



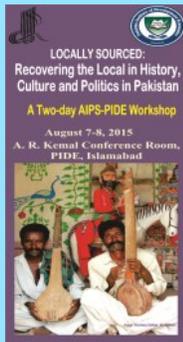
PIDE News

AUGUST 2015

The following three articles of Dr. Asad Zaman, Vice-Chancellor, PIDE were published in the daily Express Tribune:

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DR ASAD ZAMAN

Saving the planet

A recent and amazing article by John H Richardson, titled "When the end of human civilisation is your day-job", describes how many climate scientists suffer from psychological trauma because their studies lead to the inescapable conclusion that human beings are destroying the planet, and climate change will create conditions making it impossible for the human civilisation to survive. There are two strategies currently being pursued with regard to climate change. One is the ostrich strategy of denial, which claims that there is no such thing, or if there is, it is part of natural geological processes rather than being created by human beings. The second is the band-aid strategy which seeks to make small efforts at relief of major visible problems being caused by climate change. Neither strategy has any hope of success at saving the human civilisation in its current form.

The roots of the problem run deep, and the changes we need to make are very radical. One of the most fundamental teachings of all traditional societies is the subordination of personal interests to the social or collective good. During the "Great Transformation" that led to the creation of modern society, this teaching was turned on its head. Individuals were encouraged to pursue personal interests even at the expense of society. As this philosophy gradually gained strength, many institutions which depended on social commitments were destroyed. Key examples are families and communities, previously built on lifetime commitments, which have been replaced by temporary social relationships based on expediency in advanced societies. The idea that excessive and wasteful consumption was immoral, especially when others were in need has been replaced by the idea of sacredness of property. That is those who have are perfectly justified in flaunting their luxurious lifestyles, while the rest of us struggle to imitate them. The breakdown of barriers to greed led to a mad race to consume more and more without any concern as to the effects on others or on the planet. As a result, income inequalities have become greater than ever seen in human history, and the lifestyles of the super-rich

are unimaginably wasteful of planetary resources.

Two additional developments have magnified the effects of this pursuit of individual pleasure to planet-destroying proportions. One is the corporation, which has been given the rights of individuals, but not the responsibilities. Milton Friedman's assertion that "Few trends could so thoroughly undermine the very foundations of our free society as the acceptance by corporate officials of a social responsibility other than to make as much money for their stockholders as possible" became widely accepted as the norm for corporate behaviour. The second problem is the loss of the idea of the symbiotic relationship between human beings and the planet they live on. In earlier times, this idea was encapsulated in the term 'Mother Earth', and it has been revived in modern times as 'Gaia', the living planet.

Among the hundred largest institutions today, 51 are now large corporations, while 49 are nations. All nations are pursuing growth, while all corporations are driven by the pursuit of growth and profits. Unfortunately, the planet we live on is finite, and cannot accommodate a constantly increasing demand on its resources. In addition to stripping the planet of resources which took millions of years to produce, our current demands (which keep increasing) on its renewable resources exceed the capacity of the planet by about 50 per cent. Current levels of consumption and population are not sustainable, and pursuing further growth is tantamount to suicide by destruction of the planet. Yet, increasing levels of consumption are required by corporations for growth and profits. In fact, the popularisation of hedonism and individualism can be attributed to the needs of the corporation to sell more and more products. Also, the rape of the planet is largely due to corporations, which have responsibility to the shareholders to produce profits, but no responsibility to preserve the planet. Because corporate profits are hurt by environmentalist movements, a documentary called "Merchants of Doubt" shows organised efforts by corporations to create doubt about climate change. This completely reverses the ancient Greek

proverb that societies grow great when old men plant trees whose shade they know they shall never sit in. It is hard to imagine the greed of those who would destroy the planet for a few dollars.

So what is to be done? Many initiatives going under the name of 'green capitalism' have emerged, which suggest how we can modify capitalism to make it compatible with survival of the planet. However, in a deep and disturbing book titled *Green Capitalism: the god that failed*, Richard Smith has explained the failure of current efforts at greening capitalism, and how all such efforts are bound to fail because of fundamental conflicts between the demands for growth and profits, and the ecological planetary balance. Among the radical changes required to save the planet is a radical transformation of the economic system. We must go back to pre-modern models of social responsibility, where individual goals are subordinated to social concerns. A key priority has to be a reduction in standards of living to levels which are feasible with life on the planet. Instead of growth, we need to pursue de-growth. Interestingly, happiness research shows that simple ways of living produce more happiness at lower cost than our currently targeted ever-increasing standards of luxury. Currently, our lives are devoted to huge amounts of over-production and over-consumption of useless or wasteful goods. This producing and consuming leaves no time for pursuing more precious aspects of living, such as achieving excellence in different dimensions such as spiritual, moral or physical. We are too busy to cultivate friendships, and to give time to our loved ones. Agreements cannot be reached on environmental protocols because every group wants to consume more at the expense of others. To save the planet, it will be necessary to join hands in a collective effort, which puts social concerns ahead of private individual ones. Little wonder that climatologists are in despair.

The writer is vice-chancellor of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics

DR ASAD ZAMAN

The myth of objective history

Hegemony refers to domination of various kinds, often by one state or group over others.

The definition given by the Italian Marxist, Gramsci, leads to deeper understanding: it is the success of the dominant classes in presenting their view of the world as the only acceptable one. The importance of shaping minds, as an essential component of modern warfare, has received recognition under the name of 'soft power' and current US Army manuals devote considerable attention to it. The importance of the hard power in the form of weapons, soldiers and technical support in the Iraq war is obvious. However, the essential enabling role of the soft power required to convince the US public that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction, that al Qaeda was somehow present in Iraq and that Iraq posed a danger to the world, often escapes attention. Similarly, a massive propaganda effort magnifies the terrorist threat out of proportion to reality, in order to allow trillions to be spent on 'security' when millions are homeless and hungry in the US.

One of the most useful tools in the

arsenal of the hegemon is the myth of objective history. This is the widely believed idea that there is only one objective version of history, and hence all versions which deviate significantly from this are just plain wrong. Once the hegemon constructs the dominant version, there is no need to waste time in contradicting or arguing with alternatives — they are simply assumed to be wrong, and not given serious consideration. To free our minds, it is essential to understand why there can be no such thing as objective history. Currently, there are about seven billion people living on the planet. A complete objective current history must include the unique life experiences of all of them. Including the past multiplies the problem many times. Of all the events that have occurred since the dawn of time, only a very small percentage have been recorded. There is every reason to believe that this record is highly biased, since most writers who record events do so because they have some interest in them. Even discounting this bias, the extant historical records would fill several buildings and it is not possible for any single human being to

absorb them even with a lifetime of study. Necessarily, what reaches us from the historical record is a very, very small fragment. Many startling conclusions flow from our inability to grasp more than an extremely tiny percent of the historical events which have occurred.

First, nearly any concept can be given historical support. Given any thesis, we can always find a few events which support this thesis, and hence 'prove' it historically. Of course, opponents can also find events going against the thesis. The hegemon argues that all such events are 'exceptions' to the general principle. Given our vast ignorance of historical records, such claims are accepted on authority. Second, and perhaps even more important, we choose our past by highlighting certain historical events that we choose to call our past. For example, some Egyptians launched a project of identifying with the Pharaohs of Egyptian history, in addition to their Islamic heritage. As part of a deliberate effort to separate Muslims within the Russian Republics, cultures, histories and even languages were created for the

Tatars, the Bashkirs, Chechens, Ingush and other Muslim republics. Identity politics refers to how identities can be created or modified by political concerns.

Given that our past is not etched in stone, and that our choice of a past has a strong impact on the potential futures available to us, how should we choose our past? The hegemonic historical account is strongly Eurocentric, creating the impression that rational thought, democracy, science and all good things originated exclusively in Europe. Students in Pakistan learn this history from an educational system devised by Macaulay to reinforce these lessons. As a result, they despair of making significant achievements or contributions to human knowledge. A history which highlights the contributions and achievements of Islamic civilization in terms of human excellence, restores hope and creates the courage, idealism and vision required for great accomplishments. Such a history is not 'biased' but 'purposeful' — aimed to counter hegemonic accounts in order to achieve certain desirable educational goals.

The writer is vice-chancellor of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics

PIDE in Press

DR ASAD ZAMAN

Contested history: the discovery of America

The writer is vice-chancellor of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics

History is not, as we have been brought up to believe, a boring collection of dates and events to be memorised. The authors of *Telling the Truth About History* record several bitterly contested accounts of history. One of them concerns the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus. In 1992, the 500th year celebrations of the discovery of America were spoilt by Native American protests against Columbus; a ruthless and greedy mass murderer, according to their accounts. The discovery of the Americas was a watershed event in European history, as it provided access to virtually limitless resources, and was critical in the dramatic progress of the Western civilisation. Thus, Western historians have every reason to celebrate Columbus.

However, a closer look at the conquest of Americas is a story of unimaginable brutality. These events, detailed in *A Peoples History of the United States*, bring tears to those sensitive to human suffering. Howard Zinn has done a tremendous service in rewriting

American history from the point of view of the people, which leads to a perspective on events dramatically opposed to the picture one would get by reading standard texts which glorify the victors and ignore the vanquished. What concerns us here is not so much the barbaric acts, but the fact that highly respected and knowledgeable historians have deliberately suppressed or de-emphasised these facts, to create images of heroism out of acts of savagery.

Upon arrival in the new world, Columbus and his sailors were greeted by the Arawaks who brought them food, water and gifts. The Indians, Columbus reported, "are so naive and so free with their possessions that no one who has not witnessed them would believe it. When you ask for something they have, they never say no. To the contrary, they offer to share with anyone..." More importantly, "They do not bear arms, and do not know them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance. They

have no iron. Their spears are made of cane... They would make fine servants... *With fifty men we could subjugate them all and make them do whatever we want.*" This is precisely what the Spaniards proceeded to do.

Bartolome de las Casas was a young priest who participated in the conquest of Cuba but eventually became a vehement critic of Spanish cruelty. He writes that the Spaniards thought nothing of knifing Indians by tens and twenties and of cutting slices off them to test the sharpness of their blades. The entire population was enslaved. Men worked the mines, while wives worked the soil. Heavily over-worked, depressed and exhausted, Indians "ceased to procreate... husbands died in the mines, wives died at work, and children died from lack of milk... In a short time, this land which was so great, so powerful and fertile... was depopulated... My eyes have seen these acts so foreign to human nature, and now I tremble as I write." Las Casas provides the gruesome details of the genocide of eight million Indians.

These facts came as a shock in 1992 to a public taught to hero-worship Columbus. Harvard historian Morison dismisses the genocide in one sentence in his multi-volume biography: "The cruel policy initiated by Columbus and pursued by his successors resulted in complete genocide." Morison sums up his evaluation by saying that the outstanding qualities of Columbus more than make up for his minor defects.

Why does it matter whether we celebrate Columbus, or count him among mass-murderers like Genghis Khan and Stalin? The stories we tell about our past are of crucial importance in shaping our future. Celebrating Columbus and ignoring genocide as a minor issue play an important role in enabling the killings of millions of civilians in Vietnam, Iraq, Dresden, and many other places. We realise Hitler is only reviled because he lost the battle. There are no objective ways to resolve contested historical evaluations of achievements and failures. Nonetheless, these evaluations shape our values and guide our actions.

The following two articles of Dr. Idrees Khawaja, Head School of Public Policy, PIDE were published in the daily Dawn:

University Hires (August 3, 2015)

ANY university teaching economics would feel lucky to have, on its faculty, renowned economists like some of our former finance ministers, advisors, heads of the Planning Commission and governors of the State Bank — all holding PhD degrees in economics. Being intimately involved with economic policymaking at the highest level, and enjoying the reputation of being good teachers, they can blend theory and practice.

Unfortunately, public universities cannot hire as professors some of these top-notch professionals-cum-academicians. Reason: they do not fulfill the Higher Education Commission's criterion of the research publications required of a professor — 15 papers in journals enjoying impact factor. (The impact factor is based on the number of times the articles published in a journal are cited. The higher the impact factor, the more prestigious the journal is considered.)

The ineligibility of these men of high calibre should provide food for thought, if not outright jitters, to the HEC as to the appropriateness of the criterion. Dr Nadeemul Haque had written earlier that Ronald Coase, a Nobel laureate in economics who had only around a dozen publications to his name, may not have qualified for professorship in Pakistan.

Issues peculiar to Pakistan do not find a place in impact factor journals.

Private universities, not being obliged to follow the HEC's impact-factor criterion, hire the best of former policymakers-cum-academics. Public universities, barring some exceptions, have to make do with mediocre teachers. The losers are the students.

The obsession with impact factor causes various problems. Out of the top 10 economic journals, five each are published

in the US and Europe. The topics covered in the latest issues of these journals include patents, gender, happiness, risk preference, racism, environment, stock market, mortgages, run on banks, financial contagion, corporate governance, and labour supply in the US and Europe.

The inference is obvious: the world's best research journals prefer research on issues that either have a global appeal or those that concern the West more. Issues peculiar to Pakistan do not find a place in these journals. Worse, not enough Pakistan-based impact factor journals are likely to come up soon given the number of researchers that we have and the low interest of the world in issues of interest to us.

Naturally enough, university teachers, eager to publish in impact factor journals, will focus upon research issues of interest to the West at the expense of, for example, the economic opportunities thrown up by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Why would a journal published in the US be interested in this topic?

The HEC has prescribed a uniform number of publications as the eligibility criterion for university teachers, irrespective whether the applicant's field is natural science or social science. The uniformity ignores that the time and effort involved in undertaking research and publishing is different for different fields. For example, a study based on mixing different chemicals in a laboratory might take less time relative to one based on household data aimed at finding the determinants of foreign remittances or poverty. In the latter case, just gathering the data may at times take years.

A scientist working in the natural sciences has a much greater chance of publishing in impact factor journals. To understand, assume that a Pakistani scientist discovered that the average temperature of the human body is 98.6 Fahrenheit or that mixing hydrogen and oxygen in specific ratios produces

water. These findings would hold in Pakistan as well as in the US: therefore the journals published in the West would be inclined to publish. However, a paper arguing that the unemployed of Kohat, but not Kashmore, are willing to take up jobs in Dubai may not even have national appeal, let alone global readership — but the finding would certainly have policy implications for Pakistan.

Whatever criterion we use to determine the research calibre of an applicant, the aforementioned examples suggest that subject peculiarities need to be accounted for while fixing the kind and minimum number of publications required of a teacher. The question is, how to come up with a number for different fields. And the bigger question is, if impact factor criterion is done away with, by what should it be replaced? The cliché doing the rounds is: impact rather than impact factor. The question remains, how to measure impact?

Digressing a bit, the authorities have a misconception that like the bureaucracy, universities too need an organisational pyramid — more assistant professors and fewer professors. Students and hence the nation stand to gain if we were to invert the pyramid — have more professors and less assistant professors. But then, as we engage professors in administrative tasks and endless meetings, the professors do need a helper to ghost-perform some of their tasks. The foreign universities pick the ablest of their students as aides. Why don't we?

Imagine a time when taxes are visibly put to good use.

The prime minister decides to perform umrah during the last days of Ramadan. The news spreads and friends and relatives queue up to be taken along. As the prime minister is about to board his special plane, another plane is parked alongside on the tarmac; it is meant to carry his entourage of 100-plus.

Happy Taxpayers (August 23, 2015)

A COUPLE of months back, I heard the chairman of the Federal Board of Revenue say at a pre-budget seminar that the FBR was confronted with the challenge of 'why should I pay taxes'. The implication was that taxpayers like to see 'value for their money'. The failure to see taxes being put to good use encourages non-payment. The solution is obvious: put tax money to good use and tell the taxpayers how their money is being spent.

Suppose we scribbled something like this inside metro buses: 'This metro bus service has been established with taxes paid by you. Pay your taxes to enjoy more and better public services.' Similar notices may pop up inside public hospitals and schools, near motorways, flyovers and bridges in every nook and corner of the country. A look at the notices tells people that at least a part of their tax money is being put to good use. Imagine the tampering with the 'not paying taxes' attitude.

Taxpayers' money is not always put to good use. At times it ends up in Swiss accounts and in Dubai malls or is spent on the lavish lifestyles of public officials who may not always fully do what they are paid for — from the taxpayers' money. How do we combat this? Perhaps like this:

Imagine a time when taxes are visibly put to good use.

The prime minister decides to perform umrah during the last days of Ramazan. The news spreads and friends and relatives queue up to be taken along. As the prime minister is about to board his special plane, another plane is parked

alongside on the tarmac; it is meant to carry his entourage of 100-plus.

While climbing up the steps of his special plane, the prime minister notices the embossed words just over the entrance to the aircraft: 'trip paid by Pakistanis'. He postpones the trip and the next day boards a regular PIA flight to Jeddah. Only his immediate family accompanies him.

Currently, the president's kitchen is paid for by taxpayers. The president arrives in the dining room for dinner with his family. The table is full of all sorts of dishes.

The family, upon noticing 'paid by Pakistanis' embossed on the corners of white Correlle dishes moves back to the lounge without having dinner and orders something on their own from a local eatery that delivers. Meanwhile, the president tells his staff that from the next day on, he would be paying for kitchen expenses himself.

How about scribbling on the walls of all public servants' offices, 'salary paid by Pakistanis'? Here is a glimpse of the potential benefits. A villager goes to the police station in the dead of night to tell the SHO that his buffalo has been stolen. The SHO gets angry with the villager for disturbing his sleep. The two get into a heated argument in the SHO's office. The SHO stands up to tell the villager in the local colloquial 'I have not been hired by your father'.

At this moment, he catches a glimpse of 'salary paid by Pakistanis' scribbled on the wall in front. The SHO sits down, has a glass of water, registers the FIR and sends a raiding party to recover the poor man's buffalo.

Twenty-five years hence, the NAB ordinance has been amended to take out the plea-bargain clause and two former prime ministers have been sentenced for corruption. The courts now decide murder and property cases within months rather than decades; the younger generation is not familiar with the word 'bhatta'; and the unemployed are paid a decent stipend from the tax revenues raised.

By then, PTV News, run on taxpayers' money, has become the most reliable source of independent and timely news. Its talk shows earn the best ratings because of their informative content and unbiased handling by anchors. Government-owned housing in urban centres, including the ones for the armed forces, run at the taxpayers' expense, have been sold off. All government employees are paid enough to afford decent housing. Patwaris, paid out of taxpayers' money, no longer provide men for the rallies of the party in power.

The taxpayers' money is no longer spent on the inauguration ceremonies of metros, dams and conferences. The ministers do not grace convocations. Advertisements, at taxpayers' expense, glorifying the policies of the party in power are not featured. Healthcare is completely in the public sector, there are no private schools and there are no out-of-school children — all study till grade 12 at taxpayers' expense in public schools. The prime minister's chauffeur drives the prime minister's son and his own in a modest car to a single school, and the two study in the same class. The tax-to-GDP ratio has increased phenomenally — to reach 40pc.

The following article of Dr. Anwar Hussain, Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Economics, PIDE was published in the daily News on August 7, 2015:

Going Vegetarian

Whenever economies grow, their net of activities extends which ultimately adds to increasing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. According to the World Development Indicators, in the year 2010, the per capita carbon dioxide emissions of Pakistan were 0.9 metric tons while India had 1.7 metric tons and USA 17.6 metric tons.

Advanced countries achieved economic growth at the cost of polluting the environment. The high CO₂ in Arab countries is mainly due to production and supply of oil. The increasing CO₂ emissions globally are alarming. Various measures are taken to reduce the level of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emission, such as pollution tax, environment-friendly technology adoption, regulations etc.

However, awareness among people about this alarming status is instrumental to cope with the increasing level of CO₂ emissions at the household level. Households may use environment-friendly electrical appliances and also change their consumption patterns which will help 'green' the economy ultimately. Among other items used by households, the consumption of meat and vegetables is worth mentioning.

According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, the target for the livestock sector growth rate was 3.9 percent for the year 2013-14. During 2012-13, meat production was 3,379 thou-

sand tons in which beef was 1829,000 thousand tons, mutton 643,000 thousand tons and poultry 907,000 thousand tons. On the other hand, 15 percent of all emissions come from the agriculture sectors in which half are from the livestock sector. Food systems contribute 19-29 percent of global anthropogenic GHG emissions.

Both meat-eaters and vegetable-eaters emit CO₂ but the percentage of meat CO₂ equivalent is more than the CO₂ equivalent of vegetarians. According to the NEAA, moving from eating meat to vegetables reduces CO₂ emissions by 17 percent, methane emissions by 24 percent and nitrous oxide by 21 percent after 30 years along with a decline in GHGs. Along with this the demand and production of meat will also reduce.

A survey was conducted in the UK to check the diet of 55,504 people to see how many times per year they ate 130 different foods and how much CO₂ was emitted. It was observed that meat-eaters contributed/emitted 46-51 percent more GHGs than all other group of people. Meat-eaters contribute a 7.19 kg of CO₂ (e) each day and vegetarians contribute 3.81 kg CO₂ (e) while vegans contribute 2.89 kg CO₂ (e).

According to the Environmental Working Group's Meat Eater's Guide, lamb has 39.2 CO₂ kilos equivalent followed by beef with 27.0 CO₂ kilos equivalent, chicken 6.9 CO₂

kilos equivalent and vegetables 2.0 CO₂ kilos equivalent.

Moreover, in Pakistan the production and consumption of dairy products and poultry is expanding — which causes CO₂ emissions to increase. Meat and milk production has increased due to the increase in population. Demand for more cows and sheep has also increased.

According to the Pakistan Economic Survey (2014-15), the population of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat is 41.2 million, 35.6 million, 29.4 million and 68.4 million respectively. Total meat production is 3,696 thousand tonnes in which beef is 1,951 thousand tonnes, mutton 671 thousand tonnes and poultry meat 1074 thousand tonnes. This will definitely have more environmental implications as against using vegetables.

In Pakistan meat is not only used as a daily diet but also used in various functions, traditional ceremonies and hospitalities. Changing food consumption patterns and using vegetables in place of meat would help us to reduce CO₂ to some extent.

The writer is assistant professor at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad.

Research Publication

A research paper titled, “**The Recreational Value of Rohtas Fort, Pakistan**”, by Naeem Ahmed and Anwar Hussain was published in the *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research* which is an impact factor journal. The paper evaluates the use value of Rohtas Fort, in province Punjab (Pakistan). Employing the Individual Travel Cost Method, the study estimated the total annual consumer surplus as US\$ 8.71 million and the total recreational value as US\$ 11.70 million (which is 0.05% of total GDP of Pakistan in the year 2013). The major influencing factors of visitation frequency were observed as travel cost, household income, age, household size, education and sex. Visitors were highly satisfied from the museum as against the waste disposal services. Cleanliness is a major problem faced by visitors with the highest priority index value of 0.88. Based on high willingness to pay for the entrance fee, the authority can increase the entrance fee which will add to the revenue generation for the Fort and ultimately the authority would have resources for renovation/maintenance projects. The authority should arrange the appropriate waste disposal system for the Fort.

Upcoming Publications:

The Centre for Population, Health and Social Policy (CPHSP) is initiating a working paper series, under the title: PIDE-CPHSP, Population and Health Working Paper Series. The following five working papers have been finalized and will be published as e-papers soon:

1. Spatial Differences and Socio-Economic Determinants of Health Poverty
2. Prevalence and Determinants of Overweight and Obesity among Adults in Pakistan
3. Willingness to Purchase Health Insurance in Pakistan
4. Migration and Health Outcomes: The Case of a High Migration District in South Punjab
5. Health and Economic Consequences of Overweight and Obesity among Adults in Pakistan

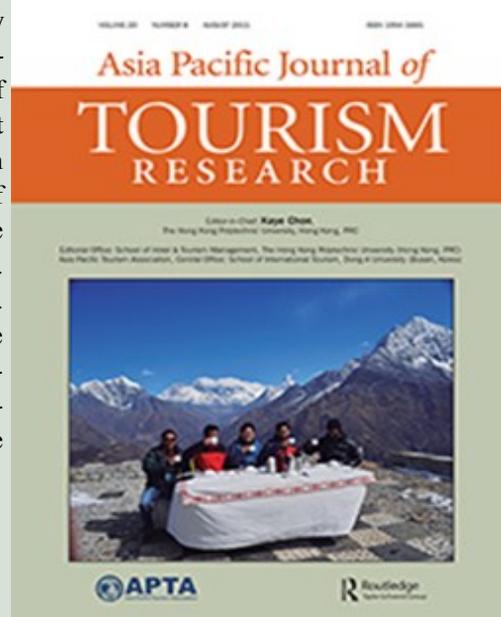
The FATA Development Indicators Household Survey (FDIHS, 2013-14):

The FATA Development Indicators Household Survey has been completed. The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics took lead in initiating and completing this project. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, IM|Sciences, BoS FATA, Governance Support Project FATA, World Bank’s technical experts, external consultants, and concerned departments provided quality support throughout the survey.

The exclusion of FATA region from mainstream surveys could well be concealing a pronounced exclusion on issues of health, education, migration and unemployment which are likely to be more pronounced in FATA than KP and rest of Pakistan. Keeping this in view the FATA secretariat decided to conduct a household survey with the support of PIDE, IM| Sciences, PBS and Governance Support Project FATA to:

- i) make available quality and reliable data/statistics on some key parameters to FATA planners and policymakers
- ii) facilitate innovative capacity development of BoS, FATA Secretariat through developing linkage with local resources of excellence for long term sustainability. This has been achieved through a tripartied implementation arrangement of two universities and BoS FATA.

The survey covers major development indicators including education, health, employment, housing, assets, environment, water & sanitation, social protection etc. These indicators were finalized through an iteration process lasting more than four months with a planned sample covering approximately 5530 households (665 households from urban and 4865 households from rural areas). The surveyors were actually able to reach out to 4070 households (482 urban households and 3588 rural households).

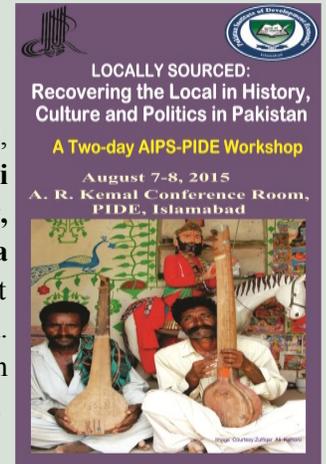


The Department of Development Studies:

The Department of Development Studies, PIDE organized a Seminar on **“Interpreting Islam: Modernity and Women’s Rights in Pakistan”**. The speaker was **Dr Anita Weiss**, Professor and Head, Department of International Studies, University of Oregon, USA. The seminar held on, Monday 17 August, 2015 in the A.R. Kemal Conference Room of the Institute.



The Department of Development Studies, PIDE also organized a Seminar on **“Pakistani Christians: Perspectives on Violence, Identity, and Citizenship”**. The speaker was **Dr. Lubna Chaudhry**, Associate Professor and department Chair, Binghamton University, USA. The Seminar held on Tuesday, August 11, 2015 in the A.R. Kemal Conference Room of the Institute.



The Department of Development Studies, PIDE organized a two-day AIPS-PIDE Workshop on **“Locally Sourced: Recovering the Local in History, Culture and Politics in Pakistan”**. This Workshop was co-sponsored by the American Institute of Pakistan Studies (AIPS) and the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE). The workshop held on August 07-08, 2015 in the A.R. Kemal Conference Room of the Institute.



PIDE Nurturing Minds Seminar Series:

- ◆ A seminar on “**Comparison of Political Economy of South Asian Free Trade agreement (SAFTA) with the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA)**” was organized on August 05, 2015 at 11:00 a.m. in the A.R. Kemal Conference Room of the Institute. **Mr. Imran Khan**, Assistant Director, Trade Development Authority of Pakistan was the speaker.
- ◆ A seminar on “**Sample Size and Sampling Strategy**” was organized on, August 19, 2015 in the A.R. Kemal Conference Room of the Institute. The seminar was given by **Dr. Abdul Sattar**, Programme Officer, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations, Islamabad.

Agriculture and Environment Division

Project: Climate Change Adaptation, Water and Food Security in Pakistan

Dr Munir Ahmad and Dr Muahmmad Iqbal continued the supervision of surveys being undertaken in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh for the collection of data for joint research project of PIDE and IDRC; Climate Change Adaptation, Water and Food Security in Pakistan. The surveys include focus group discussions with women for the analysis of the gender dimension of climate change adaptation. The overall project aims at exploring responses of crop yields to changing climate and analyzing the adaptation strategies adopted by farmers. The insights provided by the studies being undertaken under the said project are that the farming communities in various regions of the country are cognizant of the overall change in climate and are accordingly employing various adaptation strategies. In the month of August, Dr Munir Ahmad and Dr Muhammad Iqbal spent time in various districts of the province of Punjab.

Forthcoming Seminar:

The Agriculture and Environment Division is holding a seminar on the 31st of August at the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC). The insights from the research conducted as part of the PIDE-IDRC project “Climate Change Adaptation, Water and Food Security in Pakistan” will be presented at the seminar. Notable experts from the field from all over Pakistan have been invited to attend the event and provide valuable feedback and suggestions.

Research in Progress

Forthcoming

- ◆ Ms. Sundus Saleemi has been selected to participate at the "**Eight South-South Institute. Inequality and Social Justice: Perspectives from the Global South.**" to be held from 11th-18th September, 2015 at Durban, South Africa. Her research proposal titled "*Women's Perception of Collective Agency*" will be presented at this training and notable economists from the global south will be present to comment and advise on the proposal. The selection was made through a competitive process. Dr. Jayati Ghosh, notable Indian Economist (Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Cambridge University and Ideas Network) and policy expert will moderate the session. Additionally, Ms. Saleemi has been invited to attend the World Social Science Forum (WSSF) which will take place at Durban.

FES-PIDE Regional Workshop on (political) feminism in Asia:

- ◆ Ms. Sundus Saleemi has also been invited to be a part of the FES workshop on Political Feminism in Asia which will be held, 20-23 Oct, 2015, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Department of Econometrics and Statistics

External review and defense of Proposal M.Phil thesis of following student is conducted:

S. No.	Name of Students	Thesis Title	Supervisor
1	Madeeha Akram	Pakistan Economic Growth under Markov Switching Regimes with Endogenous Transition Probabilities	Dr. Hafsa Hina

Department of Development Studies

M.Phil Thesis Defense

Name of Student	Thesis Title	Supervisor
Mr. Fahd Zulfiqar	Money Can Buy Love: Contextualizing Love in the Zenana/Khusra Communities of Rawalpindi, City Kasur, Mansehra City and Kot Radha Kishan	Dr. Mina Zulfiqar Ali
Ms. Rakhshunda Maqsood	The Microfinance Credit Information Bureau: An Impact Analysis on Microfinance Provider (s)	Dr. Hassan M. Mohsin

Demand and Supply Projections of Major Food Grain Crops in Pakistan	<i>The Pakistan Development Review</i>	Dr Anwar Hussain
Domestic Terms of Trade of Agriculture Sector of Pakistan.	<i>The Pakistan Development Review</i>	Dr Anwar Hussain

Thesis Defense Held

S.No	Name of student	Title of Thesis	Name of supervisor
1	Ms. Memoona Gul	Impact of Climate Change on Maize Yield in Pakistan: A District Level Analysis	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal
2	Mr. Asif Sardar	Natural Disasters and Economics Growth in Pakistan: an Enquiry of Floods related Fatalities' Triad	Dr. Sajid Amin Javed
3	Ms. Asma	Environmental Impacts of Standard of Living: A Case Study of District Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dr. Anwar Hussain
4	Ms. Zunaira Zareen	Determinants of Hotels' Prices: A Case Study of Selected Hotels in Islamabad	Dr. Anwar Hussain

Research Proposals Defense Held

Name of Student	Title of Thesis	Name of Supervisor
Samreen Niazi	Economic Viability of Solar Powered Irrigation System: A Case Study of Fatah Jang	Dr. Aneel Salman
Sajjad Haider Khaqan	Impact of climate Change on Milk Production: Evidence from Rural Pakistan	Dr. Muhammad Iqbal

Thesis Defended

- (1) **Ms. Ayesha Muzaffar** “Financial Constraint Risk Assessment of Manufacturing Sector of Pakistan”
Supervisor: Dr. Shahid Mansoor Hashmi

- (2) **Mr. Muhamamd Mohsin Saleem** “Impact of Economic, Political and Institutional Variables on Crime rate in Selected SAARC Countries”
Supervisor: Dr. Attiya Yasmin Javid

ABSTRACT

The present study is conducted to examine the impact of various economic, political and institutional factors on crime rates for six SAARC countries namely Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Maldives from 1998-2012. For this purpose this study has estimated determinants of crime for total crime and its sub-categories; property crime and violent crime using panel data model and Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) estimation technique to deal with endogeneity. Empirical findings suggest that unemployment rate, per capita income, political factor and institutional quality all have the significant positive impact on all the categories of crime. While the age dependency ratio has a significant positive impact for two of the three crimes. Both inflation rate and education level has a positive influence on total and property crimes but for violent crimes the study finds a negative impact for both of these variables. As for as concerned with the population density, it has a significant positive impact on total and violent crimes and significant negative impact on property crimes. The implications emerge from these findings are that unemployment and inflation rate are the important determinants to increase crime rates and political stability play important role to control crimes in SAARC region.

Keywords: Total crime, Property crime, Violent crime, Political factor, Institutional quality, Population density

- (3) **Ms. Heena** “Short Run and Long Run Performance of Initial Public Offerings in State Owned and Non-State Owned Enterprises of Pakistan”
Supervisor: Dr. Attiya Yasmin Javid

ABSTRACT

This empirical study investigates the comparison of short and long run-aftermarket performance of state owned and non-state owned initial public offerings issued at Karachi Stock Exchange, with the total sample of 72 IPOs out of which 61 are non-state enterprises and 11 state owned enterprises during the period of Mar 2000- June, 2015. The study finds that both group of IPOs outperforms on first trading day, as average initial market adjusted returns of SOE and Non-SOE IPOs are 27.65% and 22.53% respectively. But the mean difference of both IPOs is not statistical significant and in contrast of asymmetric information theory. In long run after market performance buy and hold abnormal returns of SOE and Non-SOE IPOs are 80.457% and -91.866% respectively, which shows outperformance of SOE while underperformance of Non-SOE in the long run. Values of SOE and the mean difference values of both groups of IPOs is not statistically significant. By using cross sectional multiple variables with OLS estimation technique, this research also reveals the factors that can significantly influence the underpricing, aftermarket long run performance of IPOs and comparison of association between underpricing and ownership structure of SOE and Non-SOE IPOs. Regression results unveil that firm size, after market-risk level of IPO and subscription ratio are significant factors of underpricing while, first day return, market-volatility and retained ownership are significant factors of aftermarket over 5-year long-run performance. The study also finds that ownership concentration in both SOE and Non-SOE IPOs is similar, and underpricing is negative and significantly related with ownership concentration while firm size and after market risk of issue and ROA also effects ownership concentration.