

Department of Development Studies

MPhil Thesis Abstracts

BATCH 2011 (FIRST BATCH)

Pakistan Institute of Development
Economics

MPhil Development Studies Thesis Abstracts Batch 2011 (First Batch)

In the following are the theses abstract of MPhil Development Studies students (Batch 1). The range of topics comprises Conflict and Displacement, Gender and Development, Poverty, Environmental Degradation, Health and Healthcare and Political Economy of Development. The Methodological frameworks employed in these studies vary from case-studies, ethnomethodology, and mixed-methods to experimental, exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory.

Research Title: Islamic Microfinance and the Empowerment of Women: Female Borrowers Use of Funds Directly Vs. Through Husband: A Case Study of Akhuwat Foundation by **Humaira Zulfiqar**

Supervisor Dr. Yasmin Zaidi

Abstract: This study initially looks at the various banking systems and the role that Islamic Microfinance has played in empowering women. Microfinance is a well recognized tool for poverty alleviation in third world countries. There have been many studies on microfinance and its effect on women's empowerment. But there is still no conclusive evidence on how it has positively influenced women's decision making in their multiple roles. Also very little is known about the impact of Islamic Microfinance, as a new and emerging credit product for the poor. The present research explores the differences between conventional Microfinance and Islamic Microfinance through the work of Akhuwat Foundation, in a subset of its borrowers in one of its branches in Rawalpindi, Pakistan. One hundred women borrowers residing in a low income part of Rawalpindi were interviewed over a period of three months in 2012. This research also undertakes a comparative analysis of the female borrowers, who invested the loan in an income generating activity and those who gave the funds to their husband to start an income generating activity. The research questions were what, if any is the difference between the material condition of female borrowers who use the loan themselves, and female borrowers who give the loan to their husbands, and finally how access to credit contributes to the empowerment of female borrowers. The findings indicated that women who used the loan themselves were more empowered as compared to women who were not using the loan themselves, in terms of spending money on household expenditure, on health and education of their children. It was observed that microfinance did not have any impact on the mobility, and level of awareness of women. Age is an important factor for women's mobility. Women who were younger were restricted to their homes whether they generated an income or not. But the women who were older were more independent to go out of their homes from time to time. Access to credit cannot be assumed to lead towards empowerment for women, unless it is accompanied by a process of conscientization which involves the creation of awareness of legal and social

rights among the borrowers. While this study is limited to a small proportion of borrowers, it does highlight some of the issues for policy makers such as the purpose of credit and whether it is only to improve the material condition of women and the poor, or also to improve their position and status in society.

Research Title: Health Assistance To Internally Displaced Persons Of South Waziristan Agency In Camps And Host Community: A Comparative Analysis by **Shahid Khan**

Supervisor: Dr. Durr e Nayab

Abstract: Since 2009, South Waziristan Agency (SWA) has suffered a number of violent armed conflicts between security forces and Taliban causing massive destruction, several thousand deaths and creating over a half million displaced people. Right at the start of this armed conflict, the displaced people from SWA took flight to district Tank. The recipient area was selected for this study because it is among the most backward areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), hosting IDPs from the most neglected agency of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Government failed in providing adequate health care support to IDPs due to the absence of legislation regarding their rights in national law. Further, due to negligence of issues related to internal displacement in UN and international law, IDPs were afforded very little health care help during displacement. This research was designed to contribute to a policy or model to be developed to provide health care services for IDPs. The three objectives of this study were: to evaluate the role of economic and social capital level of SWA IDPs in selection of temporary shelter in IDPs camp and host community during armed conflict; to compare the prevalence of health related problems in IDPs living in camp and host community according to their sex and age; to indicate the difference between current nature and range of health services availability in IDPs camp and host community according to their sex and age. The research employed mixed methods in achieving the above objectives. It was conducted through surveys and in-depth interviews (IDIs) with IDPs. Respondents for surveys were selected by applying systematic sampling technique with a random start. For this purpose 155 households were selected for survey and 5 respondents for IDIs in IDP camps while in host community 105 respondents were selected for survey and 3 respondents for IDIs. This study found that in the situation where government and international community was not interested to help them out during displacement, IDPs relied more on their level of social capital and economic status. Those IDPs who could afford a house or had found help from their relatives, fellow tribesmen or friends joined host community but those IDPs who were poor and unable to find any help regarding shelter, loan or food, were left with only one choice that is to join IDP camps. The health needs of IDPs were already heightened due to war trauma and were further worsened due to the situation of accommodation, water and sanitation, weather and overcrowding in camp; widening the gap between their health needs and health care availability. On the other hand, IDPs living in host community were free to avail the private and public health services lessening the gap between their health needs and health care availability. It also found out that IDPs living in camps were more affected by health problems as compared to IDPs living in host community. Where, IDPs in camp were offered inadequate health facilities and were not allowed to

visit Tank city for medical treatment even during emergencies causing many deaths, especially among pregnant women. Moreover, children and old age people were most affected among many age groups while women in reproductive ages suffered more as compared to men. Even the basic mother and child health facilities related to pregnancy and neonatal health care were not incorporated in IDP camps. Although IDPs were affected by mental stress as much as physical one but psychiatric help was totally absent in camps as well as in host communities. Based on the results of this study, the thesis provides recommendations for the health sector reform in the areas that receive the IDPs. Like the fieldwork found that local health department in Tank was not capable to handle huge number of IDPs on its own and the study recommends international community's health related interventions to deal with the situation. It further recommends that livelihood and shelter related issues of IDPs should be addressed legislatively and also recommends that there is a need to study IDPs situation in other agencies as well to prepare a comprehensive policy document for IDPs of FATA

Research Title: Impact Of Democracy On Sustainable Human Development: A Cross Country Analysis by **Muhammad Umair Zafar**

Supervisor: Dr. Nasir Iqbal

Abstract: The study attempts to investigate the impact of democracy on sustainable human development. Three human development indices are employed to observe development i.e. Human Development Index (HDI), Extended Human Development Index (EHDI) and Sustainable Human Development Index (SHDI). These indices are developed by using standard procedure prescribed by UNDP. The data is taken from World Development Indicators (WDI) over the period 1996-2010. The fixed effect estimation technique is applied to analyse the effect of democracy on human development indices. The overall results show that the democratic regime outperforms the autocratic regime across a wide range of development indicators. This implies that democracies improve human development indicators along with environmental quality. The findings strongly support that human development is compatible with, as well as strengthen by individual freedom in addition to political democracy, suggesting that democracy promotions are essential not merely for human development but also for sustainable human development. Effects of trade openness, population growth and government expenses are also observed on development. Empirical findings suggest that trade openness and government expense have positive impacts on human development indices while population growth negatively contributes to human development indices.

Research Title: Shocks and Child Schooling: Evidence from Pakistan by **Hassan Mahmood Shah**

Supervisor: Dr. Shujaat Farooq

Abstract: Shock is an unpredictable or unexpected event which affects an economy, society or individual, either in positive or negative way. Precisely, it reflects to an irregular variation in exogenous factors, which may lead to effect endogenous economic variables. Variety of shocks affects the person at individual, household and at aggregate community levels. But these shocks have different affects at different age levels. During the initial phases of a child life, shocks might have a considerable impact over the creation of the wellbeing and human capital formation of a child including his/her education and/or health. If the shocks would lead to decline of household investment on human capital of children including education and health, then it may lead the next generation fallen into poverty for a greater period of time. Similarly households facing higher income insecurity and uncertainty may also result to revise their investment in human capital and hence might transfer the poverty to next generation. This study evaluates the impact of shocks and other socioeconomic demographic factors that can affect the education status of children. Using the Pakistan Panel Household Survey (PPHS) – 2010 the study has estimated the impact of various types of shocks and poverty on child enrollment status between the ages of 6 – 15, whereas, to observe the potential impact of poverty movements on school enrollment status, the study has also utilised the Pakistan Rural Household Survey (PRHS)-2004 dataset which is the 2nd round of the Panel dataset. Both the bivariate and multivariate analysis has been carried out in which the cross tabulation was used for the former and Multinomial Logistic Regression technique has been used for the later. The results show that the shocks have a significant impact on the children education and it serves as a deciding factor for children educational outcomes. Similarly, poverty status of the household also has convincing impact on children educational outcomes. While analysing the impact of types of shock on education, four different categories were made that include No Shock faced, Natural Shock, Business Shock and Inflationary Shocks. Findings also showed that children belonging to poor families are found to lagging in educational outcomes as compared to non-poor families. Likewise, the dynamics of the poverty was also gauged which estimated the children who were never poor (non-poor in 2004 and in 2010), chronic poor (poor in 2004 and 2010), moved out of poverty (poor in 2004 and nonpoor in 2010), and moved into poverty (non-poor in 2004 and poor in 2010). It was estimated that children belonging to the family who was poor in both rounds of data collection and who had fallen into poverty are seriously lagging behind in educational attainments and they have the highest percentage of Never Enrollment and Dropout, however children from the families who had managed to escape the poverty and those who remained non-poor are having higher percentages of currently enrollment. Similarly other socioeconomic and demographic factors including socio-status of family,

parental education, and regional/provincial also influence the children educational status.

Research Title: Socio-cultural Determinants of Child Health and Malnutrition in District Rajanpur: A Case Study of Flood Affected Villages: Nexus among Poverty, Gender Inequities and Cultural Practices by **Farooq Ahmad**

Supervisor: Dr. Usman Mustafa

Abstract: Under five children malnutrition is a socio-biological problem which apparently results from medical causes: infections or low intake of food. But there are socio-cultural causes (underlying or basic causes) behind the very medical cause (immediate cause) which construct health inequities for the people of lower socio-economic status and vulnerable groups. The objective of this study was to evaluate malnutrition relationship with poverty, gender inequity and cultural practices and beliefs. Least developed and remote flood affected areas adjacent with Suleiman Mountains was sampled through two stages Cluster sampling. Households were selected by simple random sampling for socio-economic and anthropometric Survey. Also qualitative analysis was done by discussions and observation. Results found variance in child malnutrition with income, education, prevention and cultural practices. Therefore female illiteracy, poor feeding and hygiene practices, gender division of labour, maternal malnutrition, less psycho-social care were integrated underlying socio-cultural determinants along poor human development situation caused by “Rodkohi” (flash flood) from Western range of Suleiman Mountains.

Keywords: Child Malnutrition, Gender Inequities, Human Development, Health Equity, Immediate and Underlying Causes, Social Determinants of Health, Socio-cultural Practices

Research Title: Internal Dynamics Of Household Assets And Strategies During Attabad Landslide In Pakistan by **Nasima Sultana**

Supervisor Name: Dr. Junaid Alam Memon

Abstract: This study - based on the case of Attabad Landslide 2010 in Pakistan - explores the way disaster-affected households strategically using the assets at their disposal while attempting to recover from a disaster. The asset pentagon of sustainable livelihood framework of Department for International Development (DFID) provided the conceptual underpinnings to achieve this study's objectives. Required information pertained to both primary and secondary data sources. Primary information was collected from 183 sampled households selected at 95% confidence level and $\pm 5\%$ margin of error. Based on field data weighted average indexes and cumulative indexes were developed for physical, human, natural, financial and social capitals for pre and post disaster situations. This case study offers three important findings. First, all capitals are interlinked. In our case, changes in physical capitals made natural capital (agricultural land, irrigation and landscape) redundant and reduced local livelihood opportunities. This caused loss of financial capital both in terms of loss of income and savings. Second, social capital is curtailed but perishable and cannot be overly relied upon for long. Even in some cases such as long term, supply of food items may encourage aid-addiction and self-reliance among the local communities. Third, human capital is the most crucial capital as it is possible for qualified humans to divert their occupation in case of the loss of their erstwhile occupations. Therefore, relief packages and food aid interventions are mandatory but not sufficient for effective disaster recovery. These are only of short-term importance when communities are going through their 'coping' phase. For 'mitigation' and continuous enhancement of their livelihoods, the restoration of physical capital (crucial infrastructure) and human capital are the most important to focus on.

Research Title: Unfolding Rural Dwellers' Perception of Development: Inferring a Native Model of Development (A Valuation of Two Villages of Islamabad) by **Mawish Iqbal**

Supervisor: Dr. Mina Zulfikar Ali

Abstract: The intention of the study is to exemplify the viewpoint of the inhabitants of rural areas on the subject of development and then generate a native model of development on the basis of views and reflections. People were beheld as social actors who are knowledgeable correspondents of their lives and development as a result their voices were at the heart of the analysis. The method adopted was grounded theory approach. The sample for the study was drawn from populace residing villages Talhar and Gokina sited at Margalla Hills, Islamabad. Data was accumulated by means of in-depth interviews, semi-structured questionnaire, focus group discussions, case studies, and participant-observation. The results indicate that there is divergence on the meaning of development at individual, community and village level. The core category appeared to be 'development'. The six common auxiliary categories for both villages Talhar and Gokina were health, education, roads, transport, employment, and role of government and community participation. Besides these, for Talhar village, the other auxiliary categories were religion and traditions and belief system; and for Gokina village, poverty, child labour, and role of non-government organisations. Some of the needs of both villages are parallel and some are local and context specific. The prevalence of a concern varies in degree and magnitude. Even though, being at a similar landscape and in close vicinities, both villages have several diverse traditions and historical context. A substantive model elucidating the route of development, focusing on the rural people's point of view and field observation, in their acute rural setting, is developed. Their perceptions and solutions concerning development reflect a combination of their conventional values, social settings, process of social and economic change, and the impact of being in close proximity to the urban setting. This study asserts that the one shoe fit all approaches of development are not pertinent in all scenarios and in view of that lay emphasis on the need to localise the context and process of development in a holistic way.

Keywords; Rural Dwellers'; Perception; Development; Native Model; Talhar; Gokina ; Constructivist Grounded Theory

Research Title: Assessing The Post Conflict Socioeconomic Impact On Local Community: A Case Study Of Swat Valley, KPK, Pakistan by **Yousaf Shah**

Supervisor: Dr. Usman Mustafa

Abstract: This study has been aimed to know the post conflict scenario in Swat valley. For this purpose, a sample of 199 respondents was selected from six major areas of the Swat valley. These areas include Tehsil Kabal, Babozai, Shamoza, Matta, Khwazakhela, and the district headquarters Swat. A detailed pre-tested questionnaire, has been designed to collect data on various aspects of the terror conflict in the Swat region. The study features both descriptive analysis and regression analysis, based on the survey data. Study assessed both direct and indirect costs of conflict in Swat valley. The most noticeable results include a considerable surge in prices of food items, a decrease in monthly earnings of those who suffered direct losses from conflict and negative tendencies emerging in the households regarding female conventional education. On the positive side, study has found that availability of basic necessities has been improved after conflict and same is the case with road and market accessibility. Similarly, restrictions on all types of media are abolished (informally because they never existed) and now all types of media are available to the masses. Based on these findings and many more (documented in the theses), study recommends that the government should ensure speedy justice to the public, should invest in education and then provide fruitful opportunities to the young. Moreover, female education should be subsidised or made mandatory and media should be kept under the naked eyes so that only positives are achieved from the greater accessibility to the media.

Research Title: Theory and Practice of Understanding Corruption in Pakistan: Case Study of National Accountability Bureau, KPK by **Asif Ali**

Supervisor: Dr. Muhammad Jehangir Khan

Abstract: The factors of governance and good governance are pivotal for social and economic development. However, these factors seem dilapidated in Pakistan, as the image of Pakistan is bad in the comity of nations. Corruption is generally the plausible output of such conditions. For being rampant in the country, acceptability toward corruption has increased over time. This thesis focuses on the theory and practice of understanding corruption in the country with specific reference to anti-corruption agency in the country. The central research question this study deals with is: How corruption is perceived in Pakistan and which types of corruption are prevalent and how these are prosecuted in Pakistan? In order to answer this central research question, data were collected through semi-structured interviews with National Accountability Bureau and studying policy documents. With respect to understanding of corruption among officers, it was revealed that many officers lack proper understanding of the phenomenon, and their knowledge was also limited regarding understanding of corruption within their department. In addition to that many officers explained the phenomenon in term of recovering the public money that was looted by corrupt people. Furthermore, the officers were indifferent on definitions of integrity violations and corruption, as sometimes the definition of corruption was described too broad, and other times too narrowly. With respect to most and least frequent types of corruption, it was revealed that since the mandate of organisation is to recover the looted money of the public, therefore illegal monetary benefits and illegal use of authority are considered among the major forms of corruption. With specific reference to NAB-KP, most of the cases involve land revenue, departmental complaints related to construction of roads, fraud in mudariba based on cheating public at large. With respect to least recurring types of corruption in NAB-KP, the issuance of Statutory Regulatory Ordinance (SRO) is considered as least occurring. The research shows different reasons behind the prevalence and mechanisms for its curtailment. At the end this research suggests some policy recommendations and further directions for future research in the field.

Research Title: Return Migration And Entrepreneurship In District Jhelum by **Sumera Iqbal**

Supervisor: Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Arif

Abstract: This study aims to explore the post-return entrepreneurial activities of return migrants in District Jhelum. Primary data was collected through survey questionnaire and focus group discussions. Non-probability purposive sampling was employed to sample respondents. Among the findings were observed the differences in cost of migration, income and savings between return migrants from Middle East and Europe. People preferred to be self-employed after return. Duration of stay abroad, skills and savings had an impact on after return entrepreneurial activities and main areas of entrepreneurship were agriculture and retail business. The study recommends government to provide basic infrastructure, introduce small industrial zones and co-operate cultural practices to engage return migrants by incentivizing them.

Research Title: State Of Public Service Delivery And Social Accountability: A Case Study Of Union Council “Shah Allah Ditta” Islamabad by **Anees Majeed**

Supervisor: Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Arif

Abstract: Public service delivery is the key responsibility of state across a large spectrum of its population. The aim of this study is to investigate the state of public service delivery in Union Council Shah Allah Ditta, Islamabad, particularly the public education and transport as well as to explore how satisfied are the inhabitants from these services. The tools used to attain the objective were Citizen Report Card and Focus Group Discussion. The major findings of the study were that there were high concerns related to the distance of schools, availability, quality, and satisfaction of public education. With reference to the public transportation, it was in the solemn state - as it is not present in real sense. Majority of the people does have knowledge of their basic rights as citizens and significance of their voice. Majority of the people are ignorant of their rights and are in a fix as to whom to account for these poor services. Out of the four villages, two villages had a miserable level of education services and negligible public transport system. The other two villages were in a better-off state due to their placement in the lap of the city. Otherwise, they would have the same state. It can be concluded that there is an austere issue of public service delivery in this Union Council. The findings are irksome and calls for immediate attention and action. The consequential theory of change from this study is that when general public become more sentient of their rights and duties, the social accountability can be plugged in that could provide the general public with a superior position to hold service providers or the state accountable for their outstanding negligence in the service delivery domain. It is high time, the service providers and local authorities must wake up and take concrete action against such pathetic state of service delivery in the villages of the capital.

Keywords: Public Service Delivery, Social Accountability, Shah Allah Ditta Islamabad, Public Education, Public Transport, Citizen Report Card

Research Title: Informal Institutions and Governance: Examining the Impact of Clientelism on Electoral Accountability in Rural Punjab, Pakistan by **Zahid Aqil**

Supervisor: Dr. Muhammad Idrees Khawaja

Abstract: Elections are instruments of democratic good governance. These empower citizens to formally express their will by choosing between policy alternatives presented by contending candidates and political parties, and hold them accountable through their vote. Nonetheless, poverty and dependence of the voters has the potential to undermine the choices of the electorates through patron-client networks. This study examines the extent to which electoral politics in rural Pakistan is dominated by clientelism and measures its impact on electoral accountability in the country. Quantitative and qualitative evidence from district Kasur of the Punjab province suggests that electoral politics in rural Pakistan is dominated by clientelism which undermines electoral accountability in the country. Correlational analysis of the three indices of; dependence, clientelistic voting choices and electoral accountability capacity suggests that more dependent a household is the more clientelistic it is in its voting choices and is less able to hold accountable her vote bloc leader or candidate for legislative assembly.

Research Title: Expansion and Evaluation of Social Science Disciplines in the Public Sector Universities of Pakistan: A Case Study of Five Social Science Disciplines from 1947 to 2013 by **Muhammad Arslan Haider**

Supervisor: Dr. Muhammad Zaman

Abstract: New tools and technologies has changed the existing social order of society and due to this new social order a new knowledge about society is emerged which is known as “Social Sciences”. During the 19th century social sciences were disciplined and institutionalised in the form of established departments in the western universities. In Pakistan, universities doing research and teaching in the various fields of social sciences since the independence and the development started particularly from 1960. The evaluation of social sciences is the part of academic activity in developed countries but in Pakistan, the evaluation of academic disciplines remained underdeveloped. The purpose of this research study was to examine the expansion and to evaluate the Social Sciences in Pakistani Universities during 65 years of independence. The sample consisted of 60 departments of social sciences from five disciplines (Economics, History, Political Science, Journalism and Sociology) taken from 17 public sector universities of Pakistan. The expansion of social sciences was looked in terms of university, department and faculty strength, while the evaluation of these academic disciplines were measured by the qualification profile of teachers teaching postgraduate classes in public sector universities of Pakistan. This study also examined the female share in social science disciplines. This study covered the basic component of research, i.e. description and explanation. Both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies are applied in this research. For the theoretical grounds dependency theory is applied which defined on the notion that resources flow from a "periphery" of poor and underdeveloped states to a "core" of wealthy states. The findings of the results showed that the share of foreign qualified PhD teachers in all five disciplines is continuously declining and the share of local PhD qualified PhD teachers are increasing. However the results indicate that the most of teaching burden was on the MA/MSc qualified teachers and the strength of MA/MSc qualified teachers is continuously increasing. Another interesting finding of the present study was concerned with the female faculty share in Social Science. The results found that in all disciplines the share of female faculty is increasing but females are still in minority in these disciplines.

Research Title: The Microfinance Credit Information Bureau: An Impact Analysis on Microfinance Providers by **Rakhshanda Maqsood**

Supervisor: Dr. Hassan M. Mohsin

Abstract: Microfinance Credit Information Bureau was launched to overcome the issues of multiple borrowing and over-indebtedness. Microfinance sector in District Lahore has grown extreme intense in competition because every microfinance provider has at least two of its branches in different areas with this purpose to provide small loans to the people at lower level. As microcredit is typically conceptualised most adaptable solution for poverty alleviation. This research study provided an overview of the role and performance of microfinance credit information bureau in the credit market and on the other hand investigated the impact of MF-CIB on microfinance providers operating in District Lahore. The major intention of this study is to look at the performance of microfinance sector with regard to new institutional intervention in the microcredit market. This research study is based on both qualitative and quantitative method with the purpose to answer the primary questions of this study. It was explored that majority of the microfinance providers have adopted the MF-CIB and implementing the enquiry procedures too. In the microfinance sector there is improvement observed in recent years as it was also found that higher level of transparency in the market is necessary to avoid multiple borrowing particularly in case of non-regulated micro lenders. The results shown that the role of microfinance credit information bureau is significant in bringing transparency in the credit market overall. MF-CIB helps in lending decisions, loan processing and also improves loan performance; furthermore it is also significant in micro credit extension.

Research Title: River Bank Erosion: Gender and Adaptation Processes in Layyah District by
Aysha Shafiq

Supervisor: Dr. Yasmin Zaidi

Abstract: River bank erosion is a natural process associated with river flow but it can become accelerated due to loss of natural plant cover for streams and rivers or due to other disturbances in water regimes. These processes cause settlement issues for human beings. Those who lose their lands because of bank erosion have to face displacement and livelihood challenges. As the communities in affected areas lose their most important livelihood options they tend to adopt other livelihood strategies for sustenance. This adaptation process is complex and can be protracted over a long period of time. It not only affects but is also embedded in the lives of individuals as well as social structures within a given community. This study is an attempt to bridge an articulation and intersection between gender perspective and adaptation processes in the acutely affected village Moaza Beit situated in the Layyah District. A short survey and interviews with 48 men and 48 women revealed that the affected populations cope using strategies such as diversifying livelihood and migration. A detailed gender analysis highlights a wide range of factors that have shaped the adaptation process of individuals and households with different degrees of vulnerability compounded by sex, age, social hierarchies, and external power structures. This study conforms to the already existing scholarship that women are more vulnerable and have more restrictive adaptive strategies owing to their status and assigned roles within the society.

Research Title: Why Youth Joins Militancy? The Case Of Mohmand Agency (FATA) by Zia Ullah

Supervisor: Dr. Anwar Hussain

Abstract: This study assesses various factors responsible for pushing youth towards militancy in Mohmand Agency. Moreover, impact of collective responsibility (arrest, fine) on tribal youth was also assessed. To this end, primary data was used and a sample of 268 respondents was taken. Primary data was collected through questionnaire covering demographic information, educational background, literature, family, area and social background and legal system of FATA. According to the perceptions of the respondents, 92 percent of the respondents reported that lack of education is playing vital role in pushing militancy. About 68 percent responded that militancy was boosted by school closure and 87 percent responded that there is religious influence. However, 25 percent were of the view that militancy was boosted by religious education. Furthermore, 71 percent responded that militancy increased due to tense class relation while 87 percent thinks that militancy was contributed more by unemployment. More than 88 percent were not satisfied with arrest under collective responsibility and 90 percent responded that fine imposed under collective responsibility is unfair. About 75 percent were of the view that local join militant due to injustice under collective responsibility and 72 percent were in favor of constitution's extension rather having FCR. Overall illiteracy was ranked high for increased militancy. Based on the results of this study, it is recommended that the local people should be educated to reduce the increasing trend of youth towards militancy. Government also needs to regulate both religious and non-religious literature to have more balanced and pluralistic society. FATA can't be handle with current poor governance and especially under the outdated laws like FCR. There is strong demand from local people for the extension of parliament legislation to FATA.

Research Title: Determinants of Job Satisfaction Among Lady Police Officers of Islamabad by **Muhammad Uzair Khan**

Supervisor: Dr. Muhammad Zubair Khan

Abstract: The aim of this research study is to understand the impact of work environment on job satisfaction among lady police officers in Islamabad, Pakistan, further how demographic variable moderate the relationship between work environment and job satisfaction. Results showed that work environment has positive impact on job satisfaction and demographic variable positively moderate the relationship between work environment and job satisfaction. Future research direction is to add more independent variables in order check combine effects on job satisfaction.

Keywords: Demographic Factors, Job Satisfaction, Work Environment