

NEWS CHANNELS OF DIGITAL AGE: FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SENSATIONALISM IN PAKISTANI NEWS CHANNELS

News channels of digital age: factor analysis of sensationalism in Pakistani news channels

By
Rozina Imtiaz¹
Ali Raza Qureshi²

Abstract:

PEMRA, a federal institute of Pakistan is responsible for regulating and issuing channel for the establishment of the mass-media culture in Pakistan. PEMRA gave a boost to new channels, since then, not only entertainment, but news channels are also on the rise. Emerging trend of providing news has opened an innovative era of news production. But there also lies a huge responsibility on them, they should remain impartial while conveying the information. To be on the top ranking some news channels create sensationalism which raised many ethical questions. The purpose of this research paper is to identify and explore factors which cause sensationalism in Pakistani News Channels. A Cross-Sectional study is conducted in the city of Karachi amongst the population having age 18 and above and also belongs to college and university students, office staffs, public and private sector working staffs. Deductive approach is used to determine the variables which support sensationalism. A survey strategy is used while distributing a list form of questionnaires. Total 100 participants have been selected using the convenience sampling technique. Using factor analysis, we found that TABLOID packaging and AROUSING content variables have positive association with sensationalism, at the same time VIVID storytelling variable has no significance with sensationalism. We have also conducted qualitative research in which most viewers agree that news channels are causing sensationalism, but at the same time news channels are giving them updates timely. Hence it shows that sensationalism is an important aspect for both media and consumer perspectives, but consumers believe that the projection of the news transmitted by News Channels should be broadcasted in a positive sense as most viewers like sensationalism and its contributing factors while absorbing sensational news but they want PEMRA to set some boundaries.

Key words: Sensationalism, Arousing content, Tabloid Packaging, Vivid storytelling

¹Author is Lecturer at PAF-Karachi Institute of Economics and Technology, , E.mail: rozina@pafkiet.edu.pk

² Author is Deputy Director QEC at Lahore Garrison University

1. INTRODUCTION:

Media is a communication tool that is used for delivering information. To communicate masses, mass media had always played the vital role. Coroneel mentioned that in early days of the 1700s, Montesquieu, a French philosopher recognized importance of press by letting government to understand the miseries of ordinary men and to correct it. Since then press has declared as “fourth Pillar” of the state till today. He further emphasize on the importance of media and stated that they are the “Watchdog” for any country, their purpose is to deliver factual information and point their finger out on wrong doing. They not only exposed the wrong doing of officials resulting in resignation of government heads, but also used in restoring of democracies, education, settlement among military social groups. Thomas Jefferson, along with all resentment for journalism once said “Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter.” They get more effective after the arrival of electronic media. With all the significance there also lies a huge responsibility on them, they should remain impartial while conveying the information. Like any global country in Pakistan three decades ago radio and news channel that was owned by the state was the only mean of information. According to Info

rmation MANIA(2013) , today Pakistani Electronic media owns “ more than 77 satellite TV channels 2346 cable operators, 28 landing TV Channels(included abroad) and more than 129 FM Stations including 46 Radio Channels”. Shahana(2015) highlight important role of mass media which is so powerful that it has an ability to even transform societies, and now it is nearly impossible to escape from influence of mass media. Since media reach to the masses, it has the power to give direction and bring social change. It is more alarming as we get information from the news programs on channels that has the capability to influence our decision process, in other words, we allows them to control our minds. KHALID(2015) focus on how media globally makes us to watch horrifying videos just to have more and more sponsors for their airtime, means profit. DAVID F. RANSOHOFF MD (2001) argue that these diverse approaches of communication may cause inaccurate journalism, which eventually contribute to “*sensationalism*”.

According to Wikipedia Sensationalism is the “editorial biases” which cause news to be over hyped which eventually manipulate the truth of whole news. DAVID F. RANSOHOFF MD,(2001) further argue that sensationalism may put a stop to viewers from getting k

knowledgeable in policy discussion .It may also included of biased presentation of news reports , like coverage of insignificant news report and exaggerating it as some special event. For this they use different tactics like the unnecessary use of music in breaking news, dramatic style of news anchors, covering political gossip in a humorous way, live coverage of casualties and catchy subtitle of breaking news. COHEN (2009) also support and claim that Sensationalism in the news is a topic of wide concern as it is happening globally where the media is covering the private lives of celebrities in sensational ways. In USA Carl Bernstein provoked this debate when he used the term “idiot culture” for the news channel Journalist. COHEN(2009) further claim it as global issue as in European countries like Germany and Sweden we witness more and more sensationalism in order to win their viewers. Even in Japan news broadcasters are using tactics like animation or dramatic subtitle to catch viewers' attention that was once part of the variety shows only. Kleemans, (2007) in his study supported the claim and further stated that News media have the power to spread the words in seconds, information should be factual and authentic or it can be dangerous and nuclear weapons. That is the reason Tony Blair got annoyed because of intense media competition, he in his departure speech made an attack

on media by saying “The media is a feral beast , tearing people to pieces”.

In Pakistan, however the situation is a bit different as our country is going through political instability and chaos, war on terror, and uncertain economic conditions. In such situation news channels are mostly watched media in most of the households. Komal Daredia states that unlike west media, in Pakistan sensationalism is , with no time live coverage of incidents, attacks, death victims and casualties, moreover, repeated review of the incidents causing psychological disturbance elevating stress and sadness among the viewers. But again, it is a reality that negative news gets more attention of viewers. She further claims that News channel statistics revealed that sensational news sells more than any other news segment. These negative news lingers in mind may not only stress but other cause psychological effects also in people of all age groups. It is very important to understand viewer's perception of sensationalism for that we have to dig down viewer's perception of “Sensationalism” and the factors that are affecting it. This study will examine Pakistani viewer's perception of sensationalism in News channels . This study will provide insight on the issue by understanding the factors that effects sensationalism as per the perception of viewers. The objective of my research is to see the impact of media sensationalism in Pakistani culture a

and what are the factors creating sensationalism according to the viewer's perspective.

1.1 Research Problem:

Today's era is the digital era where we can get news updates with just one click. To deliver the news prior, new channels are running in a marathon. To be no.1 in this race news channels attract their viewers in such a way that cause Sensationalism. News channels are showing too much violence, bloodshed and live coverage, which eventually affecting viewers. Watching such footage regularly may not only increases stress, but also causes psychological problems. In order to lessen this problem we have to

first analyze the factors that are creating sensationalism, because only after it we can make a suggestion or recommendation.

1.2 Research Questions:

1. Pakistani media is spreading sensationalism?
2. What are the factors creating sensationalism?
3. How Pakistani viewers perceive sensationalism of the media?
4. What are their suggestions?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

In many new born democracies, the media have played their vital role in strengthening and deepening of democracy. We have witnessed many cases in which investigating report caused the fall of corrupt government. Media has created a culture of inspection, which has made elected governments more accountable. CORONEL suggests that the media should also inform, educate and mobilize the citizen to actively participate in the business of governance. The uncovering of such daring stories makes journalist frightened of politicians. Apart from state constraints, he mentions that it is the reality that serious reporting is difficult to sustain in today's media market, news has to be sensational Now a days to cover thrilling stories reporters are going out of their ways, putting their lives in danger. It is out of doubt appreciable but at the same time culture of news presentation has been altered globally. Komal Daredia in her study argues that coverage of violence news is debatable topic these days as it has become reason of many psychological effects. Pakistan along with political and economical crisis also going through the war on terror, because of this news channels is the most watched channels in our households these days in order to get updated timely. She claims that live coverage of attacks and violence is in our norms these days, a

and these images linger in the viewers mind for long, causes stress and psychological effects.

A key factor in the advancement of sensational news is to get a rating in modern age intense media competition. Postman (1986) stated when serious issues are delivered in amusing ways, this is the “time for concern”. He further stated that it seems so unrealistic when the newscasters don’t pause or shiver when they delivered the news while film clips. It seems that many of them don’t even grasp the meaning of what they are delivering. He further stated emotionless faces of anchors make viewers not less panic and concern. Moreover, it became more alarming when viewers heard music along with breaking news resembles the scenes of a play. He argues what has music to do with the news, to him, music is there to create a mood and to represent the musical theme related to the idea or incident. Pretty much same as “it is done in any theater”. COHEN (2009) in his study mention that Esposito on the other hand resembled it with the entertainment programs in which we do fast, dramatic, shallow and effortless explanation, that focus on unimportant issues as discussing personalities, their appearance and habit or personal relations in order to catch the eye of large audiences. Sparks (2000) likewise discussed “tabloid story telling” in newspapers are more foc

used on news related scandals and entertainment and pay less attention to real issues as economics of countries, emerging challenges of society and genuine political issues. It is much related in case of sensationalism in TV news channels. Adams(1978) however, defines news differently, he did not differentiate news to be either sensational or human-interest stories, but it is the coverage of "crime, violence, natural disasters, accidents, and fires, along with amusing, heartwarming, shocking, or curious vignettes about people in the area.". On the other hand COHEN(2009) argue that sensationalism is not only content like “scandals, crime or corruption “ but also “fast editing pace, eyewitness versions, zooming of camera movements, music and tone of reporter voice”.

Hendriks Vettehen(2006) describe sensationalism more precisely, he suggests to divide it into three categories. First category includes “Arousing content” or “Basic need Content”, it contains information related to “Crime, Violence and Disaster, that is information about human evolution. Hendriks Vettehen P. N.(2005) suggests Sexual content is also very much related to human evolution and survival, therefore it also considered as arousal content. Grabe(2003B) furthermore claims that by the passage of time definition of sensationalism has broadened up as it now also included not only content but also forms of message that can grab audience

e's attention. Kleemans, 2007 claims the ability of viewers to process the information is inadequate, resulting in case of too much information it will be overloaded, thus failed to process the information and store the information that it wants to remember. Grabe(2003) mentions, in case of sudden, unexpected occurs, televisions usually delivered it with an audiovisual production feature known as "Tabloid packaging", a second category of sensationalism which he states as "inappropriate" because in order to grab the attention media sometimes cross the line from information into entertainment. Nisbett(1980) states last most recent category as "vivid storytelling", means making information more attractive to hold the viewer's attention. It can be any information that is "emotionally interesting, concrete and imagery-provoking, and proximate in a sensory, temporal, or spatial way".

2.2 Factors of Sensationalism:

Literature Review has identified and provided the factors in the study for the conceptual framework. It is concluded that most in the previous researches, the concept of sensationalism is defined as a theoretical concept that encompasses those features of journalistic products that are capable of attracting the attention of the audience. Sensationalism concept can be divided into three categories (content and form of a mes-

sage, tabloid packaging and vivid storytelling) in order to grab people's attention.

2.2.1 Content of a Message(Arousing content)

The first category of sensationalism refers to the content of the message. *Hendriks Bettehen, Nuijten, & Beentjes (2005); Grabe, Lang, & Zao(2003); Grabe, Zhou, & Barnett(2001) define the content of a message as the arousing content, also called the 'basic needs content.. Hendriks Vettehen & Nuijten(2006); Grabe et al.(2001) refer it as stories that contain information with survival value, and it is therefore closely connected to notions about human evolution. Messages that contain the information about crimes, violence, and disasters are the examples. Grabe et al. (2003) states that the form of a message and the content, both can attract the audience attention. Other researchers like Shoemaker (1996) and Davis and McLeod (2003) used cognitive psychological theories to extend the ideas One of the main models. Lang(2000) discusses the Limited Capacity Model, used to examine the way in which mediated messages like television news are processed. The important point is, the ability of viewers to process information is limited. Too much information produces an overload with the failure of the information process as a consequence. This makes it important to find out how exactly v*

viewers select information. Viewers may choose their valuable information either intentionally or unintentionally or both. The intended, controlled selection reflects that the individual has the information and wants to store in memory. An automatic, unintended selection is activated by the content and the form of the stimulus and can therefore be influenced by the sender. *Lang(2000); Hendriks Vettehen & Nuijten(2006)* define Content as important information useful for an individual. Intuitively important information refers to basic instincts. Examples are information about violence, life, and death. The form can be defined as information which represents a sudden event in the surroundings of a person. In case of a television message, examples are a high number of sudden changes in the picture material or the adding of a loud sound. Hence, from the above discussions, we propose a hypothesis.

H_{1o}: Sensationalism is caused by the arousing contents in the message.

2.2.2 Tabloid Packaging

The second category of sensationalism is tabloid packaging. It is an audiovisual production features which add a sensational quality to television news items and grab a high attention. *Grabe et al.(2003)* states *tabloid packaging as f*

eatures that add sensational quality to the news and grab high attention of audiences. He also claims it as inappropriate in the sense that they blur the line between information and entertainment, and with that they may overstate the factual content of the item.

H_{2o}: Tabloid packaging features attract viewers' attention towards news.

2.2.3 Vivid Storytelling

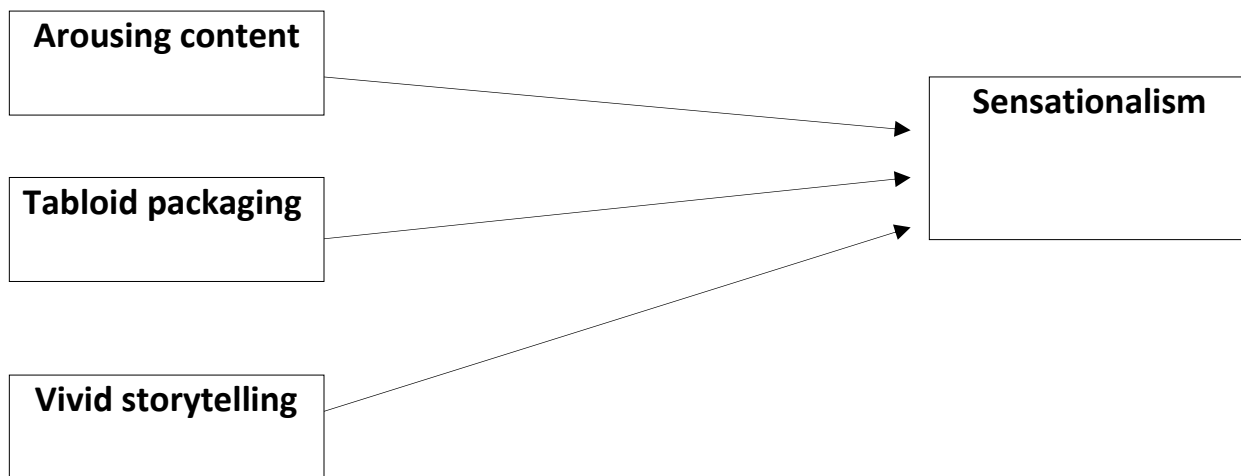
The third and the last category of sensationalism is that of dramatic storytelling. In 2006, Hendriks Vettehen, Nuijten, and Peeters suggest that this category would lie in the Vividness theory of Nisbett and Ross. *Nisbett & Ross(1980)* claims that dramatic and colorful information has a greater inferential impact in the sense that it is more able to hold the attention of the receiver. Vivid information can be defined as emotionally interesting, concrete and imagery-provoking, and proximate in a sensory, temporal, or spatial way. *Hendriks Vettehen and Nuijten (2006)* translated this idea to the television viewer and state that a dramatic way of telling a story cause more immediate threats to our chances of survival, and therefore attract the attention of the viewer. *Krishnan (2008)* cited Amir 2005, that “stories are glorified so frequently on the news that it becomes difficult to differentiate between reality and entertainment. Most often the entertainment quotient is high

er than the information “. One of the most controversial issues in modern reporting is media biasness, especially on political issues, but also with regard to cultural and other issues. According to *Ethical Codes (2010)* sensationalism is also a common complaint.

H₃₀: *Vivid story telling news grabs immediate attention.*

2.2.4 Conceptual Framework:

As it is discussed above the independent variables that are identified through the literature review are Arousing content, Tabloid Packaging, Vivid storytelling. Sensationalism is dependent variable. Hypotheses are already claimed above during the study.



3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

3.1 Research Design:

The research carried out is inferential as well as descriptive in nature. Descriptive statistics are used to describe collected data through numerical calculation and graphs. Inferential statistics are used to describe the relation among variable through regression and correlation. Subjectivism research philosophy adopted in order to understand the factors that are causing sensationalism as it helps to understand the behavior of

respondents. Deductive approach is adopted, developed a theory, then identifies variables which need to be tested, then claims and tests the hypotheses. The relationship between dependent and independent variables are analyzed by quantitative approach in order to make valid conclusions on the basis of precise calculated data. Primary data are collected questionnaire while previous studies provided secondary data. To apply all the desire test Eview’s 7 is used.

3.2 Target Population:

It is a cross sectional study carried out in the month of March, 2017. Around 50 respondents participated, who were given a questionnaire. Our respondent lies under the age bracket of 18 years and above as population of this age is more sensible. Data is collected from different universities, offices, and online social media. As we all know that population of News Channel's viewers is huge and we cannot include all, so we have used probability convenience sampling technique to gather data.

3.3 Sample Size & Technique:

We faced difficulty in getting exact figure, so we gather information from Gallup media data and census Pakistan. According to GALLUP PAKISTAN MEDIA CYBERLETTER 2014 there are 124 million TV viewers nationwide. Since research is specifically related to News channels, Gallup Pakistan 2017 stated that there are 28,520,000 news viewers all across Pakistan. So we have calculated the population size as 28,520,000. We have selected Convenience sampling, in which, unlike other techniques, we selected a sample on our own personal judgment rather on chances of selection. Due to limited resources with time constraints, we have selected such sampling technique.

3.4 Instrument Development of Measurement:

The instrument uses 5 point Likert scale measurement in this research study. Scale 1 represents a strong disagreement and 5 indicate strong agreement.

3.5 Data Analysis:

The relationship between variables is analyzed by quantitative approach in order to make valid conclusions on the basis of precisely calculated data. Data analysis method of quantitative approach was used in this study. Analysis is done to check the Normality distribution. Furthermore, correlation and multiple regression and heteroscedasticity analysis were used to confirm the hypothesis.

3.6 Normality Test:

The normality test is used to identify whether our data set is well-modeled by a normal distribution or not. We have conducted Jauraqe Bera test has applied for testing of normal distribution of the series, for this we have developed hypotheses.

3.7 Regression Analysis :

Regression analysis is used to identify the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable. In this study P value is

computed at 0.05%, which means the confidence interval is set at 95%. Here Null Hypothesis is Sensationalism is caused by Arouse content, Tabloid Packaging and Vivid story telling.

3.8 Serial correlation LM test

The Breusch–Godfrey serial correlation LM test is a test for autocorrelation in the errors in a regression model. The test uses residuals and test statistics from the regression analysis. It has performed to calculate positive or negative relationship amongst the variables. Here The null hypothesis is that there is no serial correlation of any order up to p .

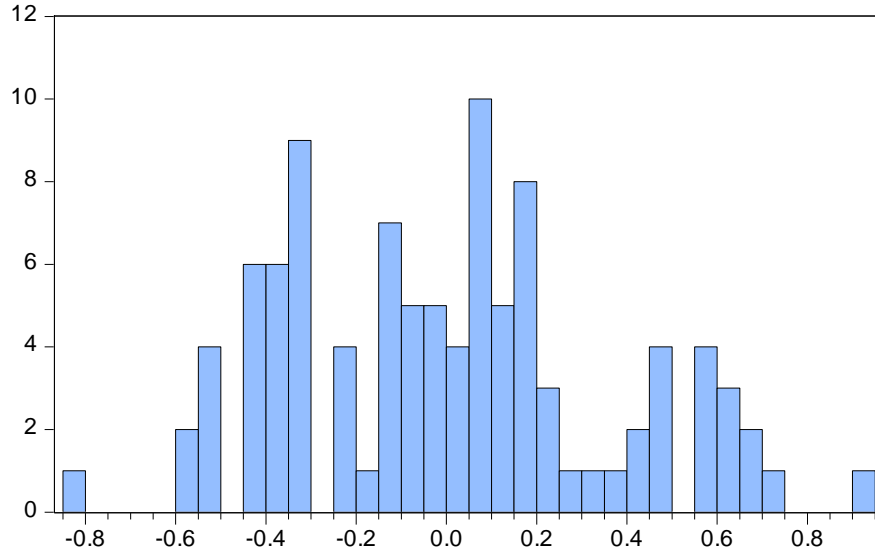
3.9 Heteroskedascity (Breusch–Pagan test)

It tests if variance of the errors from a regression is dependent on the values of the independent variables if so then heteroskedasticity is present. We have performed it in study to check whether the residuals are constantly (homoscedastic) or not (heteroscedastic).

Data Analysis and Result Posting:

Result of data analysis is discussed in this chapter, which is illustrated through tables. Data is analyzed statistically by Eviews 7. The first table after analysis provides result of Normality distribution. Afterwards, tables illustrate the kind of relationship between variables and the strength of their relationship. The last table illustrates whether our residuals are constant or not. The data after statistical analysis will form the basis for acceptance or the rejection of the null hypothesis.

Table 1



Series: Residuals	
Sample 1 100	
Observations 100	
Mean	5.98e-16
Median	0.003056
Maximum	0.905781
Minimum	-0.842850
Std. Dev.	0.359378
Skewness	0.261105
Kurtosis	2.518743
Jarque-Bera	2.101303
Probability	0.349710

1. Normality Test:

As Probability Value of SENS is (0.349) or 35%, which is $> 5\%$ means that our data sample distribution is normal. Thus, it not only validates the data we used in study but also validates statistical tests we used to analysis purpose in study.

Table 2:

Dependent Variable: SENS

Method: Least Squares

Date: 10/01/17 Time: 09:40

Sample: 1 100

Included observations: 100

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-0.551773	0.261206	-2.112407	0.0372
TABLOID	0.349640	0.079620	4.391375	0.0000
VIVID	-0.009319	0.005798	-1.607378	0.1113
AROUSING	0.801491	0.095377	8.403409	0.0000
R-squared	0.766464	Mean dependent var	3.950000	
Adjusted R-squared	0.759167	S.D. dependent var	0.743660	
S.E. of regression	0.364950	Akaike info criterion	0.861063	
Sum squared resid	12.78607	Schwarz criterion	0.965270	
Log likelihood	-39.05316	Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.903237	
F-statistic	105.0241	Durbin-Watson stat	1.614369	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Note: Dependent variable SENS ($R^2 = 0.76$, $Prob(F\text{-statistic}) = 0.000$, $P < 0.05$)

The collective effect of the Independent Variables (Arouse, vivid, Tab) on Dependent Variable (SENS) is 76%.

t-statistic value of independent variables is , Arousing =8.4, vivid=-1.6 and Tab=4.39

2. Multiple Regression Analysis:

H_0 = Sensationalism is caused by arousing contents, tabloid packaging and vivid story telling

H_A = Sensationalism is not caused by arousing contents, tabloid packaging and vivid story telling. Multiple Regression Analysis is carried out to calculate the collective effect of independent variables (Arouse, vivid and Tab) on Sensati

onalism. Summarized result is presented in Table 2.

$$\text{sens} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{arouse} + \beta_2 \text{tab} + \beta_3 \text{vivid} + \mu$$

The value of the durbin Watson test statistics shows normality of the constraints as we obtain value of the durbin Watson 1.6. Results in Table:2 shows that the variables arouse & tabloid has a significant positive relationship with sensati

tionalism (i.e t-statistic value >2). On the other hand vivid has no significant relationship with sensationalism as t-statistic value <2). The R² value is about 76%, means 76% of variation in sensationalism is explained by arouse, tab &

vivid. Remaining 24% is explained by other variables which are not included in the model. Probability of F statistic is less than 0.05 means that model is good fit with population. We accept the null hypothesis.

Table 3:

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	2.043691	Prob. F(2,94)	0.1353
Obs*R-squared	4.167083	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.1245

Note: Prob. Chi-Square =0.12 or 12 i.e >0.05

3. Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test

The model uses the residuals obtained from the regression model and test statistics derived from these. The result of the Serial Correlation

LM test conclude on the basis of probability values of Chi square is greater than the 0.05 so that we may conclude that there is no serial correlation and the equation can be use for hypothesis tests and forecasting.

Table:4

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	1.684774	Prob. F(3,96)	0.1754
Obs*R-squared	5.001589	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.1717
Scaled explained SS	3.500295	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.3207

Test Equation:

Dependent Variable: RESID^2

Method: Least Squares

Date: 10/01/17 Time: 10:09

Sample: 1 100

Included observations: 100

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.067861	0.112189	0.604882	0.5467
TABLOID	-0.067739	0.034197	-1.980833	0.0505
VIVID	-0.001559	0.002490	-0.626195	0.5327
AROUSING	0.083314	0.040965	2.033779	0.0447
R-squared	0.050016	Mean dependent var	0.127861	
Adjusted R-squared	0.020329	S.D. dependent var	0.158366	
S.E. of regression	0.156748	Akaike info criterion	-0.829178	
Sum squared resid	2.358710	Schwarz criterion	-0.724971	
Log likelihood	45.45891	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.787004	
F-statistic	1.684774	Durbin-Watson stat	2.133520	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.175406			

Note: Prob. Chi-square 0.17

4. HETEROSCDASTITICY:

The probability value of chi-square is greater than the level of significance (Table:4) that may conclude that we fail to reject the null hypothesis so homoscedasticity is present.

5. CONCLUSION:

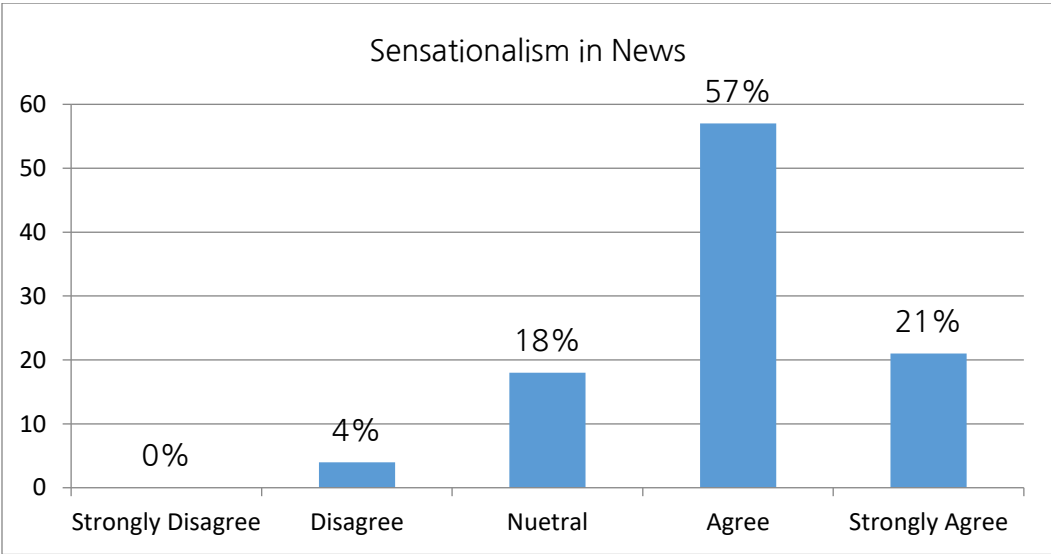
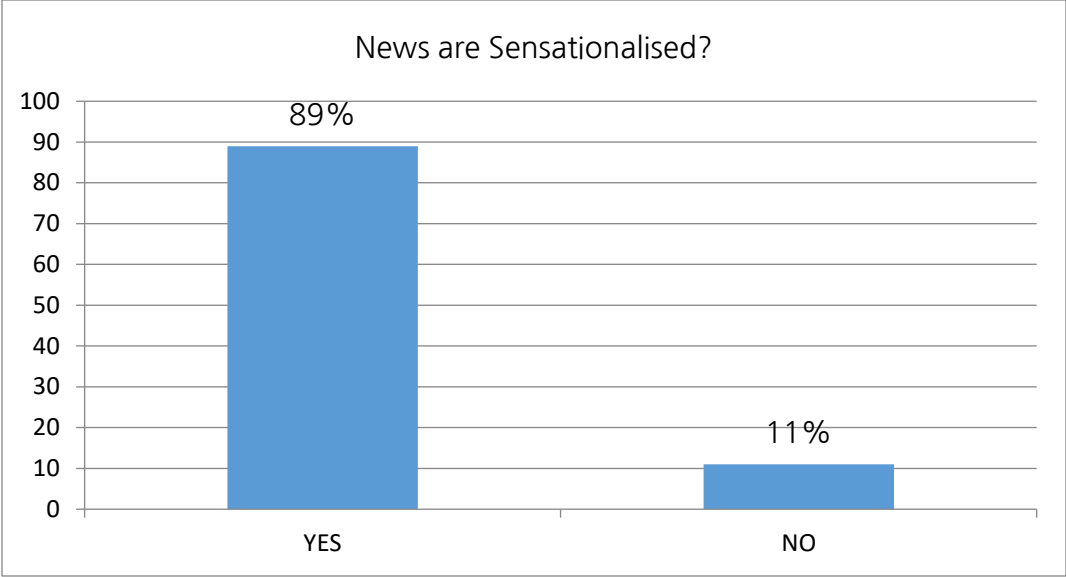
The purpose of this research paper is to identify and explore factors which causes sensationalism in Pakistani News Channels. A Cross-Sectional study is conducted in the city of Karachi. The results of the study show that only TABLOID and AROUSE has positive association with sensationalism, at the same time VIVID content has no significance with sensationalism. So that we can conclude that delivering news related to political/celebrity figure in sc

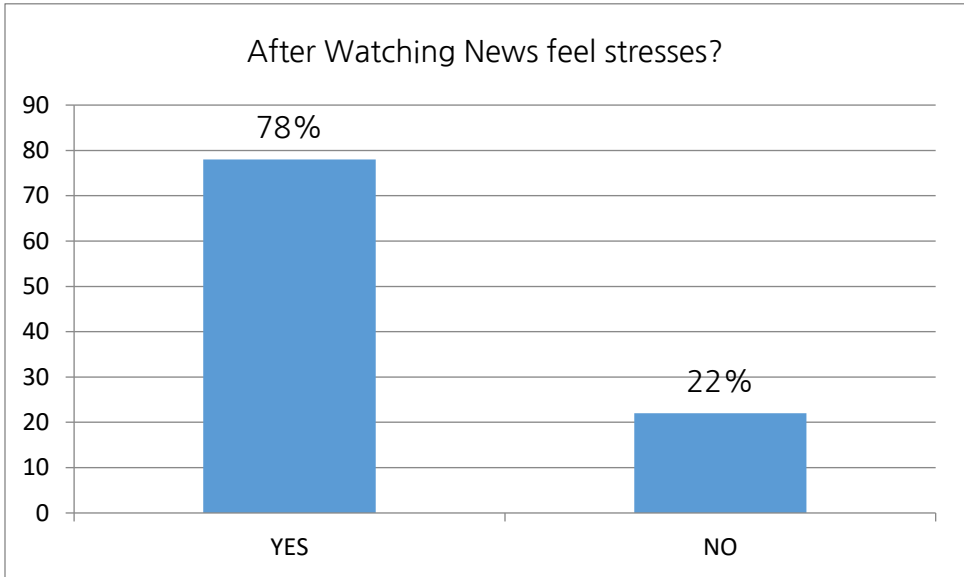
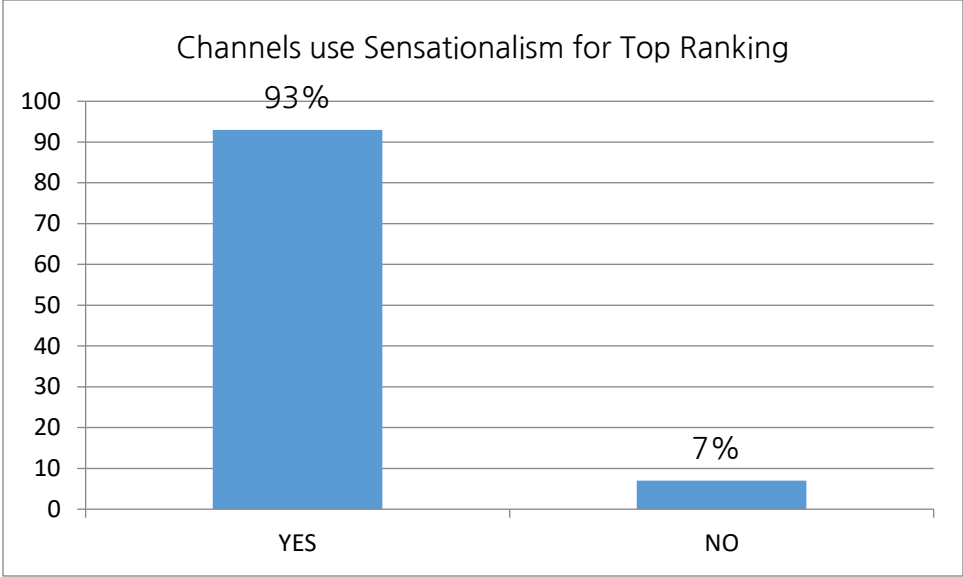
andalous or funny way cause sensationalism. At the same time live and fast coverage of crime scene, blasts, and violence are also factors that sensationalized the news. On the other hand, from respondent perspective loud voice of news caster, background music and visual graphic donot play any important role to sensationalize the news. We have also conducted qualitative research in which we have surveyed how they feel about news and what are their suggestions.

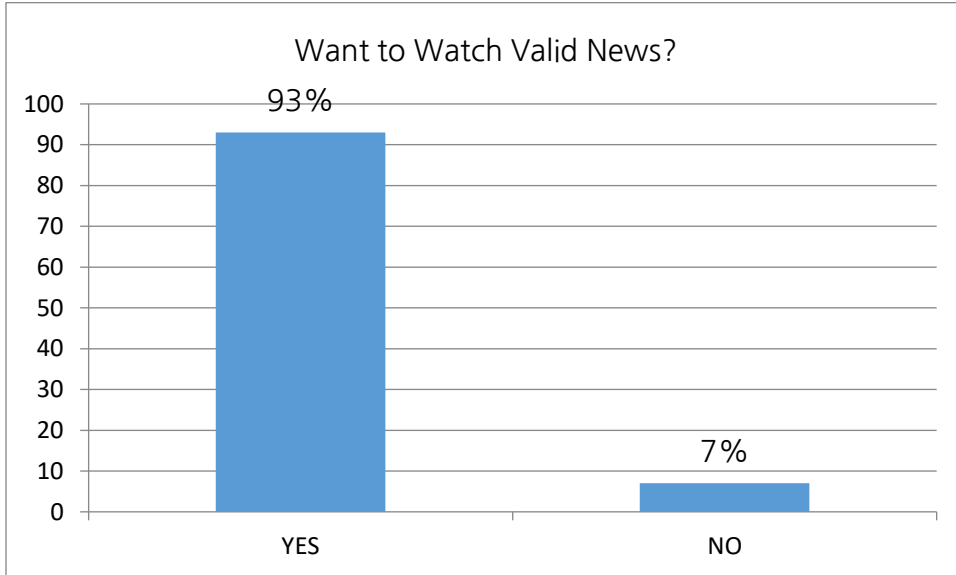
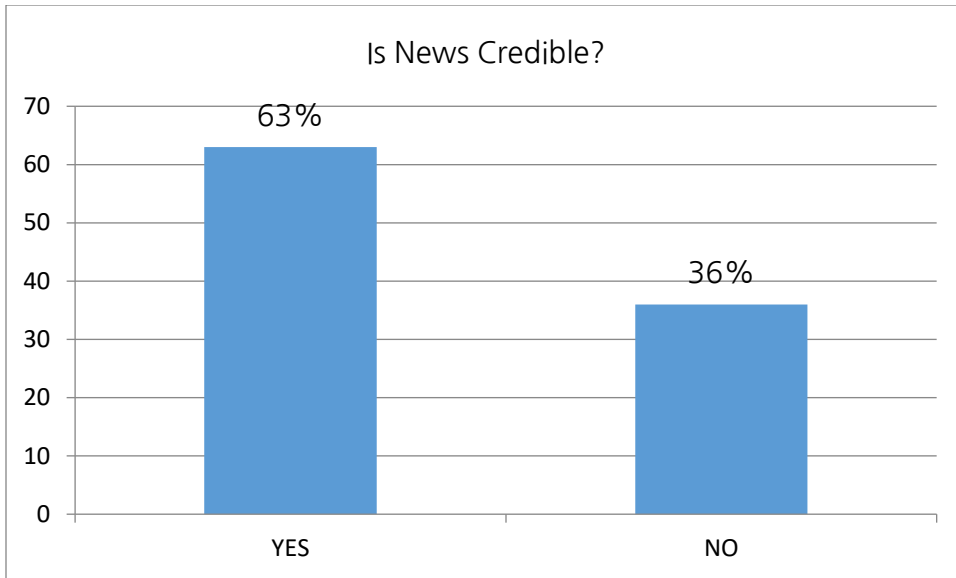
By doing qualitative research, we concluded:

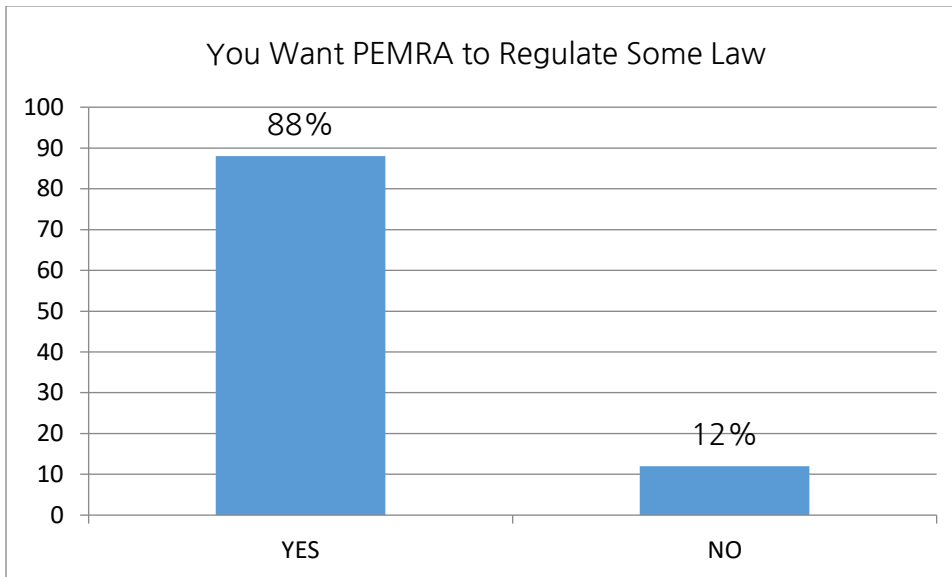
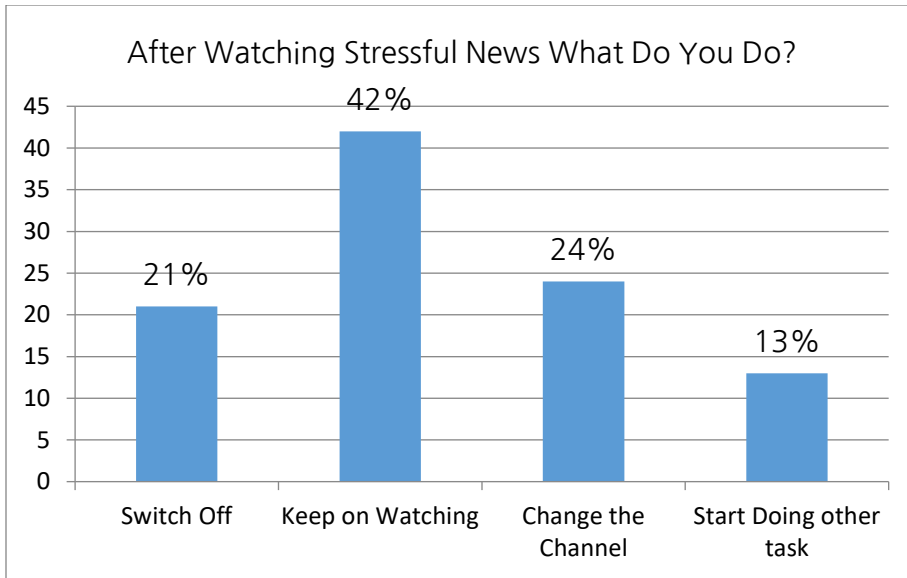
- On the question whether news channels do sensationalize news, 89% of respondents answered in “YES” while 11% “NO”. On further asking 57% of respondents agreed that news channels use sensationalism, 21% strongly agreed while 18% gave no specific answer while only 4% disagreed
- 93% of the respondents were agreed that news channels use sensationalism for top ranking while 7% disagreed
- 78% of the respondents agreed that they feel stressed after watching bloodshed and violence in the news, while 22% disagreed.
- 63% of the respondent agreed that news delivered by news channels is credible while 36% respondents disagreed.
- 93% of the respondents agreed that they want to watch meaningful and valid news while 7% disagreed.
- 21% said they switched off TV after watching stressful news, 42% said they keep on watching to get informed, 24% said they changed the channel while 13% said they started doing other things.
- 72% of the respondents wanted factual news only, 12% want to watch sensationalize news while 16% said that they do not want to watch any specific news .
- 88% respondents agreed that PEMRA should set some boundaries while 12% disagreed.
- 61% of the respondent suggested PEMRA to “stop live coverage bloodshed”, 20% of respondents suggested “not to show victim’s identity (especially domestic violence and rape cases)”, 8% suggested to not to play music while disaster news”, 9% suggested not to make fun of political figures during news, 2% suggested nothing.

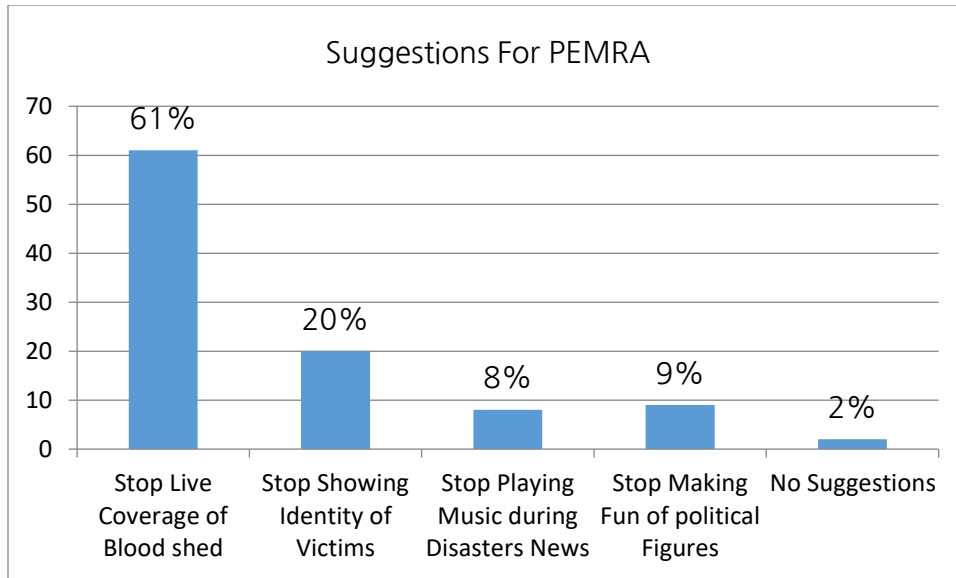
Output of qualitative survey:











6. DISCUSSION & RECOMMENDATIONS:

After conducting both quantitative and qualitative research we are able to better understand perception and insight of news channel's viewers. It is worth noting that most of viewers don't want to watch live coverage of blood shed and violence as it stresses them. It is highly recommended for PEMRA to conduct the same study on a large sample of the population in order to better understand news channel viewers. Globally, it is not permissible to show bloodshed and violence in news, because it eventually affects human psychology.

REFERENCES:

(n.d.). Retrieved from Wikipedia: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/media>

Adams, W. (1978). Local public affairs content on TV news. *Journalism Quarterly* , 690-695 .

Businessstopia. (2017). Retrieved from www.businessstopia.net: <https://www.businessstopia.net/mass-communication/hypodermic-needle-theory-communication>

COHEN, T.-L. W. (June 2009). Factors Affecting Viewers' Perceptions of Sensationalism in Television News:A Survey Study in Taiwan. *Issues & Studies* , 125-157.

CORONEL, S. S. (n.d.). THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN DEEPENING DEMOCRACY.

- DAVID F. RANSOHOFF MD, R. M. (2001). Sensationalism in the Media: When Scientists and Journalists May Be Complicit Collaborators. *POLICY MATTERS* , 185-188.
- Davis, H. &. (2003). Why humans value sensational news. An evolutionary perspective. . *Evolution and human behavior* , 208-216.
- (2014). *GALLUP PAKISTAN MEDIA CYBER LETTER 2014*. Islamabad: Gallup Pakistan.
- Grabe, M. L. (2003). News content and form. I implications for memory and audience evaluations. *Communication research* , 387-413.
- Grabe, M. L. (2003). News content and form. I implications for memory and audience evaluations. *Communication research* , 387-413.
- Grabe, M. Z. (2000). Packaging television news: the effects of tabloid on information processing and evaluative responses. *Journal of broadcasting and electronic media* , 635-655.
- Grabe, M. Z. (2001). Explicating sensationalism in television news: content and the bells and whistles of form. *Journal of broadcasting & electronic media* , 635-655.
- Hendriks Vettehen, P. &. (2006). In need of a n audience: sensationalism in Dutch public service news and current affairs programs in the 1990's. *3rd bi-annual RIPE conference*,, (pp. 16-18). Amsterdam and Hilversum, The Netherlands.
- Hendriks Vettehen, P. N. (2005). News in an age of competition: The case of sensationalism in Dutch television news, 1995-2001. *Journal of Broadcasting & electronic media* , 282-295.
- Information Mania. (2013, February Tuesday). *IMPACT OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA ON PAKISTANI SOCIETY* .
- KHALID, Z. (2015, June 25). *Pakistani Insider*. Retrieved from insider.pk: <http://insider.pk/world/media/mass-media-promotes-desensitization/>
- Kleemans, M. (2007, November). Explaining Sensationalism in Television News.
- Komal Daredia, N. Z. (n.d.). Psychological consequences of watching television news channels. *Editorial* , 861-862.
- Lang, A. (2000). The limited capacity model of mediated message processing. . *The journal of communication* , 46-70.
- Lang, A. B. (1999). The effects of production pacing and arousing content on the information processing of television messages. . *Journal of broadcasting & electronic media* , 451-475.

- Mass Communication Theory*. (n.d.). Retrieved from wordpress.com: <https://masscommtheory.com/theory-overviews/cultivation-theory/>
- (2017). *Media Television Audience viewership*. GALLUP PAKISTAN.
- Nazir, M. A. (2012, March 10). *News Pakistan* . Retrieved from <http://www.newspakistan.pk/2012/03/10/Media-adept-in-creating-sensationalism-in-Pakistan/>
- Nisbett, R. &. (1980). Human inference: strategies and shortcomings of social judgement. *Englewood Cliffs* .
- Nosheen Hussain, S. A. (July 2014). Understanding Breaking News from Viewer's Perspective: A Phenomenological Approach . *Academic Research International* .
- Postman, N. (1986). *Amusing Ourselves to Death*. PENGUIN books .
- Shahana Naz, A. A. (Aug. 2015). Impact of News Channels on Youth: A Comparative Qualitative Study. *International Journal of Innovation and Applied Studies* , 585-592.
- Sparks, C. &. (2000). Tabloid tales: Global debates over media standards. *Rowman and Littlefield*

**PROMINENT TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP DIMENSIONS
THAT IMPACT EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT WITHIN BANKING
SECTOR OF PAKISTAN.**

By

Nimra Naeem¹

Raza Hussain Lashari²

Aiza Hussain Rana³

Abstract:

The current research is established verify the influence of two kinds of transformational dimensions; idealized influence and individualized consideration upon the engagement of employees. Data is gathered by 170 employees of banks. The response rate of employees is 85%. Different statistical tests functionalize analyze the data, e.g. Multiple regression line, reliability analysis and correlation. The study indicated the positive and significant impact of idealized influence and individualized consideration on employee engagement. The study provide suitable suggestions to banking sector of Pakistan about engagement of employee by using two characteristics of transformational leadership i.e. idealized influence and individualized consideration. Moreover, this kind of study can also be done in other cities of Pakistan.

Key words: Transformational Leadership, idealized Influence, Individualized Consideration Employee Engagement, and Banking sector of Pakistan.

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this research writing is to determine the impact of transformational leadership on employee engagement

particularly by focusing on its two major dimensions like idealized influence and individualized consideration. This research will be emphasizing only on the banking sector of Pakistan.

1-Author is MS Scholar in Management Sciences Department at Lahore Garrison University, E.mail: nimra.naeem75@yahoo.com

2- Author is MS Scholar in Management Sciences Department at Lahore Garrison University

3-Author is Assistant Professors in Management Sciences Department at Lahore Garrison University

Different researchers already conducted so much research work on transformational leadership but they have never covered the dimensional impact on employee engagement particularly in banking sector of Pakistan. Burns (1978) say's that transformational leadership is basically a leadership style, where the leader and followers push and instigate each other with respect to their motivation and integrity. Leaders always play a key role in adoption of transformational leadership style by the followers. According to Avolio & Bass (2004) leaders actually empower the employees to be remaining alert on the critical issues, which ever they face during their work and also to inform their leaders with all possible solutions. Transformational leadership is completely interconnected with high level of

involvement by the employees in their work. As per the findings of Chance & Segura (2009) successful manager always consider the transformational engagement as the basic binding force among the employees and their job responsibilities, due to that reason employees' always remain attached to their work in every aspect like physically, emotionally and also in thoughts as well (Wildermuth, 2008). The concept of employee engagement was originally generated by the study of Morale in early 1920's, but latterly, this concept was more strengthened and clearly expressed by the Kahn in 1990 in true manner (Tiwari, 2011) and it was also second by the Gallup Organization (Little and Little, 2006). Welch (2011) has expressed about the confusion related to the definition of employee engagement, where different researchers has defined the employee engagement in different manners with respect to the time, any particular situation, in a specific context, by including different factors and involving other variables and definition to determine their relationships. For example, there was a behavioral research was conducted in only one organization in 2009 and where found twenty different types of employee engagement structures. Robinson, Perryman and Hayday (2004) also stated that the term employee engagement can be used in different manners with respect to the scope and

impact of research, whereas the basic concept of employee engagement is still refining.

According to Marks and Printy (2003) transformational leaders always focus on the training and development of the employees and other stakeholders to achieve the organizational goals and to enhance the employee engagement to get highest profits for the organization. Oyedele (2010) expressed that the effective leadership and employee engagement, both are the most important factors for the success of any organization. Sakar (2009) had stated that the quality of service can be analyzed through motivation of employees towards their current job, whether they work in production department or in customer service department. As per the Gallup Organization report in 2006, due to the inefficient employee output, U.S. GNP (Gross National Product) has suffered a loss round about \$300 billion (Little & Little, 2006). During the previous year's different researchers had conducted research on employee engagement (Shuck and Wollard, 2010). Wildermuth and Wildermuth (2008) said that there is a relationship among the employee engagement and organizational success. Organizational economic indicators have enforced the organizations to downsize the human resource and which has become the reason of increased output by the individual

employee (Catteuw, Flynn & Vonderhorst, 2007). Pounder (2006) has explained that the transformational leadership is very important for the employee engagement and to enhance the productivity. He also insist that transformational leadership should be utilized by the leaders and employees themselves to enhance the productivity and overall output. According to Barnett and McCormick (2004) transformational leadership is very critical for the organizations because it is nondirective, a real reason to develop the trust and ideal for the leaders and their followers. To achieve the ideal results and high outputs within the organizations, it is really essentials for the leaders and followers to support each other in an effective way (Sosik et al., 2002).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Employee Engagement

Employee engagement is the real indicator of an employee's emotional attachment towards the job, peers and organization, either positive or negative which ultimately enforce the employees to learn and to perform in best way at the work. It is also found that, there is big challenge for the researchers to define the employee engagement in an effective. Beside this challenge, Kahn (1990) has explained that employee engagement is to enhance the role and contribution of employee's towards the organization. Employees, who are involved in

their work always shows their attachment emotionally, physically and cognitively as well. The physical attachment of employees towards the work shows their physical efforts to accomplish the tasks, which ever assigned to them. The cognitive attachment shows that how strongly employees believe in their work, leaders and organization. In the last, the emotional attachment shows that how much employees feels about the work, leaders and organization as well. The concept of employee engagement also expresses the attachments of employees towards their work, leader and organization in a positive or in a negative way. Because, Kahn (1990) also said that the employee engagement includes the physical as well as active presence of mind to perform the assigned work within the organization.

This research basically focuses to understand the capacity and effective utilization of the transformational leaders to enhance the employee engagement in an effective way. LeClair & Page (2007) has established a strong relation of employee engagement over the organizational output. The more employees are engaged toward their work the more organization will get success. As per the nature of this research, it was also compulsory to execute a quantitative research approach to analyze the cognitive impact and relation, especially when employees work together and

support each other within the organization. In few leadership models, leaders always follow the participative style of leadership, where they directly involved with employees to perform their tasks and work, which become the clear indication for high job satisfaction by the employees and improved outputs (Hsu & Mujtaba, 2011). Martinez (2014) stated as per the first contingency theory, the most appropriate and effective leadership style always changes with the time, situation and in the current context. But as per the second instrumental theory, employees are the basically a tool and a source to accomplish the goals and objectives of an organization. It is also depend and relate to the behavioral patterns, how personally the leaders approach their followers to achieve the set goals in an effective way either through direct involvement towards the tasks and work or through direction only (Martinez, 2014). There is also a goal theory followed typically, where the expectancy theory of motivation comes in action and according to that basically leader is responsible to motivate his team to perform in an effective and efficient way to achieve targeted outputs (Malik, 2013; Northouse, 2012).

Transformational Leadership

According to Burns (1978), Cicero and Pierro (2007) leaders build the high trust among the

employees to motivate them to work in an effective and efficient way to achieve the desired level of output by adopting this transformational style. On the other hand, Pounder (2006) argued that the transformational leadership is very necessary to achieve the high productivity among the educational organizations as well. Downton (1973) has used the term of transformational leadership during his research work about the leadership within the social systems. Latterly, Burns (1978) has also mentioned about transformational leadership during his inclusive research about the political leadership impact and influence on the overall society. He also suggested that the involvement of leaders with their employees always become the reason of high integrity to perform well with high motivation. As the second view, Marks and Printy (2003) disclosed that the transformational leaders always push all the stakeholders and human source to achieve organizational goals and objectives. In the reality the concept of employee engagement is totally against the burnout (Schaufeli and Bakker, 2003). Employees with high involvement and attachments towards their work always remain proactive and excited to accomplish their tasks to achieve the desired outputs. Infact, Kahn (1990) stated that employee engagement also

provide an opportunity to employees to share their ideas, learning, experience and understanding to improve their knowledge within the organization.

There are lots of definitions of employee engagement. Hakanen et al. (2008) has provided the right explanation for the employee engagement as they said, employee engagement is actually based on two different dimensions, first is the self-employment and the second one is the self-expression. Self-employment means the individuals personal efforts to perform any specific task and work but on the other hand, self-expression is to show the performance through the actions or behaviors only. In early time, Kahn (1990) said that job situation and context also plays an important role in the psychological reactions of the employees and attachments towards the work and performances. Additionally, other empirical researches also concluded that the employee engagement is directly correlated to affect and improve the work efforts to accomplish and achieve the desired

performance from the employees within the organization.

3. HYPOTHEIZED RESEARCH MODEL

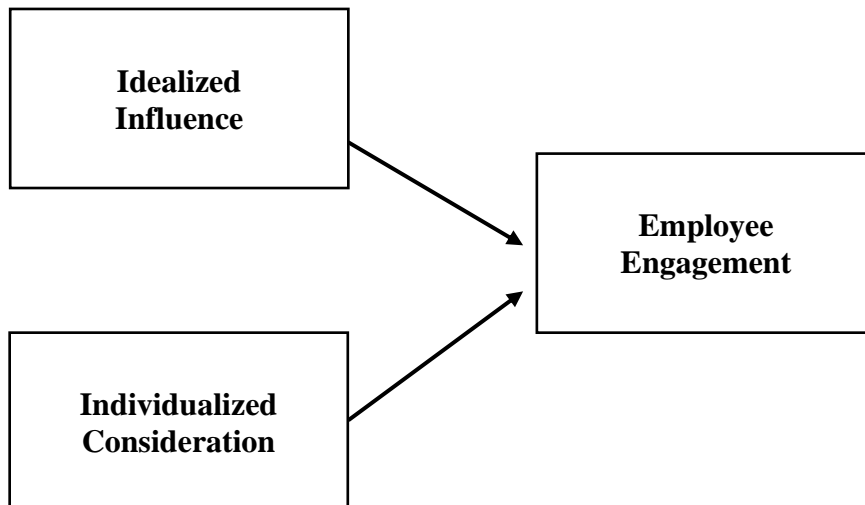
As transformational leadership is a good predictors of employee engagement. On the basis of previous researches, this study is proposed two hypotheses by using the two dimension of transformational leadership i.e. idealized influence and individualized consideration.

Hypothesis:

H₁: The idealized influence has a positive impact on employee engagement.

H₂: The individualized consideration has a positive impact on employee engagement.

Research Model



Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Research Instrument:

The statements of idealized influence and individualized consideration are adopted from the scale of previous researcher (Xiaoxia & Jing, 2006) and the items to measure engagement of employees are taken from (Schaufeli, et al., 2006). A seven point Likert scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree is used.

4.2 Population:

Target population of current study is consisting of employees of banking sector of Lahore (Pakistan).

4.3 Sampling technique and Sample size:

With the help of simple random sampling, researcher distributed 200 questionnaires in different branches of banks. According to Israel, (1992) a good sample size i.e., 200-500, is needed for simple and multiple regression which might be performed for more rigorous

state impact evaluations. In data collection process, 20 questionnaires were received back and used for data analysis. Data was collected from top level managers and middle level managers. Response rate of return was 85% overall.

4.4 Reliability:

The overall **Chronbach's alpha is 0.784** as in SPSS reliability test. This value is more than 0.50. So, data is reliable.

Table No 1:

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.784	3

4.5 Correlation Analysis:

Table No 2:

Correlation Analysis

Variables	IF	IC	EG
Idealized	1		

influence (IF)			
Individualized consideration (IC)	.545**	1	
Employee engagement (EG)	.559**	.554**	1

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

In order to investigate the relationship and impact of independent variables (Idealized influence and individualized consideration) upon the dependent variable, which is employee engagement, a bivariate correlation analysis is made. All the values are significant positively correlates with each other's .

4.6 Regression Analysis

H₁: The idealized influence has a positive impact on employee engagement.

H₂: The individualized consideration has a positive impact on employee engagement.

Table No 3:
Regression Analysis

	Beta β	Std. Error	t- value	p- value
--	-----------------	---------------	-------------	-------------

Constant	1.598	.335	4.764	.000
IF	.311	.061	5.104	.000
IC	.364	.073	4.977	.000
R ²	.401			
F	55.873			.000

***Significant at the 0.01 level. **Significant at the 0.05 level. * Significant at the 0.10 level

Dependent Variable: Employee Engagement (EG)

Independent Variable (Predictor): Idealized Influence (IF) and Individualized Consideration (IC)

Value of R² is more than 25% . Value of F is also good one. All the **values of t** are non-zero. First value of β for the relationship of idealized influence and employee engagement is=0.311 i.e. that indicates that if we bring one unit change in idealized influence that will give us 31.1% variation in employee engagement. For the relationship of individualized consideration and employee engagement, the value of β =.364 i.e. indicates that if we bring one unit change in idealized influence that will give us 36.4% variation in employee engagement.

The value of p is also describe the acceptance range of hypotheses. For acceptance range this value must be < 0.10, 0.01 or 0.05. For the relationship of idealized influence, individualized consideration and employee engagement, both the values of p are equal to

0.000. This value is less than 0.01. This indicates that entire hypotheses are acknowledged.

CONCLUSION:

This study was conducted to check the impact of transformational leadership on employee engagement particularly by focusing on its two major dimensions like idealized influence and individualized consideration in banking sector. Both proposed hypotheses were about the influence of these two dimensions of transformational leadership style upon the engagement of employees. Previous researches indicated the significant effect of transformational leadership on the engagement of employees (Schaufeli & Bakker, 2004; Schaufeli, et al., 2006; Schaufeli, et al., 2002). The results of regression analysis as showed the same kind of impact of idealized influence, individualized consideration on employee engagement. From practical point of view, it can be concluded from the study that the dimensions of transformational leadership; idealized influence and individualized consideration is given by the leaders to their followers and worker, they tend to show more engagement towards their jobs and organization making them more motivated and committed towards their organization and to show better results in long run

REFERENCES:

- Avolio, B. J., & Bass, B. M. (2004). Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire: Manual & Review Copy. Mind Garden
- Bakker, A. B., Hakanen, J. J., Demerouti, E., & Xanthopoulou, D. (2007). Job resources boost work engagement, particularly when job demands are high. *Journal of educational psychology*, 99(2), 274.
- Barnett, K., & McCormick, J. (2004). Leadership and individual principal-teacher relationships in schools. *Educational Administration Quarterly*, 40(3), 406-434.
- Bass, B. M. (1995). Comment: Transformational leadership: Looking at other possible antecedents and consequences. *Journal of Management Inquiry*, 4(3), 293-297.
- Bhuvanaiah, T., & Raya, R. P. (2014). Employee engagement: Key to organizational success. *SCMS journal of Indian management*, 11(4), 61.
- Brown, S. P., & Leigh, T. W. (1996). A new look at psychological climate and its relationship to job involvement, effort, and performance. *Journal of applied psychology*, 81(4), 358.
- Catteeuw, F., Flynn, E., & Vonderhorst, J. (2007). Employee engagement: Boosting

productivity in turbulent times. *Organization Development Journal*, 25(2), P151.

Chance, P. L., & Segura, S. N. (2009). A rural high school's collaborative approach to school improvement. *Journal of Research in Rural Education (Online)*, 24(5), 1.

De Mello e Souza Wildermuth, C., & Pauken, P. D. (2008). A perfect match: decoding employee engagement—Part I: Engaging cultures and leaders. *Industrial and Commercial Training*, 40(3), 122-128.

Ekung, S. B., Olubanjo, O., & Ubong, E. (2015). Influence of leadership Traits on Team performance as correlates of success in construction project delivery. *Civil Engineering and Urban Planning: An International Journal*, 2(2), 19-28.

Hewitt, A. (2012). 2012 Trends in global employee Engagement. Aon Corporation. Retrieved August, 11, 2013.

Israel, Glenn D. (1992). Determining Sample Size. *University of Florida FCES Fact Sheet PEOD 6 November 1992*.

Jung, D. I., & Sosik, J. J. (2002). Transformational leadership in work groups: The role of empowerment, cohesiveness, and collective-efficacy on perceived group performance. *Small group research*, 33(3), 313-336.

Kahn, W. A. (1990). Psychological conditions of personal engagement and disengagement at work. *Academy of management journal*, 33(4), 692-724.

Kuhnert, K. W., & Lewis, P. (1987). Transactional and transformational leadership: A constructive/developmental analysis. *Academy of Management review*, 12(4), 648-657

LeClair, D., & Page, H. (2007). The high cost of not playing well with others. *New Hampshire Business Review*, 29(25), 33-35.

Malik, S. Z., Saleem, M., & Naeem, R. (2016). Effect of Leadership Styles on Organizational Citizenship Behaviour in Employees of Telecom Sector in Pakistan. *Pakistan Economic and Social Review*, 54(2), 385.

Marks, H. M., & Printy, S. M. (2003). Principal leadership and school performance: An integration of transformational and instructional leadership. *Educational administration quarterly*, 39(3), 370-397.

Pounder, J. S. (2006). Transformational classroom leadership: The fourth wave of teacher leadership?. *Educational Management Administration & Leadership*, 34(4), 533-545.

Schaufeli, W. B., Bakker, A. B., & Salanova, M. (2006). The measurement of work engagement with a short questionnaire a cross-national study. *Educational and psychological Measurement*, 66(4), 701-716.

Shuck, B., & Wollard, K. (2010). Employee engagement and HRD: A seminal review of the foundations. *Human Resource Development Review*, 9(1), 89-110.

Sundaray, B. K. (2011). Employee engagement: a driver of organizational effectiveness. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 3(8), 53-59.

Top, M., Akdere, M., & Tarcan, M. (2015). Examining transformational leadership, job satisfaction, organizational commitment and organizational trust in Turkish hospitals: public servants versus private sector employees. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 26(9), 1259-1282.

Xiaoxia, P., Jing, W., (2006). Transformational Leadership VS Transactional Leadership: The Influence of Gender and Culture on Leadership Styles of SMEs in China and Sweden.

Welch, M. (2011). The evolution of the employee engagement concept: communication implications. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 16(4), 328-346.

MOBILE USAGE PATTERNS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND ITS EFFECT ON THEIR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

By

Muhammad Yasir Rafiq¹

Roheel Khan²

Abstract

In this digital era, cell phone has become an important tool for communication and study. Indeed it is very useful device but still it has some disadvantages too. Unnecessary use of mobile is wastage of money and time for the students and teenagers. With the use of modern cell phones, it becomes possible to reach every kind of electronic media 24/7 and almost at everywhere. Now it becomes fashion to hold mobile phone while students are in university or even studying in classroom. So, the prime objective of this research is to discover the usage pattern of cell phone in classroom among university students. This is an exploratory study and Data has been obtained from 578 students of three different departments of The University of Lahore, through structured questionnaire. It has been revealed from results that cell phone has become very essential and helpful device for learning; maximum number of students used their handset for educational purpose. Also by using cell phone students are getting help from mobile educational mobile Apps. Finally, this study suggest that mobile manufacturing companies should consider requirements of students and introduce more features and functions related to studies, while introducing new models of mobile phones.

Key Words: Pattern of Cell Phone, Learning, Mobile Manufacturing Companies, New Models of Mobile Phones

Introduction:

Use of cellular phone has become very essential part of not only our social life but also our culture and university life. With the help of advance mobile phones, it becomes possible to reach every kind of electronic and print media, books, journals and websites etc. at any time and almost everywhere.

1-Author is PhD Scholar at PhD Scholar, Liaoning Technical University, China E.Mail: yasir.mrktg@gmail.com

2-Author is Assistant Professors in **Management Sciences Department at Lahore Garrison University**

It has been observed that, now a days university students are using mobile phone very frequently, even in classrooms (Lepp A.et all, 2005). Due to continuous invention, development and enhancement of technology, these devices helping a lot to students to learn more , improve their academic performance and gain high achievements in academia. For instance, by using smart-phones, students can connect with their professors and fellows, by

sending them text messages, sharing files, emailing and online information retrieval. (Bull, P., & McCormick, C. (2012). Conversely, according to some recent research mostly students perceive the smart-phone as leisure device, they commonly used mobile for playing games, watching movies on YouTube, surfing the internet and social networking. Lepp, A. et al (2013).

The massive use of mobile for entertainment and fun rather than educational purpose, disrupt learning and academic schedule of students (Amaoge, D.A. and Ejike, U.I. 2016). It has been revealed from literature review of empirical studies and theoretical point of view that rapid and massive use of mobile phones affecting multiple aspects of students' daily lives. Due to availability of cell phone and internet, it has been observed that common people use them in every situations like as in bed, streets, on public and private transport, in markets while shopping, restaurants, offices, hospitals, worship places, while attending classes, seminars, workshops, meeting and so forth. So, cellular phones become great source of distraction and disturbance at workplaces and classrooms. Along with other enormous amazing features, every hand phone has function of sending text messages, video games, easy access to internet and all social medias like as Facebook, Tweeter and

YouTube etc. All these functions and features effecting on students' attention towards study and therefore very harmful to learning. In some educational institutes, there is zero-tolerance policy regarding use of mobile phone during class time. The objective of this study is to investigate the importance of mobile phone for young university learners and examine their usage pattern of cellular-phone during lecture in class room.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

In this section, we present some previous studies related to usage pattern of cell phone among university students and its impact on their studies. Sanchez-Martinez, & Otero, (2009) collected large set of data from students of Spanish High School and investigated how they make use of their cell phones during lecture time. They considered information related to monthly amount paid for mobile data and frequency of its use. It has been revealed from results that usage of mobile phone for many hours in a day effect students' study very badly and become cause of failure of students and other negative habits like as smoking and use of alcohol.

Jacobsen, & Forste, (2011) found that among students of US, there is negative correlation between self-reported Grade Point Average and calling, texting. However, Hong, F. Y. et al (2012) examined that among sample of

girls, at Taiwanese University, calling and texting were positively impact on measure of academic difficulty. Jackson, et al (2011) said that due to advancement of Technology, connecting with internet, playing video games, watching video on YouTube, monitoring social media sites like as Facebook, Twitter etc and other sites, is possible with the help of almost all smart-phone. These all activities cause of low academic performance and lower GPAs as well. In contrast, Peng, & Chen, (2008) explored that the young learners who did internet browsing very little for leisure and commonly used it for information seeking had better academic performance.

Rosen, et al, (2011) concluded that heavy use of social networking sites like as Facebook, Instagram, Linkdin and so on have negative impact on studies. Specifically, Kirschner, & Karpinski, (2010) compared CGPA of users and non-users of Facebook; they have found that the students who spend most of their time on using Facebook have lower GPA as compare to non-user. Same kind of studies were conducted in America, Europe and Asia, which justified that there is frequent use of Facebook significantly negatively correlated with students' academic performance Junco, (2012a).

Several recent studies revealed that, now a days student are making use of cell phones during class, while in studying or doing homework , Karpinski, et al (2011). Manzoor, (2014) said that in recent era, a lot of researchers focused on investigation of usage pattern of mobile phone in class rooms. They used variety of statistical techniques, but found similar results. They found that multitasking and academic performance are negatively correlated. Junco, & Cotton, (2012) measured the influence of multitasking on learning ability of university students. They have reported that multitasking in class room effect very badly on learning process, which cause of lower marks in class tests as well as their annual exams as compares to students who did not multitask. Cheung et al (2011) Performed hierarchical regression by keeping effect of sex, GPA got in high school and students' internet skill and observed power of multitasking to predict cumulative GPA of college students. They have also found that multitasking is negatively correlated with performance of students.

METHODOLOGY:

This research is based on survey exploratory in nature. After extensive review of literature and practical experience a self-administrative questionnaire was developed. There were

1,000 questionnaires were distributed among graduation students of three different departments of The University of Lahore. Of 1,000 questionnaires, 800 were filled by students and returned to researchers. After screen out, 578 questionnaires were considered for analysis. So the response rate was observed 57%. All graphs and tables were made with the help of MS Excel-2010 and IBM SPSS-22.

Figure-1, showing the pie chart of departments, it is obvious that students from three different departments were selected in this study: Management Sciences, Computer Sciences and Education. It can be seen that students maximum number of students 252 (44.0%) were selected from Computer Sciences Department. The lowest number of participants 126 (22.0%) were from Economics Department.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS:

Figure-1 Departments of students

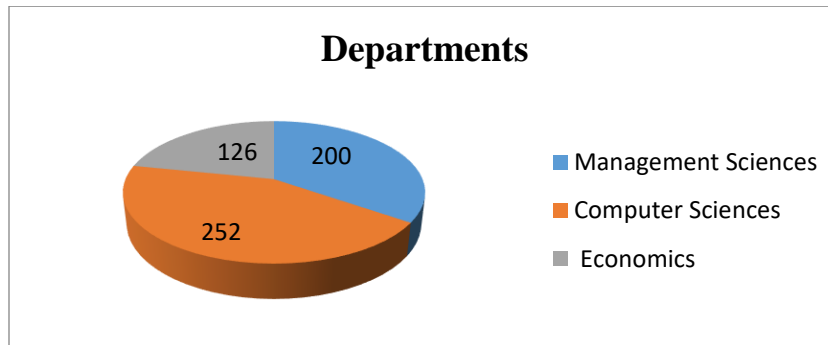
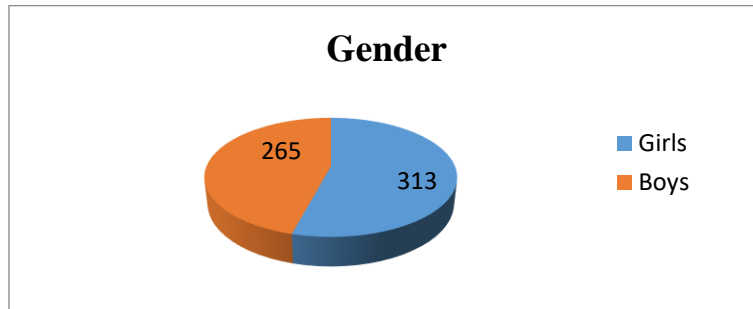


Figure-2 showing the pie chart of Gender of students. Among 578 selected students, there were 313 (54%) girls and 265 (46%) were boys. Most of students in this study were girls.

Figure-2 Gender of students



According to Figure-3, students were divided into three categories with respect to their area of residence. It has been found that There were 137 (24 %) students who used to live in University Hostel. However, there 182 (31%) were recorded 259 (45%).

Figure-3 Residence of Students

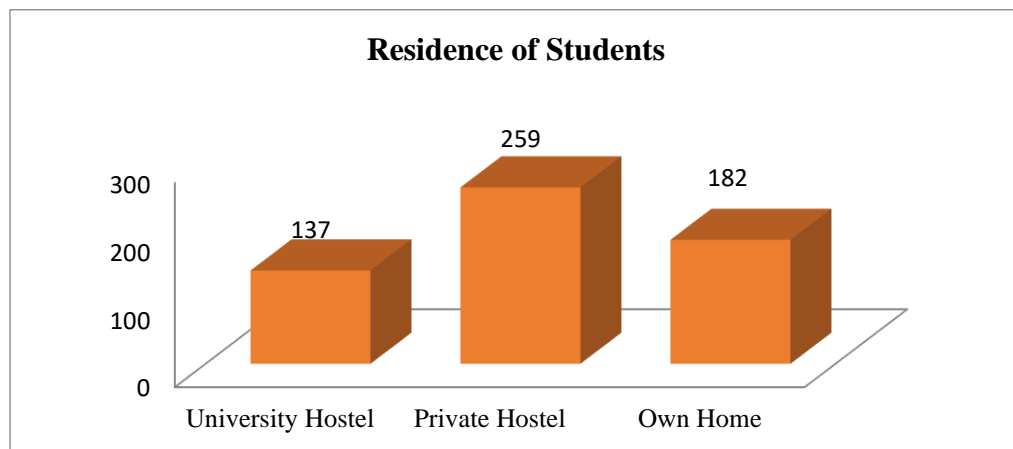


Figure-4 depicts details of Brand of cell phone. The number (percentage) of students who possess Samsung and Huawei brand of mobile were 135(23%) and 108 (19%) respectively. In addition to this, there were 70 (12%) students who were using Apple smart phones used by participants. It has been observed that among 578 participant, there were

113 (20%) students who had Oppo mobile (26%) had cellular phone made by “Other” Phone. Maximum number of students 152 brands.

Figure-4 Brand of Mobile Phone

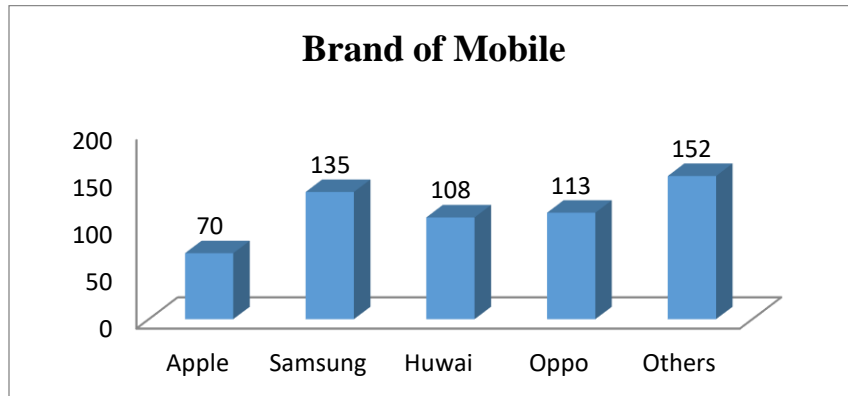


Figure-5 showing details of Price of Mobile. It has been revealed from observation that there were 228 (39%) students who were using mobile phone which have price less than Rs.20,000. While the number (percentage) of students who were using mobile having price Rs. 21,000 – 40,000 were recorded 263 (46%) and they were maximum. Out of 578 respondents, there were just 87 (15%) students who had expensive mobile set of price more than Rs.40,000

Figure-5 Price of Mobile

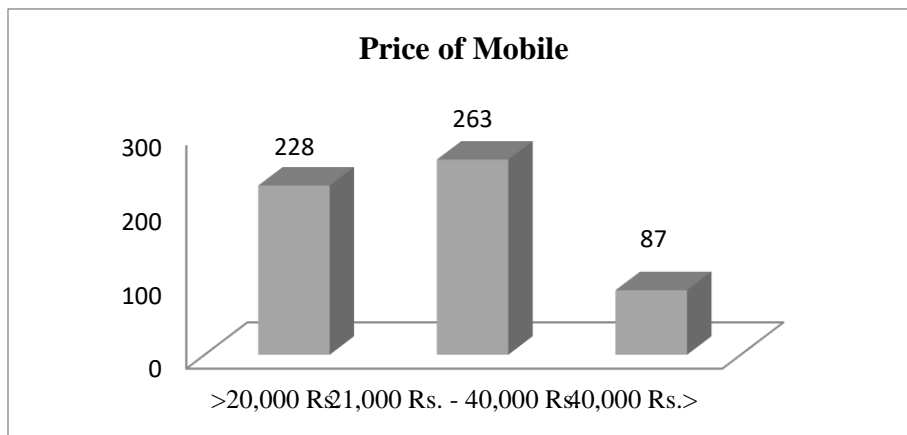
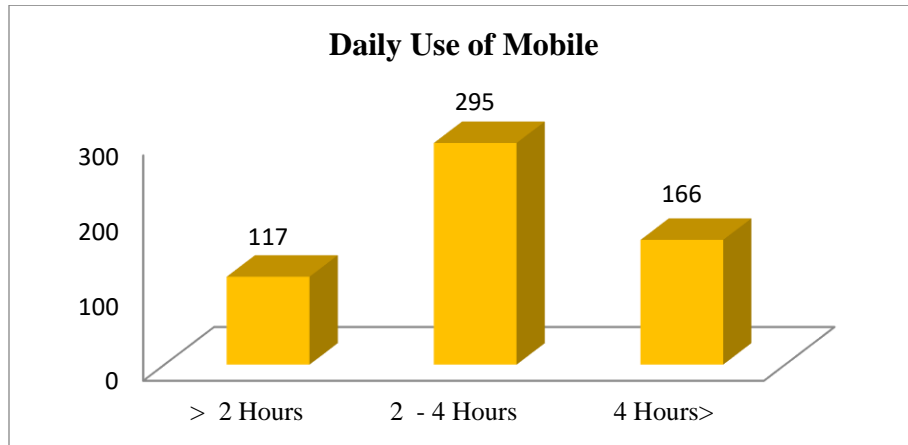


Figure-6 , presenting details of Daily use of their mobile everyday 2 – 4 Hours were found Mobile Phone. Out of 578 students, it was 295 (51%), they were maximum and more found that there were 117 (20%) students who than half of total students. Moreover, there used cell phone for > 2 Hours, while the were 166 (29 %) students who used daily their number (percentage) of students who used cell phone more than 4 Hours.

Figure-6 Daily Use of Mobile



Students were inquired, how often usage of who said that use of mobile in classroom cell phone in classroom impact on their frequently disturb their learning at classroom. learning. All questions were closed ended and There were 149 (26%) students who said that examined using 5-point likert scale. Table-1, it always provide assistance in learning. shows the frequencies (percentages) related to According to opinion of 239 (41%) different variables are presented. Among total participants, the use of mobile phone in 578 students, there were 115 (20%) learners classroom always distract them from study.

Table-1 Impact of Usage of cell Phone on Learning in classroom

Variables	Not at all	Rarely	Sometime	Frequently	Always
Disturbance in learning at classroom	41 (7%)	100 (17%)	140 (24%)	115 (20%)	182 (31%)
Assistance in learning	53 (9%)	79 (14%)	201 (35%)	96 (17%)	149 (26%)
Effect on concentration	33 (6%)	64 (11%)	169 (29%)	84 (15%)	228 (39%)

	49 (8%)	84 (15%)	108 (19%)	98 (17%)	239 (41%)
Distraction from study					

Mobile Phone is playing integral part in social interaction. With the use of cell phone, students can easily connect with their classmates and teachers. They can exchanges files and other information related to their studies. Students can use this device in positive ways and can get information from it. According to some recent researches, mobile technology is effecting on students' academic performance, very significantly and positively. We also tried to explore, how students are making positive use of their cellular phone and how it is enhancing academic achievements of youth.

Out of 578 participants, maximum number of students 237 (41%) were strongly agreed with the statement that by using mobile phone they

can easily communicate with their classmates and discuss about their study problems. According opinion of 220 (38%) of young learner, it is very easy and convenient to access their teachers on mobile phone, however just 27 (5%) strongly disagree this. Moreover, 144 (25%) students were agreed that mobile phone is useful in enhancing academic achievements, while 111 (19%) were disagreed. For 122(21%) of students, mobile technology is useful in increasing quality level of education. Finally, it has been revealed from results that there 196 (34%) who were strongly agreed with the statement that with the help of mobile they use dictionary, calculator, watch and thesaurus in classroom, while 38 (7%) were strongly disagree.

Table- 2 Positive effects of Mobile Usage on Academic Achievements and Learning Process

Variables	Strong Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Easy to contact with class fellows to get help	45 (8%)	87 (15%)	70 (12%)	139 (24%)	237 (41%)
Easily talk with teacher for study purpose	27 (5%)	67 (12%)	82 (14%)	182 (31%)	220 (38%)
Useful in enhancing Academic Achievements	56 (10%)	111 (19%)	91 (16%)	144 (25%)	176 (30%)
Helpful in increasing quality level of education	94 (16%)	137 (24%)	87 (15%)	122 (21%)	138 (24%)
Use of Dictionary, calculator, watch,	38	94	98	152	196

thesaurus in classroom	(7%)	(16%)	(17%)	(26%)	(34%)
------------------------	------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Table-3, showing details of opinions of students regarding negative effects of mobile phone usage on their academic achievements and learning process. It is concluded from table-3, that there were 142 (25%) students who strongly agree with statement that they keep their mobile phone on during studying in class and ring tone disturb in class, while 69 (12%) say nothing about it. There were 76 (13%) students who said that their parents did not allow them to buy mobile phone. Moreover, it is concluded from results that there were 111 (19%) students who agreed that they waste their time in sending text messages to others during class. It is also obvious from Table-3 that there were 164 (28%) and 195(32%) students who were agreed and strongly agreed that they tease other people

through miscall. As far as negative impact on moral values, there were 95 (23%) students who strongly disagree that mobile phone technology impact negatively on moral values. Moreover, there were 88 (15%) and 163 (28%) students disagreed and agreed students with the statement that frequent use of mobile phone is main cause of their low marks in class test. Finally, agreed and strongly agreed students who consider major reason of their poor performance in academics were recorded 110 (19%) and 165 (29%) respectively. Hence it has been observed that , frequent use mobile phone technology among young learners is not only great source of wastage of their time, but it also have very negative effect on their academic performance.

Table-3 Negative effects of Mobile Usage on Academic Achievements and Learning Process

Variables	Strongly Disagreed	Disagreed	Can't say	Agreed	Strongly Agreed
Keep mobile phone on and ring tone disturb in class	80 (14%)	111 (19%)	69 (12%)	142 (25%)	176 (30%)
Parents allow to buy mobile	48 (8%)	76 (13%)	35 (6%)	198 (34%)	221 (38%)
Waste my time in sending text messages to others in class	111 (19%)	135 (23%)	96 (17%)	111 (19%)	125 (22%)
Tease other through miscalled	74 (13%)	93 (16%)	52 (9%)	164 (28%)	195 (32%)

Impact negatively on moral values	95 (23%)	131 (23%)	45 (8%)	191 (33%)	116 (20%)
Main cause of low marks in class test	72 (12%)	88 (15%)	68 (12%)	163 (28%)	187 (32%)
Major reason of low academic performance	108 (19%)	113 (20%)	82 (14%)	110 (19%)	165 (29%)

CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATION:

In the current, scenario the major problem which students and teachers are facing is that, now days there is non-availability of educational programs, courses and instructional material that based on mobile technology. Use of mobile as study tool among university students should be encourage by management of educational institute, universities and teachers. It is concluded from results of this study is that, no doubt by using mobile technology, we can get lot of advantages for learning process but students use it as tool of entertainment and fun. Finally, it is recommended that manufacturer of mobile company should consider demand of students and introduce more features related to education.

REFERENCES:

- AND** Amaoge, D.A. and Ejike, U.I. (2016) Assessment of Internet Awareness and Use by the Undergraduate Students of College of Agricultural and Science Education in Michael Okpara University of Agriculture Umudike. *American Journal of Educational Research* , 4,200-203.
- Bull, P., & McCormick, C. (2012). Mobile learning: Integrating text messaging into a community college pre-algebra course. *International Journal on E-Learning*, 11, 233-245.
- Chen, Y. F., & Peng, S. S. (2008). University students' Internet use and its relationships with academic performance, interpersonal relationships, psychosocial adjustment, and self-evaluation. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 11, 467-469
- Chen, S. Y., & Tzeng, J. Y. (2010). College female and male heavy Internet users' profiles of practices and their academic grades and psychosocial adjustment. *Cyberpsychology,*

- Behavior, and Social Networking*, 13, 257-262.
- Cheung, C.M.K., Chiu, P.-Y. and Lee, M.K.O. (2011) Online Social Networks: Why Do Students Use Facebook? *Computers in Human Behavior*, 27, 1337-1343. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2010.07.028>
- Fasae, J.K. and Aladeniyi, F.R. (2012) Internet Use by Students of Faculty of Science in Two Nigerian Universities. *Library Philosophy and Practice*. <http://unllib.unl.edu/LPP/>
- Hong, F. Y., Chiu, S. I., & Hong, D. H. (2012). A model of the relationship between psychological characteristics, mobile phone addiction and use of mobile phones by Taiwanese university female students. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 28, 2152-2159.
- Jacobsen, W. C., & Forste, R. (2011). The wired generation: Academic and social outcomes of electronic media use among university students. *Cyber psychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 14, 275-280.
- Jackson, L. A., Von Eye, A., Fitzgerald, H. E., Witt, E. A., & Zhao, Y. (2011). Internet use, videogame playing and cell phone use as predictors of children's body mass index (BMI), bodyweight, academic performance, and social and overall self-esteem. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 27, 599-604.
- Jackson, L. A., Von Eye, A., Witt, E. A., Zhao, Y., & Fitzgerald, H. E. (2011). A longitudinal study of the effects of Internet use and videogame playing on academic performance and the roles of gender, race and income in these relationships. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 27, 228-239.
- Junco, R. (2012a). The relationship between frequency of Facebook use, participation in Facebook activities, and student engagement. *Computers & Education*, 58, 162-171.
- Junco, R. (2012b). Too much face and not enough books: The relationship between multiple indices of Facebook use and academic performance. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 28, 187-198.
- Junco, R., & Cotton, S. R. (2011). Perceived academic effects of instant messaging use. *Computers & Education*, 56, 370-378.
- Junco, R., & Cotton, S. R. (2012). No A 4 U: The relationship between multitasking and academic performance. *Computers & Education*, 59, 505-514.
- Kirschner, P. A., & Karpinski, A. C. (2010). Facebook and academic performance. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 26, 1237-1245.
- Karpinski, A. C., Kirschner, P. A., Ozer, I., Mellott, J. A., & Ochwo, P. (2013). An exploration of social networking site use, multi-tasking, and academic performance

- among United States and European university students. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 29, 1182-1192.
- Lepp A., Barkley, J. E., & Karpinski, A. C. (2015). The Relationship Between Cell Phone Use and Academic Performance in a Sample of U.S. College Students. *SAGE Open*, January-March, 1-9. doi: 10.1177/2158244015573169.
- Lepp, A., Li, J., & Barkley, J. (2015). Exploring the relationships between college students' cell phone use, personality and leisure. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 43, 210-219.
- Sanchez-Martinez, M., & Otero, A. (2009). Factors associated with cell phone use in adolescents in the community of Madrid (Spain). *Cyber Psychology and Behavior*, 12, 131-137.
- Manzoor, A. (2014) Behavioral Pattern of Internet Use among University Students of Pakistan. *International Journal of Computer Science and Business Informatics*, 14, 25-36.
- Rosen, L. D., Carrier, M., & Cheever, N. A. (2013). Facebook and texting made me do it: Media-induced task-switching while studying. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 29, 948-958.
- Sponcil, M. and Gitimu, P. (2013) Use of Social Media by College Students: Relationship to Communication and Self-Concept. *Journal of Technology Research* , 4, 1-13.
- Tao, Y., and Yeh, C. R. (2013). Transforming the personal response system to a cloud voting service. In S. Uesugi (Ed.), *IT enabled services* (pp. 139-156). Verlag, Austria: Springer

LAVISH EXPENDITURE ON MARRIAGE CEREMONIES AND DOWRY: A THREAT FOR FAMILY ECONOMY PROMOTING SOCIAL EVIL IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY

By

Zainab Shafaat¹

Hafiza Saadia Sharif²

ABSTRACT

This research paper argues on the social problems related to marriage ceremonies and dowry system in Pakistani society. Although cultural globalization is taking place everywhere and traditions are changing but dowry system is so deeply embedded in our region that it will not be very easy to change. The objective of our research were to study the awareness among young girls about economic problems due to the expenditures incurred on marriage ceremonies and dowry. This paper also sheds light on the core reasons behind these practices, also discussing the effectiveness of the measures that Pakistani government has taken to control wasteful expenditures on marriage ceremonies. In this research qualitative phenomenology research design was used and semi-structured interviews were conducted in three colleges of district Lahore. Our sample consisted of 30 college girls between the age ranges of 18-21 years because girls belonging to this age group will be married in near future. The expenditure on ceremonial arrangements such as marriage meals, decoration, illumination, and exchange of gifts between the bride and groom's family requires large sums of money. Our results indicate that these elaborate expenditures pose serious economic crises for the family because many people take loan to make such arrangements. While the dowry is considered as a way to strengthen the girls position in her 'in-laws'. But people desire to discourage the dowry system as it is not only an economic burden for the family but also becomes the reason of depression, difficulty in the selection of life partner, and demand of dowry even after the marriage. The basic idea of dowry was to assist the newlywed couple in achieving stability in initial years being a new family. It will be wise to utilize the resources for this purpose in better ways.

Key words: Lavish expenditure, dowry marriage ceremonies, economic crises, marriage meals

¹ Author is Senior Lecturer at Department of Home Economics, Lahore Garrison University
Email: zainab.shafaat1@lgu.edu.pk

² Author is Assistant Professor at Department of Education, Lahore Garrison University

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a significant event of human life. Being such an important change of position, many values, traditions, and expectations are connected with it. Weeding is a union of a man and a women which leads to a family in future, being a crucial transition of life haphazardly taken decisions before marriage can have harmful results regarding social and financial stability of the newlywed couple. Pakistan is facing many economic challenges today. A numbers of elements are involved in increasing the economic challenges. Elaborate expenses on matrimonial ceremonies is one of such factors. Money is spent generously on matrimonial ceremonies including elaborate meals, decoration and illumination of houses, streets and marriage halls. The expenses further rise due to the elaborate dowry and gifts given to the groom's family by the bride's parents. Gifts given on the marriage include expensive gold and silver items. These exercise of giving money and dowry has been a consistent despair for poor people, and lead to several social problems. The elaborate matrimonial ceremonies are only the demonstration of wealth and position due to which bride's and groom's parents suffers and sometimes face's bankruptcy living a difficult life in future. On the other hand a newlywed couple also face numerous financial crises,

because they don't have a strong economic position to start a new life. This show of money creates competition across all the socioeconomic groups of the community. It is completely a waste of resources if it is used to such wasteful reasons. Furthermore it will negatively influence our family economy. The curse of dowry and its presentation in marriage ceremonies is still in practice in all areas of Pakistan. Due to this practice many families go through distress and misery.

Today lavish expenditure on weeding ceremonies has taken the form of much exercised custom all over the country. The high socioeconomic class spends luxuriously on matrimonial ceremonies setting a pattern for lower classes. Even considerably less fortunate tries to follow these flashy patterns. Such social traditions are also expected from lower class including more than thirty percent of Pakistani population. If parents recognize the economic problems in our country and starts spending their money for the wisely to strengthen the position of newlywed couple their money can be much more useful. Parents can assist the newlywed couple to purchase a house or a car or another useful form of possession. This behaviour will assist the couple to become stable and to start a new home effectively. Such a change in the attitude of our community can help in the stability of

family economy. From time to time Pakistani government has made laws to discourage the immoral practices. But the problem lies in the implementation of these laws, although some bans have been very successfully implemented in the past.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Lavish marriage ceremonies

The earlier concept of simple wedding ceremonies is now rapidly fading from our society. Wealthy class playing a role of trend setter is creating an enormous problem for the lower and the middle class, who spend their life time savings on organising marriage ceremonies of their children. A middle class family saves their entire life for such occasions in order to compete with the customs of the society (Basit, 2014). In a society like ours such an expression and waste of wealth can be considered a crime. Pakistani society should understand that spending extravagantly on marriage ceremonies is a wasteful expenditure, specifically keeping in mind the growing poverty and rising economic problems. Such wasteful budget comprising cost of jewellery, particularly gold, tailoring services charges and boutiques etc. (Displaying wealth, 2005). People belonging to higher socio-economic status play the role of trend setters. They create a huge problem for the lower and middle class population who spend their

lifetime savings on a single day. An ordinary middle class family unit saves their whole life for the weddings in order to act along the societal standards. A simple ceremony has now transformed into a showing off festival especially for the relatives who you will probably never meet again. Our society has made a joke out of the marriage ceremonies and has turned it into a rat race of status display (Sidhwa, 2008). Lavishly expensive weddings are now becoming a means to show the social status and power. Qadeer in his book pointed out to the fact that weddings have become events for affirming the family's social status and representing their connections to the rich and dominant (Qadeer, 2006). Weddings are now regarded as an occasion of public relation management, which is now commonly practised in our society. The presence of VIP's make the law enforcing people granting concession with the rules. An idea of a simple wedding gathering is fading from our society and will be non-existent soon if the situation continues.

In such practices the commercial behaviour is visible even when the marriage is being planned, and the details regarding finance and dowry etc. are negotiated between families. Wasteful public display is even apparent from the costly invitation cards printed for a number of ceremonial events (Displaying wealth,

2003). A variety of large and small scale industry have grown over past decades all over Pakistan this industry is providing to the wedding needs including wedding halls, caterers, decorators, event management companies, jewellers etc. It is seen that due to the willingness of the families of the brides and grooms, the designers and decorators are charging what they are charging (Qadeer, 2006). Young, girls and parents should understand the Pakistani currencies value is persistently falling down, due to our falling national economy. In such conditions society should not follow the trends which are a complete waste of money (Fazl-ur-Rehman, 2011). Many people who belong to affluent class feel that it is their private matter and society has nothing to do with how much they spend on marriage ceremonies.

Wedding Meals

The Supreme Court ruling regarding 'banning wedding Meals' was implemented in the year 2009. This ruling proved to be liberation for the middle and lower class, although elite class didn't like this idea. In Pakistan people often waste too much money and food on such wedding ceremonies. Many times arranging elaborate decorations and food on such events leaves a debt for the family. The idea of one dish is a realistic and applicable solution, but our high class and rural people are of the view

that without serving meals ceremony remains colourless. Moreover they fear that due to the lack of any meals, the in-laws and other relatives will consider them miser, though Islam teach us to live a modest life and avoid display and show. Our government is facing an interesting situation, one hand there is a popular demand for letting people serve as a much food as they want, while there is a silent majority who are relieved due to the 'one dish ban' on the wedding celebration (Faiza, 2009).

Dowry

Dowry is mainly considered as household items of immediate use for the newlywed couple given by the girl's family. In earlier time's dowries consisted of land, but later on the concept evolved to be articles of everyday use and money (Beck, 1972). These transfers may involve such modern consumer items as refrigerators, scooters, motor cars, and even houses, but most frequently the transactions are reported to be in cash. Dowry, which is usually defined as a "gift" given by the bride's family to the bride and groom, are increasing coercion and greed in societies like Pakistan. In the absence these gifts marriage cannot take place. Mostly the price of the dowry is set higher than the bride's family can afford and unfortunately the bride becomes a burden on her family (Kalanauri).

Dowry system in Pakistan

Dowry system is one of the most religiously followed evil tradition in Pakistan and India. Problems related to dowry has affected people from a long time. Women right have always been abused due to the dowry system. Many daughters stay unmarried due to the fact that their family cannot meet the demands (Gulzar, Nauman, Yahya, Ali, & Yaqoob, 2002). The basic notion that a woman should get a marriage settlement from her family was considered to be established in sub -continent. In the classical Hindu scriptures, the marriage settlement such as property has been identified as 'Stridhanam', and it may be considered as a part of their holy cultural. The existence of dowry has been understood as proof that parents pay for their daughter's marriage (Tertilt, 2005). Moreover, expenses dowries increases the difficulty of parents (Edlund, 2006). In our society girl's parents are often willing to give a good dowry in order to find a suitable husband for their daughter. This behaviour is to avoid daughter's long-term dependence on parents (Krishnaswamy, 1995). Reasons of practicing the dowry system in Pakistan includes need, greed, custom and compulsion. Arguments over the dowry give rise to what newspapers portray as 'dowry violence'. Thus, 'dowry violence' does not always manifest in the marriage-related expenditures, but in the form of further

payments demanded after the marriage by the groom's family where the husband increasingly abuses the wife in order to extract money (Bloch, 2002). Another perspective also exist, the increasing materialistic approach is not only a problem for women. Demands for excessive 'haq mehr' from groom is also one of the problems. Such demands hinders the timely arrangement of marriage and poses a great problem for prospective grooms to find satisfactory life partner (Ali, 2009).

Measures for prohibiting unnecessary expenditure on marriage ceremony and dowry

Government has done legislative efforts in order to deal with the menace of dowry and extra expenditure on wedding ceremonies. Although implementation of these laws need more attention. Effective implementation of the dowry prohibition act and cultural demonstration at wedding ceremonies can be very fruitful in controlling related abuses (Perveen, 2009). Legislation has been done regarding dowry, bridal gifts, lavish expenditure in marriage ceremonies, and wasteful expenses on the decoration and illumination. A detailed act "prohibiting excessive expenditure on marriage ceremonies and dowry" has been made in 2003. According to this act the lavish expenditure on marriage

ceremonies was, decoration and illumination of streets and any building other than the house, the display of fireworks, arms, and explosives was banned. The law regarding one dish meals was also stated. This act also limited the sum spent on dowry and gifts given to the groom's family and any item given as dowry will be the exclusive ownership of the bride (Prohibiting excessive expenditure, 2003).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was qualitative phenomenology research in nature. According to Schutz's social phenomenology is a descriptive and interpretive theory of social action intended to determine subjective experience within the taken-for-granted, "common-sense" of everyday life (Schutz, 1967). Semi-Structured interviews were used as data collection tool. Interview are effective in unravelling the views, experiences, beliefs or motivations of individuals on specific matters (Gill, Stewart, Treasure, & Chadwick, 2008). Unstructured interviews are mostly organised around a set of pre-set open-ended questions (DiCicco-Bloom & Crabtree, 2006). Effective way of organizing questions in qualitative interview is that they should be open-ended. It is usually best to start with questions that participants can answer easily and then proceed to more difficult or sensitive topics (Gill et al, 2008).

Thirty interviews of young college girls between the age ranges of 18 to 21 years were conducted. Convenience sampling technique was used to draw the sample from target population. Our goal was to find information for future projects concerning this issue.

Procedure

Interview protocol was developed in order to conduct interviews for our sample. This interview guide consisted of the seventeen questions covering major topics related to expenditure on marriage ceremonies. Consent was taken before conducting face to face interview sessions. Each interview lasted for almost half an hour. The interviews were taken in English language and recorded for analysis. Three research scholars coded the interviews and generated themes in order to make the results reliable.

Problem Statement

This paper highlights the social and economic problems which result due to elaborate marriage ceremonies in Pakistani context. The awareness of these issues among young college girls was investigated. An overview is given about the perceptions regarding government's measures related to marriage ceremonies. An effort is done to understand the views of college girls about the tradition of dowry in Pakistani society, and their level of awareness regarding the adverse impact of

dowry system on the families of both bride and groom.

Objectives

1. To study the awareness among young girls about economic problems that a family has to face as an individual family unit.
2. To understand the reasons of dowry system and lavish expenditure on marriage ceremonies in Pakistani society and the crises resulting due to them.
3. To understand the opinion about government measures regarding marriage ceremonies.

Research questions

1. How does lavish expenditure on marriage ceremonies create economic crises for family unit?
2. What are the measures taken by government about wedding ceremonies and social opinion about their effectiveness?
3. What are the major crisis rising due to dowry system in our society?

Significance

This topic is highly significant in the current scenario as regulations regarding the wedding ceremonies have improved the situation to some degree, but subsequently much effort is

needed in numerous respects. This study is very significant as it focuses the young college girls as participants who will potentially be married in the near future, and awareness among them is much needed. This survey is intended to be fruitful for provoking young girls to priorities their goals.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The data was analysed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is an exploration for themes that emerge as being important for understanding the phenomenon. It is a system of pattern recognition within the data, where emerging themes become the categories for analysis. The data analysis was conducted using model of coding stages reported by Fereday and Muir-Cochrane (2006). “Developing the code manual, testing the reliability of codes, summarizing data and identifying initial themes, applying tamplet of codes and additional coding, connecting the codes and identifying themes and corroborating and legitimating coded themes”.

RESULTS

In the present research, the influence of elaborate expenditure on dowry, marriage ceremonies and the awareness among girls regarding this issue was studied. The results are given in the following tables. The quantitative frequencies of the emerging themes have been reported in the table form.

Table # 1 Awareness regarding socio-economic issues faced by the family unit due to elaborate marriage ceremonies

Categorization	Code	Theme	Percentage
Code 1	Awareness of economic problem due to elaborate marriage ceremonies	Elaborate marriage ceremonies contribute to the economic problem	96.9%
		Disagree	3.33%
Theme 1	Show of wealth	Agree	93.33%
		Disagree	6.67%
	Competition to display wealth among different socio economic classes	Lower Middle High	23.33% 40% 36.67%
Theme 2	Parents facing financial problems	Agree	96.9%
		Disagree	3.33%
	Type of financial resources spent on marriage ceremonies	Earnings Savings Loans	13.33% 80% 6.67%
Theme 3	Decorations and illuminations	Personal Satisfaction Show off wealth Trend Status consciousness	6.67% 33.33% 6.67% 53.3%
Theme 4	Marriage meals	One dish Drinks/soup Elaborate meals	73.33% 10% 16.67%
		Positive perception regarding	83.33%

		government measures	
		Disagree	10%
		Neutral response	6.67%
Theme 5	Jewellery and dresses	Trend	30%
		Fashion consciousness	13.3%
		To impress the relatives of bride and groom	56.67%

Majority of the participants (96.9%) stated that elaborate marriage ceremonies are contributing to the economic problem that a family unit is facing today. While only 3.33% viewed the phenomena otherwise. Almost 93% of the participants conveyed that excessive expenditure on marriage ceremony is purely a show of wealth while 7% respondents thought otherwise. Middle socio-economic group is most affected by competition 'to show of wealth' at wedding ceremonies, this was the opinion expressed by 40% of the respondents. 23.33% respondents reported that this competition is seriously effecting lower socioeconomic group (see Table 1). Whereas 36.67% answered that all economic groups are equally effected by this behaviour.

Majority (96.9%) of the respondents reported that parents face many financial problems after spending more than they have on marriage ceremonies of their children. Majority of the respondents (80%) agreed that parents spend their savings for this purpose. 13.33% said that parents use their earnings, while 6.67%

respondents answered that money taken as loans is spent on the marriage ceremonies. In our results, this trend is also revealed that preferably money kept as savings is spent on the marriage ceremonies. If the need arises earnings are also spent. While in case resources are still deficient, loans are also taken for this purpose. Most of the responded (53.3%) said that people elaborately spend their money because they are status conscious. 33.33% respondents reported that people elaborately spend their money to show off their wealth. 6.6% of the respondents reported that trend is the reason for spending elaborately and 6.67% indicated personal satisfaction as the major reason for spending elaborately.

Most of the respondents (73.33%) said that one dish meal should only be served on marriage ceremonies. While some of the respondents (16.67%) indicated that elaborate meals should be served. Few respondents (10%) reported that Drinks or soup should only be served in marriage ceremonies.

Majority of the respondents (83.33%) agreed that the government has taken right measures to control the extra expenditure on elaborate marriage meals by limiting it to one dish. Some participants were against the implementation of one dish on marriage ceremonies. Few respondents (6.67%) were neutral regarding this issue.

Majority of the subjects (56.6%) reported that major reason for spending on the jewellery and dress of the bride and groom is to impress their relatives. Some respondents (30%) reported that people spend elaborately on these items to follow the fashion trends most appreciated in the society. Few people (13.33%) indicated that people spend elaborately due to fashion consciousness (see Table 1).

Table #2 Socio-economic issues faced by the family unit due to Dowry System			
Categorization	Code	Theme	percentage
Code 2	Dowry	Should be given	3.33%
		Should not be given	86.67%
Theme 1		strengthens the position of girl	63.33%
		Not necessarily	36.67%
Theme 2		burdens the family	100%
Theme 3		Only necessities should be given as dowry	96.67%
		Nothing should be given	3.33%
Code 3	gifts given by the bride's family to groom's family	Should be given	20%
		Should not be given	80%

Almost 47% of the subjects were of the view that religion is the best guide and religious rules should be followed in this aspect of social life. Whereas, 40% of the respondents said that the custom of giving dowry should be discouraged and the society should not consider it as a rule. Only 3.33% of the sample expressed their view that dowry should be given as a rule to every girl (see Table 2).

Dowry is considered by 53.33% of the respondents as a way of strengthening the new bride in her in-laws. Whereas 36.67% respondents reported that it does not necessarily strengthen the bride's position in her in-laws. Few people (10%) said that dowry is always considered as a way of making the girl stable. All (100%) of the respondents viewed dowry as a burden for the family in

addition to spending on ceremonial functions. Majority of the respondents (96.67%) reported that dowry should only consist of basic necessities, very few respondents (3.33%) said that nothing should be given as dowry. While none of the respondents said that an elaborate dowry should be given. The majority (80%) of

the respondents indicated that gifts should not be given as a rule to the groom's family because it becomes a burden for the bride's parents. Only 20% respondents said that gifts should be compulsorily given at such occasions (see Table 2).

Categorization	Code	Theme	percentage
Code 4	financial and social stability	resources should be used for financial and social stability	100%
Theme 1		Spent on dowry and bury	3.33%
		Given to the girl in the form of cash or bank account	63.33%
		Given in the form of property or land	33.33%
Theme 2		Should be given as a profitable investment	96.67%
		Disagree	3.33%

All of the respondents expressed that all the resources should be mindfully utilized for the financial and social stability of the newlywed couple. Majority of the respondents (63.33%) indicated that money should be given to the couple in the form of cash or bank account. 33.33% respondents were of the view that money should be given in the form of property or land (see Table 3). Only 3.33% of the participants expressed that money should be spent on the dowry and bury (dower given by the grooms family to the bride). Majority of

the participants (96.67%) reported that it is a practical way to give money to the newlywed couple in some kind of profitable investment rather than wasting it on arranging elaborate ceremonies. While only a few respondents (3.33%) were against it (see Table 3).

Discussion

Lavish marriage ceremonies

Pakistan is facing many financial problems on both macro and micro level. Elaborate expenditure on the marriage ceremonies is also a contributing behavior for the family

economic problems that needs to be considered on the societal level. The core reason of arranging grand and lavish marriage ceremonies is to show of wealth, creating an increasing competition in our society. The tradition of spending lavishly on the marriage ceremonies has become one of the threats for our family economy. High socio-economic class is the prominent trend setters for this pattern. Whereas middle socio-economic group is most affected by this practice prevalent in our society. People belonging to lower socio-economic groups also tries to follow the higher class. The basic human psychological behaviour, is that people want to show conformity within their social circle. The normal middle and lower class are under the burden of the social trends.

In recent years, the main trend related to Pakistani weddings is grand ceremonies. While wasteful display of wealth at marriage ceremonies is persistently on the rise. The lavishness of the wedding is now touching the sky and tends to increase as time follows. Major motive behind arranging lavish marriage ceremonies is to display the social status and to show off wealth, such pretentious behavior of the upper class is not only setting a trend for their like but also for middle and lower class. This practice deteriorating our basic values of simplicity, modesty, and

quality of life while it enhances the materialism and commercialism in our society. The old tradition of low scale gathering with one dish and a bridal dress which would traditionally be sewed by the grandmothers is the true example of a Pakistani wedding. In addition to being elaborate, marriage has now became a multiple day affair including a number of ceremonial festivities adding to the economic burden for the family.

Financial problems for the Family

Elaborate marriage ceremonies has taken the form of a norm. People tries to arrange marriage ceremonies with every likely element that can add to the show and pomp of the event. Such over spending on marriage lead to financial difficulties in many cases especially for the middle class. It is need of the hour to sincerely analyse such customs that are contributing towards the crises in our society. Marriage ceremonies should be arranged to fulfil its function. Government and society should work together to discourage the traditions of extravagant expenditure on marriage ceremonies, thus bringing this matter into check. This effort would also relieve parents from the burden of loans and financial problems which they face for a long duration after the marriage of their children especially daughters. Promoting the concept of spending with in affordable range and discouraging the

loans will be a positive step towards better society at large and family unit particularly from suffering from the economic difficulties that they are facing currently.

Decoration and illumination

The sum of money spent on the decoration and illumination of wedding ceremonies add to the wasteful expenditures. The expenditure on both these items has been discouraged in the former legislation of 2003 regarding “prohibiting excessive expenditure on marriage ceremony and dowry”. Elaborate expenditure on decoration and illumination on the marriage ceremonies has taken a form of custom. Although such practice is considered wasteful because it is not beneficial in any practical way. The key reasons for spending lavishly on the decoration and illumination were understood to be status conscious behaviour and an urge to ‘show off’ one’s wealth among its relatives. Therefore measures should be taken to discourage such wasteful expenditures.

Marriage Meals

One dish law implemented by the government is much appreciated by most of the people because it has relived the economic burden for less fortunate class. This law has visibly relieved the expenditures on marriage ceremonies. The implementation of one dish meal law has been beneficial for both bride

and grooms’ families. Because both families serve one dish menu on their individually arranged functions. The government has been very successful in the execution this law. And our local population has not only appreciated this ban but also abided by it.

Expenditure on the dress and Jewellery

The major objective of excessive expenditure on the jewellery and dress of the bride and groom was to impress the relatives of both families. The other prominent reasons were fashion consciousness and the desire to follow the modern trends.

Dowry

Today dowry does not comprise on just the necessary items expected to contribute to a suitable beginning of the practical life. But with the passage of time it has taken an elaborate form, consisting of almost articles of a whole house, property, gold jewellery, branded bridal dresses etc. In some cases dowry is considered as a way of strengthening the girls place in her in laws. Because the better the dowry, the more influential girl and her family is considered. But most of our participants said that dowry becomes a burden for the bride’s family. And only items based on the immediate necessity for the new couple should be given if the bride’s parents can afford and wish to help their daughter. This custom should not be considered as a

necessarily followed rule because it is not easy for everyone to afford elaborate dowry. In a country like ours where an immense majority of population lives beneath the poverty line and is devoid of basic human requirements like water, sanitation, and electricity, health and education the increasing trend of such exhibiting marriages is adding to the miseries of our society. Dowry creates disparity in the women's status and it affects them mentally and physically. This system is practiced by almost all the local communities including educated or uneducated alike. The dowry system is a great social evil that is still prevalent in Pakistan. It is an act of psychological abuse against unmarried girls, whose worth is defined on the bases of economic evaluation of their respective dowries. It is a form of greed and selfishness and is a great obscenity, especially for the lower class families. The dowry practice should be banned in Pakistan, just like the serving of multiple dishes at a marriage ceremonies. Moreover refusing to marry in case dowry is demanded or given can prove to be fruitful in eradicating this system. Forbidding this tradition can lead to the betterment of our society because it is constant source of pressure for girls and their families. Our findings regarding the negative influence of dowry are in line with the literature as

unfortunate family involve themselves in pleading, keeping their self-esteem at stake due to the dowry demands. In this process females go through mental traumas as they could not afford the sum required for dowry and are continually forced by her in-laws even after marriage. Due to this unfortunate situation many are depressed to extent of attempting suicide, while others try to make money from sinful and unethical ways (Gulzar, Nauman, Yahya, Ali, & Yaqoob, 2002). Another aspect of this social reality relates to the fact that in earlier times bride was considered as a worker and an added mouth to be feed in an agricultural family. Dowry was an important sign of her gratitude for becoming a member of her husband's family (Basit, 2014).

Exchange of Gifts

Gift given by the bride's family to the groom and his family in number of marriage ceremonies is also a much practiced tradition in our society. Our findings indicate that gifts become an extra financial burden for both families especially the bride's parents, in addition to dowry and ceremonies. It is important to discourage the custom of exchanging gifts because everyone cannot afford to follow these traditions. Due to the unaffordability of many parents it become almost impossible to find a suitable match for

their daughter. And this tradition should be discouraged. More over the tradition of exchanging gifts should be finished as a rule.

Effective use of resources

It would be a wise decision at large to utilize all the monetary and material resources to assist the newly formed family unit for acquiring financial and social stability. Main purpose of dowry was to socially and financially stabilize the couple and assist them in establishing such a sacred institution of family unit. Therefore instead of wasting the precious resources on unnecessary and ostentatious traditions, a trend should be set to spend money wisely. It would strengthen our family unit if both families assist the bride and the groom by giving gifts in the form of a profitable investment, or necessary utility items that are genuinely required, or money should be given in the form of cash or bank account which could be used by the couple as need arises. Money could also be given in the form of property which is definitely a profitable investment. Such a valuable resource could be helpful in providing both social and financial stability to the couple. Such a monetary assistance should be limited to the financial affordability and personal wish of the families. But no such tradition should be practiced and considered as a hard and fast rule.

Government's efforts to control this menace

Much efforts have been done in the past by 'law and justice commission' for legislation regarding controlling the wasteful expenditures on marriage ceremonies and dowry in our society. But today the problem lies in the effective and efficient implementation of these laws on the mass scale. The effective implementation of such laws not only require strict implementation and penalties but it is also the dire need of the hour to educate our society. It is necessary to bring the change in the general mind set on micro as well as macro level. The change in traditions related to marriage will not only relieve the economic burden from the families but also will strengthen the family unit on a large scale. Because it will not only save the families wishing to marry their daughters and sons from facing economic instability, but also lower the monetary criteria for 'mehr' and 'dowry' thus making it easier for both male and female members of our society. The successful and strict implementation of 'one dish menu ban' and 'time limitation' of the marriage, halls not exceeding 10:00 pm at night in the urban areas of Pakistan has been much appreciated by majority of the people. If

such issues can be controlled by the government, than there are potentially higher chances of change in other desired fields as well.

CONCLUSION

Marriage is a very significant phase in the cycle of life. Everyone goes through this transition of life. Such repetitively occurring phenomena are collective patterns in a society which take the form of a custom or a tradition in a society. Aware nations always keep their traditions and customs in check to avoid crises and social evils. Today many problems are common in our society owing to wasteful expenditure on marriage ceremonies, elaborate meals, dowry, exchange of gifts, decoration and illumination. This commercial and materialistic approach is promoting the moral and economic crisis at both micro and macro levels. Extra expenditure on marriage ceremonies is contributing to the financial problem that a family faces before and after the marriage of their children. The major reason contributing to the extra expenditure on the marriage ceremonies is due to the wish to show off wealth and status among their relatives and acquaintances. Although the competition to show off wealth has influenced all socio-economic groups, but middle socio-

economic groups are the most prominently affected in this phenomenon. Families are facing serious financial problems because they use their life-time savings on marriage ceremonies, whereas loans are also taken in the case of lack of resources. The tradition of decoration and illumination of ceremonies adds on to the wasteful expenses. Elaborate meals on marriage ceremonies also increase the financial burden, but people belonging to middle and lower class have positively appreciated the one-dish menu ban. The successful implementation of one-dish menu ban has limited the expenditure to some extent. The deeply rooted custom of dowry is presenting problems for many families. Our survey also suggests that people are aware about the problems of their society related to the dowry system. The negative concept of dowry system is needed to be discouraged. The gifts given from the bride's parents to the groom's family add to the expenditure and burden, therefore these traditions are needed to be discouraged. It would be a wise decision at large to use all the monetary and material resources to assist the newly formed family unit for acquiring financial and social stability. Instead of wasting the precious and scarce resources on avoidable and ostentatious traditions. A trend should be set to spend money most sensibly. Both bride and groom's

family should support the newlywed couple for their financial and social stability. If parents could afford and wish to provide assistance to their children, basic articles of everyday use could be gifted. For the stability of the newly formed family only in the case of availability could also be provided in the form of profitable investment, cash, bank account or property. Spending elaborately on such occasions to display the social status and show off wealth should be discouraged as it is promoting materialistic approach and commercialism, which is threatening the moral fabric of our society. The successful and strict implementation of one dish menu ban and time limitation of the marriage halls not exceeding 10:00 pm at night in the urban areas of Pakistan has been much appreciated by majority of the people. If such issues can be controlled by government than there are potentially higher chances of change in other desired areas especially breaking the dowry system. Furthermore, efforts from the local government, community leaders and parents of both bride and groom can control the menace of dowry system on mass level.

SUGGESTIONS

Problems regarding dowry and marriage ceremonies being a social issue should be give careful attention by the government at mass level. To end such an immoral tradition from

our society people are needed to be trained in right direction. For this purpose effective campaigns should be designed and run at the community level. Leading and well-known celebrities could also serve as an inspiration for the masses. For the awareness of young girls and boys seminars should also be conducted at both college and university level. It is also suggested that extensive research should be done to device effective ways of discouraging such a wasteful expenditure in marriage ceremonies.

REFERENCES

- Ali, A. 2009. "Dowry prohibition: other side of the coin." *The Dawn Newspaper*, 26.
- Basit, A. 2014. *Does the concept of cost and value being two separate things come into play when assessing the price tags on the elaborately expensive branded bridal dresses?*, Department of Architecture, Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture Karachi Pakistan.
- Beck, B. 1972. *Peasant society in Konku: a study of right and left subcastes in South India*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press.
- Bloch, F, and Rao, V. 2002. "Terror as a Bargaining Instrument: A Case Study of Dowry Violence in Rural India." *The American Economic Review* no. 92 (4):1029-1043.

- Dicicco-Bloom, B, and F Crabtree. 2006. "The qualitative research interview." *MEDICAL EDUCATION* no. 40:314-321.
2005. "Displaying wealth at the marriage ceremony." *Dawn group of news Paper*, 19.
- Edlund, L. 2006. "The Price of Marriage: Net vs. Gross Flows and the South Asian Dowry Debate." *Journal of the European Economic Association* no. 4 (2):542-551.
- Fazl-ur-Rehman, A. 2011. "Smart weddings: From showy to intimate." *The express tribune blog*.
- Fereday, J, and E Muir-Cochrane. 2006. "Demonstrating Rigor Using Thematic Analysis: A Hybrid Approach of Inductive and Deductive Coding and Theme Development." *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* no. 5 (1).
- Fowler, F J. 2014. *Survey Research Methods*. 5 ed. California USA: Sage Publications.
- Gill, P, K Stewart, E Treasure, and BChadwick. 2008. "Methods of data collection in qualitative research: interviews and focus groups." *BRITISH DENTAL JOURNAL* no. 204 (6):291-295.
- Gulzar, S, M Nauman, F Yahya, S Ali, and M Yaqoob. 2002. "Dowry System in Pakistan." *Asian Economic and Financial Review* no. 2 (7):784-794.
- Hassan, R. 2009. "Family laws and the Quran." *The Dawn News Papers.*, 11.
- Kalanauri, Z I. Islamic Law and Tradition of Dowry and Recovery through Family Courts.
- Krishnaswamy, S. 1995. "Dynamics of personal and social factors influencing the attitude of married and unmarried working women towards dowry." *International Journal of Sociology of the Family* no. 25:31-42.
2003. Prohibiting excessive expenditure on marriage ceremonies and dowry, report 59. edited by Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan.
- Qadeer, M A. 2006. *Pakistan Social and Cultural Transformations in a Muslim Nation*. Vol. 195. London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Schutz, A. 1967. *The phenomenology of the social world*. IL Evanston.
- Sidhwa, B. 2008. *The Pakistani bride*. Canada: Milkweed Editions.
2009. "Wedding Meals." *The Dawn News*, 26.
- Tertilt, M. 2005. "Polygyny, Fertility, and Savings." *Journal of Political Economy* no. 113 (6):1341-1371.

IODINE DEFICIENCY AND FOOD REGIME

By

Naureen Naeem¹

Muhammad Tahir²

Shoaib Ahmad Siddiqui³

Abstract

Iodine is essential trace mineral that is necessary for the proper thyroid functioning. Lack of dietary iodine may leads to thyroid enlargement, slow metabolism, weight gain, autism, weak immunity, anxiety and depression. The risk of iodine deficiency is one of the major problems in the world. It has serious health consequences. It affects all age groups but mostly iodine deficiency is a serious issue in pregnant and lactating women and newborns. Iodine deficiency can be estimated by testing the amount of iodine in urine samples. Iodine is present in natural sources of foods like milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits and fish. To fulfill iodine requirements, iodized salt is used because it is the cheapest and easily available to all population. Micronutrient initiative is working in Pakistan to fulfill iodine and other micronutrient deficiencies. Traditional foods also contain iodine like milk, yogurt, strawberries, bananas, spinach, eggs, fishes etc. Our ancestors were not iodine deficient because they did not rely on processed foods they ate natural foods that were rich in all nutrients and vitamins.

INTRODUCTION

History: The history of diseases like goiter and cretinism was the background of iodine deficiency disorder because the symptoms of these diseases were related to sources of water and salt. The biology of iodine and human and animal evidence shows that these symptoms have further vast malfunctioning disorders related to growth and development of an individual are caused by iodine deficiency so the modern term coined for this was Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD). (Hetzl, B.S.). Iodine was first isolated from seaweed in 1813.

1-Author is Assistant Professor in Department of Home-Economics at Lahore Garrison University

E.Mail:

2-Author is Dean of Social Science at Lahore Garrison University

3- Author is Assistant Professor in Department of Biology at Lahore Garrison University

Iodine: Iodine a vital constituent of thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) and it must be present in the diet. Iodine deficiency is considered to be as one of the amendable factors that have undesirable effects on child growth in developing countries.

Thyroid Hormones: Thyroid hormones are critical determinants of brain and cells development in infants and metabolic activity in adults and mutually affect the function of every organ. (Kopp. 2005). **Anatomy and Physiology:** Thyroid gland weighs 15 to 25 grams in normal adults. And in normal adults of United States it weighs 10 to 20 grams. It is slightly greater in men than women.

Its size increases with age and body weight and decreases with high iodine intake.

There are two biologically active thyroid molecules (T4) thyroxine and (T3) triiodothyronin. (Brent. 2012) (Oetting and Yen.2007). In iodine deficiency, the function of thyroid gland is altered. There is an inverse relation between the concentration of salt in soil and water and the prevalence of goiter.

Iodine deficiency has an adverse effect on the brain function of infants.

Composition of thyroid molecule: It is composed of phenyl ring attached via ether linkage to tyrosine molecule. T4 and T 3 both have two iodine atoms in the tyrosine ring but differ in the number of atoms in outer ring. T4 has two iodine atoms in phenyl ring (outer) and T3 has only one.

Synthesis of thyroid hormone: Iodide is necessary for the synthesis of thyroid hormone. 52 mcg of iodide must be taken up daily by the thyroid gland to synthesize adequate amount of thyroxine.

Recommendations: According to WHO (The World Health Organization) recommendations 90 *ug* of iodine for infants and children are required daily, up to five years

- 120 *ug* for children 6 to 12
- 150 *ug* for above 12 and adults
- 250 *ug* in pregnant and lactating women
- The United States Institute of Medicine (IOM) recommends the same as WHO

but for pregnant women 220 μg and for lactating women it is 290 μg .

Sources of iodine: Naturally present in some fish, seafood, kelp, some vegetables grown in iodine sufficient soil and in some drinking water. In foods contained table salt (added), in cow's milk, in sea salt, Cheese, salt water fish, shellfish, soy sauce, yogurt.

Iodine status:-

- Mild deficiency
50 to 99 $\mu\text{g} /\text{L}$
- Moderate deficiency
20 to 49 $\mu\text{g} /\text{L}$
- Severe deficiency
<20 $\mu\text{g} /\text{L}$
- In pregnant women
150 to 249 $\mu\text{g} /\text{L}$

CONSEQUENCES OF IODINE DEFICIENCY:

Iodine deficiency is related with hypothyroidism and goiter. When severe iodine deficiency occurred it is associated with cretinism.

Brain damage : Iodine deficiency affects the thyroid function of the mother and hence mental development in neonates. These harmful consequences increase with the increase in deficiency. Maternal hypothyroxinaemia is the cause of

neurological damage in infants.(Delange 2001).

South Asia and Sub Saharan Africa were the regions where mostly individuals are iodine deficient out of 2 million iodine deficient individuals worldwide.(Zimmerman 2008)

Symptoms of iodine deficiency

Goiter: In iodine deficiency, thyroid gland enlarged and tries to keep up with the demand for thyroid hormone production. Due to enlarged thyroid gland the individual may experiences symptoms of choking and difficulty in breathing and swallowing.

Hypothyroidism: As the levels of iodine falls, hypothyroidism occurs because iodine is required for making thyroid hormone.

Cretinism: Impaired mental function and poor physical growth in newborns due to maternal hypothyroidism. During pregnancy, iodine deficiency results in miscarriages, abortion and still birth. And the baby born to

REFERENCES:

1. Brent GA. Mechanisms of thyroid hormone action. J Clin Invest 2012; 122:3035.
2. Caldwell KL, Pan Y, Mortensen ME, et al. Iodine status in pregnant women in the National Children's Study and in U.S. Women (15-44 years), National Health and Nutrition Examination

- Survey 2005-2010. *Thyroid* 2013;23:927-37
3. Cao Y, Blount BC, Valentin-Blasini L, et al. Goitrogenic anions, thyroid-stimulating hormone, and thyroid hormone in infants. *Environ Health Perspect* 2010;118:1332-7.
 4. Delange F. 2001. Iodine deficiency as a cause of brain damage. *Postgraduate Medical Journal*. 77(906): 217-220.
 5. Dunn JT, Haar Fvd, Disorders ICfCoID, UNICEF. 1990. A practical guide to the correction of iodine deficiency.
 6. Dunn JT, Haar Fvd, Disorders ICfCoID, UNICEF. 1990. A practical guide to the correction of iodine deficiency
 7. Giray B, Arnaud J, Sayek, I, et al. Trace element status in multinodular goiter. *J Trace Elem Biol* 2010;24:106-10.
 8. Guerrero L, Claret A, Verbeke W, Enderli G, Zakowska-Biemans S, Vanhonacker F, Issanchou S, Sajdakowska M, Granli BS, Scalvedi L. 2010. Perception of traditional food products in six European regions using free word association. *Food Quality and Preference*. 21(2): 225-233.
 9. Harrison MT, Mcfarlane S, Harden rm, Wayne E. 1965. Nature and availability of iodine in fish. *The American journal of clinical nutrition*. 17(2): 73-77.
 10. Haldimann M, Alt A, Blanc A, Blondeau K. 2005. Iodine content of food groups. *Journal of food Composition and Analysis*. 18(6): 461-471.
 11. Hetzel, B.S. The story of iodine deficiency, international challenge in nutrition
 12. Hetzel BS. 1987. The prevention and control of iodine deficiency disorders Oetting A, Yen PM. New insights into thyroid hormone action. *Best Pract Res Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2007; 21:193.
 13. Hollenberg AN. Regulation of thyrotropin secretion. In: *The Thyroid: Fundamental and Clinical Text*, 9th, Braverman LE, Utiger RD (Eds), Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia 2005. p.197.
 14. Institute of Medicine. *Dietary Reference Intakes for Vitamin A, Vitamin K, Arsenic, Boron, Chromium, Copper, Iodine, Iron, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon, Vanadium, and Zinc*. National Academy Press: Washington DC, 2001.

15. Leung AM, Braverman LE, Pearce EN. History of U.S. iodine fortification and supplementation. *Nutrients* 2012;4:1740-6.
16. Leung AM, LaMar A, He X, et al. Iodine status and thyroid function of Boston-area vegetarians and vegans. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2011;96:E1303-7.
17. Li J, Teng X, Wang W, et al. Effects of dietary soy intake on maternal thyroid functions and serum anti-thyroperoxidase antibody level during early pregnancy. *J Med Food* 2011;14:543-50.
18. National Institute of Health. Iodine. Office of Dietary Supplements. Fact Sheet for Health Professionals
19. Trichopoulou A, Soukara S, Vasilopoulou E. 2007. Traditional foods: a science and society perspective. *Trends in Food Science & Technology*. 18(8): 420-427.
20. Vitti P. 2008. Iodine deficiency disorders. UpToDate. 15.
21. WHO, UNICEF and ICCIDD 2001 Assessment of the Iodine Deficiency Disorders and monitoring their elimination. A guide for programme managers. WHO publ., Geneva. WHO/NHD/01.1]
22. Zimmermann MB, Jooste PL, Pandav CS. 2008. Iodine-deficiency disorders. *The Lancet*. 372(9645): 1251-1262.
23. Zava TT, Zava DT. Assessment of Japanese iodine intake based on seaweed consumption in Japan: a literature-based analysis. *Thyroid Res* 2011;5:14.

IMPACT OF TEACHING THROUGH ACTIVITY ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN THEORITICAL SUBJECTS AT INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

By

Saima Ahmad¹

Abstract:

Current study is designed to check the activity based teaching practices on students of intermediates students regarding theory base subjects. Population of current study is consisted of all the students of humanities at Intermediate level of Lahore Garrison University (LGU) (Jinnah Campus) and Azam Garrison School (Girls) who have opted for theoretical subjects. Sample of 90 students who were enrolled in subjects with no practical were randomly selected in two groups (45 students in each group). Results indicated that were engaged in activity based learning were yield batter result as compare to other group.

Key Words: Activity Based Teaching Practices, Lahore Garrison University (LGU) (Jinnah Campus) and Azam Garrison School (Girls), Lahore, Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

Talking of the problems of education, studies have ignored the first place where students learn and gain knowledge is the classroom. Classroom activities have significant role and student's academic performance can be obtained applying different activities. Classroom practices and teacher's

characteristics, how she carries activities contribute much to student's learning (Herold Wenglinsky, epaa aape). Traditional lecture method in educational institutions can be replaced by teaching through activities. Combination of activity plus lecture helps get better participation and motivation of students

which effects their achievement (Wang,Ofsdahl & Morch-Storstein,n.d.)

Learning environment can be made impressive through interactive sessions in the classroom. Better understanding can be achieved through interactive group activities, discussions and explaining how to handle materials. A student

becomes more enthusiastic, motivated and active when participate in activities.

Participation means working with ideas and deploying to get the result. In lecture method, students are recipients and apply ideas on their own.

1- Author is Deputy Director of HRM in Human Resource Management Department at Lahore Garrison University

Adult learning theory proposals stress that students should show active involvement in learning and they must get the feedback adequately. (Kumar and Lightner,2007).Active learning strategies focus on the recall and performance benefits. (Bonwell,1996; Kumar and Lightner 2007).

Researchers explain that activity based teaching is more effective and has an edge over the typical and traditional methods. Traditional teaching environment conveys to students that competition exists in which believe that their success depends on leaving behind other class fellows. Hake (1998) presents an extensive study in which he looks at the students having interactive commitment and measures the effect of classroom activities on student's learning. Internationally activity based games are taken as instructional tool in natural sciences and business (Kumar and Lightner, 2007).

Social sciences and business subjects are focused in studies but no significant study has been carried out to assess the effect of activities on student' achievement in humanities. Social sciences specifically theoretical subjects are deprived of teaching methodology based on activity. The present study aims to investigate the effect of activity on student's achievement.

Objective of the Study

1. To analyze and compare activity based teaching method and traditional teaching methodology.
2. To explore the effectiveness of interactive activities in teaching and performance of students.

Research Gap

Several studies have been conducted to assess and evaluate the impact of teaching through activity on student's achievement in science subjects but very little work has been done to check the level of student's performance through activity with teaching in humanities group and the importance of subjects in humanity group has been overlooked.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Different psychiatrists define leaning in different ways: "Learning is a process through which experience causes a relatively permanent change in an individual's knowledge or behavior" (Woolfolk, & Inglis 2004, p.32).

From the researcher's point of view learning can be described as a lasting change in behavior as a result of experience, we learn new behaviors and from these behaviors we shape up our lives.

Prince (2004) defines Activity Based Learning (ABL) as a method of learning in which receivers or students are involved in the learning processes. In Activity Based Learning the learner observes what is needed to learn and find solutions to problems at hand. The students do not learn the content by heart in fact they learn through concepts, they use concepts to solve the problem and get clarity of the content as well (Churchill2003).

Productive teaching-learning process remains incomplete if students are not motivated. Hake (1998) discusses that students can be motivated by involving them in interactive activities that may result as effective method in teaching of concepts that are complex.

Many studies have been carried out that argue teaching through activity. Students sit inactively in a lecture, showing no interest and are not stimulated to display effort. When the teacher moves in a classroom, is interactive, relates his/her experiences and takes interest in the narrations by the students, upraise the level of activity where students participate eagerly in all activities taking place in the classroom (Chambless et al., 1996).

Teaching through activity, approving of games for effective teaching and making them a learning tool is important if their significance is understood. (Faria and Wellington,2004). Activity based teaching requires good use of vocabulary in particular subjects, this encourages practice that is conducive to learning. (Kelly and Green, 1998).

Prince (2004) defines learning process is a method in which students are involved in activity based learning. Teaching through activity based on real life experiences aid learners to adapt knowledge or information that they can apply in diversified situations (Said, 2001). Prince(2004) state that two

points make active learning method distinct from teaching in traditional method. First, students participate actively and Second, cooperation among students.

Churchill (2003) focuses that teaching through activity helps learners to “construct mental models that allow for higher-order performance such as applied problem solving and transfer of information and skills”. A famous saying of Confucius referring to learning and its impact on students is “Tell me, and I will forget, show me, and I may remember, involve me, and I will understand.”

Teo & Wong (2000) quote that traditional methods of teaching fail to link their previous knowledge with presently acquired knowledge. A teacher needs to emphasize on teaching through activity as a technique in which she calls for full participation by students and learn through practically implementing their knowledge (Prem Limbu 1971). Kelly, & Bechtold, (1989) directs that learners are more willing, enthusiastic and impart knowledge where and as needed in an activity based teaching. Prem Limbu. (1971) explains that in a social environment learning and teaching should be purposeful, it involves all mental and physical abilities arousing expression and creativity. As referred by Johnson, Johnson and Smith(1998)(cited in Ahlfeldt, Mehta and Sellnow,2005,p.52)

“having an instructor provide all the materials to the passive students is the old paradigm. The new paradigm is to actively engage students with the material and one another.”

Chickering and Gamson (1987) discusses seven principles exercised in good teaching in undergraduate (intermediate level) education.

1. Encouraging student contact with faculty.
2. Cooperation among students.
3. Emphasis on activity learning
4. Give effective feedback to students on their performance.
5. Tasks to be accomplished in time.
6. Set high expectations.
7. Give respect to skills and other’s way of learning.

Innumerable studies show that differences in disciplines demands difference in teaching pattern and time is not equally distributed for teaching at different levels. (Nevéus et al., 2006).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population of the study

All the students of humanities at Intermediate level of LGU (Jinnah Campus) and Azam Garrison School (Girls) who have opted for theoretical subjects.

Sample of the study

Students of LGU (JC) inter section and Azam Garrison School (Girls) inter section were selected. 90 students were picked who are

rolled in subjects with no practical. Control and experimental groups were randomly formed from the sample (45 students in each group).

Instrument

The researcher has designed activities herself to measure the academic achievement from the sample. The test contained 70 jumbled up sentences and required to rearrange the sentences to make sense. The content covered in the test included sentences from their theoretical subjects (Economics, Education, Islamite, History, Civics and English).Content of the test was validated with the assistance of expert teachers in these particular subjects.

Hypothesis

Ho—No significant difference is observed in student’s achievement after introducing activity in theoretical subjects at intermediate level.

H1--- Significant difference is observed in student’s achievement after introducing activity in theoretical subjects at intermediate level.

Activity:- Rearrangement of jumbled sentences in correct form.

Research Design

The aim of this research is to evaluate the effect of a variable. The nature of the study is experimental in which pretest and posttest technique is used. Pretest and posttest designs are preferred to asses the degree of change that occurs as a result of activity experimentation.

Source: (Gray, 1996). Educational Research; Competencies for analysis and application.

DATA ANALYSIS

The paired sample t-test was used to measure the mean difference between achievement scores of control and treatment groups on pretest. Table 1 shows that there is no significant difference between the two groups (p=.825). It means that both groups were on equal level of achievement before intervention.

Table 1
Interdependent sample t-test for pre-test of students’ achievement

Variable	N	Mean	Df	t-value	Sig.
Experimental group	45	14.27	90	.188	.852
Control group	47	14.06			

Table 1 shows mean difference in the achievement scores of experimental and control group in pre-test. It is evident from the table that there was no significant difference in achievement scores of experimental (M= 14.27, SD = 4.291) and control group (M= 14.06, SD = 4.257; $t(62) = .188$, $p = .852$ (two tailed).

The same statistics was applied on achievement scores of posttest of both groups.

The table 2 shows that the value of $p = .010$ is significant at the level of 0.05. This indicates that there was a significant difference in the scores of the posttest of control and experimental group. This depicts that the students taught through cooperative learning strategies achieved higher scores than the students who were taught with traditional method.

Table 2

Independent Sample T-Test for Post-Test of Students' Achievement

Variable	N	Mean	df	t-value	Sig.
Experimental group	45	18.57	90	2.670	.010*
Control group	47	16.31			

* $p < 0.05$

The table shows mean difference in the achievement scores of experimental and control group in post-test. It is clear from the table that there was a significant difference in achievement scores of experimental (M= 18.57, SD = 3.471) and control group (M= 16.31, SD = 3.177; $t(92) = 2.670$, $p = .010$ (two tailed).

Table 3

A paired sample t-test was also conducted to compare the effect of intervention on achievement scores of experimental group. The table 3 shows that the value of $p = .000$ is significant at the level of 0.05. This result indicates there was a significant difference between achievement scores of experimental group before and after the intervention.

Paired sample t-test for pre-test and post-test

		Mean difference	SD	T	Sig. 2-tailed
Pair1	Pretest-posttest	-4.300	1.84	-12.792	.000**

** $p < 0.01$

A paired sample t-test was conducted to compare the effect of intervention on achievement scores of treatment group. The table shows that there was a significant difference in achievement scores of pretest (M= 14.27, SD= 4.291) and post-test (M=18.57, SD=3.471), $t(92)=-12.792$, $p=.000$.

CONCLUSION

Research supports the advantages and benefits of teaching through activity at intermediate level. Students were engaged in activity to write in the correct form the jumbled up and wrong sentences. It is a brain storming activity that enabled and motivated the students to get involved in the idea behind the wrong sentence. Such activities prove to be a positive aid in clarifying the concepts and the subjects having a theoretical base become interesting for the students. These activities demand focused attention thus capturing the interest of students.

REFERENCES

Kumar, R., & Lightner, R. (2007). Games as an interactive classroom technique: Perceptions of corporate trainers, college instructors and students. *International Journal of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education*, 19(1), 53-63.

Bonwell, C. C. (1996). Enhancing the lecture: Revitalizing a traditional format. *New directions for teaching and learning*, 1996(67), 31-44.

Broman, K. W., & Wu, H. Sen, and GA Churchill (2003). *R/qtl: QTL mapping in*.

Chambless, D. L., Baker, M. J., Baucom, D. H., Beutler, L. E., Calhoun, K. S., Crits-Christoph, P., ... & Johnson, S. B. (1998). Update on empirically validated therapies, II. *The clinical psychologist*, 51(1), 3-16.

Chickering, A.W., & Gamson, Z.F. (1987, March). Seven principles for good practice in undergraduate education. *AAHE Bulletin*, 3-7.

Hake, R. R. (1998). Interactive-engagement versus traditional methods: A six-thousand-student survey of mechanics test data for introductory physics courses. *American journal of Physics*, 66(1), 64-74.

- Kelly, J. F., & Bechtold, W. A. (1989). The longleaf pine resource. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on the Management of Longleaf Pine; 1989 April 4-6; Long Beach, MS.*
- Johnson, D. W., Johnson, R. T., & Smith, K. A. (1998). *Active learning: Cooperation in the college classroom*. Interaction Book Company, 7208 Cornelia Drive, Edina, MN 55435.
- Kelly, G. J., & Green, J. (1998). The social nature of knowing: Toward a sociocultural perspective on conceptual change and knowledge construction. *Perspectives on conceptual change: Multiple ways to understand knowing and learning in a complex world*, 145-181.
- Nevés, T., von Gontard, A., Hoebeke, P., Hjälmås, K., Bauer, S., Bower, W., ... & Djurhuus, J. C. (2006). The standardization of terminology of lower urinary tract function in children and adolescents: report from the Standardisation Committee of the International Children's Continence Society. *The Journal of urology*, 176(1), 314-324.
- Prince, M. (2004). Does active learning work? A review of the research. *Journal of engineering education*, 93(3), 223-231.
- Regmi, M. C. Regmi Research (Private) Ltd, Kathmandu: December 1, 1971.
- Said, E. W. (2001). *Reflections on exile: and other literary and cultural essays*. Granta Books.
- Teo, R., & Wong, A. (2000, December). Does problem based learning create a better student: A reflection. In *2nd Asia Pacific conference on problem-based learning: education across disciplines* (pp. 4-7).
- Wang, A. I., Øfsdahl, T., & Mørch-Storstein, O. K. (2008, April). An evaluation of a mobile game concept for lectures. In *Software Engineering Education and Training, 2008. CSEET'08. IEEE 21st Conference on* (pp. 197-204). IEEE.
- Woolfolk, S. W., & Inglis, G. D. (2004). Microorganisms associated with field-collected *Chrysoperla rufilabris* (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae) adults with emphasis on yeast symbionts. *Biological Control*, 29(2), 155-168.

PAKISTAN'S INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ENEMIES

By

Yunis Khushi¹

Abstract:

There are many external and internal pressures on Pakistan, which include: economic dependency, political instability and law and order situation, poor social sector spending, security challenges from India and Afghanistan etc. The external enemies are not able to accept and tolerate the very existence of Pakistan. Afghanistan and India were very angry over the creation of Pakistan so they have been trying to eliminate Pakistan from day one. USA is unhappy with Pakistan because of Pakistan's close relations with China. USA has always wanted to have a hegemony over Pakistan to have its presence in the region to monitor China, Iran, Russia, Central Asia States, Afghanistan and India. Jihadi groups are a major security threat for Pakistan. Afghanistan is taking revenge on Pakistan for creating, supporting and funding Afghan Taliban (Pakistani establishment labels them as good Taliban) to destabilize Afghan elected government and have a Taliban regime in Afghanistan. TTP (Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan) which is supported by Afghanistan and India for carrying out terrorism in Pakistan are considered bad

Taliban by Pakistan, Baluch Liberation Army and other separatist movements are also serious threats for Pakistan. Why does Pakistan have more foes than friends? India and Pakistan's Kashmir Policy are major hurdle to peace between the both countries. Iran, despite being a Muslim country, has better relations with India than Pakistan because it does not like Pakistan's close association with Saudi Arabia and also because Shia community is being persecuted and eliminated in Pakistan. Afghanistan and Pakistan's Afghan Policy, Talibanization of Chinese Muslim Province, Taliban's interference in Central Asian States, export of terrorists to the whole world, Nuclear Pakistan is seen as a major threat to world security. Following are Pakistan's major internal enemies: Lack of Nationalism, Political Parties, Religious Extremism and Intolerance promoted by Religio-Political Parties, Role of feudal, business and industrial classes. There are going to be terrible implications of the Anti-Pakistan Policies by its foes.

Author is Lecturer in International Relations Department at Lahore Garrison University,

E.mail: yunisadvocate@gmail.com & yuniskhushi@lgu.edu.pk

1. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is at war with itself. This partial civil war is caused due to misadventures of many internal and external forces. All of these forces are working on their agendas without worrying about the future of Pakistani people and implications of these deadly agendas on South Asian region and rest of the world. Among the internal forces, religious parties are promoting extremism, jihad and intolerance and preparing Muslim youth for Ghalba-e-Islam (promulgation of Islam in whole world). This job is being done in 2.1 million religious

seminaries spread all over Pakistan. Initially the religious parties were providing Jihadi training to youth in collaboration with those who were heading jihad and providing training to mujahideen and these Mujahideen were being exported to Afghanistan and Kashmir to fight freedom war. But, all this was being done with dollars from CIA via ISI. Net result is that Mujahideen, which were created by CIA and ISI, are now fighting against Americans in Afghanistan, and against Pakistan army in Swat, Waziristan and other tribal areas of Pakistan. Law of nature is working here: a

snake charmer rears a baby-snake; the baby-snake grows up and becomes a serpent and swallows/kills the snake charmer, which had reared the baby-snake. The CIA and ISI are reaping what they had sown. It was a serious mistake on the part of Pakistan to allow the growth of extremist groups like extremist religious parties and to rely on Jihadi groups for tackling Afghan and Kashmir issues. These problems should have been solved through diplomatic efforts and not through use of Jihadi groups. This act of evading diplomatic efforts and reliance on Jihadi efforts has weakened Pakistan on the diplomatic front and has brought it a title of a "troubled child". But, USA is mainly responsible for turning Pakistan into a "troubled child", for, the USA constantly supported military dictators and helped these dictators to topple weak elected governments. So a powerful army continues to control the so called democratic governments to date. Army should not be blamed alone, poor performance of the corrupt and greedy politicians is also responsible for this situation.

Many analysts believe that United States of America, Israel, India, Afghanistan and Russia are among external forces, which are actively busy to break Pakistan into four different parts. Why are these four countries i.e. USA, Israel, India, Afghanistan and Russia working on the

agenda of disintegrating Pakistan? The answer according to many Pakistani analysts is that: USA and Israel are scared of a nuclear Pakistan. They are afraid that in case some extremist group comes into power in Pakistan, or if a Jihadi group gets hold of nuclear weapons of Pakistan, they will immediately fire them upon USA, its allies, and particularly on Israel and India because all these countries are seen as anti-Islam, and anti-Pakistan. Islamist parties and extremist Muslims often express a desire that "Israel is a cancer of the world so it should be eliminated immediately and rest of the world should be conquered and Islam should be promulgated in the whole world". An unjust support to Israel and India by the USA and rest of the West and delay in solving Kashmir and Palestine Issues has strengthened this view in Islamic world.

Pakistani analysts believe that India is supporting Taliban and other anti-Pakistan terrorists and providing money, ammunition and training through its 18 consulates situated on Pak-Afghan border on Afghan territory. India is also supporting separatist movements of Baluchistan and Sindh. In Baluchistan, India is supporting groups like Baluch Liberation Front and in Sindh it is reportedly supporting Jiay Sind Movement of G.M. Syed and Mohajir Qaumi Movement.

Although a few years ago the then Indian Finance Minister Mr. Mukhurjee said in Indian Parliament that Pakistan was created to live forever and India cannot eliminate it. But, India better prove with its actions that it has sincerely accepted Pakistan as a neighbor with an open and renewed heart. And the best action to prove its sincerity will be suspending its financial and military support to terrorist groups of Pakistan's Tribal Areas, Baluchistan, and Sindh. India also needs to begin a process of evacuating from Kashmir, and solving Kashmir issue according to the wishes of Kashmiri people.

Last but not the least Russia has also been supporting terrorist groups against Pakistan because Russians were taking a revenge on Pakistan. The Russians have not forgotten that Pakistan army had fought Afghan Jihad on behalf of Americans and caused Russian defeat.

Whether the grievances of all five states i.e. America, Israel, India, Afghanistan and Russia are justified or unjustified. That is not the point under discussion at this moment. The point that is intended to be highlighted here is: What will these states and their agents i.e. Taliban, Sufi Mohammad, Maulvi Fazalullah, ISIS and several religious and ethnic groups, which are involved in terrorist activities, and target killings in many parts of Pakistan,

achieve if, God forbid, they are successful in disintegrating Pakistan? This disintegration will have very serious implications for not only the whole of South Asia, but, for the rest of the world as well, and particularly for USA, Israel, India, Afghanistan and Russia. They will have more enemies from Pakistan and rest of the Islamic world. They will have more Taliban and Jihadi groups form Pakistan and rest of the Islamic world, and these groups will be supporting the Pan Islamic movement, which wants to conquer the whole world and promulgate Islam thereon. The groups like Jamatul Dawa (formerly Lashkar-e-Tayyabah), Al Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah, and numerous other Jihadi groups will have much wider constituencies and followership among Muslims. Religious extremism, intolerance, and terrorism will increase in the Islamic world, and in those states, which have Muslim population. The religious minorities, particularly Christians in Muslim countries and especially in many parts of Pakistan will become more insecure, and will be targeted by extremist parties. People other than Muslims will also angered over the destabilization of Pakistan and will join campaigns against enemies of Pakistan. Muslims all over the world will have more anti-US, anti-West, anti-

Israel, anti-India, and anti-Russia feelings, and those feelings will be expressed through many more terrorist attacks all over the world, and particularly in the USA, other Western countries, Israel, India, Afghanistan and Russia.

So, it is in the own interest of these "anti-Pakistan" states to help Pakistan become stable, both economically as well as politically. A politically, economically, socially, and culturally stable, sound, steady, firm, and secure Pakistan will be beneficial for all those who are trying to disintegrate it. And a situation otherwise will prove to be extremely dangerous for not only those forces, which are working to destabilize Pakistan, but also for rest of the world.

This paper aims to analyze the following questions: Who are Pakistan's worst internal and external enemies? Which internal and external enemies of Pakistan are more deadly and dangerous? What are the general perceptions among Pakistani public regarding internal and external enemies of Pakistan? Why are Pakistani ruling powers unable to recognize the seriousness, gravity and deadliness of the internal enemies of Pakistan in particular? Why are the external and internal enemies of Pakistan so active,

dedicated and committed to destabilizing Pakistan? Why does Pakistan have more foes than friends? What kind of changes should Pakistan make in its foreign policy for winning over more friends to increase a feeling of being a secure country?

2. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Following are the findings and analysis of the study:

2.1 External and Internal Pressures on Pakistan:

While discussing the external and internal enemies of Pakistan, a senior analyst says that: "Weak governance and over-reliance on military solutions have contributed to political disorder and an increase of extremism. Al Qaeda forces and their associates stay active on Pakistani region (Hathway 2010). This connectivity between Al Qaeda and Pakistani Taliban is one of the principal sources of insecurity in Pakistan. This connectivity leads to suicide attacks and bomb blasts all over in Pakistan. Pakistan witnessed extra than dozen attacks next to its military, security forces, government officials and civilians. On September 3, 2008, for the first time in 60 years of freedom, Pakistan faced a direct military attack by outside armed forces, other than India (Malik,2009). It was a shocking

condition for Pakistan's security and independence.

But the external pressures with regard to its security have been increased many fold during the past 3 to 4 years with arrival of ISIS. This is such a major threat to integrity of Pakistan that Pakistan Army was forced to set up a separate wing to tackle ISIS.

3. Who are Pakistan's worst external enemies?

General perception among Pakistani public about external enemies are that USA, India, Israel, Russia, Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asian States are Pakistan's worst external enemies.

4. Internal Enemies:

Following are Pakistan's major internal enemies:

4.1 Lack of Nationalism:

Lack of nationalism gave rise to many internal enemies. Since Pakistani masses were not allowed to become a nation, religious and sectarian, regional and provincial divisions were promoted and a bridari based (caste based) politics was encouraged by politicians, so Pakistanis could never become nation and continued to be a herd of cattle. They are like a family which is terribly divided and is after the throats of one another on bases of religious, sectarian and provincial hatreds.

This is very unfortunate that during the Pakistan Movement, it was said that Muslims need a separate homeland because Hindus were discriminating against Muslims, so far so that Muslims were not allowed to drink water from the pitchers meant for Hindus. Muslims were not allowed by Hindus to enter their homes and especially into their kitchens. In a nutshell, the Muslims were treated as Da'alats, Shudras and untouchables. But after getting a separate homeland, the Muslims began treating religious minorities in the same manner and later to one another as well. For example, Shias are declared by Sunnis as unclean and infidels and befitting to be eliminated.

4.2 Political Parties:

Majority of political parties have not been sincere to Pakistan and its masses. They have been serving the vested interests of the feudal and industrial classes because these two classes have a control over the political parties of Pakistan. They have never been serious and sincere about the rights of the masses. That is why some critics say that masses were fooled in the name of Islam and democracy and this country was originally and actually created by the elite classes to protect the rights of the elite classes. These parties have been fooling the masses in the name of Islam and democracy for the past 70 years and they do not have any plans to change their attitudes

and political behaviour because majority of Pakistani politicians are not statesmen, they are either feudal lords, industrialists, businessmen or elite religious leaders. That is why they are doing politics as a business to make a lot of money.

For example, take the case of Nawaz Sharif. He does not have any political grooming and charisma that is why despite being in politics for the past 35 years, he could not even learn ABC of politics. The man is basically a military baby. He was picked up by Ziaul Haq and adopted as his son. Initially he was appointed Punjab Finance Minister where he bungled enormous funds to build up his industrial empire. He was Punjab Chief Minister for several times and then Pakistan's Prime Minister for three terms. He enjoyed best of the State facilities to loot this country. He is well known for protecting the rights of the business community of Pakistan.

Thus political parties of Pakistan have never been and will never be sincere in solving problems faced by the Pakistani masses. These problems include: poverty, law and order, religious extremism and terrorism, provision of justice, a quality education and health system, housing, potable water and employment.

The politicians are not interested in solution of these problems because they are the biggest

violators of human rights of the masses and a corrupt police system, corrupt judiciary, corrupt education and health system and religious intolerance and terrorism suit the politicians. They want people to suffer in poverty and continue to fight on religious and sectarian basis so that masses never get united to demand their political and economic rights from the corrupt politicians and bureaucracy.

In a nutshell, the political parties have always worked against the political and economic interests and rights of the masses of Pakistan.

According to a news report:

“Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) chief Nawaz Sharif has said that 70% of crimes in the country will go down if people belonging to ‘militant wings’ of the government and its coalition parties are arrested, as they “are said to be involved in various murder cases”. Speaking to the media in Lahore on Monday, Nawaz mentioned a Supreme Court observation which stated that the parties working in Karachi have militant wings. “If government’s own parties have militant wings, how will they arrest anyone then?”

4.3 Religious Extremism and Intolerance promoted by Religio-Political Parties:

This researcher wrote a paper on “ISIS in Pakistan: A Critical Analysis of Factors and Implications of ISIS Recruitments and Concept of Jihad-Bil-Nikah”. A religiously

narrow-minded colleague read the paper and warned this researcher that some extremist group would shoot this researcher and he insisted that there were no Taliban in Pakistan, there were no ISIS recruitments going on in the country and there was no violence and terrorism in the name of Islam and that this researcher was writing papers against Taliban and ISIS just to defame Islam. This was very shocking for this researcher. Yesterday it was reported by national TV channels that a group of terrorists and criminals who were jailed on some criminal charges were recruiting prisoners for ISIS within Karachi Central Jail for the past two years.

It is very unfortunate that many people of Pakistan do not take religious extremism as something bad and serious and a major cause of terrorism. Many consider it part of their faith and the faith does not get completed without extremist attitudes.

This trend was set by the religious political parties right after the creation of Pakistan. Initially these parties were against the creation of Pakistan and opposed the Pakistan Movement on grounds that the whole world was a home to Muslim Ummah and Ummah did not need a separate homeland. They opposed Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of the nation and labelled him as a Kaffir-e-Azam (instead of Quaid-e-

Azam, the greatest leader, they called him the greatest infidel).

After the creation of Pakistan, these parties became in charge of all the religious and ideological affairs of the state and claimed that since Pakistan was created in the name of Islam, so it had to be a theocracy and run under the Islamic laws. They advocated separate slums and uniforms for religious minorities and demanded that Islamic laws on the lines of Saudi Arabia should be implemented in Pakistan. These parties introduced violence in educational institutions. They were so blunt and ruthless that professors of universities who taught theories of Physics were told by the student groups of these religious parties to shut up because they were talking against the teachings of Islam.

These parties have done irreparable damage to the society and culture of Pakistan by promoting bigotry, intolerance, vandalism and gangsterism in the name of Islam. This made religious minorities and women (women form 51 percent of the Pakistani population) extremely insecure. They tried to promote a mindset that religious minorities should either embrace Islam, or live in Pakistan as zimmi who are not citizens of an Islamic state.

They punished and had been beating boys who talked to girls on the universities campuses. They also insulted and humiliated the College

and University heads who opposed the agenda of these parties.

These parties never allowed the Pakistani masses to become a nation and promoted divisions on the basis of religious and sectarianism.

This is a dilemma of Pakistani society that the evils they complained of while living with Hindus and demanded a separate homeland for Muslims because it was said that Hindus discriminated against Muslims so far so that a Muslim was not able to drink water from the tap and a pitcher reserved for Hindus. So to avoid living under the supremacy and subjugation of Hindus, a separate homeland for Muslims was demanded and after getting the homeland, the Muslims began hating and discriminating religious minorities and refused an equal status to their own women folk, and later on they turned their guns towards their own Islamist brothers i.e. Shia and declaring a Shia infidel and killing him was made part of the Islamic faith. This religious and sectarian hatred has killed more than 70,000 people in Pakistan, a number much higher than the casualties in 4 Indo-Pak wars.

4.4 Role of feudal, business and industrial classes: These three classes have played a major role for political destabilization and economic dependency of Pakistan. They don't pay taxes, yet enjoy all the benefits and best

facilities in the country. They do not give any respect and regard to the law of the land. They do not implement labour laws in their industries etc. They do not pay any respect to the human rights and consider the human beings as ants etc. They, with their human rights violations, have turned Pakistan into a very insecure and unsafe country and not a place to live for a gentleman that is why majority of the population of the country is ready to flee for the lands of USA, Europe, Australia and Canada. They have corrupted all the democratic institutions just for their vested interests. That is why all the institutions, except the Army, are working against the interests of the country and its masses. They are so short-sighted that their immediate interests are more important for them as compared to the long-term interests and future and integrity of the country. They have made all the efforts for turning Pakistan into a failed state.

4.5 Economic Dependency:

Pakistan's economic dependency upon others is a major problem of the country and gives rise to several other problems, which are Pakistan's internal and external enemies. Nature has blessed Pakistan with enormous resources, but the selfish, mean and short-sighted political leadership has been constantly looting the country and shifting the looted

wealth to Dubai, Europe, Australia and America. The expenditures of the State are much higher than its income. Majority of the feudal lords, industrialists and business class does not pay taxes, but continue to enjoy all the facilities of the State. The annual budgetary deficit compels the governments to borrow money from IMF and World Bank. So far so that the salaries of the government employees cannot be paid if foreign loans are not availed. This dependency does not allow the state to be independent in its decision making and the agenda of the foreign powers has to be implemented.

Thus Pakistan cannot function and operate as an independent, sovereign and self-reliant nation because it always depends on others for its economic survival and needs. The selfish and mean political leadership never thought on these lines of making the country a self-reliant state.

4.6 Political Instability and Law and Order

Situation:

While discussing the internal and external enemies of Pakistan, another analyst has commented that:

“ The entire security scenario changed in Pakistan after 9/11 incident. Now, Pakistan is facing various kinds of threats; both traditional and non-traditional such as extremism,

sectarian violence, separatist movements, political and economic instability, terrorism, and feudalism are the traditional internal threats linked with external factors. These activities are going on in different parts of the country. Black Water, CIA, Raw, NDS, KGB and many other security agencies of different states are trying their best to destabilize Pakistan, wherever possible. FATA is strategically one of the most important parts of the country, where such security breaching activities are happening on daily basis and these agencies have made sound grounds there for their activities. FATA became the source of terrorism in country and proved a safe haven for terrorists and extremists. These terrorists are continuously challenging the internal security of the state, territorial integrity and are jeopardizing the accomplishment of its national interests. There are also proven evidences of the foreign involvement in these activities. Along with FATA, the terrorist and insurgent activities in Baluchistan are major threats to Pakistan's National Security. According to the foreign office of Pakistan, the militancy in Baluchistan is gaining support from foreign players especially our Eastern neighbor. Separatist movements in Sind and Baluchistan added by sectarian violence are posing credible threats to Pakistan's National Security. Particularly,

the Sunni-Shia conflict has crossed the threshold and has set the metropolitan cities on fire. Undoubtedly, it is the most hazardous threat and a plague to Pakistan's integrity after terrorism." There is no doubt that Shia-Sunni conflict is one of the major internal enemies of the country because 70 per Sunnis and 30 percent Shias are dead against each other and are not ready to tolerate each other. Shia community has to live in a constant fear and their homes and Imambargahs are constantly facing threats of attacks from Sunni extremist terrorist outfits like Sipah-e-Sahaba and Lashkar-e-Jhangavi.

Things were not always like this. There was a lot of peace and tolerance between the both communities, but things began getting worse during the Ziaul Haq regime. Saudi Arabia funded Ziaul Haq regime to transform Pakistan into a Sunni Wahabi State. Shias resisted this move. Iran supported Shia community. Iran and Saudi Arabia who were traditional rivals, fought their proxy war on the Pakistani soil. Ziaul Haq allowed the creation of terrorist groups like Sipah-e-Sahaba and Lashkar-e-Jhangavi whose sole aim was to eliminate Shias from Pakistan. Iran began funding Shia terrorist groups like Sipah-e-Mohammed. Shia leadership clearly told Ziaul Haq that they will not allow Pakistan to be transformed into a Sunni Wahabi state on the lines of Saudi

Arabia. For this purpose they formed Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e Fiqah-e-Jafaria.

Pakistan has been very unfortunate that it never got a dedicated, committed and sincere leadership after Jinnah and Liaqat Ali Khan. The political leadership that emerged after the two founders of the nation proved to be very selfish, mean, self-centered, greedy, lustful and short-sighted. They did not have the capacities and abilities to perceive and grasp the extreme and deadly implications of promoting religious and sectarian intolerance and hatred.

Only Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was an exception. He was committed to transforming Pakistan in a modern socialist state, but he was opposed by the feudal classes and a corrupt bureaucracy. He initiated the nuclear programme of the country and paid with his life for not rolling back the nuclear programme despite enormous American pressure.

The country has been under military rules for more than 30 years out of its 70 years of history. The politicians turn out to be incompetent, corrupt and are not able to deliver when they come to power. This failure of the politicians gave opportunities to the military generals to interfere and overthrow the civilian governments. The generals claimed that the military had to take over because the politicians brought the country to

the brink of destruction so the military was compelled to take over. The politicians has always claimed that they were about to deliver and the military generals sabotaged their development plans.

The people of Pakistan are between the devil and the deep sea. When the politicians frustrate them, the people desire for takeover by army and when the oppressive rule of the generals gets prolonged, the people desire for a civilian rule. Generals have also claimed time and again that people of Pakistan are not fit for a democratic rule and they are a people who can be controlled and ruled with the help of a stick only.

4.7 Poor Social Sector Spending:

According to one analyst, top 10 Enemies of Pakistan are:

“1: Feudalism; 2: Illiteracy; 3: Sectarianism; 4: Cast system; 5: Tribalism; 6: Religious & social intolerance; bigotry & prejudice; 7: Social imbalance; 8: Materialistic classification; 9: Non urbanization; 10: Ignorance of our human & cultural Potential”.

The corruption done by political leadership like Nawaz Sharif and Zardari left country with poor social sector spending which promoted poverty, ignorance, suicides, lack of education, unemployment, health, housing, quality food and clothing and recreational facilities for the youth. This turned them into

angry mobs, who were misused by political and religious parties for vandalism against women and religious minorities and many were taken by religious seminaries, who trained them to join Afghan Taliban and Kashmiri Mujahideen and also many joined criminal gangs within the country. For example, many youth were misused by MQM to loot and burn Karachi for Bhatta collection. Many youths of Urdu speaking community gave up education and job seeking efforts and joined MQM and collected money for the party and the money was sent to London-based Altaf Hussain, the founder of MQM.

4.8 Security challenges:

Three countries i.e. India, Afghanistan and Pakistan are the most unfortunate neighbours, which love to hate and disgust one another. They have been extremely bad neighbours right from the beginning. All three of them have adopted a policy of bleeding the enemy instead of resolving their problems over a cup of tea. India and Afghanistan are collaborating against Pakistan and have reportedly set up a chain of consulates on the Pak-Afghan border to train and infiltrate terrorist groups like TTP (Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan), which has been and continues to carry out terrorist activities within Pakistan.

As far as Pakistan's policy of using terrorist groups against India and Afghanistan is

concerned, this has been beautifully analyzed by a senior analyst Imtiaz Gul. He says that: “It is indeed certain that non-state actors serve as the basic ingredient of Pakistan’s discord, particularly with the United States, India and Afghanistan. Such groups have been operating, at times unhindered within Pakistan, including the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) alias Jamaatud Dawa and the Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM). The Afghan and Pakistani Taliban i.e., the so-called Quetta Shura and the Haqqani network are also striving to end the ‘foreign occupation’ of Afghanistan. Pakistan, or parts of its establishment, believes that front-runners like the LeT and the JeM can keep pricking the Indian security apparatus and keep it at bay as well as bogged down. The same forces also believe that an alliance with, or tolerance, of all those wedded to the ‘liberation of Afghanistan’ serves the country’s long-term strategic interests. Is Pakistan at fault, or are all the countries wrong in being averse to its policies? Will Pakistan change or will it enforce a change in how others view it? Will Pakistan’s ‘victimhood at the hands of terrorist forces’ make up for the consternation its ‘duplicity’ is causing across the globe. Will the tolerance and appeasement of these forces continue, which on the surface are perceived as strategic assets, but are actually agents of medieval obscurantism? Will these forces

remain partners in the security business while they abhor and reject music and films as un-Islamic i.e., essentially despise and viciously propagate against a normal way of life? Can they really be partners, when apparently they can provide the first line of defence but in reality are proliferating the society with an extremely conservative narrative on life? Aren’t the beasts biting the hands that were feeding them?” The above analyst has clearly warned that this double game of using terrorist for bleeding the enemies will ultimately make Pakistan pay a heavy price and these terrorist groups will ultimately become a serious security threat for Pakistan itself and it will be extremely difficult for Pakistan to control these terrorist groups. The writer has also warned that most of the international community does not like Pakistan’s policy of raising and support terrorist groups.

5. Which internal and external enemies of Pakistan are more deadly and dangerous?

USA, India and Afghanistan are worst external enemies and religious extremism and jihadi groups, poverty, corruption, political instability and high rate of population growth are the worst internal enemies.

Dr. Pervez Hoodbhoy, a natural and social scientist has drawn attention to a very serious problem and major threat to the present and

future security and integrity of Pakistan. This problem or most serious threat has hardly been seen by most analysts or the general public. “ASK people around you to identify the three greatest threats facing Pakistan. Ordinary people, chatterbox anchors, mullahs, generals and politicians will name everything from corruption, bad governance and religious terrorism, to Indian and American conspiracies, and general moral decay. But few, if any, waste sleep worrying about the country’s exploding population. Some educated people do have misgivings, but they show concern only when prodded. Fortunately, the ultra-religious sorts — which this land is abundantly blessed with — are free from useless doubt. For them more is better. Every newborn, say the ultras, comes with a guaranteed rizq (provision) stamped on its forehead. Now let’s assume, ignoring the visible contrary evidence, that this is correct. Yet there shall remain an impossibly difficult problem even if food and water were to drop miraculously from the skies. Fact: Pakistan will eventually run out of physical space. This is what the law of exponential growth says.”

No sensible person could dare to disagree with the seriousness and gravity of the most threatening and dangerous problem of exploding population of the country, especially in the situation wherein the country is already

going through. The country is already going through a very serious economic crises, high unemployment rate, low growth rate, majority of the population does not have potable water, and 60 per cent of the population is living below the poverty line. Thus a further increase in population will add to the pains of the country and it will have armies of millions of youth without education, skills, jobs, shelter etc. and will be left at the mercy of the jihadi groups like Taliban and ISIS, who have plenty of money to offer jobs to the unemployed youth. This high population growth rate is an atomic bomb for a state, which is already incapable of providing education, health, housing, jobs sufficient quality and nutritious food and decent living standards to its more than 60 per cent population.

6. What are the general perceptions among Pakistani public regarding internal and external enemies of Pakistan?

That the external enemies like USA, West, Israel, Afghanistan and India want to wipe Pakistan off the world map and as far as internal enemies are concerned, they are all created and supported by the countries, which are Pakistan’s worst enemies. The internal enemies like religious extremism, jihadi groups, poverty, corruption and political instability are not taken seriously by the general public and are taken for granted as part

of life. The general public, politicians and many of the intelligentsia do not have the capacity and abilities to grasp and perceive the severity, gravity and seriousness of the internal problems/enemies.

But this researcher believes that religious extremism, which was intentionally promoted by the feudal classes of Pakistan with the aim that masses should continue to fight among themselves and declare one another as *kafirs* (infidels) so this could help the ruling elite to loot Pakistani financial resources and grab political power without any hindrance. This deadly game by the ruling elite proved to be very fatal for national development because the masses could never become united as a nation and continued to be a herd of cattle and were herded into different directions by different civilian and military dictators and were fooled in the name of Islam, democracy, *roti kapra aur makan* (food, clothing and shelter). This slogan was created by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the most popular and the most powerful political leader in 70 years history of the country, Bhutto ousted by military dictator Ziaul Haq on instructions of CIA, was sentenced to death by High Court on a murder charge and was reportedly killed by jail authorities several hours before the time of his hanging).

In view of this research, the division on religious, sectarian, ethnic, caste and provincialism has been the root cause of all the problems of Pakistan. People of Pakistan were never allowed to become a nation, continued to cut one another's throats by declaring one another infidels and this paved the way for rampant corruption and loot by the ruling elite. This further gave rise to political instability, poverty, and religious extremism, crimes against women, minorities, children and smaller sects of Muslims.

This researcher is extremely positive that unless Pakistani masses don't become a nation, unite on class lines instead of caste, colour, creed and provincialism, the corrupt politicians and their partners in loot will continue to loot the national wealth, continue to deprive masses of their political, economic and cultural rights, an increase in poverty and ignorance, high population will continue and jihadism and extremism will continue to flourish.

7. Why are Pakistani ruling powers unable to recognize the seriousness, gravity and deadliness of the internal enemies of Pakistan in particular?

The internal enemies like poverty, ignorance, religious extremism, terrorism, corruption, lack of nationalism are all created and supported by the ruling elite, these internal

enemies suit the ruling elite of Pakistan so they are not interested in eliminating these internal enemies of Pakistan. The Pakistani ruling elite wants these internal enemies to continue to grow and flourish because these problems keep the masses divided and the masses never become united to demand their political and economic rights and this situation gives a free hand to the ruling elite to loot the national wealth without any hindrance.

Also because most Pakistani politicians do politics as business and not to serve the country. They are not statesmen. They lack capacity to analyze the implications of internal enemies like religious extremism, terrorism, poverty, population growth and ignorance. They are self-centered and extremely short-sighted. They are not able to think beyond their vested interests.

8. Why are the external and internal enemies of Pakistan so active, dedicated and committed to destabilizing Pakistan?

8.1 India: The external enemies are not able to accept and tolerate the very existence of Pakistan. India was very angry over the creation of Pakistan so it has been trying from day one to eliminate Pakistan.

8.2 Afghanistan: Afghanistan is taking a revenge on Pakistan for creating, supporting

and funding Afghan Taliban (Pakistani establishment labels them as good Taliban) to destabilize Afghan elected government and replace it with a Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

8.3 Pak-USA, A Love-Hate Relations:

USA is unhappy with Pakistan because of Pakistan's close relations with China. USA has always wanted to have a hegemony over Pakistan to have its presence in the region to monitor China, Iran, Russia, Central Asia States, Afghanistan and India.

Pak-US relations are known as a Catholic marriage. A husband and wife though hate each other but are forced to live together and cannot divorce each other because Catholic marital bond is very strong and divorces are discouraged by the Catholic Church. USA and Pakistan need each other – Pakistan is dependent on USA for its military and economic needs and USA needs Pakistan for its presence in the region.

8.4 Jihadi groups: Among the internal enemies, jihadi groups, which are a byproduct of the religious extremism and intolerance in society have become a permanent part of the economy and culture of Pakistan. Jihadism became a well-paid activity and business from the days of Afghan Jihad, which was fought with American dollars, jihadis/Mujahideen

from the whole of Muslim world and facilitated and trained by ISI of Pakistan Army. The Arab jihadis/Mujahideen, after the end of Afghan jihad settled in tribal areas of Pakistan, purchased lands, purchased women and made families. Sitting idle turned out to be very boring for them so they became tools in the hand of foreign secret agencies and turned their guns against Pakistan, the very country which had raised, trained, and accepted them.

8.5 TTP (Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan)

which is supported by Afghanistan and India for carrying out terrorism in Pakistan are considered bad Taliban by Pakistan.

8.6 Baluch Liberation Army and other separatist movements:

The lack of political and economic rights to Baluch, Sindhi, Muhajirs (Urdu Speaking) and dominance of Punjabis of all the other provinces is used as an excuse by Baluch, Sindhi and Muhajir separatist movements. They forget that most Punjabis (60 per cent) are living below the poverty line and life is being enjoyed only by industrialist, business and feudal classes of all the 5 provinces. All the Punjabis cannot be blamed for usurping the rights of other provinces. The separatist elements (which are supported by foreign elements) must understand that staying together with Pakistan is the only guarantee for their security and

future. As smaller states, they will be eaten up by the enemies in only one bite.

Also, the energies being spent by the separatist elements for breaking up Pakistan, should be spent for strengthening Pakistan and for demanding and obtaining rights for the people of all the five provinces from the ruling elite who has denied the masses their political and economic rights. These separatist elements must use their energies positively for promoting unity among all provinces instead of promoting separatism and hatreds.

9. Why Pakistan has more foes than friends?

There are reasons for Pakistan to have so many external and internal enemies:

9.1 India and Pakistan's Kashmir Policy:

India is Pakistan's enemy because it never accepted the creation of Pakistan right from the beginning because the extremist groups of India were angry that their motherland (Bharat mata) had been cut into pieces. Secondly, India has always complained that Pakistan was sending mujahideen to Kashmir. So Pakistan's Kashmir policy is despised by many including India. India also sees Pakistan as a permanent threat for itself.

9.2 Iran:

Iran, despite being a Muslim country, Iran has better relations with India than Pakistan

because it does not like Pakistan's close association with Saudi Arabia and also because Shia community is being persecuted and eliminated in Pakistan.

9.3 Pakistan's Afghan Policy:

Afghanistan never accepted Pakistan right from the beginning. Also because Afghanistan claims that Pathan (Pashtoon) community and their whole land which forms Khaibarpakhtun Khawa province of Pakistan belongs to Afghanistan and should be part of Afghanistan. There is something seriously wrong with Pakistan's Afghan policy. There are forces in Pakistan which have been trying to conquer Afghanistan through Taliban and want to have Afghanistan as 5th province of Pakistan. These forces have always wanted to have dominance over Afghanistan through Pashtuns which angers other ethnic groups of Afghanistan.

9.4 Talibanization of Chinese Muslim Province:

Though China is said to be Pakistan's best, closest and the most reliable friend, but it is unhappy about Pakistan's support for Talibanization because Taliban are also said to be supporting separatist movement in Xinxiang, the Muslim majority province of China.

9.5 Taliban's Interference in Central Asian States:

Although Pakistan does not have any direct conflict or clash with any of the Central Asian States, but they don't like Pakistan's support for Taliban against Uzbek and Tajik groups and also because Taliban are interfering in Central Asian States.

9.6 Export of terrorists to the whole world:

World community is unhappy that Pakistan is exporting terrorist to the whole world. Any and every terrorist arrested anywhere in the world is either Pakistani or had been trained in Pakistan.

9.7 Nuclear Pakistan seen as a major threat to world security:

The international community is quite worried about the nuclear weapons of Pakistan because a politically immature and instable country which has plenty of extremist elements is having such deadly weapons. The world has a deep concern that: What if some extremist group comes into power in Pakistan? Such forces would be very much ready and willing to test these weapons against Israel, India, USA and Europe.

Japan was number one donor of financial aid to Pakistan but it has been giving a cold shoulder after the nuclear tests by Pakistan on 28th May in 1998.

The Pakistan military authorities have assured the world community time and again that the nuclear weapons of Pakistan are in very safe

hands, but the world community is not ready to trust. The army can have and does have Pan Islamists like Hamid Gul. What if things go into the hands of such elements?

Dr. Pervez Hoodbhoy, a renowned physicist and intellectual of Pakistan, in one of his papers mentioned about his encounter with a retired general of Pakistan army. During the conversation in a dinner the said general insisted that India should be eliminated with nuclear weapons. Dr. Pervez Hoodbhoy insisted that it could be very dangerous because then India will also eliminate Pakistan. The general said never mind but India should be eliminated. Dr. Hoodbhoy reacted that there were 25 million Muslims in India and they will also die in case Pakistan attacks India. The general said never mind India should be attacked. Dr. Hoodbhoy said that this way both the countries will be destroyed. The general continued to insist that never mind India should be attacked.

You see this is the kind of mindset that is quite common which the world community is scared of.

10. Implications of the Anti-Pakistan Policies:

First of all the Pakistanis will not tolerate any such move of destabilizing the country. They will be united against the anti-Pakistan forces. This country is housing and protecting more

than 200 million human beings as their motherland, therefore, every Pakistan, regardless of their colour, creed, caste etc. will take action against any such move. Secondly, despite the fact of adventurism by some of the military generals, Pakistan Army is one of the most professional and patriotic armies of the world and has been, and has the full capacities and abilities to protect the country. It is the Pakistan army which has saved and protected the country from anarchism of corrupt politicians, who made all efforts to turn the country into a failed state. These corrupt political leaders can go to any extent for coming and staying in power and obtaining wealth. They have been looting the country and investing the looted wealth in Australia, Dubai, Europe and America. They have not been able to break up the country only because of a strong and well-organized army.

In a nutshell, the implications for destabilizing Pakistan will prove to be deadly for the anti-Pakistan forces.

11. Conclusions:

11.1 Pakistan is facing many internal and external pressures.

11.2 A major pressure is Economic Dependency of Pakistan on other Super Powers.

- 11.3 The internal enemies include: Political Instability and Law and Order Situation, religious extremism and terrorism, poverty, ignorance.
- 11.4 Poor Social Sector Spending is giving rise to many other internal and external enemies of Pakistan.
- 11.5 The external Security challenges include threats from India and Afghanistan.
- 11.6 The external enemies are not able to accept and tolerate the very existence of Pakistan.
- 11.7 Afghanistan and India were very angry over the creation of Pakistan so they have been trying from day one to eliminate Pakistan.
- 11.8 USA is unhappy with Pakistan because of Pakistan's close relations with China. USA has always wanted to have a hegemony over Pakistan to have its presence in the region to monitor China, Iran, Russia, Central Asia States, Afghanistan and India.
- 11.9 Jihadi groups are a major threat and causing internal as well as external problems for Pakistan. .
- 11.10 Afghanistan is taking a revenge on Pakistan for creating, supporting and funding Afghan Taliban (Pakistani establishment labels them as good Taliban) to destabilize Afghan elected government and have a Taliban regime in Afghanistan to secure its Western borders.
- 11.11 TTP (Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan) which is supported by Afghanistan and India for carrying out terrorism in Pakistan are considered bad Taliban by Pakistan,
- 11.12 Baluch Liberation Army and other separatist movements are also destabilizing Pakistan.
- 11.13 India and Pakistan's Kashmir Policy are creating problems for both countries as well as for Kashmiri people.
- 11.14 Iran, despite being a Muslim country, has better relations with India than Pakistan because it does not like Pakistan's close association with Saudi Arabia and also because

Shia community is being persecuted and eliminated in Pakistan.

11.15 Pakistan has more foes than friends because of its Afghan Policy, Talibanization of Chinese Muslim Province, Taliban's Interference in Central Asian States, export of terrorists to the whole world, Nuclear Pakistan seen as a major threat to world security and international peace.

11.16 Following are Pakistan's major internal enemies: Lack of Nationalism, Political Parties, Religious Extremism and Intolerance promoted by Religio-Political Parties.

11.17 Role of feudal, business and industrial classes, Implications of the Anti-Pakistan Policies

12. Recommendations:

12.1 International powers must support Pakistan to become politically, economically and strategically strong, secure and stable.

12.2 Since most terrorist activities within Pakistan are carried out by India and Afghanistan, so the world community

must play an active role to discourage these two countries to.

12.3 Persecution of Shias on instructions of Saudi Arabia angered Iran that is why it has better relations with India than Pakistan.

12.4 Both India and Pakistan must crush their internal extremism and learn to live in peace as good neighbours because that is the key to their secure future.

12.5 If they continue to fight, their future is going to be very bleak.

12.6 India must appreciate economic progress of Pakistan.

12.7 World community and particularly donors who financially support Pakistan must press governments in power to ensure a corruption free economy and accountability.

12.8 World community and donors must pressurize Pakistani governments to increase social sector spending in the country to eliminate poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, shortage of housing and jobs for the poor.

12.9 World needs and must support a politically, economically and strategically stronger Pakistan and those internal or external forces which are working to destabilize or disintegrate Pakistan do not

understand that the implications will be extremely deadly.

12.10 World community must pressurize India and Afghanistan to accept sovereignty of Pakistan and refrain from a continuous policy of bleeding Pakistan.

12.11 Pakistani establishment must revisit and reevaluate and change its Afghan and Kashmir policies and resolve the matters through diplomatic means instead of jihadism.

12.12 Pakistani establishment must eliminate all extremist groups including good and bad Taliban and promote moderate and enlightened Islam of Prophet Muhammed (PBUH) and the country should have no place for extremism, intolerance or Talibanization.

12.13 What kind of changes should Pakistan make in its foreign policy for wining over more friends to increase a feeling of being a secure country? It must revisit and recheck its Afghan and Kashmir policies. It must abolish jihadism at every level. Only state has a right and duty to maintain an arm for the protection and security of the country and no individual and group

should be allowed to form and maintain a jihadi group.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Professor Han Zhongyi Zain ul Abiden Malik, “*INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL THREATS TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF PAKISTAN*”, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH, 12 JUN 2017 15:31:53 +0000 EDUPEDIA PUBLICATIONS [HTTPS://INTERNATIONALJOURNALOFRESEARCH.COM/2017/06/12/INTERNAL-AND-EXTERNAL-THREATS-TO-THE-NATIONAL-SECURITY-OF-PAKISTAN/](https://internationaljournalofresearch.com/2017/06/12/INTERNAL-AND-EXTERNAL-THREATS-TO-THE-NATIONAL-SECURITY-OF-PAKISTAN/)
2. ‘70% crimes will end if political parties’ militant wing members arrested’
The Express Tribune, Islamabad, Nov.11, 2012.
3. “*ISIS in Pakistan: A Critical Analysis of Factors and Implications of ISIS Recruitments and Concept of Jihad-Bil-Nikah*”, by Yunis Khushi, Arts and Social Sciences Journal, Volume 8 • Issue 3 • 1000276 available at: <https://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/isis-in-pakistan-a-critical->

- analysis-of-factors-and-implications-of-isisrecruitments-and-concept-of-jihadbilnikah-2151-6200-1000276.pdf
4. Mairajul Hamid, "Threats To National Security Of Pakistan: An Analysis", Diplomacy Pakistan News, Nov. 14, 2015, <http://www.diplomacypakistan.com/main-front/threats-to-national-security-of-pakistan-an-analysis/>
 5. "Pakistan's Top Ten Enemies", *defence.pk* available at: <https://defence.pk/pdf/threads/pakistan-s-top-ten-enemies.73601/>
 6. "Who is Pakistan's enemy? Will Pakistan change or will it enforce a change in how others view it?", By Imtiaz Gul, The Express Tribune, Friday, 22 Sep 2017, Islamabad.
 7. Dr. Pervez Hoodbhoy is basically a Physicist, teachers Physics at Lahore
 8. and Islamabad, but he is also a renowned social activist, human rights activist and one of the best social analysts that Pakistan has produced.
 9. 'Who's enemy number one?' by Pervez Hoodbhoy, Daily English DAWN, March 18, 2017, Karachi.

CHINA-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS: A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

By

Syed Waqas Haider Bukhari¹

Nazir Hussain Shah²

Abstract

Historically, the traces of relations between China and Afghanistan started from the early border issue and limited just trade affairs. Afghanistan has been at the mercy of great powers to fulfill its domestic needs which encourages foreign involvement in this area. The center of Great Game in past and even today has lied in Afghanistan for the vital strategic interests. Due to this, Afghanistan has heavily been become a war-torn society since Soviet invasion, therefore, China is moving forward to mitigate economic deprivations of its society through its massive economic progress along with fulfilling its vital interests.

Key Word: China, Afghanistan, Relations, Economic Deprivations, Soviet Invasion

Early Border Relations between China and Afghanistan

The border between China and Afghanistan was set at the time of Russian-Chinese agreement in 1894 and Russian-British agreement in 1895. It removed Russian control over Pamir Mountains, linking China with Afghanistan. In 1895 Afghan treaty combined the fate of both countries. However, it failed to define exact borders between two neighboring states and later British government talked with China on the issue. The talk proved to be a failure because of the harsh attitude of Chinese government for it did not come to accept the

treaty of 1895. (Dalijit Sen Adel, 1984). China and Afghanistan had historic relations since ancient times but these relations comprised only of border trade. Yet there is a little evidence that there existed some minor political relations between the two countries. (Gerald Segal, 1981) Governments of both the countries faced Western domination in the form of British war that was waged in 1839 and which continued as far as 1842. It joined both the countries on the grounds of mutual sympathy. In World War I, China was an ally German and Turkish were

1-Author is working as Assistant Professor in Department of International Relations, Lahore Garrison University.

2- Author is working as HOD in Department of International Relations, Lahore Garrison University

In 1920 Soviet made an unsuccessful attempt to end British and Chinese control on Xinjiang province. Then in the period of military

leadership Afghanistan supported resisting elements that stood against Soviet control in Xinjiang.(Gerald Segal op.cit)

Amir Amanullah Khan was the first leader of Afghanistan who developed foreign relations of Afghanistan with the neighboring countries like China, Iran and Russia. He sent Afghan embassy to China but it could do nothing beyond the boundary of Pamir Mountains. British control over Afghanistan blocked Afghanistan appearance in international community. (Ram Rahual 1995). China and Afghanistan signed a treaty of friendship on March 2, 1944 in Ankara with the help of British government. It also talked about the future relations of both countries and about the common rights of the citizens.(Shen-You Dai, op.cit.)

China and Afghanistan during Cold War Period

China appeared on the map of the world on 1949 and Afghanistan was one of those countries which, first of all, recognized China as an independent country on January 12, 1950. Initially China did not respond equally to the consideration of Afghanistan because America was heavily involved in Afghanistan, both economically and militarily and there were certain cautions of China about it. (Hafizullah Emadi,1997). On the other hand, Soviet Union and China had good relations.

Soviet Union was politically and economically involved in Afghanistan and it had different political, economic and military projects in Afghanistan. When the relations between Soviet Union and China were problematic in 1950, China did not consider Soviet Union as a socialist country and criticized on the involvement of Soviet in Afghanistan, thus made an effort to developed cordial relations with Afghanistan. Secondly, the military relations between Pakistan and America were developing in that era which made China develop diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. In spite of the fact that China was not reacting in the same way, both countries maintained their friendly relations. Five years later, China recognized Afghanistan in January 1955 and developed diplomatic relations with Afghanistan. Beijing appointed Ting Kuo-Yu as the first ambassador of PRC for Afghanistan but he came after three months in the meeting of both the countries' leaders in Bandung conference. Afghanistan appointed Abdul Samad as the first ambassador of Afghanistan to PRC. (Hafizullah Emadi,) Trade relations between two countries were established in 1956-57 and different trade agreements were signed regarding the Afghanistan's raw material and Chinese goods like light machinery and industrial products.

China also set up a bicycle factory in Afghanistan. (Shaheen F. Dil, 1977)

In early period, there were two basic factors due to which the relations between two countries were improved: first China did not consider Afghanistan as a threat and second because of Afghanistan's non-alignment policy. (Mohammad Amin Wakman 1985). When Afghanistan recognized China as an independent country, it always supported China in the United Nations for the permanent seat of Security Council. On his visit, along with his cabinet, Zhou Enlai expressed appreciation on behalf of PRC, on Afghanistan's support in favour of PRC in United Nations. He said that both countries should improve their ancient cordial relations. He further said that in past both countries faced the aggression and colonial rules but that had not undermined the relationship between both countries. Afghani people won the freedom of their rights and China may improve every year. (Hafizullah Emadi). This thing impressed China and it also followed the same pattern. This speech impressed Afghani people a lot. (Ram Rahual). In 1957, Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai visited Afghanistan and further improved relations. During his visit, he signed different trade agreements with Afghanistan. Mao Tse-Tung who was the leader and chairman of Chinese Communist

party was extremely interested in improving relations between two countries and on the occasion of the birthday of King Mohammad Zahir he congratulated him.

In response to the visit of Chou En-Lai, Afghanistan's Prime Minister Sardar Mohammad Daoud visited China on 23 October, 1957, for the whole of a week. He conveyed the purpose of his visit and wished care and good will on behalf of Afghan nation for the Chinese nation. He described Afghanistan's policy of neutrality and said that Afghanistan was adopting the policy of neutralism as a belief and expressed his will to develop friendly relations with all the states of the world. This policy of neutrality was unclear and gave negative image to the leaders of Beijing and they thought that Afghanistan preferred Moscow for the development of relations on Beijing. In order to understand this policy of neutralism, leaders of both countries made visits and Afghanistan's leadership made the policy obvious to Chinese leadership. It made plain that the purpose of neutralism policy was to facilitate Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to develop cordial relations with all the states of the world including People Republic of China. After these visits ambiguity regarding the policy of neutrality between two countries was cleared.

Mohammad Naim who was the deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan visited China and talked on different issues with Chen yi who was the deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of China and both official signed the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression in Afghanistan on August 26, 1960. (Ram Rahual). This treaty was based on five principles of peaceful co-existence. China called it a sign of friendly relationship between two countries, despite the difference not only in the religion and customs but also in political, economic and social systems. China further said that for thousands of years we have been living together, our forefathers made Silk Route to promote trade and exchange culture between East and West. (Mohammad Amin Wakman). This treaty was considered as the expression of conception despite the differences between their social and political systems. Chinese deputy Prime Minister said that the friendship was well-built and that was tested from times to times, which developed on the new basis. (Ram Rahual)

Both countries gradually improved their relations and signed three treaties which are:

1. Treaty of border protocol was signed on 24 March 1965 between Chen-Yi as vice president and Foreign Minister of China and Abdul Daoud as deputy Prime

Minister of Afghanistan. The salient features of the treaty are as follows:

- a. The whole treaty was divided into 18 different articles. Both countries considered this treaty as a sign of friendly relationship and mutual understanding which clarify the division of borders between both the countries. It also ensures further improvement of their relations.
- b. According to the treaty, both counties recognized their official borders after visiting the site. Both countries clearly marked the boundary line and two parties put up five boundary marks and marked them from one to five in sequence.
- c. According to the treaty, the name of countries, serial number and year of construction was written on each boundary sign. On the side of China the word China was written in Chinese along with the year of construction and serial number, mentioned in Arabic, using Gregorian calendar. On Afghanistan side the word Afghanistan was written in Persian along with the serial number and year of construction using Afghan calendar.

- d. Both sides are guarding the boundary signs and mutually taking measures in case of damage to any sign, not unilaterally. If any damage to any sign will be observed then one party would inform other party in written form and both parties would adopt measures for its reconstruction. If the repairing is not possible due to natural reasons then an alternative place would be selected for new sign, retaining actual boundary line.
- e. When protocol would be active, both parties would visit the place after every ten years and would take joint measures, if possible. Both parties can also cancel their visit, showing mutual acceptance and may also make interim visit. During their visits, both parties can take any measure after mutual willingness. After inspection, joint notes would also be made and each side would keep a copy of the statement.
- f. A map of boundaries was also attached with the protocol. The location and position of the boundary sign was described in the protocol. (Afghanistan-People

Republic of China Boundary Protocol)

Along with this border agreement, in December 1963 an air link was also established between China and Afghanistan. (Shaheen F. Dil).

- 2. Second treaty was on Economic and Technical cooperation, concluded between PRC and Royal Government of Afghanistan, on March 24, 1965. Promotion of economic and technical cooperation between two countries was the main objective of this treaty.

Important features of the treaty are as follows:

- a. According to the need of Afghanistan and capacity of China, the government of PRC will give the loan of 10 million pound without any interest within the period of five years from July 1, 1965 to June 30, 1970 to Royal government of Afghanistan.
- b. This loan will be given in the form of episodes and would be based on equipments, consumer goods, technical assistance, industry and agricultural products.
- c. Royal government of Afghanistan will return this loan from July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1985 within the

period of ten years paying back ten percent of the loan annually.

- d. According to the demand of Royal government of Afghanistan, government of PRC will send technical experts to Afghanistan for the assistance of Afghanistan and their living expenditure will be due on both governments.
 - e. Banks of both countries will settle the cost of methodological pact accordingly.
 - f. Present agreement will be activated after signature and will remain active till the implementation procedure is completed. (Afghanistan-People's Republic of China Agreement on Economic and Technical Assistance)
3. In Bandung conference, it was decided that both China and Afghanistan will conclude a treaty regarding Cultural Cooperation. It was done, in order to enhance a cultural link, to make their common understanding strong and also to enhance the friendship. Agreement on Cultural cooperation was concluded between Afghanistan and PRC on March 24, 1965. Following are the salient points of the treaty:
- a. According to the treaty, both countries will increase their friendly visits and

exchange experts in different fields like Journalism, Broadcasting, Art, culture, education, science Medicine and etc.

- b. Both countries will invite each other's education experts to work in their countries and their duration will be based on mutual understanding.
- c. Each country according to its system will entertain other country's students and give them scholarships.
- d. Both countries will enhance cooperation between departments of media.
- e. Both countries will encourage cultural exchange including publications, art work, photos and AV recordings. Along with these, both countries will mutually hold each other's pictures, Cinema shows, literary and art works, exposition related to culture and other things which may enhance friendly cooperation.
- f. In order to implement this program, both countries will forward their suggestions related to whole year's work
- g. This current accord will be active after the approval of both parties and will remain active till the termination request of each party is made.

(Afghanistan-people's Republic of China Agreement on cultural cooperation,)

the period of King Mohammad Zahir Shah, he made a visit to China on October 30, 1964, along with his wife and a cabinet. He met with Mao and other high officials of China and asked for economic and technical aid for the construction of Afghanistan. After five months of this visit, China gave an economic aid of 15,300,000 dollars to Afghanistan which was totally interest free. It was in the form of import and export. According to this interest free loan, China and Afghanistan also enhanced their trade. Chinese export to Afghanistan was mainly made up of dried fruits, lapis lazuli, hide, skin, nuts, and asafetida. On other hand, Afghanistan exported paper products, tea, rayon, machines and its parts. (Hafizullah Emadi). China's economic assistance to Afghanistan included the building of Parwn Irrigation Project which provided water for farming and for other needs, to some parts of Salang and Qarabagh district of Afghanistan. This aid also included electricity stations, dams for water reserve to control the water scarcity, construction of Bagrani Textile Mill (1970), Darunta Fish Breeding Centre (1970), construction of poultry centre at Kabul (April 1970) and building of silkworm centre. It also included

the building of lapis lazuli grinding plant along with the training of technicians and the building of workshop of lapis lazuli's workers in Mines Ministry. China also agreed to give support in the building of Farah Rud river project and tea growing project in Afghanistan. King Zahir shah stated that the building of Bagrani Textile Mill in Afghanistan was the most thriving project in Afghanistan. In 1972, China showed its willingness for the construction of 250 bed hospital in Qandahar province. Its construction was started in January 1976 and was completed in March 1979. (Hafizullah Emadi). In order to improve economic system of Afghanistan many Chinese workers and advisors were employed in different firms of Afghanistan and according to 1970's survey the total strength of Chinese advisors in different firms of Afghanistan was 200.

Till 1967 China's economic aid to Afghanistan was \$15,300,000 in the next year it was \$2,980,000 in next following year it was \$5,530,000 and in 1970, it was \$5,560,000 and total economic aid of China towards Afghanistan from 1949 to 1970 was \$29,370,000. (Hafizullah Emadi) This growing economic assistance of China in Afghanistan increased pro-Beijing elements in Afghanistan. There were many people in Afghanistan who supported China's ideology

and political influence and also ideology of Mao. This increased influence was successful in creating New Democratic Party of Afghanistan (NODA) in 1965 which supported Mao's policies in Afghanistan. This organization supported many oppressed people and was responsible of killing many people in strikes in Afghanistan. In 1968 many people took part in pro-Beijing strikes which include Dr. Rahim Mahmoodi, Dr. Hadi Mahmoodi, Professor Akram Yari and "Muhammad Usman and security forces arrested many of them. Mao supported students in schools, colleges and universities for pro-Beijing strikes and in 1971, students of Kabul University formed a student union which selected Supreme Council and was dominated by Mao's organization Sazmani Demokratik-e-Navin which was known as Shula-e-Jawid. In 1973, on the basis of political and ideological conflict, this shula-e-Jawid was divided into many groups like Rahaye, SAMA, Akhgar, Paykar, Khorasan and etc. After September 1976, when Mao died these groups were further divided on political and ideological basis. SAMA and Raykar remained pro-Beijing while Akhgar, Paykar and Khorasan were anti-Beijing. (Hafizullah Emadi).

The relations between China and Afghanistan remained well before 1973 coup of Mohammad Daoud. As the result of July 17,

1973, coup president Mohammad Daoud came into power. China had certain objections on this coup because China considered Daoud as the architect of the Soviet-Afghan relations and China showed some hesitation in accepting this new coup government. But when President Daoud cleared that Afghanistan will remain unbiased in case of any Sino-Soviet conflict, China recognized its government in July 1973. China was not happy with Daoud because of his pro-Soviet policies. In Daoud regime, China's basic tension was its nuclear installments near the Lop Nor and Sinkiang province near the border of Afghanistan. In order to maintain its control on the country, Daoud killed many of its opponents who were pro-Beijing. He also put many pro-Beijing people into jail. To prevent themselves from any punishment some were undergrounded and some moved towards Pakistan to find safe heaven like Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and Burhanuddin Rabbani. During the early period of Daoud's regime, relations between China and Afghanistan were not good. After almost one year of the coup, Daoud sent his brother Mohammad Naim to Beijing, on December 6, 1974 to talk with Chinese leadership on different issues. After this visit, relations between two countries were improved and China gave the economic aid of 55 million dollars to Afghanistan and also

signed an agreement for the construction of cotton textile and paper mill at Kabul in 1976. In these five years of Daoud's regime from 1973 to 1977 China's trade towards Afghanistan was such that its imports to Afghanistan were \$22,744 and Exports were \$20,476. (Hafizullah Emadi).

In 1979 coup, government of Mohammad Daoud was defunct and new government of Noor Mohammed Taraki came into power. He belonged to People Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) on 7 May 1978. This government was pro-Soviet and concluded many treaties with Soviet Union like: treaty of friendship and also made 40 more treaties including military pacts. China has certain cautions on military aspect of the treaties. China perceived Soviet involvement as to increase its influence in Afghanistan and as a result, China ended its every project in Afghanistan and also supported those elements which were against Soviet bloc.

Soviet Involvement in Afghanistan and China

On December 1979, Soviet forces intervened in internal affairs of Afghanistan and set up a new government of PDPA and appointed Babrak Karmal as the president of Afghanistan. China condemned Soviet involvement in Afghanistan and called it a 'policy to encircle China' and gaining access

towards Indian Ocean.(Hafizullah Emadi). China also condemned Soviet's claim that it intervened in internal affairs of Afghanistan on the request of Afghan government. China said that Soviet military's intervention in Afghanistan undermined the sovereignty of state and threatened the stability not only of Asia but also of the world. China protested before the Soviet ambassador in China and demanded for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces. China further said that Soviet involvement was posing a grave threat to the security of China. In response to this intervention, China supported Mujahedeen in form of military training and armed them against Soviet forces. (Musa Khan Jalalzai , 2003). To protect its own border security, China increased its troops along the border of Afghanistan and did not accept this new government of Babrak Karmal. In the 35th session of the United Nations, China resisted this involvement and demanded for immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces.

China said that the only way to improve relations between China and Soviet Union was the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. China also got benefit from this Soviet involvement in Afghanistan and improved its relations with United States. China also supported United States and Pakistan backed mujahedeen in Afghanistan to

counter Soviet forces. At the same time, China supported United Nations resolution regarding the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. When talks began on Geneva regarding the withdrawal of Soviet forces, China appreciated these talks. Finally, Soviet troop's withdrawal started in May 15, 1988 and completed on February 15, 1989. After the removal of this foreign intervention, China found the ways to normalize its relations with Soviet Union and at the same time supported the insurgents to destabilize Soviet supported government in Afghanistan. (Hafizullah Emadi).

Chinese Xinjiang and Afghanistan Ties

Xinjiang is a territory in Western China which covers one-sixth of total Chinese land and 20 million people live there with 13 different ethnic groups. Among these ethnic groups the largest group is Uighur. They call Chinese control in Xinjiang as the expansion of imperialism. In 1912 when Qing Dynasty was disintegrated this region enjoyed some freedom, at that time there were Turk rebels who declared independence in 1933 and created "Republic of East Turkmenistan" also called Republic of Uighuristan. In 1944, when this area was under the control of Soviet Union, they again declared independence as East Turkmenistan Republic. In 1949 when China declared its independence it labeled

Xinjiang as China's province. In 1955, China classified it as an autonomous region. (Preeti Bhattacharji 2008).

China has its boundary with Afghanistan through Xinjiang province. It is infertile area and its old name was Chinese Turkestan, now called Xinjiang. Geographically, this area lies along the Silk Route and this area shows Chinese weak control over the area, even in the period of Strong Chinese central authorities in the past. This barren area which has border with Afghanistan is important for China because it has natural resources of coal, oil and uranium but there is no industry in this area, no railway track, no airport except in Kashi which is usually blocked due to unpleasant weather and its agricultural production equals nothing. In the beginning, it seemed that China had no significant military presence in this area because this region had only "six infantry division" and eight local forces division. (Gerald Segal)

Historically, this area increases Chinese access towards Western and South Asian countries. It plays the role of 'Buffer Zone' but ethnic instability has posed a serious threat to China's access towards the world. This present ethnic instability was increased because of massacre in 1989 and Soviet war- which brought militants on the name of mujahedeen. After the end of war, these mujahedeen spread into

the neighboring countries, in China as well, and disturbed the internal situation of the province further.

Taliban has its links with the Uighur separatist movement. This link may not be direct but it does support Taliban organizations like 'Arab Brigade', 'Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan' and etc. Many trained Uighur also took part in Soviet-Afghan war but when the war was ended these trained Uighur increased their independence movement in Xinjiang. (Kulbhushan Warikoo, 2007) China's main interest towards Afghanistan was linked with the separatist movement of Xinjiang. This is the Muslim dominated area and they are fighting for independence before the independence of PRC. After the end of Soviet-Afghan war, activities of these Uighur were increased and there was general concept in China that the members of this Uighur movement were getting their financial support and training from Afghanistan. (Samay Ram, 2004).

It is clear that these Uighur are getting support from Afghanistan and because of Afghanistan's critical situation for last few decades, the new young educated generation is being affected badly and some Islamic Movements are engaging them in Jihad. In past, Afghanistan's critical situation was the cause of increasing instability in Chinese

Xinjiang province and created instability in China. (K. Warikoo).

China and Afghanistan in Post Cold War Era

With Soviet Union's withdrawal from Afghanistan and the fall of Najibullah Khan's government in 1992, civil war began in Afghanistan. China being the neighboring country of Afghanistan was seeing all the developments in Afghanistan. When civil war started in Afghanistan, China closed its embassy in Kabul and called back its entire diplomatic staff from Afghanistan in 1993. (Musa Khan Jalalzai) After the fall of Soviet sponsored government, Taliban came in central politics of Afghanistan. China was fully monitoring Afghanistan's internal situation and at the same time, China was also aware of its own Xinjiang province where instability was increasing. (K. Warikoo) It is no doubt that this civil war was posing a threat to China's security which was also supported by the external elements. The critical situation of Afghanistan was also posing a threat to the stability of China's bordering areas. Beijing was feeling fear that Afghanistan's situation would support drastic elements in bordering areas and weapons would be smuggled from Afghanistan to these areas of China. At that time Beijing's main concern was its own Xinjiang province where separate movement

and unrest were increasing.(Citha D. Maass, 1999).

In an effort to bring peace in Afghanistan, China was successful in creating Shanghai V forum in 1996 in which member states were China, Russia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Through this forum, China encouraged regional discussion for the solution of regional issues. Till 2000, five meetings were held in different countries and in 2000 this forum seemed successful in resolving their mutual disputes and moving their concentration on other regional problems including the problem of Afghanistan which was a great threat to the borders of all member states. In this forum, China was successful in developing good relations with member countries and focused its attention directly on the problem of Afghanistan. The main purpose of this dialogue was their common understanding over Taliban and extremism as a new security threat to the region. Another forum which was 'Six plus Two' forum consisted of: China, Tajikistan, Iran, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Russia and United States. This forum was supported by the United Nations to find the way for the solution of Afghan issue. First meeting of this forum was held in Ashkabad in February 1999 but it was not successful because of the lack of distribution of power among different factions

of Taliban. Secondly, because of Taliban's support from foreign powers, they could not solve their basic problems. There was great disorder in Afghanistan and the implementation of any outside solution on ground was very difficult.

China adopted 'careful policy' towards Afghanistan because of Uighur problem. Chinese leaders forced Taliban, not getting involved in any military conflict with China knowing that any conflict could make the situation more complex. China developed friendly relations with Taliban because China believed that Taliban is a reality and they are visible power in Afghanistan. To maintain peace in Xinjiang, good relations with Taliban is necessary and this thing also confirms overall policy of China in developing friendly relations with all states, especially with member states, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. (K. Warikoo). When Taliban government came into power, Beijing's behavior towards new Afghan government was unbiased. Chinese government did not condemn Taliban and demanded that peace and stability should be maintained in Afghanistan through establishing strong central government. In United Nations, Chinese Deputy Representative said that Afghanistan is the country of multi-ethnic groups and its ethic

problem is making the situation more complex, along with the foreign intervention. Afghanistan's problem could not be solved by advancing the country in terms of military. One way of solving this problem was that a peace talk be organized under the United Nations charter in which all the factions of Afghanistan should participate. In the same way on August 8, 1999, Chinese foreign minister said that it was the wish of China that all the parties which are involved in Afghanistan conflict should have focused on national interests and found the way to bring peace in Afghanistan through negotiation. When talks were held in Tashkent under the charter of United Nations in 1999, China supported international community that a peaceful environment should be created in Afghanistan in which all factions should participate and remove their differences. During these talks, the Chinese vice Foreign Minister said that a stable government should be formed in Afghanistan as soon as possible.

After the fall of Soviet, China was the only country which played a massive role in Afghanistan. In 1998, a delegation of fourteen members which included scientists and people from Chinese Liberation army, visited Kandhar and other places. It also examined the place where American fired bomb in August 1998. During that visit, both side agreed on

seven points which included that China would train Afghan pilots for the MiG aircraft flying. China also gave 10 million dollars as aid for the reconstruction of damage during the Afghan civil war and at the same time also promised to train Taliban army of 25,000 people. (Sreedhar Mahendra Ved, 2000) In return, Taliban would not give any kind of support to Uighur. In 1999, another commercial delegation visited Afghanistan and found the ways to explore economic cooperation between two countries and the opening of non-official embassy in Kabul. During this delegation, both sides agreed that China will export cosmetics, electronic, tiers and textile material while on the other hand Afghanistan will export dry fruits, wool, carpets, and related goods and would reestablish their trade link. In the same year, it was also said that both sides also signed different defense agreements. (K. Warikoo,)

Along with these, China also promised to repair Kabul and Kandahar air ports, runways and different buildings for the storage of trade goods between two countries. To increase their mutual understanding China promised for the building of factories to increase the mineral potential of the country. China's government also promised to help in the building of war-tone country. It was also reported that some contracts which were given

to some companies of Turkmenistan were moved to China and some Chinese companies were busy in the construction of pipeline which would pass through Turkmenistan rather than through Afghanistan and Pakistan. (Sreedhar Mahendra Ved). In spite of all this, China was very careful in dealing with Taliban. Taliban were giving importance in developing cordial relations with China but Taliban could not control the support of Uighur from Afghanistan which was the big obstacle in maintaining good relations between two countries. This contact was informal and China was feeling hesitation in developing relations with Taliban. (K. Warikoo) Initial contact between Taliban and China had grown in November 2000 when a group of Institute of Contemporary International Relations sponsored by the Ministry of State Security tripped Kabul and Kandahar and also a meeting was held between Foreign Ministers of both countries in Islamabad. (Musa Khan Jalalzai) China provided mutual assistance to Afghanistan and trade between two countries, gradually increased. Many Chinese companies started work for the reconstruction and technical support of war-torn country like in 2000 two Chinese companies Huawei and ZTE signed agreement to give partial telephone service to Kabul and Kandahar and Huawei was same company which provided assistance

to Iraq for reconstructing their air Defense. Many Chinese companies were working in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and many were rented by the European Union.(Nicklas Norling, 2008) . In short, Chinese civilization is one of the oldest civilizations of the world and both China and Afghanistan have their historic relations since 2 B.C. though informal. British were the first rulers which joint both countries through common borders. After creation of PRC, official diplomatic relations with Afghanistan began in 1955. Both countries have faced different ups and downs in their relations in different periods. China, as economically fast growing country, is more worried about the internal situation of Afghanistan because China perceives that the problem of Uighur in Xinjiang is gaining support from Afghanistan along with some Central Asian states. On the other hand, China has different economic and security interests in Afghanistan. In order to control the support of Uighur from Afghanistan and being the neighboring country, China always supports Afghanistan economically during the period of different governments. There are two main facts of historic good relations between China and Afghanistan, first China always develops its relations with other countries based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and

secondly that Afghanistan adopts the policy of neutrality in early period.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, leaders of both countries have exchanged their visits and concluded different treaties and pacts to increase their friendly relationship. In case of any foreign intervention in the form of soft or hard power, China always condemns it like Afghanistan and Soviet concluded different pacts during Daoud regime, China showed certain objections over it and also condemned Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan.

In spite of Taliban connections with Uighur, China developed friendly relations with Taliban after the civil war in Afghanistan. Now it is clear that in past China has played a massive role in Afghanistan. It can also be stated that China wants to continue its vital but constructive role in Afghanistan after 9/11 and Post American Afghanistan.

References

- Dalijit Sen Adel, *China and her Neighbors: A Review of Chinese Foreign Policy* (New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications, 1984), pp. 175-176.
- Gerald Segal, "China and Afghanistan," *Asian Survey*, Vol. XXI, No. 11 (November 1981), p. 1159.
- Shen-You Dai, "China and Afghanistan," *The China Quarterly*, No. 25 (Jan-Mar., 1966), p. 215.
- Gerald Segal, op.cit. p. 1159.
- Ram Rahual, *China, Russian and Central Asia* (New Delhi: Vikas Publication House Pvt Ltd, 1995), p. 54.
- Shen-You Dai, op.cit. p. 216.
- Hafizullah Emadi, *China's Foreign Policy towards the Middle East* (Karachi: Royal Book Company, 1997), p. 17.
- Hafizullah Emadi, op.cit. p. 18.
- Shaheen F. Dil, "The Cabal in Kabul: Great-Powers Interaction in Afghanistan", *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 71, No. 2 (June 1977), p. 471.
- Mohammad Amin Wakman, *Afghanistan at the Crossroads* (New Delhi: ABC Publishing House, 1985), p. 48.
- Hafizullah Emadi, op.cit. pp. 18-19.
- Ram Rahual, op.cit. p. 55.
- Ram Rahual, op.cit. pp. 55-56.
- Mohammad Amin Wakman, op.cit. pp. 48-49.
- Ram Rahual, op.cit. pp. 55-56.
- Afghanistan-People Republic of China Boundary Protocol, Source: International Legal Materials, Vol. 4, No. 6 (NOVEMBER 1965), pp. 1059-1069, Published by: American Society of International Law, Stable URL: <http://www.jstore.org/stable/20689984>.
- Shaheen F. Dil, op.cit. p. 471.
- Afghanistan-People's Republic of china Agreement on Economic and Technical Assistance, Source: International Legal Materials, Vol. 4, No. 6 (NOVEMBER 1965), pp. 1072-1073, Published by: American Society of International Law, Stable URL: <http://www.jstore.org/stable/20689986>.
- Afghanistan-people's Republic of china Agreement on cultural cooperation, Source: International Legal Materials, Vol. 4, No. 6 (NOVEMBER 1965), pp. 1070-1071, Published by: American Society of International Law, Stable URL: <http://www.jstore.org/stable/20689985>
- Hafizullah Emadi, op. cit. p.19.
- Ibid. p. 24.
- Ibid. p. 24.
- Ibid. pp. 20-23.

- Ibid. pp. 24-26.
- Ibid. pp. 26-27.
- Musa Khan Jalalzai, *The Foreign Policy of Afghanistan* (Lahore: Sand-E-Meel Publication, 2003), pp. 385-386.
- Hafizullah Emadi, op. cit. pp. 28-30.
- Preeti Bhattacharji, "Uighurs and China's Xinjiang Region", *The Washington Post*, August 1, 2008.
- Gerald Segal, op.cit. pp. 1162-1164.
- Kulbhushan Warikoo, eds., *Afghanistan Challenges and opportunities* (New Delhi: Pentagon Press, 2007), pp. 408-409.
- Samay Ram, *The New Afghanistan: Pawn of America* (New Delhi: Manas Publications, 2004), pp. 29-30.
- K. Warikoo, op.cit. p. 409.
- Musa Khan Jalalzai, op. cit. p. 386.
- K. Warikoo, op. cit. p. 408.
- Citha D. Maass, "The Afghanistan Conflict: External Involvement", *Central Asian Survey*, Vol. 18, No. 1(1999), pp. 77-78.
- K. Warikoo, op.cit. pp. 416-418.
- Sreedhar Mahendra Ved, *Afghan Buzkashi Power Games and Gamesmen* (New Delhi: Arthur Monteiro for Wordsmiths, 2000), pp. 207-209.
- K. Warikoo, op.cit. pp. 418-419.
- Sreedhar Mahendra Ved, op.cit. p. 210.
- K. Warikoo, op.cit. p. 419.
- Musa Khan Jalalzai, op.cit. p. 387.
- Nicklas Norling, "The Emerging China-Afghanistan Relationship", *Central Asian Caucasus Analysts*, May 14, 2008, <http://www.cacianalyst.org/?q=node/4858>