

Department of Development Studies

MPhil Thesis Abstracts

Batch 2012 (Second Batch)

Pakistan Institute of Development
Economics

Thesis Abstracts of 2nd Batch (2012) Students

Research Title: Human Resource Management and NGO Fieldworkers: Case Study of BRAC and NRSP by **Yaminay Usman Mustafa**

Supervisor: Dr. Feriyal Amal Aslam

Abstract: The significance of NGO (Non-Governmental Organisations) in development can never be ignored, especially in developing countries like Pakistan. NGOs contact their target population through fieldworkers, who are the executors of development projects. High field staff turnover, poor productivity and low motivation are consistent issues of NGOs. These issues are linked to problems in motivating workers. The objective of the study is to find factors which lead to NGO fieldwork as a career choice, what career issues are faced by fieldworkers and what HR techniques are implemented by HR managers to motivate field staff. For this study an analytical framework is constructed by using Maslow's hierarchy of theory and Herzberg two factor theory, which aided questionnaire development. Qualitative research is conducted in which in-depth semi-structured interviews were done in Rawalpindi-Islamabad. Primary data was collected from HR managers whereas; interviews and case studies of fieldworkers of INGO and NNGO, BRAC and NRSP were also taken. Secondary data includes company's documents and policies, previous literature and newspaper articles. Majority of the field staff belongs to lower middle class of Pakistan with education level of Matric or F.A. Most of them consider fieldwork a need and a compromise. HR policies for promotion and performance appraisal of BRAC are comparatively better than NRSP but provision of resources in field is better in NRSP. There is a gap of communication between HR managers and field staff in both organisations. Dissatisfaction is shown with compensation and training. Staff faces issue of gender segregation in dealing with clients. Office politics especially favoritism is also observed. Furthermore, recreational activities are needed, to fulfil social needs. Unmarried females in both organisations need their family's approval for career decisions and are unsure about their future in the job and married women's decision is dependent on their husbands and in-laws. Vicious cycle or CFA model of HRM is compiled by the author with the help of literature review and research findings which talks about the reasons for the failure of proper HRM techniques in Pakistan. The findings help to prove the assumptions to be correct, which are high motivation levels will lead to higher performance of NGO Fieldworkers, efficient adoption of HRM techniques by managers motivates fieldworkers and existing HRM framework needs to be contextualised for Pakistan. Pakistan needs a hybrid HRM model, which has western concept of HR in light of Pakistani indigenous characters, keeping in view the social, economic and cultural context. Communication with HR department and field staff should be increased and fieldworker's salary should also be increased based on performance appraisals.

Keywords: Fieldworkers; human resource; Non-Governmental Organisations

Research Title: Linkages Between Education And Empowerment: The Case Of Kashmiri Refugee Women by **Ayesha Rasheed Dar**

Supervisor: Dr. Feriyal Amal Aslam

Abstract: Of the many global issues that increasingly occupy international political decision makers and theorists, the world refugee problems is perhaps the most complex. While refugees as whole face different forms of exploitation in different parts of the world, refugee women are the most vulnerable to different forms of exploitation. Among female refugees, voices of Kashmiri refugee women have been left unheard or ignored. In a field survey comprising four refugee camps, this research work tries to find the association between education of refugee women and their empowerment. Moreover, the factors which affect their education and empowerment in different spheres of life are also addressed. The concept of empowerment is multidimensional and context specific. This research has shown that there is no linear relationship between education and women's empowerment. The relationship between education and transformation at the individual and societal level is not necessarily linear or automatic. Unit of analysis is important in this regard and household-level characteristics, the external environment, level and quality of education, family structure including parental education and financial status is important in the assessment of women's empowerment.

Keywords: Education; educated refugee women; empowerment; refugees; uneducated refugee women.

Research Title: Impact Of Non-international Armed Conflict On Female Education In Pakistan: Case Study Of District Swat by **Saeeda Khan**

Supervisor: Dr. Anwar Hussain

Abstract: During 2007 and 2009, two military operations took place in District Swat against the rising militancy and violence in the region. Female education remained the major targets on the militants plan in Swat. The conflict led to immense destruction of education sector, the destruction was not only confined to the damage of infrastructure or tremendous material loss, but actually a huge setback to development, growth and overall progress of education sector. This study aims to examine the negative effects of the exposure to conflict on female educational attainment in district Swat. To this end, three tehsils namely Matta, Kabal and Khawazakhela were selected purposively as they were bottleneck for many other tehsils where conflict was highly rooted. Further in each tehsil the most effected Union council was selected. For data collection, structured questionnaires were administered to the randomly selected sample of 350 respondents, consisting of literate female, from the sampled area. The results indicate that exposure to the conflict had a negative effect on female education; girls enrolled in secondary education during the time of conflict are highly effected as compared to the girls enrolled in primary education. Further, school destruction and threatening the school administration was perceived the most persistent type of violence against the female education. Thus conflict has created negative disparities in the educational attainment of women and has led to one to three years gap in educational years of the girls. The government of the state should have to develop certain programmes on education during emergency. Along with it the local government has to provide funds to the education sector and strict safety to the educational institutes.

Keywords: Armed conflict; female education; militancy; Swat

Research Title: Social Viability of Karez Rehabilitation in Balochistan, Pakistan (A study of Loralai District) by **Gullalai Jomezai**

Supervisor: Dr. Junaid Alam Memon

Abstract: Policy supported modernisation of groundwater abstraction through tube wells which has raised serious concerns about the sustainability of groundwater resources in Balochistan. Many experts believe that traditional technologies such as Karez were best suited to arid climate of the region and prescribe their revival. While there is generally good gesture about local interest in the revival of Karez, it is yet to establish the farmer's serious motivation in this regard. This is particularly important since the socioeconomic and livelihood sources and technological scenario of the region has been rapidly changing since the last few decades. This research investigated the local enthusiasm towards the revival of Karez among the household using Karez. Four Karez from the Loralai District were purposively selected, comprising two functional and two non-functional Karez. Furthermore, randomly selected sample of 105 household were investigated through structured questionnaire and eight interviews were also conducted to have in-depth knowledge of the issue. The result shows that tubewell didn't help in the expansion of the agricultural land as it was perceived due to high electricity and maintenance cost. The expansion in the cultivated land was witnessed in the region where Karez is revived. People from the functional Karez region showed high enthusiasm towards Karez revival rehabilitation by contributing enormously financially led by strong leadership. On the other hand, people from the non functional region lacked finance, leadership and were comparatively less motivated. Even though the reliance on the tube well is at peak in all the household chores but respondents still claimed their struggle for Karez rehabilitation as their crop production was declining. The results, however, identify the necessities for the commencement of the Karez rehabilitation and also clear the curiosities for policy makers whether reviving Karez will be viable in the present state of the district, eventually improving the ground water resources, with the design and implementation of appropriate policies.

Keywords: Balochistan; Karez; Loralai District; rehabilitation

Research Title: Revising Decentralisation And Quality Of Public Services In Rawalpindi District Of Pakistan by **Shams ul Deen**

Supervisor: Dr. Junaid Alam Memon

Abstract: The study theoretically as well as empirically attempted to find out how participation of the citizens, accountability, mechanisms of the complaint handling as well as transparency shape the downward incentive for the local leaders to perform in the favor of the citizens. Theoretically these concepts had found to be positively associated with decentralisation and hence better local services as results. At empirical level, a qualitative research design is synthesised along with documentary evidence from the two selected local governments. Primary data was collected using in-depth interview of 39 respondents from the selected local governments. The primary data was supplemented with review of relevant documents namely reports. The results of the study suggest that comparatively local governments were found to be more transparent and accountable. Sewerage, infrastructure, schooling as well as health sectors witnessed enormous development. Additionally, during local governments very strong political participation was experienced from both citizens as well as political parties. There is also active participation of citizens in public meetings and participation in civil society organisations is found to be more active. However institutionalisation of local government was long way to go yet, public accounts committee as well as other institutionalised channels for participation and complaint handling could not perform at all. It was also found that informal accountability mechanism greatly impact local government accountability and mostly studies have not considered it in the context of decentralisation in developing countries where formal procedures have always created delays and discomfort.

Keywords: Accountability; decentralisation; participation; Rawalpindi; transparency

Research Title: Money Can Buy Love: Contextualising Love in the *Zenana/Khusra* Communities Of Rawalpindi, City Kasur, Mansehra City, and Kot Radha Kishan by **Fahd Zulfiqar**

Supervisor: Dr. Mina Zulfikar Ali

Abstract: In the context of Pakistan, the existing body of literature on male-female transgender persons has majorly focused on health-related issues of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. Very few ethnographic research materials have gone beyond and explored the social and cultural contexts of not only STDs but also of *zenana/khusra* gender identities, their socio-economic organisation, and their relational dynamics and reciprocities with their lovers (*giryas*). This research has focused on these research domains for that the context-specific framework of transactional sexual relationship had been indigenised. Using qualitative data elicitation techniques (in-depth interviews, focus groups, and participant observation) and analysis (conversational and thematic analysis), this research has explored the importance of love to the lives of *zenana/khusra* characterised by meagerly rewarding survival options, socially structured marginality, and structural violence. Instrumentality of love-based relationships, commodification of love, trade-off between love and money, importance of *giryas* for strategic needs to be fulfilled, and emotional proximities in the context of HIV/AIDS related risky behaviours are found out to be the main areas of thematic focus of this research.

Keywords: HIV; HIV/AIDS; *khusra*; love; money; transactional sexual relationships; *zenana*.

Research Title: Early Age Marriage Triad; Causes, Correlates and Consequences by **Sadaf Farooq**

Supervisor: Dr. Sajid Amin Javed

Abstract: Early age marriage has certain socio-economic, demographic and health outcomes and consequences. This study examines the trends and causes, correlates and consequences of early age marriages in Pakistan using data from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS). Along with trend analysis, bivariate analysis is employed to study the association of age at marriage with selected variables. Further Cox's Proportional Hazards Model (1972) is applied to investigate the risk of early age marriage of girls in the country. The risk for getting married in early age (<19) is higher for women having low education, residing in rural areas, belonging to province of Sindh and falling in poorest quintile. Similarly, ethnicity plays a significant role and the girls coming from Seriaki and Pushto speaking background observe or face higher risk of early age marriages. Results are suggestive of poverty driven earlier marriages coupled with lower levels of literacy (education). Of the many, we studied the impacts of early age marriages on fertility to be an increasing function of earlier age marriages and the women married at age less than 19 years were found having significantly higher fertility as compared to those married later. The findings suggest protecting women from negative consequences of early marriage, development interventions regarding the provision of universal education, employment opportunities and reproductive health should be ensured. Provinces need to make efforts to reduce the proportion of early marriages in the context of devolution.

Keywords: Early age marriage; fertility; literacy; Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)

Research Title: Higher Education, Empowerment and Gender: A Contextual Study of Women Pursuing Higher Education in Islamabad by **Saira Zafar Khan**

Supervisor: Dr. Mina Zulfikar Ali

Abstract: This study is an attempt to understand the intrinsic value of higher education in personal empowerment of women students. It takes into account formal education (curriculum) and extension of formal education (co-curriculum activities) at post-secondary level, in order to gauge its role in raising critical consciousness and enhancing empowerment in women pursuing higher education. This study reflects on personal dimension of women empowerment, identifying it through power's conceptualisation, within Women Empowerment Approach and curriculum content as knowledge issue. Theoretically it is based on the model of personal empowerment, along with generative power modes concepts- power-within and power-to. The postmodern school of thought on education in terms of knowledge, critical consciousness and delivery initiated by is an additive in understanding the role of education for the receivers in this study. Also, gender theory which relates to gender equality in access to education and access in education informs the theoretical base of this study. Employing Exploratory Sequential Research Design, quantitative and qualitative data has been used to expound on the importance of curriculum practices and co-curriculum activities during academic years and their impact on the propagation of women empowerment and critical awareness. Analysis indicates that higher education in Pakistan needs a thorough inspection of content and determination of common goals and targets for achieving true women participation.

Keywords: Critical consciousness; development; gender; higher education; self-empowerment.

Research Title: Understanding Socio-economic Characteristics of Kidney Sellers in Pakistan
by **Ali Husnain**

Supervisor: Dr. Junaid Alam Memon

Abstract: This exploratory multiple case study identified the channel that a seller goes through to sell his kidney and identified economic, health, social and psychological post nephrectomy effects that a kidney seller faces. The data was collected using in-depth interviews from 16 kidney sellers and was analysed using cross case analysis that congregated axial codes according to themes and in relation to study objectives. This study concluded that kidney sellers are all Muslim Sheikh and uneducated and both male and female respondents were included in the study. The study identified the channel that a seller goes through to sell the kidney and secondly it analysed the social, economic, health and psychological post-operative effects of selling a kidney. Identified themes suggest that kidney sellers sold kidneys through a middleman and direct to clinics but in both cases no difference was present in the money received and other characteristics of all the respondents. Inefficiency of the THOTO (2007) is evident from the emerging themes that kidney-selling process continued to work without any change in the channel. The study identified that respondents had to face deteriorating economic status and health after the nephrectomy and their course of problems changed after the nephrectomy. As the kidney, selling is a social stigma in Pakistani society, so respondents had to face severe criticism from the family and community. The respondents were also facing psychological affects like fear and depression. Discussion of the study suggests that asset lessness is related to decision of selling and only those sell which are most deprived. Deteriorating life and living standards are similar in sellers. The situation of transplant tourism in Pakistan is worse and THOTO had proved to be ineffective. Such situation depicts the social and moral degradation of the society and provides an answer to the western proponents for the establishment of market and their claims that legalised selling will benefit the seller; actually, it will result in medical apartheid.

Keywords: Kidney; kidney sellers; nephrectomy; THOTO

Research Title: Political Economy of Democratic Decentralisation and Local Political Associations in Rural Punjab: A Case Study of Sialkot District by **Asad Ur Rehman**

Supervisor: Dr. Sajid Amin Javed

Abstract: Democratic decentralisation is the transfer of power to lower tiers of government and bringing state closer to people through representative governments. What modes of democratic decentralisation are required in increasingly modernising rural Pakistan? In addition, how citizens perceive it as well as use their political agency and participation in local government politics? These questions are explored by using a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods by using a primary data set of 240 households in six rural union councils of Sialkot District in Punjab province.

Findings of this study state that parameters effecting local government elections are qualitatively different from other forms of elections. With the transformation of economic relations, new forms of clientelistic political association, at micro level, have taken roots. We have found that both principal and agents are engaged in pragmatic political calculation that undermines horizontal political relations. Increase in spread of informal economy is directly associated with informal political adjustments that use traditional social structures for redistribution of economic surplus. This study also counters the argument about progressive role of middle class in furthering democratic politics. Majority of our respondents belonged to middle class, engaged and contributed to the consolidation of different forms of clientelistic politics. Underdeveloped economic structures underlie the clientelistic political associations. The voters and politicians participate in political field for particularistic and materialist reasons. Collective action suffers in presence of several social, economic and psychological cleavages along which communities are divided. All participants engaged in transactional politics for structural reasons and thus, we argue, awareness campaigns will not suffice to meet democratisation goals.

Keywords: Decentralisation; political economy; Rural Punjab; Sialkot District

Research Title: Is Firm financing gender sensitive?: Evidence from Pakistan by **Faiza Majid**

Supervisor: Dr. Durr-e-Nayab

Abstract: Gender discrimination in financial access can greatly discourage female entrepreneurs to start or operate businesses. However, there is little empirical evidence on the existence of this discrimination. Using WBES 2007-12, this paper provides the evidence on the presence of gender discrimination in access to finance in Pakistan. While, on average, there is no gender discrimination in access to finance around the world and in South Asia, the discrimination is significantly prevalent in Pakistan: female owned firms are 30% more likely to be financially constrained compared to male owned firms. The discrimination is present across all provinces and is most severe in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. A detailed analysis reveals that female entrepreneurs have to mainly rely on internal funding and cannot depend on informal sources such as credit from suppliers and customers. They are also more likely to not even apply for loans mainly due to the complex application process. When they do apply, they are less (more) likely to apply for loans from private financial institutions (government entities) compared to male entrepreneurs. The evidence is consistent with discrimination from the private financial institutions against the female entrepreneurs through greater scrutiny and complication of loan application process for them.

Keywords: Female entrepreneurs; gender; gender discrimination; WBES.

Research Title: Women Empowerment through Employment in Rural Areas: A Case study of Muzaffargarh, Punjab by **Ijaz Hussain**

Supervisor: Dr. Usman Mustafa

Abstract: Women Participation in labour force is imperative for social, economic and political development of a country. Women in Pakistan are marginalised in social sphere and forced to live within the confines of four walls. Customary social structures and lack of opportunities badly hurt the freedoms of women in Pakistan. This study, by using mixed research design and methodology, in the underdeveloped south Punjab region of Pakistan investigated the relationship between empowerment and labour force participation of women. The sample was selected through multi-stage sampling technique and a questionnaire was developed to collect data from four villages of district Muzaffargarh. Our results have shown that there is a significant correlation between women empowerment but working women are overburdened because of their domestic and workplace engagements. Local governments could play an important role in finding ways to release the burden.

Keywords: Muzaffargarh; women empowerment; working-women; women participation

Research Title: Armed Conflict and Displacement: Demand and Supply Analysis of Schooling in FATA (A Case Study of IDPs in Jalozai Camp) by **Anayat Ullah**

Supervisor: Dr. Karim Khan

Abstract: For one and a half decades, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan have been troubled by internal armed conflicts. Consequently, millions of people were displaced and amongst displaced population the most vulnerable were children, women and aged people. Almost half of the displaced people were children and the effects of displacement on children were of prime concern. This study examines the impact of armed conflict on schooling of IDC in two ways. Firstly, to examines the direct impact of armed conflict on both primary and secondary schooling after displacement. Secondly, even before armed conflict there were multiple factors which act as barriers in the way of schooling of IDC. These multiple factors include demand side and supply side barriers to schooling. So, how armed conflict has increased the intensity of demand side and supply side barriers to schooling after conflict induced displacement is the concern of this study. Results reveal that, schooling was brutally affected however; secondary schooling was relatively more affected as compared to primary schooling. The final outcomes of this study based on both inferential and descriptive statistics, highlighted the inadequacy and incompatibility of schooling services provided to children of IDPs from FATA.

Keywords: Armed conflict; demand side and supply side barriers; displacement; FATA; IDC; IDPs; schooling

Research Title: Politics Beyond Voting: A Study of Ahmadiyya Community's State Accessing Mechanism in Ralioko, Sialkot by **Asad Shoaib**

Supervisor: Dr. Mina Zulfikar Ali

Abstract: Nation building and State formation are simultaneous processes, correlated with each other. In Pakistan, State's use of religious idiom to direct the nation building process has pushed minorities out of the political and social fields. The Ahmadi question is one such important juncture in Pakistan's history which not only pushed Ahmadiyya community from Muslimness, a nation building idiom used by the Pakistani State, but has transformed it from a secular or at least an open-to-everyone outlook to a more fundamental and patronising position. As a result, the Ahmadiyya community faced social exclusion and oppression. The community, however, developed few rational strategies to claim their public space in the society, despite events of violence and victimisation. One such strategy is participation in informal political field to minimise the effect of State-led discrimination. Through informal political participation in local field and reliance on kinship based social capital, Ahmadiyya community accesses State. Earlier, the State, through a constitutional amendment, deprived them of their Muslim identity; however, the State could not deprive the community from its Punjabi identity, an influential identity in Pakistan. The community's land ownership makes them influential, politically. This is how Ahmadiyya community remains safe in Ralioko, the village researched, which is an exclusive model of Ahmadiyya community's non-violent existence with the majority non-Ahmadiyya community in Pakistan. Using explanatory case study research design and qualitative elicitation techniques of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), In-depth interviews (IDIs) and non-participant observation the study explained how Ahmadiyya community in Ralioko, using kinship networks, bureaucratic sub fields and informal political participation, acquires statist capital to protect its lives and assets.

Keywords: Habitus; informal political participation; kinship; Punjabiness; statist capital.

Research Title: Public Facilitation through E-Governance A Case of Passport Office Islamabad, Pakistan by **Munazam Hussain**

Supervisor: Dr. Anwar Hussain

Abstract: Technology has brought wonders in individuals' life. The range of activities in facilitating the individual includes from day to day activities to even the space exploration. All developed and developing countries' government are using Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and facilitating and providing the services to their people through use of it. The core responsibilities of every government are to make arrangements to provide services to its people with efficient, effective, transparent, accountable, and corruption freeway. The purpose of current study was to observe the induction of computerisation in facilitating the clients in the passport office of Pakistan to provide the electronic passport services and to analyse the satisfaction level of the clients regarding the computerised passport services. The sample size of the study was 300 respondents who visited the passport office, Islamabad. The respondents had been selected based on simple random sampling technique. The data was collected through structured questionnaire considering the numerous reasons given in the literature. The data collected was analysed using statistical package SPSS. The results from the data have been presented in tables and graphical representation. The people are well satisfied from the services offered by the Passport office. The computerisation has brought very effects on service delivery mechanism, malpractices and benefits to public. The study also highlighted that some problems regarding location, fee deposit and inline requirements of clients which need to be addressed. It is also evident from the study that government should introduce e-services in other departments/public agencies like e-services in the passport office.

Keywords: E-governance; E-services; computerisation; public facilitation; Information and communication Technology (ICT); effectiveness; passport; Islamabad and Pakistan.

Research Title: Religion and Development: An Ethnographic Study of Jamia Hafsa in Islamabad by **Sara Kamal Bajwa**

Supervisor: Dr. Saadia Abid

Abstract: Educational institutions in Pakistan function under three separate systems—public, private and *madrassas*. The media and the government turned their attention towards the *madrassas* only after the September 11, 2001 attacks, as there was a growing perception that terrorism in the region is fueled by these *madrassas*. Although several studies have been undertaken to analyse the *madrassa* curriculum and its impact on the female students, the role and attitudes of *madrassa* teachers, and the challenges they face, a full account of an ethnographic study especially capturing perceptions and views of the females regarding religious education, empowerment and development remains yet to be explored. This thesis is an in-depth ethnographic study that uses the grounded theory approach as the theoretical framework for analysis. The literature reviewed on the role of religion in development, gender and development approaches and studies conducted on the South Asian and Pakistani context helped in the understanding of the basic concepts, themes and processes related to this study. The data was collected through using research techniques such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, along with participant observation of the researcher, conducted with the females; students, teachers and head of administration at the prominent yet controversial Deobandi female *madrassa*; Syeda Jamia Hafsa, in Islamabad. The data has been taken primarily from a purposive sample of the population. This study seeks to explore whether religious education empowers or disempowers females at this particular *madrassa*. The results indicate that according to the perceptions captured on the field, religious education empowers the females at the *madrassa*; as they become more aware and conscious of their rights and responsibilities, and the roles that they have to play in the society. An educated woman has a role to play in the development process which can be both at; the micro and the macro level. The government does not play any role to support this *madrassa* even though the state has a responsibility towards religious education. Finally, an attempt has been made to develop an indigenous model of interaction for this *madrassa* based on the findings of the research and reflections of the researcher.

Keywords: Deobandi *madrassa*; development; empowerment; gender; Islam; perceptions; religious education.

Research Title: Hydro Electrification and its Impact on Community Livelihood: Case Study of Hunza by **Uzma Ali**

Supervisor: Dr. Usman Mustafa

Abstract: It is universally accepted that electrification enhances quality of life at the household level and stimulates the economy at a broader level. Pakistan is facing a major electricity crisis which started in 2006-07 and ever since the demand and supply gap of electricity is gradually widening. Since then this gap is increasing and the situation is considered to be the worst of all such power crises in Pakistan. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) is not connected to the national grid. In absence of governmental efforts, community based hydro projects can be effective in solving the energy crisis problem, especially in the Northern Areas of Pakistan which are facing a severe electricity crisis while having a high capacity of electricity generation. Keeping this in view, in many places in Pakistan, private and community projects have been initiated by the locals to fill the gap. One such example is Ahmedabad.

This thesis compares the impact of electricity on livelihood of people. For this purpose, the research is conducted in Ahmedabad and Haiderabad; two villages within Hunza, where Ahmedabad is connected to a community based hydro project and gets uninterrupted electricity while Haiderabad gets 3 to 4 hours of electricity per day from a government based hydro power plant. It has also compared how the working and management of public and community projects are different from each other. For the analysis, this study has adopted DFID's conceptual framework. The research has used primary as well as secondary data. Primary data was collected through questionnaire and secondary study includes articles and journals. The sample size for Ahmedabad is 75 households, and for Haiderabad it is 138 households. For analysis the research uses standard comparison method.

This paper provides a learning opportunity for understanding: (a) the socio-economic benefits of community based rural electrification projects; (b) differences between the management and working of community based projects and government projects.

Keywords: Community; community livelihood; Gilgit-Baltistan (GB); Hydro Electrification; Hunza

Research Title: Mapping Household Vulnerability in Pakistan: Analysing Gender Differences by **Yasmeen Jamali**

Supervisor: Dr. Nasir Iqbal

Abstract: The central aim of this study is to scrutinise the factors which determine adaptive capacity or ability to resilience against any adverse shock in Pakistan by using PPHS (2010) data source. Moreover, study extends its objective to develop a vulnerability index to see through the gender wise rural and urban differential and Vulnerability Index has been constructed as a composite index of seven components i.e. socio-demographic profile, livelihood strategies, social networking, health, water, and climatic changes and natural disasters. These components are determined by different indicators and ultimately equal weightage method has been employed to construct index. Having constructed this index, adaptive capacity, sensitivity index, and exposure index has also been constructed as recommended by IPCC. Findings show that, female headed households face more vulnerable situation as compared to male headed households. These differences are found even in rural and urban areas as well. Female headed households reside in rural areas are found more vulnerable as compared to male headed households. Study further decomposes rural effects; non-farm households which lived in rural areas other than farmers, commonly, known as “Kami” are found facing higher vulnerability while comparing with farmers and urban households. Interestingly, adaptive capacities of rural households are much better than that of urban households the reason of which may be the strong prevailing social network. Finally for empirical purpose, results obtained from ordered logit model suggest that female household heads have lower adaptive capacity than males. Further, education, access to loan and livestock holding are found important and significant determinants of households’ adaptive capacity or ability to resilient.

Keywords: Household; PPHS; vulnerability

Research Title: Socio-economic Impact of Militancy on Local People (A Case Study of Darra Adam Khel) by **Adnan Khan**

Supervisor: Dr. Jehangir Khan

Abstract: Generally militancy is not a new phenomena in worldwide and Pakistan in particular. Militancy brings destruction in any particular area and affect almost every aspect of life. Consequently, the socio-economic status of affected people is brutally suffered. This study investigates the impact of militancy on local people in Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) in two ways. Firstly, the impact of militancy Hujra system is reported. The following factors were covered under Hujra system which includes the visiting trend of friends, relatives and passengers/strangers to Hujra. Furthermore, the impact of militancy on mobility of local people and Malaki system were also covered under the category of social sector. Secondly, the impact of militancy on economic factor of the society is also investigated. The economic factors include the level of income and livelihood source of the local people. The analysis reveals that due to militancy both social and economic factors of the local people were harshly suffered.

Keywords: FATA; Hujra system; livelihood source; Malaki; militancy; mobility; socio-economic status

Research Title: Victims of Social Exclusion: The Case of Gypsies in Pakistan
by **Jamshed Ahmad Bukhari**

Supervisor: Dr. Mina Zulfikar Ali

Abstract: The research has been conducted on the social exclusion of gypsies in Districts Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Chakwal, and Rural Islamabad. It explored the social, economic, political and cultural lives of the gypsies and analysed the context of the social exclusion. Gypsies in Pakistan are institutionally the most unrecognised people in Pakistan. Although many researchers reflected their life by using anthropological approach but less focus remained on their exclusion and marginality. The poverty, landlessness, citizenship issues, and limited economic opportunities become a huge challenge for gypsies to survive. These factors force gypsies to live in miserable conditions without recognition. This study has used a qualitative research methodology. Primary data was collected through in-depth interviews, focus groups discussions, and interviews of the key informants. The analysis has shown that gypsy communities are at the extreme of exclusion and living like aliens within the rural and urban communities in Pakistan. They face the issues of citizenship, fundamental rights, social acceptance, inclusion, and most of all the land entitlement. They lack basic needs provision and depend on local communities instead of state, for their survival. Somehow they have managed to maintain their forefathers' culture as musicians, trick players as *Bander Wala* and *Reech Wala*. A number of policy recommendations based on the research findings have been suggested.

Keywords: Gypsies; mainstream; migration; participation; socialisation; social exclusion