آسانی سے ضائع ہو رہی ہے۔ "
 طالب علمی کے دور میں جب میں کمن تھا۔ قندھار کے قریب ایک مسجد میں رہتا تھا ۔
 حصول علم میں ذلت و مشقت برداشت کرنا

ارباب بصیرت کے ہاں یہ بات مسلم ہے کہ ہر محبوب و مرغوب چیز کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اس سے کم
 مرغوب و محبوب چیز سے دست بردار ہونا ضروری ہوتا ہے تو علم اعلیٰ درجہ کا مرغوب و محبوب اور ارفع قسم کا شرف ہے
 جو مشکل راستوں، دشوار گزار گھاٹیوں کی سیر کر کے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ بہت سی چیزوں مثلاً وقت، اہل و عیال، احباب کی محبت
 اور مباح چیزوں کی قربانی دیئے بغیر علم کا حصول ناممکن ہے ۔
 عربی کا مقولہ ہے کہ:

(6) " من طلب شيئاً وجد وجداً من قرع الباب ولجّ ولجّ "
 " جو شخص کسی چیز کا طالب ہے اور اس کے لئے کوشش بھی کرتا ہے اپنی کوشش کے مطابق اس کو ضرور پالے گا۔ "
 " جس نے دروازہ کھٹکھٹایا اور اہتمام کیا وہ ضرور داخل ہو جائے گا۔ "
 ایک بزرگ کا مقولہ ہے۔

(7) " العلم لا يعطيك بعضه حتى تعطيك كلك. "
 " علم تم کو اپنا ایک حصہ بھی نہیں دے گا جب تک کہ پورے طور پر اپنے آپ کو اس کے حوالے نہ کر دو۔ "
 ملا علی قاری فرماتے ہیں کہ:

(8) " الْكُلُّ شَيْءٍ آفَةٌ وَاللِّعْلَمُ آفَاتٌ "
 " ہر شے کیلئے ایک آفت ہوتی ہے اور علم کے حصول کے لئے بہت ساری آفتیں ہوتی ہیں۔ "
 امام ابو یوسف رحمۃ اللہ علیہ فرماتے ہیں۔

(9) " العلم عز لا ذل فيه لكن لا ينال إلا بذل لا عز فيه. "
 " علم خود عزت مند شے ہے لیکن اس کا حصول ذلت و مشقت کے بغیر ناممکن ہے۔ "
 ایک شاعر فرماتے ہیں۔

"من لم يذق طعم المذلة ساعة قطع الزمان بأسره مذلولاً" (10)

"جو شخص پڑھنے میں تھوڑی سی ذلت برداشت نہیں کر سکتا تو وہ تمام عمر ذلت اٹھاتا رہے گا"

سنگ حصار قندھار میں دوران طالب علمی بھوک و افلاس کی یہ حالت تھی کہ جب دسترخوان پر جمع شدہ روٹی رکھی جاتی تو پیچہ بھی نہیں چلتا کہ ایک لقمہ کھایا ہے یا دو مگر روٹی ختم ہو جاتی اور ہم بھوکے رہ جاتے۔ غربت کا یہ عالم تھا کہ بدن چھپانے کے لئے کپڑے تھے اور نہ پاؤں میں پہننے کیلئے چپل تھے بس ہر طرف بھوک و افلاس کا دور دورہ تھا۔ گندم کی کٹائی کا موسم قریب آیا تو بندہ نے بھی دوسرے طلبہ کے ساتھ اس میں حصہ لینے کا فیصلہ کر لیا تاکہ بدلے میں کچھ رقم مل جائے اور ضروریات پوری ہو جائیں بندہ کی عمر بھی کم تھی اور گندم کاٹنے کا تجربہ بھی نہ تھا بس مجبوری کے تحت شامل ہو گیا جگہ تو کم نظر آتی تھی لیکن ہمارے اندازے سے دس گنا زیادہ نکلی مالک زمین نے دھوکہ دیکر ہم سے دو ہفتوں تک کام کروایا اور بدلہ میں نوے افغانی دیے جو پاکستانی دس روپے کے برابر تھے یعنی دو ہفتوں کی مزدوری کے بدلے میں مجھے دس روپیہ ملے اس رقم سے میں نے کپڑے اور جوتے خریدے اور باقی مستقبل کے لئے محفوظ کیے تاکہ اس سے اپنی ضروریات و اخراجات پورے ہوں۔

قندھار سے کوئٹہ کا سفر

گندم کی کٹائی کے بدلے میں جو نوے افغانی ملے تھے اب اس میں سے صرف دس افغانی بچ گئے تھے ارغنداب سے قندھار، قندھار سے بولدک اور بولدک سے بارڈر تک پہنچ گیا۔ رقم میں نے کتاب کے اندر رکھی ہوئی تھی بولدک اور بارڈر کے درمیان افغان فوجیوں نے مجھے بس سے اتار کر تھانے میں بند کر دیا۔ تھانے میں انہوں نے مجھ سے دو افغانی طلب کئے فوجی انتہائی غریب تھے، میری کتاب بمعہ رقم بس میں تھی بس بارڈر تک سفر کر کے پھر واپس قندھار چلی گئی صبح سے عصر تک تھانے میں بیٹھا رہا کوئی پرسان حال نہ تھا کسی بہانے سے ان کی نظروں سے اوجھل ہو کے تھانے سے نکل گیا۔ بازار پہنچ کر ایک مولوی صاحب کے ہاں رات گزاری وہ وہاں کے عرض نویس تھے میری خدمت کی اور حوصلہ دیا۔ اللہ کریم ان کو اس کا اجر دے۔ صبح اڑے پر بس کے انتظار میں بیٹھا تھا کہ بس آئے گی تو اپنا بوریا بستر وصول کروں گا جب بس آگئی تو پھر وہی تھانے والے فوجی آگئے اور مجھے پکڑ کر تھانے لے گئے انہوں نے بسترہ کھولنا شروع کیا تو میں گھبرا یا کہ میری ساری جمع پونجی اور خزانہ کتاب کے اندر پڑا ہوا ہے اگر انہوں نے یہ رقم دیکھ لی تو میں چمن اور کوئٹہ کس طرح جاؤں گا کہ یہ کہاں سے لاؤں گا۔

دل میں دعا اور فریاد شروع کر دی کہ اے اللہ میں پر دیسی اور یتیم طالب علم ہوں میری رقم کی حفاظت فرما اور

ان فوجیوں کی آنکھیں بند کر دے وہ پورے بستر کی تلاشی لیتے رہے لیکن اللہ رب العزت نے ان کی آنکھیں بند کر دیا اور کتاب میں موجود رقم ان کو نظر نہ آئی انہوں نے مجھے چھوڑ دیا بارڈر سے بمعہ بستر پیدل چمن پہنچا تاکہ چوکی پر موجود فوجی

پھر تنگ نہ کریں اس طرح مشقت اور سفر کی صعوبتیں برداشت کرتے ہوئے چمن پہنچا اور چمن سے بذریعہ ریل گاڑی کوئٹہ پہنچا۔

کوئٹہ سے پشاور کا سفر اور دارالعلوم حقانیہ میں داخلہ

حضرت امام شافعیؒ فرماتے ہیں جس طالب علم میں یہ چھ 6 شرطیں موجود ہوں وہ تحصیل علم میں ضرور بالضرور

کامیاب ہوتا ہے۔

(1) ذہانت (2) حرص (3) جدوجہد (4) حلال توشہ (5) استاد کی صحبت و خدمت (6) طویل عرصہ (یہ ساری شرطیں بدرجہ اتم حضرت شیخ الحدیث مدظلہ میں موجود تھیں۔ (1))

میرے طلب و حرص کو دیکھ کر میرے محترم استاد مولانا محمد نور صاحب نور اللہ مرقدہ نے مجھے مدرسہ دارالعلوم حقانیہ کوڑھنک پشاور جانے کا حکم فرمایا بندہ نے بسر و چشم ان کا فرمان تسلیم کیا اور اس طویل سفر کے لئے والدہ محترمہ سے اجازت طلب کی تو اس نے بخوشی اجازت دیدی۔ خوب دعائیں بھی دی۔ میں نے رخصتی کے وقت ان سے عرض کیا کہ میری کامیابی کے لئے کلمات دعائیہ ضرور پڑھنا۔ جب میں گھر سے روانہ ہونے لگا تو وہ بھی ساتھ روانہ ہوئی اور کافی دیر تک میرے ساتھ چلتی رہیں اور پھر تھک کر ایک اونچی جگہ یعنی ریت کے ٹیلے پر بیٹھ کر مجھے دیکھتی رہیں حتیٰ کہ میں ان کی نظروں سے اوجھل ہو گیا۔ اس وقت میری عمر 20 بیس برس تھی۔ چمن پہنچا اور پھر چمن سے کوئٹہ روانہ ہو گیا۔ کوئٹہ میں بواسطہ حافظ نور محمد صاحب مرحوم استاد القراء حضرت قاری غلام نبی صاحب مرحوم بانی و مہتمم مدرسہ تجوید القرآن کوئٹہ سے اپنے ارادے کے بارے میں رائے طلب کی تو انہوں نے بھی دارالعلوم حقانیہ پشاور کو پسند فرمایا، اگرچہ پشاور، چمن سے بہت دور تھا لیکن اللہ رب العزت کی ذات پر بھروسہ کر کے اور اس قول کو دیکھتے ہوئے روانہ ہو گیا۔

"فَبِقَدْرِ مَا تَتَّغَى تَنَالُ مَا تَتَّمَنَى"

"یعنی جس قدر تکلیف اور مشقت اٹھاؤ گے اسی قدر اپنی امیدیں اور آرزوئیں حاصل کرو گے۔"

دارالعلوم حقانیہ پاکستان کے مدارس میں صف اول کا مدرسہ تھا اس کے مہتمم و بانی شیخ الحدیث مولانا عبدالحق صاحب مرحوم تھے جو فاضل دیوبند اور شیخ العرب والعجم حضرت حسین احمد مدنی مرحوم کے شاگرد رشید تھے۔ مدرسہ کے اساتذہ کرام بھی امتیازی مقام رکھتے تھے۔ مدرسہ میں داخلہ لیکر اسباق شروع کر دیے تقریباً 4 چار سال تک مسلسل مدرسہ میں رہا اس دوران نہ گھر سے رابطہ ہوا اور نہ وطن جانا ہوا۔ علم دین کے حصول میں دل ایسا لگا کہ سب کچھ بھول گیا اور فارسی کے اس شعر کا مصداق بن گیا۔

"آن کس کہ شرا شناخت جان راج کند فرزند و عال و خانہ راجہ کند"

"شاید گھر والوں کو یقین ہو گیا تھا کہ میں زندہ نہیں ہوں۔ ان کا یہ شک رفع کرنے کے لئے میں نے ان کو خیریت

کا خط لکھا تو وہ مطمئن ہوئے۔"

دورانِ تعلیم طلبہ کو پڑھانا اور امتحان میں امتیازی کامیابی حاصل کرنا

چھٹیوں کے دوران بھی میں سبق پڑھتا تھا اگر مدرسہ میں کوئی نہ پڑھاتا تو دیگر مساجد و مدارس کا رخ کرتا اور دورانِ تعلیم پڑھی ہوئی کتابیں بھی بعض طلباء کو پڑھاتا۔ شرح جامی، خیالی اور حمد اللہ وغیرہ میں نے دورانِ تعلیم طلبہ کو پڑھائیں۔ میرے شاگرد طلبہ کا ذوق و شوق دیکھ کر مدرسے کے بعض اساتذہ کرام نے مہتمم صاحب سے کہا کہ کتابیں طلبہ نے پڑھانا شروع کی ہیں تو انہوں نے فرمایا کہ کوئی بات نہیں۔ حاجی صاحب میرے شاگرد ہیں اس میں ہماری عزت ہے اور یہ ہمارے اور مدرسہ کیلئے فخر کی بات ہے۔ جب مدرسہ کا امتحان ہوا تو میں نے اور میرے رفیق کمرہ عبدالغفور اخیندزادہ زنگاوتی نے تلویح اور قاضی بیضاوی میں امتیازی نمبر حاصل کئے۔ دونوں کتابوں میں ہم نے پچپن 55 پچپن 55 نمبر حاصل کئے حالانکہ مدرسہ میں کل نمبر پچاس 50 اور انعامی نمبر اکیاون 51 باون 52 تک تھے۔ ناظم مدرسہ نے ہمارے نمبر چھپائے اور کہا کہ یہ مدرسہ کے اصول کی خلاف ورزی ہے اتنے نمبر آج تک کسی طالب علم نے حاصل نہیں کئے۔ جب اس واقعہ کا علم صدر جناب مولانا عبدالحلیم زردوبی مرحوم کو ہوا تو وہ برہم ہوئے کیوں کہ وہ جلالی طبیعت رکھتے تھے انہوں نے فرمایا کہ کسی سے اس کی عزت چھیننا اچھا نہیں جس کو اللہ رب العزت عزت و رفعت دینا چاہئے اس سے ہم کیوں یہ امتیاز چھین لے ان کی ناراضگی و برہمی کو دیکھتے ہوئے ناظم مدرسہ نے فوراً نمبر آویزاں کر دیے اور پورے مدرسہ میں ہماری کامیابی نمایاں رہی۔

"ذَلِكَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ يُؤْتِيهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ" (12)

چار سہ میں داخلہ شیخ محمد اکبر جان اور شیخ محمد حسن جان رحمۃ اللہ علیہ سے شرف تلمذ

صوبہ سرحد کے شہر چارسدہ کے قریب ایک گاؤں ہے جس کا نام پڑانگ ہے یہاں پر دو بھائی رہتے تھے جو مشہور اور جید عالم دین تھے بڑے بھائی کا نام مولانا رحمان الدین اور چھوٹے بھائی کا نام مولانا محمد اکبر خان تھا یہ دونوں بھائی اور شیخ حسن جان صاحب یہاں طلبہ کو کتابیں پڑھاتے تھے بندہ نے یہاں پر داخلہ لیا مولانا محمد اکبر خان سے شرح چغنی باب رابع و خامس اور ان کے بھائی مرحوم سے اسطرلاب بست باب پڑھی اور شیخ حسن جان مرحوم سے تحریر اقلیدس، خلاصۃ الحساب اور بعض فن و ادب کی کتابیں پڑھیں۔

حضرت مولانا ڈاکٹر سید شیر علی شاہ صاحب مدظلہ العالی

میری طالب علمی کے دوران آپ دارالعلوم حقانیہ میں ادب کے استاد تھے۔ تحریر و تقریر میں کامل ملکہ اور عربی زبان میں خوب عبور رکھتے تھے۔ شیخ الحدیث مولانا عبدالحق نور اللہ مرقدہ کے معتمد خاص اور جانشین تھے جب بھی باہر سے لوگ آتے اور کوئی مسئلہ درپیش ہوتا تو آپ یہ ذمہ داری پوری کرتے، عربی، اردو، انگریزی اور پشتو وغیرہ روائی سے بولتے آخر آپ بھی مدینہ یونیورسٹی سعودی عرب تشریف لے گئے اور تقریباً 14 چودہ سال وہاں پر گزارے۔ سورہ کہف کی تفسیر بھی لکھی اور تحفے میں مجھے بھی بھیجی تھی۔

حضرت علامہ کی علمی جدوجہد

حضرت علامہ طالب علمی کے دوران میں اپنے اساتذہ کرام سے ان کی پڑھائی ہوئی اسباق قلمبند کیا کرتے تھے اور خصوصاً حضرت علامہ اپنے خاص استاد شیخ الحدیث استاد العلماء حضرت مولانا عبدالحق سے مکمل بخاری شریف، مکمل ترمذی شریف کے درس کو جمع کر کے عربی میں تحریر کیا کرتے تھے، یعنی جن کو امالی کتاب کا نام دیا گیا ہے، پترہین انداز میں جمع کیا ہے اور پھر احسن طریقے سے اس کو عربی میں منتقل بھی کیا گیا ہے، آج سے چند سال پہلے جامعہ دارالعلوم حقانیہ کے مہتمم استاد العلماء شیخ الحدیث مولانا سمیع الحق صاحب نے طلب کیا، اس لیے کہ ترمذی شریف کی شرح حقائق السنن پر کام جاری ہے، اس امالی کتاب سے استفادہ لینے کے لئے طلب کیا تھا۔ (13)

اساتذہ کرام

ملا محمد حنفی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

حضرت علامہ نے ابتدائی تعلیم چمن کے مشہور عالم اور قاضی ملا محمد حنفی سے حاصل کی۔ ملا محمد حنفی مرحوم استاد مولوی عبدالرزاق لمیزئی چمن والے کے والد بزرگوار تھے۔ علامہ نے ملا محمد حنفی سے باقاعدہ تعلیم کا آغاز "قاعدہ صغدی، ناظرہ قرآن مجید اور شروط الصلوٰۃ پڑھی۔
حضرت مولانا محمد نور دیوبند رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

عمر کے تیرھویں سال میں چمن کے مشہور عالم دین اور فارغ دیوبند حضرت مولانا محمد نور صاحب نور اللہ مرقدہ کے زیر سرپرستی ان کے مدرسہ میں داخلہ لیا۔ ایک سال میں علم الصرف علم النحو کافیہ تک علم فقہ شرح وقایہ تک اور فارسیات میں گلستان و بوستان مکمل کیے۔
حضرت مولانا محمد صدیق رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ فرماتے ہیں کہ عمر کے پندرھویں سال میں حصول علم کے لئے میں افغانستان کے شہر قندھار گیا۔ اس وقت قندھار میں حضرت مولانا محمد صدیق کے نام سے ایک مشہور عالم دین تھے وہ تجربہ کار اور نامور مدرس تھے ان کی زیر سرپرستی کافیہ، منطق، قطبی، شرح جامی اور بدیع المیزان وغیرہ پڑھیں
حضرت مولانا عبد العزیز رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

16 ویں سال میں قندھار سے پاکستان کے شہر کوئٹہ آ گیا اور چمن پھانک کے مدرسہ میں حضرت مولانا عبد العزیز صاحب مرحوم کے زیر نگرانی ادائے اصول، ہدایہ اولین، شرح العقائد، ملا حسن اور سلم العلوم وغیرہ پڑھے۔ (14)

شجر الحدیث حضرت مولانا عبدالحق حقانیرحمۃ اللہ علیہ

آپ 1910ء کو اکوڑہ گلن میں حضرت مولانا حاجی معروف گل ولد الحاج میر آفتاب ولد عبد الحمید کے گھر پیدا ہوئے۔ ایک تحقیق کے مطابق آپ کے آباء و اجداد کا وطن اصلی غزنی (افغانستان) ہے، ممکن ہے کہ سلطان محمود غزنوی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے ساتھ جاد کی غرض سے ہندوستان آنے والے مجاہدین کے ساتھ آئے ہوں اور پھر بلخ مقیم ہو گئے۔ آپ نے ابتدائی تعلیم اپنے والدین اور گاؤں کے مشوار بزرگ حاجی صاحب قصابان اور ممتاز بزرگ مولانا عبدالقادر صاحب رحمۃ اللہ علیہ وغیرہ سے حاصل کی۔

آپ نے آٹھ سال کی عمر میں مزید تعلیم کے لیے سفر کا آغاز کیا اور مختلف مقامات پر جمید اور ممتاز علماء کرام سے تعلیم حاصل کی یا من تک کہ آپ 1347 ہجری کو ایشیاء کی عظیم درسگاہ دارالعلوم دیوبند تشریف لے گئے جہاں درس نظامی کی باقی ماندہ کتابوں کے تکمیل کے اور 1352 ہجری میں سند فراغت حاصل کی۔

دارالعلوم حقانیرحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا قیام

تقسیم ہند سے پہلے حضرت شیخ الحدیث مولانا عبدالحق صاحب نور اللہ مرقدہ! دارالعلوم دیوبند میں مدرس تھے، رمضان المبارک سنہ 1366 ہجری کی سالانہ تعطیلات میں جب اکوڑہ گلن تشریف لائے تو جلد ہی تقسیم ہند کا مسئلہ درپیش آیا جس کی وجہ سے ہر جگہ وحشت و بربریت اور قتل و غارتگری کا بازار گرم تھا، ان حالات کی وجہ سے دیوبند واپس جانا آپ کے لیے ممکن نہ رہا، چنانچہ ذی القعدہ 1366ھ سنہ 1947ء کو آپ نے اپنے گھر کے قریب ایک چھوٹی سی مسجد میں تو کلا علی اللہ تعالیٰ درس و تدریس کا سلسلہ شروع کیا، جو جلد ہی ایک عظیم اسلامی درسگاہ کی صورت اختیار کر گیا، تعلیم و تعلم کا یہ سلسلہ اسی مسجد میں شہوت کے ایک درخت کے سایہ میں بیٹھ کر شروع ہوا تھا۔ (15)

حضرت مولانا عبدالحق زروبی صاحب

آپ 1908ء کو مولانا خلیل الرحمن کے ہاں موضع زروبی (صوابی) میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ابتدائی کسب ہی میں آپ تعلیم کی طرف متوجہ ہو گئے پرائمری تک سکول پڑھنے کے بعد خاندانی روایت کے مطابق فارسی نظم اور صرف و نحو کے ابتدائی رسائل اپنے والد بزرگوار سے شروع کیے۔

فنون کی تکمیل کے بعد آپ نے دارالعلوم دیوبند میں سنہ 1351ھ ہجری میں داخلہ لیا وہاں پر آپ نے صحاح ستہ و دیرے کتب فقہ، تفسیر، حدیث، بجا حریت اسیر مالان شیخ الاسلام مولانا سید حسین احمد مدنی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ، مولانا محمد ابراہیم بلیادیر رحمۃ اللہ علیہ، مولانا رسول خان ہزارو رحمۃ اللہ علیہ، مولانا اعجاز علی صاحب رحمۃ اللہ علیہ، اور مولانا مفتی محمد شفیع رحمۃ اللہ علیہ، وغیرہم حضرات سے پڑھیں، موقوف علیہ اور دورہ حدیث پڑھ کر آپ نے 1353 ہجری میں سند فراغت حاصل کی۔

سنہ 1353ھ، میں آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کچھ عرصہ کے لیے مکہ ڈ (ضلع انک) تشریف لے گئے وہاں سے واپسی پر جامعہ اسلامیہ اکوڑہ خٹک میں خدمت تدریس پر مامور ہوئے۔ (16)

مخاطب اندازے کے مطابق آپ کے تلامذہ کی تعداد ہزاروں تک پہنچتی ہے، جن میں خصوصیت کے ساتھ مجاہد کبیر اور جانا افغانستان کے عظیم سپہ سالار حضرت مولانا جلال الدین حقانی، مولانا محمد یونس خالص، مولانا سید شیر علی شاہ صاحب رحمۃ اللہ علیہ، مولانا فضل الرحمن، مولانا عبدالغنی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ (چمن)، مولانا سمیع الحق صاحب، مولانا عبدالحق رحمانی (کراچی)، مولانا احمد گل حقانی شیدی قابل ذکر ہیں۔

6 جنوری سنہ 1983ء کو آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ اس جا۔ ن فانی سے کوچ گئے، شیخ الحدیث حضرت مولانا عبدالحق صاحب رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے آپ کی نماز جنازہ پڑھائی جس میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں علماء، صلحاء، طلباء اور عوام الناس نے شرکت کی۔

حضرت مولانا مفتی محمد علی سواتی

مولانا محمد علی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ 1919ء کو جناب عنایت اللہ صاحب کے گھر موضع خوازہ خیل ضلع مالاکنڈ ڈویژن میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ نے ابتدائی تعلیم سوات میں حاصل کی۔

اعلیٰ تعلیم کی حصول کے لیے 1943ء میں آپ مظاہر العلوم ساہیوال (پنجاب) تشریف لے گئے وہاں آپ نے تین سال تک مزید تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے بعد دورہ حدیث سے فراغت کی سند حاصل کی۔

فراغت کے بعد ایک سال آپ نے دارالعلوم ساہیوال میں تدریس فرمائیں سرانجام دیئے، تقسیمہ بعد آپ اپنے وطن (پاکستان) آگے اور حکمت آباد چار سہ ماہی میں درس و تدریس کا سلسلہ شروع کیا جو کہ آٹھ سال تک جاری رہا۔ 1955ء میں بحیثیت مدرس دارالعلوم حقانیہ اکوڑہ خٹک میں آپ کی تقرری ہوئی اور آخر دم تک ایک سلسلہ تدریس جاری رہا۔

11 محرم الحرم سنہ 1401ھ کو آپ فقہ حنفی کی مشورخ کتاب ہدایہ آخرین کے درس سے فارغ ہو کر اٹھری رہے تھے، کہ دل کا دورہ پڑا اور کتاب ہی پر سر رکھ کر بیٹھ گئے دو بارہ نہ اٹھ سکے یوں آپ 61 برس کی عمر میں آپ اپنے نالک حقیقی سے جا ملے۔ (17)

حضرت مولانا عبدالغنی دیروی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

حضرت مولانا عبدالغنی دیروی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ دارالعلوم حقانیہ کی اولین مدرسین میں سے تھے آپ استاد الحدیث تھے۔ آپ کے تلامذہ ہزاروں کے تعداد میں تھے، جن میں سے مشور تلامذہ حضرت مولانا ڈاکٹر سید شیر علی شاہ صاحب حضرت مولانا سمیع الحق صاحب، مولانا انوار الحق صاحب اور مولانا عبدالغنی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ (چمن والے) تھے۔

حضرت مولانا مفتی محمد یوسف رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

حضرت مولانا مفتی یوسف صاحب رحمۃ اللہ علیہ دارالعلوم حقانیہ اکوڑہ خٹک کے قدیم اساتذہ میں سے ہیں، دارالعلوم میں فوقانی درجات کی کتابیں پڑھایا کرتے تھے۔

آپ ضلع بونیر سوات کے ایک پسماندہ گاؤں (باچکٹ) میں پیدا ہوئے۔ آپ کے ایک ہم عصر عالم دین مولانا عبد الکریم صاحب ساکن کلیانی کے بیان کے مطابق وفات کے وقت آپ کی عمر 90 سال تھی، اس سے اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ آپ سنہ 1904ء کے لگ بھگ پیدا ہوئے تھے۔ (18)

شیخ الحدیث حضرت مولانا عبدالحق صاحب رحمۃ اللہ علیہ آپ کو دارالعلوم حقانیہ آنے کی دعوت دی جو آپ نے قبول کر لی اور 27 ذی الحجہ سنہ 1369 ہجری کو دارالعلوم حقانیہ میں آپ کی تقرری ہوئی، بعد میں آپ کی اعلیٰ علمی اور تحریر صلاحیتوں کے پیش نظر دارالافتاء کی ذمہ داری بھی آپ کے سپرد کر دی گئی جو آپ نے نایت احسن طریقے سے نبھائی، ان کے فتاویٰ کابرت بڑا ذخیرہ پیش نظر کتاب میں محفوظ ہے۔ (19)

تلامذہ

حضرت علامہ عبد الغنیؒ کے تلامذہ تو ہزاروں کی تعداد میں ہیں جن کا یہاں بیان کرنا مشکل ہے ان میں سے اکثر شیخ الحدیث یا استاد الحدیث کے مرتبے پر اس وقت فائز ہیں۔ یا بڑے بڑے مدارس کے ہتھمیین حضرات ہیں یا بڑے بڑے جامعات میں خطیب حضرات ہیں یا بڑے مساجد میں ائمہ حضرات ہیں جو ان دینی و علمی خدمات کو احسن طریقے سے سرانجام دے رہے ہیں۔ علامہ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے بعض تلامذہ وفات پا چکے ہیں۔

سفرت آخرت

2 ذی قعدہ 1432ھ مطابق 26 اکتوبر 2011ء بروز بدھ پاکستان کے چوٹی کے علماء میں شامل شیخ الحدیث حضرت مولانا الحاج عبد الغنیؒ سڑک حادثے میں اس دارِ فانی سے 71 سال کی عمر میں دارِ بقاء کی طرف کوچ فرما گئے ”انا للہ وانا الیہ راجعون“

آپ نے اپنی حیات مستعار کا ایک ایک لمحہ دین کی خدمت میں صرف کیا ہے، ان کی زندگی قرآن کریم کی اس آیت کی مصداق رہتی ہے: (فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّهٗ حَيٰٓةً طَيِّبَةً) (20)

اس کو ہم ایک اچھی زندگی دیں گے ”جمہور مفسرین کے نزدیک یہاں حیاۃ طیبہ سے مراد دنیا کی پاکیزہ اور بہترین زندگی ہے۔

حضرت علامہ عبد الغنیؒ کے جنازے کے شرکاء شہر چمن اور اہل چمن نے زمانہ تولد سے آج تک خواب میں بھی

جب جنازے کا ذکر کرتے ہیں تو انگلیاں دانتوں تلے داب لیتے ہیں اور تعجب کرتے ہیں کہ اتنے لوگ کہاں سے امد آئے تھے

حضرت علامہ عبدالغنی شہید نور اللہ مرقدہ کے جنازے کا منظر امام احمد بن حنبل کے جنازے کی یاد تازہ کرنے والا تھا ہر طرف سے قافلوں کا رخ چمن شہر کی طرف تھا ایسا لگتا تھا کہ ہر فرد گو چمن شہر جا رہا ہے۔ محتاط اندازے کے مطابق 80000 کے قریب لوگ جنازے میں شریک تھے۔

ارشاد ربانی ہے: "كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ" (21)

حدیث نبوی ہے: "أَنَّ لِلَّهِ مَا أَخَذَ ، وَلَهُ مَا أُعْطِيَ ، وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ بِأَجَلٍ

مُسَمًّى" (22)

حدیث میں ذکر ہے۔ موت العالم موت العالم

"موت حق ہے لیکن ایک بڑے عالم کا موت ایک عالم کا موت ہوتا ہے۔"

تعزیتی پیغامات

آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی وفات پر مختلف شیوخ الحدیث و علماء کرام (بلوچستان اسمبلی سے فاتحہ) و دیر "عوام الناس کے تعزیتی بیانات دیے ہیں جن میں سے چند یہاں پر ذکر کئے جاتے ہیں۔

استاد العلماء والحدیث حضرت مولانا شیخ سلیم اللہ خان (مرحوم) (سابق صدر وفاق المدارس پاکستان)

عالم اسلام کیلئے بھی علامہ عبدالغنی شہیدؒ کی عظیم خدمات ہیں۔ دینی خدمات میں ہمارے دست راست علامہ

عبدالغنیؒ کی شہادت کا آخر دم تک حدیث و تدریس میں مصروف رہے۔ میری دعا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ حاضرت فرمائے۔

حضرت مولانا فضل محمد یوسف زئی

شیخ الحدیث حضرت مولانا الحاج عبدالغنیؒ علم و عمل کے آفتاب و ماہتاب تھے۔ انہوں نے علم و عمل کے میدان

میں ایک روشن باب قائم کیا اور علماء و طلباء کیلئے مستقبل کی ایک تابناک تاریخ رقم کر کے رخصت ہو گئے اور

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ (23) ارْجِعِي إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً مَرْضِيَّةً (24)

فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي (25) وَادْخُلِي جَنَّتِي (26)

کی کوس رحلت پر داعی اجل کو لبیک کہتے ہوئے ہمیں داغ مفارقت دے گئے۔ اور انشاء اللہ منزل مقصود پر پہنچ گئے۔

عاش سعیداً ومات شہیداً حمیداً فرحم ہ اللہ دہراً مدیداً

شیخ الحدیث حضرت مولانا ڈاکٹر سید شیر علی شاہ (مرحوم)

اس عظیم الشان شخصیت کی جدائی میں تمام علماء آپ کے ساتھ برابر کے شریک ہیں۔ وہ پاکستان بلکہ عالم اسلام کی ایک عظیم عبقری شخصیت تھے۔ آپ نے انکی حالات زندگی سنے۔ انکی زندگی قرآن و حدیث کے علم میں گزری ہیں۔ زندگی کے آخری لمحے تک وہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کے حدیث بیان کرتے رہے۔ اور اللہ تعالیٰ نے انکو شہادت کا عظیم مقام دے دیا۔

(وَمَنْ يَخْرُجْ مِنْ بَيْتِهِ مُهَاجِرًا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ) (27)

حضرت مولانا عزیز الرحمن صاحب (استاذ الحدیث جامعہ دارالعلوم کراچی)

پچھلے دنوں چین، بلوچستان کے نامور عالم دین حاجی عبدالغنی جو بلوچستان اور افغانستان کے علماء اور عوام سب ہی کیلئے مرجعیت کا مقام رکھتے تھے، سڑک کے حادثے میں وفات پا گئے، اناللہ وانا الیہ راجعون۔ حاجی صاحب اپنی بصیرت، تدبیر اور علم کی بناء پر پاکستان اور افغانستان کے وسیع حلقے میں ہر دل عزیز مقتدی تھے۔

حضرت مولانا فضل الرحمن صاحب (مرکزی امیر جمعیت علماء اسلام پاکستان)

چمن (نامہ نگار) جمعیت علماء اسلام کے سربراہ مولانا عبدالغنیؒ کی امت مسلمہ کے اتحاد و اتفاق کیلئے خدمات کو کبھی فراموش نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ وہ امت مسلمہ کا عظیم سرمایہ تھے۔

مولانا حافظ فضل محمد بڑیچ (مرحوم)

کتنا بے کیف ہے سارا جہاں تیرے بغیر گلشن ہستی میں آئی ہے خزاں تیرے بغیر

عزیز محترم! نبی اکرم ﷺ نے ہمیں یہ ہدایت دی ہے "الذُّكْرُ وَالْمَحَاسِنُ مَوْتَانِكُمْ" (28)

ترجمہ۔ اپنے مردوں کے اوصاف ذکر کیا کرو، اوصاف یعنی ان کے اچھی خصلتیں، کمالات، خدمات اور نیک کاموں کا تذکرہ کیا کرو۔

یہ سب دیانتداری کے ساتھ اگرچہ حضرت محمد ﷺ کا تذکرہ ہو لیکن اتنی نہ بڑھائے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ کا ذرہ برابر وصف مخلوق کیلئے ثابت نہ ہو چہ جائیکہ کہ دیگر امتیوں کے اوصاف ہوں لیکن ستمان حق کے مرتکب بھی نہ ہوں کہ کسی کے اوصاف، کمالات اور خصائل چھپائے جائیں اسی وجہ سے اپنے اکابر کے محاسن کا ذکر کرنا بھی سنت ہے۔

حافظ حسین احمد صاحب مدظلہ (سابق سینئر وایم این اے)

ہر ذی روح نے معینہ شب و روز گزار کر اپنے رب کے پاس جانا ہے لیکن کچھ لوگ صرف اپنے اہل و عیال اور خاندان کو سو گوار کرتے ہیں اور کچھ پورے جہان کو روتا چھوڑ جاتے ہیں۔ حضرت علامہ عبدالغنیؒ ان شخصیات میں سے ہیں جو "موت العالم موت العالم" کے صحیح مصداق ہیں۔ (29)

قاضی عصمت اللہ صاحب (جمعیت علماء اسلام کے مرکزی رہنما اور سابق امیر جمعیت علماء اسلام نظریاتی)

حضرت شیخ عبدالغنیؒ افغانستان اور پاکستان کے بڑے اور نامور علماء کرام میں سے تھے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ حضرت علامہؒ کے لواحقین و متعلقین خصوصاً آپ کے اہل بیت کو صبر جمیل اور آپ کے درجات کو بلند سے بلند فرمائے اور آپ کے فرزند ان کو حضرت علامہؒ کی فکر اور عمل کے مطابق زندگی بسر کرنے کی توفیق عنایت فرمائے۔ آمین (3)

عظیم فقیہ شیخ الحدیث علامہ عبدالغنی صاحب کی شہادت پر امارت اسلامیہ کی سپریم کونسل کا تعزیتی پیغام سب سے پہلے ہم شیخ صاحب کی شہادت پر انتہائی رنج و غم کا اظہار کرتے ہیں اور موصوف کی رحلت کو پورے عالم اسلام خاص طور پر خطے اور علمی و جہادی تحریکوں کے لئے ناقابل تلافی نقصان قرار دیتے ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ انکی دینی علوم سے مالا مال زندگی اور اللہ تعالیٰ کے راستے میں شہادت کو اپنی دربار عالیہ میں قبول فرمائیں، اسی طرح اللہ تعالیٰ مرحوم کے خاندان، بچوں، رشتہ داروں، احباب اور تلامذہ کو اس عظیم سانحہ پر صبر جمیل کی توفیق دے۔ (3)

ملا عبد السلام ضعیف (سابق سفیر افغانستان)

"قال الله تعالى: قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُونَ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ" (32)

"وقال تعالى: إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ" (33)

وقال الله تعالى: "يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ" (34)

اللہ تعالیٰ عزوجل نے علماء کو انبیاء کا وارث بنایا ہے۔ ان علماء کی بدولت اللہ کے بندوں کی اصلاح ہوتی ہے۔ رشد و ہدایت کی راہیں واضح ہوتی ہیں اور ان ہی کے ذریعہ بندوں کی دنیا و آخرت بندوں کے فوائد اور مصالح سامنے آتے ہیں۔

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اردو افسانے کا آغاز اور ارتقاء (بلوچستان کے پس منظر میں)

The Evaluation of Urdu Short Story in Balochistan:

By

¹ Zarmina Panezai² Prof. Dr. Khalid Khatak

Abstract:

This Research paper is an investigation the every advent of Urdu Short Story in Balochistan which extends to the period of pre-partition of Hind o Pak. There is a conscious struggled to trace the first fiction writer and the first fiction in Balochistan.

The significance of fiction could not be ignored as the intellectuals or literary figures who believe literature for the sake of life. Although fiction writer avoids adopting clergy style yet there is a message for society between the lines. As ever known short story writer Mr.Sadat Hussan Minto had critically discussed various social issues and problems and criticizing the evil rituals of the society without any hesitation. Short story is actually evaluation of mythical long folk tales and Novels. As men become busier it was not easy to read or listen long stories so the short story took the place of Novel and long folk tales.

The scholars and researchers have two different opinions about the first Urdu fiction writer in Balochistan. It was firmly believed that Mr Yousaf Aziz Magsi is the first fiction writer and "Takmeel e Insaaneeat" is his first Urdu short Story. The short story was written and published in 1934. The prominent scholars of Urdu like Dr. Inam ul. Haq kumar, Dr. Farooq Ahmed and Miss. Mubarak also believe that Yousf Ali Aziz Magsi is the first fiction writer of Urdu language in Balochistan. This short story got published in " Haffat Rozah Jadeed Balochistan".

Dr. Zia Ur Rehman , another prominent scholars of Urdu literature in Balochistan proved with his latest research that "Takmeel e Insaaneeat" by Yousaf Aziz Magsi is not the first Fiction/Urdu short story in Balochistan. He proved that the first Urdu short story was written by

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Muhammad Umer Baloch in 1933. This Urdu short story was published in Newspaper "Young Baloch". This was " Aik Raaz e Sarbasta Ka Inkshaaf" (Ghaibi Imdad). The third great name in Urdu short story writing is Allama Nasir Balochistani. He created the Story "Uroos e Ajam" in Feb, 1937.

The Weekly "Paasbaan 1939-1941" published so many Urdu short Stories in Balochistan which were master piece of that era. These stories were, Insaaf, Devtaa, Qaafila, Rupeeyah, Mahaajan, Bhoki, Khota Rupeeyah, Dukhi Jawaaniyaan, Taaboot, Raadhika, and Devaali.

In the very beginning the stories was about Socio-economy, and cultural imbalance. Partition also affected writers mind. Some writer addressed the psychological issues of human being and others wrote about tribal life as well.

Anyhow, in this paper the author strived to highlight the subject matter of them fiction as well in the light of valid arguments.

Keywords:Urdu, Literature, Balochistan, Short story

تعارف

افسانہ اردو ادب کی نثری صنف ہے۔ اور اس کی ابتداء میں موجودہ دور کی پیچیدگیوں کا بڑا ہاتھ ہے۔ زندگی کے گوناگوں مسائل اور وقت کی تیز رفتاری نے انسان کو عدیم الفرصت بنا دیا ہے۔ وہ ضخیم کہانیوں اور طولانی ناولوں سے لطف اندوز نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اپنی روحانی تشنگی کو دور کرنے کے لئے اسے مختصر ادب پاروں کی ضرورت محسوس ہوئی۔ اسی ضرورت کا جواب افسانے کے ایجاد نے دیا اور افسانے کی مقبولیت اس کے اختصار میں ہے۔ کہ قاری اسے ایک نشست میں پڑھ سکتا ہے۔ اور ادبی اصطلاح میں افسانہ ادب میں ایک ایسے صنف کا نام ہے۔ جس میں زندگی کے کسی ایک پہلو یعنی سیاسی، معاشرتی، معاشی، تہذیبی، سماجی یا جذباتی کیفیات کو پیش کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ بعض اوقات زندگی کے کسی ایک پہلو کو اس طرح پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ کہ انسان کی زندگی اور اس کے مختلف رخ کرداروں کی وساطت سے ابھر کر سامنے آتے ہیں۔ اور کبھی کبھی حسین مکالمہ کردار کا دو سرارخ بن کر کہانی کی تکمیل میں معاون ثابت ہوتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ کرداروں اور کہانی کی پلاٹ و واقعات کی مدد سے کہانی کار، معاشرے میں موجود بد صورتی کو ضرور عیاں کرتا ہے۔ ابتدا سے لے کر اب تک ناول، ڈرامہ اور افسانہ ارتقائی منازل طے کر رہا ہے۔ اس کے لئے مختلف تجربات کئے گئے۔ افسانوں اور ناولوں میں زمان و مکان کی قیود اب تک ختم ہو چکی ہے۔ ابتدا سے مقرر کئے ہوئے یہ اصول مثلاً آغاز، کہانی، کردار، پلاٹ، کشمکش، لفظ، عروج اور انجام سب اصول ٹوٹ چکے ہیں۔ اگرچہ اب بھی بعض افسانہ نگار انہی اصول کے تحت افسانے لکھ رہے ہیں۔ لیکن اب یہ اصول ضروری نہیں رہیں۔ اب مختلف کرداروں کے ذریعے بھی کہانیاں بیان ہو سکتی ہے۔ اور فرد واحد کی کشمکش سے بھی کہانی اور زندگی میں وہ

پہلو اجاگر ہو سکتا ہے۔ جس کو بیان کرنا افسانہ نگار کا مقصد ہے۔ لیکن یہ خیال ضروری ہے۔ کہ افسانہ پڑھتے وقت افسانہ ہی معلوم ہو۔ داستان، ناول یا ڈرامہ نہیں۔

بلوچستان میں اردو افسانے کا آغاز و ارتقاء

بلوچستان میں اردو افسانہ نگاری کا آغاز بیسویں صدی میں ہی شروع ہوئی۔ اس سے پہلے اس خطے میں اردو افسانوں کا کوئی سراغ نہیں ملتا۔ بلوچستان میں اردو افسانہ نگاری اور اس کے اناز کے بارے میں جب بھی تذکرہ کیا گیا۔ یا تحقیق کی گئی۔ تو ہمیشہ یہ تاثر ملتا رہا کہ یوسف عزیز گسی کا افسانہ "تخیل انسانیت" ہی کو اولیت کا اعزاز حاصل ہے۔ ان کا یہ افسانہ مئی 1934ء میں پہلی مرتبہ شائع ہوا۔ اور اس سے قبل اس خطے میں اردو کے کسی افسانہ نگار کا پتہ نہیں ملتا۔ ڈاکٹر انعام الحق کوثر، ڈاکٹر فاروق احمد اور میسر مبارکہ حمید نے اس تاثر کا اپنے تحقیقات میں مزید تقویت دی۔ اور "تخیل انسانیت" کو بلوچستان میں اردو ادب کا پہلا افسانہ قرار دیا، کیونکہ "ہفت روزہ بلوچستان جدید کراچی" میں جب یہ افسانہ چھاپا گیا، تو اس کے ساتھ طبع زاد لکھا ہوا پایا گیا۔ جو یا تو یوسف عزیز گسی نے خود لکھا تھا۔ یا پھر اس ادارے کے عملے نے لکھا تھا۔ یا پھر اس ادارے نے لکھا۔ جسے بعد کے محققین نے اپنے تحقیق میں شامل کر کے اسے بلوچستان میں اردو کا پہلا افسانہ قرار دیا۔ لیکن ڈاکٹر ضیاء الرحمن کی تحقیق کے مطابق یوسف عزیز گسی کا افسانہ "تخیل انسانیت" بلوچستان میں اردو کا پہلا افسانہ نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ محمد عمر بلوچ کا افسانہ "ایک راز سر بستہ کا انکشاف یا غیبی امداد" ہے۔ جو ہفت روزہ السبلوچ کراچی میں "تخیل انسانیت" کی اشاعت سے ایک سال 19 دن پہلے 1933ء میں شائع ہوا۔ وہ یوں رقم طراز ہیں:

"تخیل انسانیت، ہفت روزہ السبلوچ میں اردو کا پہلا افسانہ

نہیں ہے۔ نہ ہی یوسف عزیز گسی بلوچستان میں اردو

ادب کے پہلے افسانہ نگار ہیں۔ دستیاب ماخذ کی بنیاد پر

دعویٰ درست ہے۔ کہ بلوچستان میں اردو کا اب تک

دستیاب ہونے والا پہلا افسانہ "ایک راز سر بستہ کا انکشاف

یا "غیبی امداد" ہے۔ اسکے مصنف محمد عمر بلوچ ہیں" (1)

موصوف اپنے اس دعویٰ کی توثیق کیلئے کچھ دلائل بھی پیش کرتے ہیں۔ جو کسی حد تک قابل قبول بھی ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ:

"1933ء کے آس پاس بلوچستان کے علمی اور ادبی

حلقوں میں افسانہ نویسی اور افسانہ بینی کا ذوق عام

تھا۔ افسانہ بطور صنف مستحکم ہو چکا تھا۔ اس کی

بڑھتی ہوئی مقبولیت نے نئے اخبار "ینگ بلوچستان"

کے منتظمین کو اکتوبر 1933ء میں اخبار کے ایک

کالم کو اصلاحی اور ادبی افسانہ کیلئے وقف کرنے
 کرنے پر مجبور کر دیا۔ اس میں کافی افسانے چھپے
 اور کئی افسانہ نگار منظر پر آئے۔ لیکن جلد ہی یہ
 اخبار بند ہو گیا۔ اور سارا ریکارڈ ضائع ہو گیا۔ جس
 سے واضح تاثر ملتا ہے۔ کہ جب لوگ افسانے شوق
 سے پڑھتے تھے۔ تو یقیناً اس سے پہلے بھی افسانے
 منظر عام پر آئے ہونگے۔ "تکمیل انسانیت" تو اس
 سے ایک سال بعد شائع کیا گیا۔ جو اس بات کا بین

ثبوت ہے۔ کہ یہ پہلا افسانہ نہیں۔" (2)

بعد میں جب ہفت روزہ البلوچ کراچی کے اس وقت کے شمارے میں سامنے لائے گئے تو یہ واضح ہو گیا۔ کہ "تکمیل انسانیت" بلوچستان
 کا پہلا اردو افسانہ نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ پہلا افسانہ محمد عمر بلوچ کا "ایک راز سرستہ کا انکشاف یا ٹیپی امداد" ہے۔ جبکہ دوسرا طبع زاد افسانہ یوسف
 عزیز مگسی کا "تکمیل انسانیت" ہے۔ جو بلوچستان جدید کراچی میں 1934 میں چار اقساط میں شائع ہوا۔ اور اسی طرح بلوچستان میں علامہ
 ناصر بلوچستانی افسانہ "عروس عجم" کے حوالے سے تیسرے اہم افسانہ نگار کے طور پر منظر عام پر آتے ہیں۔ ان کا افسانہ "عروس عجم"
 فروری 1937ء میں شائع ہوا۔

پھر اس کے بعد بلوچستان میں ہفت روزہ اخبار "پاسبان" جن کی اشاعت 1939ء سے 1941ء تک کے عرصہ میں ہوئی۔ اس اخبار کے
 ذریعے بھی افسانے شائع ہوتے رہے ہیں۔ جن میں بیشتر افسانے ایسے ہیں۔ جن کے مصنف کے نام درج نہیں مثلاً انصاف، دیوتا، قافلہ،
 روپیہ، مہاجن، بھوکی، کھوٹا روپیہ، دکھی جو انیاں، تابوت، رادھیکا اور دیوالی وغیرہ وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ ان افسانوں میں معاشی تنگ دستی
 کے ساتھ بلوچستان کے سماجی، معاشی اور سیاسی حالات کو موضوع سخن بنایا گیا ہے۔ بلوچستان میں چھپنے
 والے یہ افسانے جو پاسبان کے ذریعے ہمارے سامنے آئے ہیں۔ ان میں بیشتر افسانے کہانی کے اعتبار سے بے ربطی کا شکار ہیں۔ بعض
 اوقات کچھ ایسے واقعات اچانک شامل ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جنہیں عقل تسلیم کرنے سے قاصر ہیں۔ البتہ اس دور کو دیکھتے ہوئے اس قسم کی
 فنی کمزوریوں کو اہمیت نہیں دی جاسکتی۔ ابتدائی دور میں اس طرح کی کمزوریاں ادب کی ہر صنف میں دیکھی جاسکتی ہیں۔ مجموعی طور پر
 اگر ان پر غور کریں تو ان تمام افسانوں میں معاشی اور جنسی حوالوں سے مارکس اور فرائیڈ کے اثرات حاوی ہیں۔ اور یہ تمام افسانے جو
 "پاسبان" میں شائع ہوئے۔ یہ سب افسانے بلوچستان میں غربت و افلاس سے پیدا ہونے والے مسائل پیش کرتے ہیں۔ ان افسانوں
 میں سیاسی نکتہ نظر سے آزادی کی تمنا کا اظہار ہے۔ اور یہ حقیقت سے زیادہ جذبات سے مملو ہیں۔ لیکن یہ افسانے بلوچستان میں افسانہ
 نگاری کے ابتدائی نقوش ہونے کی وجہ سے تاریخی اہمیت کے حامل ہیں۔

ابتدائی افسانہ نگاروں میں یعنی جن کا افسانوی موضوع اقتصادی اور معاشرتی ناہمواری تھا۔ تقسیم کے ساتھ یعنی 1947ء میں قیام پاکستان
 کے ساتھ بلوچستان میں لکھے جانے والے افسانے میں تقسیم کے بعد کا منظر نامہ شدت سے ملتا ہے۔ تقسیم نے حساس فنکار کو بری طرح
 متاثر کیا۔ ان کی تخلیقات میں ہجرت کے دکھ اور خونیں داستان نے جگہ پالی۔ ہجرت کے المیوں سے دوچار یہ افسانے بہت سے متنوع

موضوعات کا احاطہ کرتے ہوئے آگے بڑھتا ہے۔ اس زمانے کے افسانے اس گہرے گھاؤ کی ترجمانی کرتے ہوئے نظر آتے ہیں۔ جس میں پروفیسر انور رومان کے افسانے "ویری ناگ" اور "غیر قانونی" تقسیم کے لیے اور انسانی نفسیات کے گہرے گھاؤ کی نمازی کرتے ہیں۔ اسی دور کے افسانہ نگاروں میں عبدالحمید زاہد، مسافر سینی اور میکیش قادری وغیرہ ایسے نام ہیں۔ جنہوں نے اپنے افسانوں میں قبائلی اور شہری طرز فکر و احساس کو موضوع بنایا۔

اور پھر ترقی پسند تحریک کے زیر اثر سلیم جہانگیر، عبدالرحمن غور، سید خلیل احمد بیگم، خورشید مرزا اور میر عبدالرحمن کرنے افسانے لکھے۔ ان میں قبائلی طرز معاشرت شہری طرز فکر و احساس اور جمالیاتی پیرائے پوری دلنشینی کے ساتھ موجود ہیں قیام پاکستان کے بعد گورنمنٹ کالج کوئٹہ سے میگزین "بولان" کے نام سے شائع ہونے لگا۔ اور ان کے پہلے شمارے میں بھی افسانے شائع ہوتے گئے۔ جو مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔ "منزلیں" (مبارک احمد شاہد)، "خالہ جان" (شمشاد انور)، "نیا ڈوبی جائے" (مسافر سینی)، "شان ایران کی عدل پیروی" (عبدالحمید تارن)، "یہ دنیا والے" (عبدالرحمن کرد)، "حنا بندی" (غلام نبی افغانی)، "خدمت کا صلہ" (امر تسری)، "آرزوں کا خون" (زاہد احمد صدیقی) اور "سوالیہ نشان" (اقبال سلمان) نے تحریر کیا ہے۔ ان افسانوں کے حوالے سے مسسر مبارک حمید لکھتی ہے کہ:

"بلوچستان میں چھپنے والے اخبار "پاسان" کے افسانے اور مختلف رسائل "زمانہ"، "معلم"، "بولان" اور کوہسار کے۔ یہ سب افسان بلوچستان میں غربت اور افلاس سے پیدا ہونے والے مسائل پیش کرتے ہیں۔ اور ان افسانوں میں آزادی کی تمنا کا اظہار ہے۔ (3)

اس کے علاوہ اسی دور میں بلوچستان میں اردو افسانہ نگاری کے حوالے سے خادم مرزا اور محمد طاہر کا بڑا نام ہے۔ اور دونوں نے اردو افسانے میں نمایاں مقام حاصل کیا۔ اور خادم مرزا کا پہلا افسانہ "سات رنگ اور ایک گیان" کے نام سے 1970ء میں ملک محمد پناہ مرحوم کے ہفت روزہ "نوائے وطن" کوئٹہ میں چھپا۔ یہ افسانہ فسادات کے پس منظر میں لکھا گیا ہے۔ اور تقسیم کے المیہ سے پیدا ہونے والی صورت حال اور تقسیم کے دکھ سے گزرنے والے اس خاندان کی کہانی ہے جو خود بھی تقسیم ہو گیا۔ اس دکھ سے گزرنے کے بعد پھر پاکستان کی تقسیم مشرقی پاکستان کی علیحدگی کے حوالے سے ہجرت در ہجرت کے واقعات بیان کئے گئے ہیں۔ ان کے افسانے ٹیکنیک اور فن کے لحاظ سے کامیاب افسانے ہیں۔ ان کے بیشتر افسانے تاثرات، تجربات اور مشاہدات کے لحاظ سے اپنے اندر کشش رکھتے ہیں۔ افسانہ "منزل کے گرد سفر" اور "تیسرا گھر" جنگ کوئٹہ کے ادبی صفے میں چھپے اور ان کا افسانہ "ہاروت ماروت" سہ ماہی قلم قبیلہ کوئٹہ کے شمارہ اکتوبر تا دسمبر 1991ء میں شائع ہوا۔ جو علاقائی افسانوں کی ایک بہترین مثال ہے۔ خادم مرزا نے اچھے خاصے افسانے لکھے ہیں۔ ان کا افسانوی مجموعہ "سات رنگ اور ایک گیان" 1997ء میں شائع ہوا۔ اور محمد طاہر خان نے جتنے بھی افسانے لکھے ہیں۔ یہ سب افسانے زندگی کے حقیقتوں کے نماز ہیں۔ بلوچستان کے معاشرے اور ان کے مسائل پر ان کی گہری نظر ہے۔ انہوں نے جو کچھ دیکھا

سمجھا انہیں اپنے افسانوں کا روپ دے دیا۔ افضل مراد " بیسویں صدی میں بلوچستان کا ادب " میں لکھتے ہیں:

"سید خلیل احمد اور طاہر محمد خان ایسے افسانہ نگار
ہیں۔ جنہوں نے افسانے کے فنی پہلوؤں کا بھی احاطہ
کیا ہے۔ اور کہانی پن کو بھی برقرار رکھا ہے۔ ان کے
افسانوں کا تیکنیکی اور علاقائی پہلو بلوچستان میں افسانہ
نگاری کا ابتدائی ماخذ قرار دیا جاسکتا ہے۔ خادم مرزا
نے افسانے کے نچ کو اساطیری اور تہذیبی رویوں
سے ہمکنار کر کے بغیر پلاٹ کے ایسے افسانے لکھے
جہاں قاری عالم تہذیب میں اس مقام پر پہنچ جاتا ہے۔
جہاں افسانوی تیکنیک بھی چھوٹی پڑ جاتی ہے"۔ (4)

خادم مرزا کے بیشتر افسانے وقتاً فوقتاً مختلف اخبارات اور رسائل میں شائع ہوئے اور بعد ازاں انھیں کتابی صورت میں شائع کر دیا گیا۔
انہوں نے افسانوں میں معاشرتی مسائل کو بڑی خوبصورتی سے اجاگر کیا ہے۔ اسلوب بیان ہر ادیب یا شاعر کی شخصیت کی عکاسی کرتا
ہے۔ ان کا اسلوب بڑا دلکش اور سادہ ہے۔

علامتی افسانہ نگاری میں ظفر علی مرزا کا افسانہ "سحر ہونے تک" نمائندہ افسانہ ہے۔ وہ اپنے افسانوں میں منفی کردار کو پوری شدت سے
استعمال کرنے پر قدرت رکھتے ہیں۔ اور اس افسانے میں منفی کردار کو نہایت خوبصورتی کے ساتھ پیش کیا جو اپنی مثال آپ ہے۔ اور
خواتین افسانہ نگاروں میں رضیہ درانی۔ صدیقہ فضل الحق، ثاقبہ رحیم الدین، بیگم خورشید مرزا اور یاسمین صوفی نمایاں ہیں۔

بیگم خورشید مرزا نے بہت کم لکھا ہے۔ لیکن جتنے بھی افسانے لکھے ہیں۔ ان میں ان کا انداز تحریر صاف نکھر اہوا اور دلچسپ ہے۔ ان
کے افسانے نے بلوچستان کے معاشرتی پس منظر کے تناظر میں لکھے گئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے بلوچستان کی فرسودہ رسومات خواتین کے
مسائل خاص طور پر ان کے ساتھ معاشرتی سطح پر ہونے والی نا انصافیوں اور ظلم و ستم معاشی تنگ دستی اور اس سے پیدا ہونے والے
مسائل کی بہت اچھی ترجمانی کی ہے۔ ان کے افسانوں کا بنیادی مقصد خواتین کے مسائل کو اجاگر کرنا ہے۔ اور یاسمین صوفی نے افسانوں
کے ساتھ ساتھ ناول بھی لکھے ہیں۔ ان کے افسانے فرسودہ رسم و رواج غربت و افلاس سے پیدا ہونے والے معاشی مسائل اور عورتوں
پر کئے جانے والے ظلم و ستم اور معاشرتی جبر کی ترجمانی کی ہے۔ ان کے تحریر میں جذباتوں کا گزار اور رنج و الم ملتا ہے۔ اور ان کے
افسانوں میں اصلاح کا پہلو نمایاں ہے۔

اسی (80) کی دہائی میں بلوچستان میں اور اہم افسانہ نگار ہمارے سامنے آئے ہیں۔ جن میں ڈاکٹر فردوس انور قاضی، آغا گل، غنی
پرواز، معین الحق، فاروق سرور، محمد عبد اللہ، علی کسبل قزلباش، حامد حسن خان، جمیل زبیری، رفعت زیبا، شاہین روحی بخاری، مجیب
الرحمن یوسفی، عرفان بیگ وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ مجموعی طور پر اگر ان سب کے افسانوں کو دیکھا جائے تو ان میں نہایت خوبی سے معاشرتی

عکاسی کی گئی ہے۔ اور ان میں معاشرے کی خامیوں اور ناہمواریوں کو اجاگر کرتے اس وقت ہمدردانہ انداز نظر کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ خصوصاً آغا گل کے افسانوں کی کتاب "گور تیج" اس ادبی فضاء میں لکھی گئی ہے۔ جس میں بلوچستان کی تہذیب و ثقافت اور انسانی فکر کے رویوں کی کشمکش پوری طرح اجاگر کی گئی تھی۔ آغا گل کا مشاہدہ بہت زیادہ ہے۔ وہ چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں کو اور چھوٹے چھوٹے واقعات میں انسانی رویوں کے منفی اثرات کا جائزہ لیتے ہیں۔ ان کا معیار زندگی ان کے افسانوں میں پوری شد و مد سے نظر آتا ہے۔ اور زندگی کے دہرے معیار سے نکل کر ایک انسان دوست افسانہ نگار کے روپ میں دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔

آدم جی ایورڈ یافتہ افسانہ نگار خلیل احمد کے افسانوں کا مجموعہ "خمار زہر آلود" اہم مجموعہ ہے۔ ان کے افسانے تکنیک کے اعتبار سے مکمل، مربوط اور علاقائی انداز لیے ہوئے ہیں۔ خادم مرزا اپنے افسانوی مجموعہ "سات رنگ اور ایک گیان" میں اپنی فکر، تہذیب اور شناسائی کے ساتھ وارد ہوئے۔ پروفیسر معین الحق عالمی ادب کے شاہکار افسانوں کے تراجم لیے ہوئے متعارف ہوئے ان کے تراجم سے نئے رجحانات اردو ادب میں در آئے ہیں۔ جمیل زبیری اپنے افسانوی مجموعہ "زرد پتے" جبکہ طاہر محمد خان کے نمائندہ افسانے "کڑوی گولی" "زود پشیمان" "وہم زاد" اور آغا گل کا افسانوی مجموعہ "گور تیج" بلوچستان میں اردو افسانہ نگاری میں اچھا اضافہ ہے۔ ڈاکٹر فردوس انور قاضی بلوچستان کے افسانہ نگاروں میں ایک اہم اور معتبر نام ہے۔ انہوں نے اردو افسانے میں ایک نئی صنف کا آغاز کیا ہے۔ اور اس صنف کو انہوں نے "خیالیہ" کا نام دیا ہے۔ "خیالیہ" کا طریقہ کار افسانے سے مختلف ہے۔ "خیالیہ" میں ماضی، حال اور مستقبل کی قید سے آزاد ہو کر ہمہ وقت گردش کرنے والے خیالات کو کہانی کا پیکر دیا گیا ہے انہوں نے اقبال کے افکار و نظریات کو بھی کہانی کی شکل میں پیش کیا ہے۔

'زمانہ حاضر' کا انسان ان کی مثال ہے۔ انہوں نے مصرعوں کی شکل میں افسانے کو آزاد نظم کا روپ بھی دیا ہے۔ ان کے نظمیہ افسانے 'دل اور میں' اور جہالت رقص کرتی ہے' ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر صاحبہ کا مشاہدہ بہت گہرا ہے۔ وہ جو کچھ دیکھتی ہے۔ محسوس کرتی ہیں۔ نہایت فنکارانہ انداز میں بیان کرتی ہیں ان کے افسانے اتنے دلچسپ اور مختصر ہوتے ہیں۔ کہ ایک نشست میں پوری دلچسپی کے ساتھ پڑھ لئے جاتے ہیں۔ اور ان کے افسانوں کی کہانی میں افسانہ ہی ملتا ہے۔ دراصل ان کے افسانوں میں دوسرے افسانہ نگاروں سے ہٹ کر ایک مختلف انفرادی رنگ رومانیت کا ہے۔ جو کہانی کو افسانہ بناتی ہے۔ اس لیے ان کے افسانے دل و دماغ پر گہرا اثر چھوڑتے ہیں۔ بلوچستان میں اردو افسانے کا میدان مزید وسیع ہوتا چلا گیا۔ ان میں شاعر، ڈرامہ نگار، ناول نگار اور مختلف زبانوں کے لکھنے والوں نے اور نئے یعنی جدید افسانہ نگاروں نے طبع آزمائی کی۔ جو قابل تعریف ہے۔ ان میں یعقوب شاہ غر شین، افضل مراد، عارف ضیاء، وحید زہیر، روپیہ بٹ، رقیہ آرزو، عابد میر، حمیرا صدف، سیدہ زیب النساء وغیرہ وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔ اگر ان سب کے افسانوں پر مجموعی طور پر نظر ڈالیں تو ان افسانہ نگاروں نے اپنے افسانوں میں بلوچستان کے فرسودہ رسومات ان کے معاشرتی کمزوریوں اور خامیوں کی نشاندہی کی ہے۔ بیشتر افسانوں میں معاشرتی ناہمواریوں غربت افلاس اور ان کے تحت پیدا ہونے والے مسائل کی عکاسی ملتی ہے۔ جنسی مسائل بھی ہیں۔ لیکن ان کا دار و مدار بھی مفلسی یا معاشی ناہمواریوں سے پیدا ہونے والے مسائل پر ہے۔ اور بلوچستان کی پسماندگی اور مجبوریوں کو بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ خواتین کے مسائل اور ان کے ساتھ معاشرتی سطح پر ہونے والی نا انصافیوں، غربت و افلاس اور اس سے پیدا ہونے والے مسائل کو موضوع بنایا ہے۔

