



# Newsletter

# DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Imparting multidisciplinary knowledge to address key development challenges.

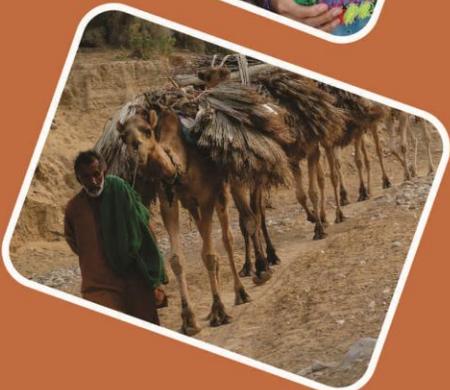
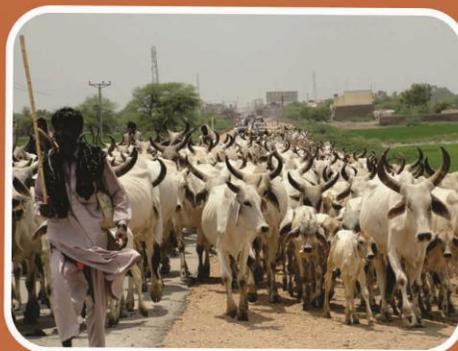


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- Research in Development Studies
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- Development Studies Working Papers
- Development Studies Policy Brief



January - June

**2016**

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**Newsletter (January-June 2016)**

**DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS**

Department of Development Studies began its academic operations in 2011, as part of PIDE University, Islamabad. Over the course of five years it has developed many avenues for students to gain a knowledge base of sharp analytical skills and research practices. Department of Development Studies firmly believes in *Spirit of Free Inquiry* therefore, it has been working towards a dynamic and prominent research unit with an academic presence that encompasses the globe. In line with this approach, the department has also ventured into many new initiatives to promote and polish students' capabilities.

A glimpse of such initiatives, activities and events for the Spring Semester 2016 are enclosed in this copy of the newsletter for the readers.

Dr. Zulfiqar Ali,

Head of Department

## Organogram of the Department

Total number of currently enrolled students	74
Total number of graduates	40
Department Contacts	Office: + 92 (051) 9248095, 9248060 Email: developmentstudies@pide.org.pk

**For More Information Please Visit:** [www.pide.org.pk](http://www.pide.org.pk)

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## RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (DS)

A complete list of thesis topics and students of DS Batch 2011 is listed below:

Sr. No	Name of Student	Thesis Topic
1	Aysha Shafiq	River Bank Erosion: Gender and Adaptation Process in Layyah District
2	Asif Iqbal	State Policy and Social Inequality in Punjab
3	Farooq Ahmed	Socio-cultural Determinants of Child Health and Malnutrition in District Rajanpur: A Case Study of Flood Affected Villages
4	Humaira Zulfiqar	Islamic Microfinance and the Empowerment of Women: Female Borrowers Use of Funds directly Vs. Through Husband: A Case Study of Akhuwat Foundation
5	Muhammad Uzair Khan	Determinants of Job Satisfaction of Lady Police Officers of Islamabad
6	Mawish Iqbal	Unfolding Rural Dwellers' Perception of Development: Inferring a Native Model of Development (A Valuation of Two Villages of Islamabad)
7	Yousaf Shah	Assessing the Post Conflict Impact on Community Attitude and Behaviour: A Case Study of Swat
8	Hassan Mahmood Shah	Shocks and Child Schooling: Evidence from Pakistan
9	Muhammad Umair Zafar	Impact of Democracy on Sustainable Human Development: A Cross Country Analysis
10	Asif Ali	Theory and Practice of Understanding Corruption in Pakistan: Case Study of National Accountability Bureau, KPK
11	Shahid Khan	Measuring the Protection Gap in the International Health Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons: The Case of South Waziristan Agency
12	Zahid Aqil	Informal Institutions and Governance: Examining the Impact of Clintelism on Electoral Accountability in Rural Punjab, Pakistan
13	Anees Majeed	State of Public Service Delivery and Social Accountability: A Case Study of Union Council "Shah Allah Ditta" Islamabad
14	Muhammad Arslan Haider	Expansion and Evaluation of Social Science Disciplines in Public Sector Universities of Pakistan: A Case Study of Five Social Science Disciplines from 1947 to 2013
15	Nasima Sultana	Internal Dynamics of Household Assets and Strategies During Attabad Landslide in Pakistan
16	Zia Ullah	Why Youth Joins Militancy? Case Study of Mohamand Agency, Pakistan
17	Rakhshunda Maqsood	The Microfinance Credit Information Bureau: An Impact Analysis on Microfinance Provider

## READ AND SHARE BOOK FORUM



The Department of Development Studies initiated a study circle as “Read and Share Book Forum” in Fall Semester 2015. The aim of this forum is to provide a platform to the students of Development Studies for sharing already existing books with reference to current and cross-cutting issues in development discourse, competing methodological frameworks and variant theoretical claims. On this platform senior students of Development Studies (who have completed their MPhil research or are in the process of dissertation writing) present critical reviews of books covering development related topics and themes. The presentations are followed by discussions to encourage active participation and dialogue between the presenter and the audience. The platform is open to the students of all departments. In Fall semester 2015, six forums were conducted. In Spring Semester 2016, five forums were conducted the details of which are described in the following:

1. The seventh presenter of this forum was Ms. Sundus Saleemi (Staff Economist-PIDE) who reviewed a book titled ‘**Communism in Pakistan: Politics and Class Activism**’ by **Kamran Asdar Ali**

In this book the author has touched upon the ethnic and nationalistic struggles played out in Pakistan throughout history and their relationship with the politics of the left. Furthermore, he has reiterated that mainstream discourse on Pakistan’s history presents the struggle for separate nation in unified India. And, struggle of a monolith Muslim nation in the sub-continent largely ignoring the ethnic, cultural and linguistic diversity of these Muslims and thereby undermining their aspirations for freedom, self-determination and autonomy. The Bengali and the Baloch freedom movements have been cited as examples of what he calls the “collective amnesia” of the nation and notes that resistance movements or left-leaning movements have also been largely ignored in mainstream discourses on history of Pakistan. The author has built the case around the use of other forms of representation such as art, fiction and poetry in digging out alternative histories that are missing from the grand narratives; a method that has been employed in the book repeatedly. The book also introduces us to the members of the earliest left-wing party of the country; the Communist Party of Pakistan (CPP); the readers are told that the members of the CPP all belonged to the Communist Party of India (CPI), mostly were men from the highly-educated elite Muslim families of North India (not indigenous to the areas that became a part of Pakistan) and their deep commitment to the cause was manifested in their behaviour and personal lives.





2. The eighth speaker of this forum was Mr. Aziz Khan (DS-2014) who reviewed a book titled **‘Remotely Colonial: History and Politics in Baluchistan’** by Nina Swidler

In this book the author has employed ethnographic methodology and political commentary. The term ‘remotely colonial’ alludes to Kalat, a historic place in Baluchistan, in two ways. Firstly, Kalat was more important in terms of geostrategic interest via Afghanistan and securing Southern flanks of Punjab and Sindh. Secondly, it was of little significance to the British as far as economic interest was concerned. And, it was situated in far region of Western India, more than thousand miles away from Kolkata and Mumbai. The book implicitly raises the question of tribal culture at the crossroads of modernisation and the challenge for both to adjust and accommodate each other. The author refrains to elaborate on it and leaves this irony to the imagination of the readers. Furthermore, the author has not escaped her Western academic worldview of looking at social relations and politics.

Historically, the interest and tactics of the four parties: the Khans, the Sardars, the Nationalists, and the British, converged and diverged in fluid, unstable ways. The local parties had a common interest in opposing colonial rule, but had very different ideas about what should replace it. The nationalists envisioned some form of representative government, while the Khans sorted to regain powers appropriated by the British. The Sardars were not unified and they tended to play opportunistic politics, some align with the Khans, some with the Nationalist, and some with the British, often shifting their allegiances.



3. For the ninth forum, Ms. Shanza Sohail (DS-2014) reviewed a book titled **‘Selling Places: The marketing and promotion of towns and cities 1850-2000’** by Stephen V. Ward

The book discusses the place selling phenomenon by looking at the process of place marketing and promotion involving mainly the British experience. This involved talking about the five main episodes of place selling and the nature of promotional language and imagery. The author sees place selling as not simply a specific area of urban policy or action but a broad ideology. Episodes of place selling are mainly associated with periods of economic change and when urban systems or part of urban systems are experiencing change.

The author considers place selling as dependent upon the degree to which the place itself is synonymous to a recognised marketable commodity. The author finds different histories of settlement of the two continents, North America and Europe affecting the place selling phenomenon. Britain and most of Europe already had settlements long before capitalism arrived while North America developed their settlements on land previously used by indigenous Americans.

The five main episodes of place selling are discussed which involves agricultural colonisation, resort marketing, residential suburbs, selling the industrial town and post-industrial city. With agricultural colonisation, US showed that government-sponsored boosterism leads to successful place selling. For Britain, the industrial age had brought little change since the industrial cities had already been the main urban centres before industrialisation. However, Britain’s true ‘upstart’ cities were its resorts and residential suburbs. Still unlike the US, Britain, as a nation, did not realise the importance of advertising abroad; using posters; and, most significantly, using both public taxation and public-private committees to organise promotions. Nevertheless, with post-industrial cities today Britain has embraced boosterism fully by hiring private-sector firms and creating public offices to both modify and continue the advertising themes.

Equally important in all this has been the nature of promotional language and imagery. The book looks at certain messages and images that have recurred in the selling of different kinds of places. Ever since place marketing

began, frontier towns, resorts, industrial towns and post-industrial cities, have been heralded as ‘gateways’ and ‘hearts’, ‘capitals’ and ‘centres’. Promotional images are seen more as expressions of time, place, society and culture. An example is the recurrent use of female figures to represent place. Place marketing is found to paint a picture of perfection that is unattainable. In addition, promotional messages become part of more widely accepted ideals.



4. The tenth speaker of this forum was Ms. Zonia Baltistani (DS-2014) who reviewed a book titled **‘Urban Poverty Bangladesh: Slum Communities, Migration and Social Integration’** by **Shahadat Hossain**.

The book’s analysis is based on the slums of Dhaka City, the capital of Bangladesh. The book’s basic argument is to encourage development experts to look at the new dimensions of urban slums in the megacities of South. The author argues that the South has entered a phase of rapid, unplanned and uneven urbanisation, which will only intensify in the future. The most dramatic result of this will be the growth of new megacities with populations in excess of 10 million, and, even more spectacularly, hypercities with more than 20 million inhabitants. The number of slum dwellers in the world has already crossed the one billion mark – when one in three city residents live in inadequate housing with no or few basic services and often face forced evictions from their settlements.

Urbanisation, hence, is seen as a major challenge.

The urban transformation of Dhaka City has created severe pressure on existing infrastructures and its ‘absorbing’ capacities. A significant proportion of poor residents are forced to live in a variety of slums and squatter settlements, unhealthy environments vulnerable to flooding and diseases, and generally unsuitable for habitation. Although the phenomenon of the slum is as old as the city itself, nearly all the slums have developed in recent decades as a consequence of rapid mass urbanisation. Despite the fact that the overall poverty situation in the country has improved over the years, Dhaka City’s situation has become worse in terms of both upper and lower poverty lines through the accelerating rate of rural–urban migration of the rural poor.

The book highlights the theoretical and practical implications of the current situation of urban slums. The issues of slums and poverty in megacities need to be understood in terms of the huge rural displacement and rural–urban migration. In many instances urban transformation has displaced millions of poor from their rural origins. Even in the late twentieth century many rural people in the Sub-continent still had only limited contact with urban centres. One big change has been the way rural villages have become linked to the metropolis through rural–urban migration. Material issues and concerns with consumption have become prominent in traditional rural society and rural life has been seriously challenged. Uprooted rural migrants have come to the city with huge expectations of finding a better life, only to find themselves forced to live in slums because of meagre incomes gained in the informal sector.



5. The eleventh speaker of this forum was Mr. Jam Farooq (DS-2011) who reviewed a book titled **‘Islamic Theological Themes: A Primary Source Reader’** by **John Renard**

This book is basically a collection of translated work originally written by various great Muslim scholars, philosophers and poets during the course of history, translated more often by Westerners and edited by John Renard- a professor of Theological Studies at St Louis University. Theoretically, Islam and its building blocks and components have been theorised in varieties on several intellectual issues. Under this thematic domain the editor has tried to collect writings of same nature and this book therefore discusses five major themes of Islamic theology. These themes include: Interpretation of sacred texts, Boundaries of belief,

Science of Divine Unity, Science of Spirituality and Ethics and Governance by giving translations of primary sources. This book discusses questions of human responsibility, the composition and nature of God, the distinction of Muslim and non-Muslim beliefs, the spiritual science and literature, political ethics, and governance.

## GUEST LECTURE

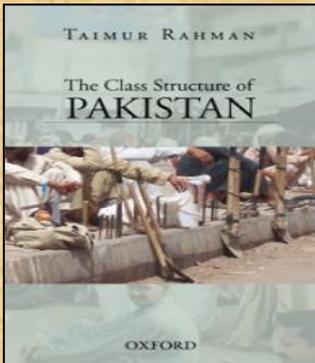


Guest lectures are always effective in keeping class sessions fresh and interactive. They bring a variety to the course content in terms of different viewpoints, voices from the field, information by experts and long-term skills as potential resources for future courses and research work.

During Spring semester 2016 Development Studies department arranged a guest lecture for the students by a very well reputed scholar in his respective field, Dr. Taimur Rahman.

### The Class Structure of Pakistan by Dr. Taimur Rahman

Dr. Taimur Rahman is an academic, musician, and socialist political activist from Pakistan. He teaches Political Science at the Lahore University



of Management Sciences (LUMS). He is the band leader and spokesperson for the political music band named Laal. He is also one of the leaders of the Peoples Mazdoor Kissan Party. He is the author of the book titled 'The Class Structure of Pakistan' published by



Oxford University Press. The book won the Akhtar Hameed Khan Memorial Award for the best Social Sciences book about Pakistan. Dr. Rahman has been teaching Political Science at LUMS since 2002. He is also the spokesperson for the band Laal and a grassroots political activist. His areas of academic interests are political philosophy and class structure. Dr. Rahman engages with civil society and social

movements that are seeking to build a secular, democratic, and socialist Pakistan. He has worked for flood relief, earthquake relief, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) relief, and other such projects for the relief of working people. The courses taught by him at LUMS include Marxism and the Modern World, Political Economy of Pakistan, and Class Structure of Pakistan.

Dr. Rahman's lecture presentation was based on the thematic order of the topics covered in his book. The topics, in his presentation, included: Feudalism and the Asiatic Mode of Production (AMP); AMP, Colonial Path, and Asiatic Capitalism in South Asia; Agrarian Class Relations in Pakistan and Industrial Relations followed by concluding remarks.



The author's interpretative epistemological position expounds on the confounding theoretical links between Capitalism and Structural Inequality. He has used Marxist political discourse analysis to explain the parasitic dependence of South Asian economies on foreign Capitalism. The author substantiates this dependence with the empirically grounded and analytically nuanced historical explanations of British Raj domination on the physically colonised geographical areas of Asia and Africa (in particular). While bridging the coloniser-colonised argument the author explains that how with the intrusion of British Raj the local elite class emerged. The power exuded by the Raj was siphoning more through this local elite class (due to its calculated proximities with the Raj) on the Asian and African proletariat. This emerging elite class was exploitative serving the purpose of not just the Raj but of their own interest as well. The emergence of this class institutionalised and operationalised the structural division of masses on the basis of differentials existing within them along the axis of access to and command over economic resources. Dr. Rahman, hence, explains the dual hierarchical dispositions; the historically contingent one that widens the cleavage between the colonised subjects and the foreign dominants and the situationally contextualised hierarchy between local elites and local proletariat.



Dr. Rahman evocatively involved listeners into generating a thorough discussion on physical and non-physical colonisation, the extent of contemporary politics in deepening the socio-structural inequality, structural violence against ethnic minorities and positionality of class struggle in it, formal (state led) and informal sources (*jirga*, *panchayat*) of power in Pakistan, and the hybridisation of development in Pakistan.

## Faculty Spotlights (January-June, 2016)

### Dr. Zulfiqar Ali- Head of Department.

#### Paper Presentations

1. "Mianwal Tariqa of Kalhoras: Rituals and Practices", The Vernacularisation of Muslim and Hindu Traditions: The Case of Sindhiyyat at Centre for South Asian Studies, École des hautes études en sciences sociales (EHESS), Paris, June 2016
2. "Naqshbandi Sufis of Sindh: A Case Study of Walhari Pirs", Second International Sufi Conference, Karachi, April 2016.



- 25th International Pakistan History Conference, Trends in South Asian History. January 19-21, 2016 at University of Karachi, Karachi.



### Research Papers

- Paper titled “Samadhi Architecture in Potohar, Punjab (Pakistan)”, published in Chitrolekha International Magazine on Art and Design, Vol. 6, No. 2, 2016.
- Paper titled “Presenting served head as a memento to Bard: Depicted legend of Bijal- Rai Dyach in Kalhora Tombs, Sindh (Pakistan)”, published in Central India Journal of Historical and Archaeological Research (CIJHAR), Vol: V, No: 17, 2016, pp. 1-6.

### Dr. Huma Haque- Assistant Professor

#### Guest Lecture



- Invited to give a lecture on “Women in Islam: Locus Pakistan”, Senior Management Course of the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir at Kashmir Institute of Management, Muzaffarabad, February



2016.

- Invited to give a lecture on “Power and Governance: Issues and challenges faced by the civil services in Pakistan”, Senior Management Course of the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir at Kashmir Institute of Management, Muzaffarabad, February 2016.

### Dr. Muhammad Jehangir Khan- Assistant Professor

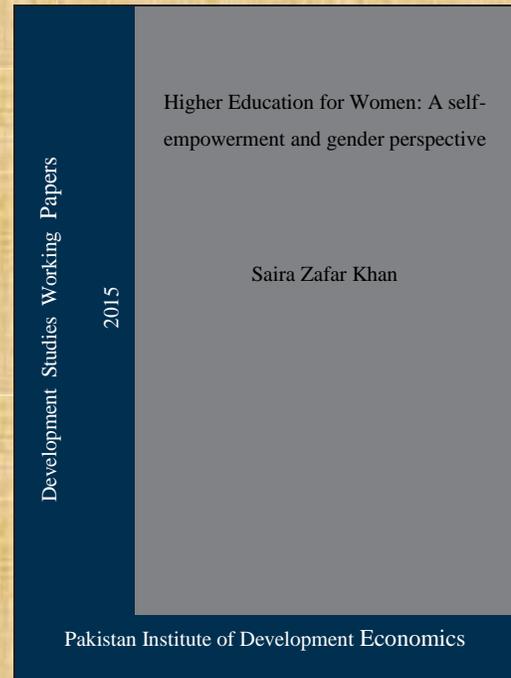
#### Research Paper

- Paper titled “The Impact of Remittances on Child Education in Pakistan”, published in The Lahore Journal of Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, 2016.



## Development Studies Working Paper

Department of Development Studies published its first Working Paper titled 'Higher Education for Women: A Self-Empowerment and Gender Perspective' authored by Saira Zafar Khan (DS-2012).



## Development Studies Policy Brief

The Department of Development Studies introduced its first Policy Brief in April 2016. Showcasing the research output of the department, the Policy Brief aims to cover a contingent of standardised as well as heterodox domains of Development. Our first edition covered a diverse range of research areas: the disputatious issue of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) pertaining to health and healthcare (authored by Shahid Khan); the stimulating need for gender sensitising Higher Education (authored by Sairah Zafar Khan), and the political economy of electoral accountability in a Punjabi village context (authored by Zahid Aqil).

