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PAKISTAN STUDY CENTER,
University of Balochistan, Quetta (Pakistan)

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Editor: Dr. Mohammad Usman Tobawal

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University of Balochistan, Quetta (Pakistan)**

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EDITORIAL

The prime aim of the PAKISTAN STUDIES Bilingual/ Bi-annual English/ Urdu Research Journal is to highlight the researcher's particular perceptions regarding socio-economic as well as Political matters of Pakistan. The collection of articles in this volume is a valuable attempt to create new knowledge and research.

Keeping in view maintaining the highest standards of Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, all works submitted are subject to blind refereeing process, and are published only after extensive debates in the Meeting of Publication Committee. However, the Journal bears no responsibility for the opinions and results whatsoever expressed by Scholars/Researchers in their articles published in this Journal and must not be construed as reflecting the policy of the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Balochistan in any manner whatsoever.

Pakistan Study Centre's entire team is grateful to respected Professor Dr. Shafiq-Ur-Rehman, Vice Chancellor, University of Balochistan, Quetta for his encouragement and support. Our entire team, under the leadership of Professor Dr. Usman Tobawal, Editor and Director Pakistan Study Centre, worked diligently to cover an impressive as well as remarkable diversity of research articles published in this Journal.

The Pakistan Study Centre is highly indebted to national as well as international peer reviewers for communicating their valuable comments and suggestions.

We are also obliged to the Editorial Board Members who always guide us for enhancing quality of this research journal.

We highly welcome as well as appreciate our valuable readers for their encouraging feedback, suggestions and constructive criticism to enhance structural arrangements and quality of the journal positively.

Prof., Dr. Muhammad Usman Tobawal

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Analysis of Job Satisfaction and Performance Of Private and Public Sectors' Teachers of Balochistan: A Comparative Study

By

¹Munir Ahmed, ²Beenish Malik

Abstract:

Motivation and job satisfaction are the two interconnected concepts. Job satisfaction is a measure of a person's performance in the workplace. Divers methods are available to gauge the level of satisfaction of employees. Most of the researchers have focused on the extrinsic and intrinsic factors that relates to the job satisfaction of employees. Questionnaire surveys have been used to collect responses from the sample of the study. This study is designed to focus on measurement of the impact of the extrinsic factors of motivation on the job satisfaction and performance of the teachers of the public and private sectors. This study was aimed to explore the level of job satisfaction of teaching staff of both public and private sectors' colleges in Balochistan province on the bases of extrinsic rewards. College teachers, numbering 130 from both public and private sectors were selected through convenience sampling from Quetta city and their responses were recorded. The components of extrinsic factor like were included in the survey questionnaire. The questions pertaining to their salary, workload, leadership, communication, workplace cooperation, promotion policy and overall job satisfaction were included.

Keywords: Extrinsic factors, Job satisfactions, College teachers, Performance, Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan etc.

Introduction:

Employees' satisfaction and performance is governed by motivation to work. A person's satisfaction with work is considered to be a person's feelings or mood with respect to the nature and environment surrounding the workplace. Researchers are not unanimous about the notion that higher job satisfaction leads to better performance, rather they contend that in some cases, higher job satisfaction can reduce performance. Locke (1976) states that job satisfaction is feeling of worker while performing their routine duties in the organization where he is working. Satisfaction on the Job is affected by different factors, some of which are internal to the employee while others are

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present in the external environment where the employee is working. External factors which affect the job satisfaction of employee are the sort of superior to subordinate relationship, the overall physical environment in the workplace, the degree of cooperation among peers, team work, etc. Some of the workers are dissatisfied with long working hours which results into burn out due to overwork and create dissatisfaction in them. While some workers feel satisfaction for knowing that they are helping others during the long hours of their work. How satisfied a worker is can be judged by several parameters. The level of satisfaction of workers can be associated with the extrinsic factors such as salary, promotion, learning and development opportunities and other benefits, etc. Job satisfaction is a multifaceted concept, as most organizations have taken into account work and life related issues and have done everything possible to focus on the employees' work life balance issue. (Arches, 1991 & Adams et al., 1996) It is pertinent to mention here that multiple sets of factors affect a worker's overall job satisfaction. The two broad categories of factors that affect a person's level of job satisfaction are intrinsic and extrinsic factors.

In most of the instances, job satisfaction is related to personal success. (Judge et al., 2001) In addition, it was found that individual satisfaction and success depended on the nature of the multidimensional job. Job dissatisfaction is also related to the desire to leave the job and personal interest in the job, (Wada et al., 2009). Several studies have shown that the urge to leave the workplace may be related to performance at work, (Krishan & Singh, 2010). In summary, satisfaction and productivity can be influenced by several factors, which is why happier employees are reported to be more productive. The personality of an agency head can influence the success of low-income people (Bowling, 2007). Since the link between job satisfaction and workplace success is the result of the relationship between the head and the subordinate, and hence increases the degree of the individual's satisfaction with his job. Satisfaction on the job is linked to other factors such as design, purpose, success, and the nature of the job. Some of the factors that influence employee's satisfaction are style, culture, employee engagement and appreciation, and job autonomy.

When looking at the quality of life style of teachers at colleges, it was ascertained that the duties of such a person have a significant impact on an individual's life (Scholarios and Marks, 2004). According to Ramsay (1999), teaching workers are emotionless and completely dedicated to their work. Their work and non-work are inseparable and intermixed (Piotrkowski, 1979). Job insecurity can have negative effects on the satisfaction of individuals (Larsons et al., 1994). Kinzl et al (2005) reported that teachers who are more extroverts feel more satisfaction in their jobs than those who are introvert. Thus, people who do not have social interaction with others, may be less satisfied with their work and exhibit poor performance (Shetty & Bhattacharya, 2007).

Dissatisfaction with a teaching work has a direct impact on the quality of instruction (Hass et al, 2000; Dimatteo et al., 1993) and may reduce the quality of education. Low satisfaction and high stress are detrimental to the teaching profession because these conditions can have multiple side effects and reduce the quality and quantity of their effectiveness (Kaur et al., 2009). Negative behaviors and emotional states have a negative impact on non-functioning organizations (Wright & Cropanzano, 1998).

Although teaching workers and their job satisfaction have long been researched around the globe, it is undeniable that the dearth of research work on the issue of satisfaction of teaching staff and their performance is deficient in the countries like Pakistan. Therefore, this research work is aimed at to study and measure the relationship between job satisfaction and performance of teachers in the public and private colleges of Quetta, Balochistan.

Research Question / Hypotheses:

The research question pertaining to the study is “Do the extrinsic rewards increase the level of satisfaction and performance of the teaching staff of the public and private colleges in the Quetta city?”

The hypothesis of the study is based on the notion that extrinsic factor (such as salary, job status, work, employees, job content, communication, and culture), have significant positive effects on job satisfaction and performance of the teachers in the colleges of Quetta Balochistan.

Research Methodology:

This research is descriptive in nature. A survey questionnaire was distributed among the teaching staff of both public and private colleges located in the Quetta city. A sample of 130 teachers was selected through convenience sampling. Responses were collected from the teachers of four colleges namely, Government Science College, Government Degree College Quetta in the public sector and Tameer-i-nau College Quetta and Islamia Girls College Quetta in the private sector. A total of six colleges were selected for the purposes of this study and total 130 college teachers were asked to complete the required questions.

Table No. 1: List of the Public and Private Colleges

Sr. #	QUETTA BASED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLEGES		NO OF TEACHERS	
	PRIVATE COLLEGES	PUBLIC COLLEGES		
1	Isalmia Girls College		16	
2	Tameer-i-nau College		24	
3		Government Science College		27
4		Government Degree College		20
5		Government Girls Degree College Quetta Cantt.		21
6		Government Girls Degree College, Quarry Road, Quetta		22
	TOTAL:		40	90

A questionnaire (Self-reported) containing elements of extrinsic factor, along with teachers' satisfaction and performance was distributed among the respondent. In order to cover all segments of society, a judgmental sample strategy was adopted for the research study. The selection of the teachers from different colleges was made keeping in view the demographic profile of the respondents. The study focused on the extrinsic factors of job satisfaction and their directional impact on the performance of teachers. The following extrinsic factors were included in the study:

- Pay package
- Working conditions
- Promotion policies
- Role of the College Administration
- Cooperation from the colleagues
- Communication among staff members.
- Interferences from the stake holders.
-

Analysis of Data:

The analysis of the data collected through questionnaire survey was conducted and the following results were obtained. The table below shows the gender, age group distribution of the respondents and their response on the extrinsic factors.

Table No. 2: The Details Of Gender, Age Group And Responses Of The Teachers Of Public And Private Colleges Of Quetta

CATEGORY	PUBLIC COLLEGES	PRIVATE COLLEGES	TOTAL PAPANULATION
MALE	47	24	71
FEMALE	43	16	59
TOTAL:	90	40	130
BELOW 40 YEARS	25	30	55
ABOVE 40 YEARS	35	40	75
TOTAL:	60	70	130

The table above shows the number of male and female teachers and their age groups. A total of 90 teachers from public sector, including 47 males and 43 females participated in the study. From private sector colleges, a total of 40 teachers, including 24 males and 16 females' teacher participated in the study. The age distribution of the respondents shows that in the public sector, teachers below 40 years of age were 25 and above 40 years of age were 35, while in the private sector colleges, 30 teachers were below 40 years of age and 40 respondents were above 40 years of age.

The table below shows the responses in Yes or No of both public and private college teachers on the extrinsic factors.

Table No. 3: Response on Extrinsic Factors.

RESPONSE ON EXTRINSIC FACTORS							
Sr. #	DESCRIPTION	PUBLIC COLLEGES (n=90)		PRIVATE COLLEGES (n=40)		TOTAL POPULATION (n=130)	
1	Satisfied from the Pay	55 N	61.10%	31 N	77.50%	86 N	66.15%
2	Satisfied from the Work Place	59 N	65.56%	15 N	37.50%	96 N	73.85%
3	Fringe Benefits increase performance	66 Y	73.33%	25 Y	62.50%	91 Y	70.00%
4	Role of Working Condition on performance	78 Y	86.67%	27 Y	67.50%	105 Y	80.77%
5	Are College conditions satisfactory?	77 N	85.56%	18 N	45.50%	95 N	73.08%
6	Does Colleague's Help increase performance?	56 Y	62.22%	20 Y	50%	76 Y	58.50%
7	Does Co-operation increase performance?	67 Y	74.44%	29 Y	72.50%	96 Y	73.85%
8	Does Promotion enhance Performance?	62 Y	68.89%	32 Y	80.00%	94 Y	72.31%
9	Do you agree with the present Promotion Policy	73 N	81.11%	16 N	40.00%	89 N	68.46%
10	Are Reward/Award helpful in increasing job satisfaction	77 Y	85.56%	33 Y	82.50%	110 Y	84.62%
11	Does Posting at Native Station enhance performance?	56 Y	62.22%	21 Y	52.50%	77 Y	59.23%

12	Is On Call Duty done happily	43 Y	47.78%	26 Y	65.00%	69 Y	53.08%
13	Are teachers of your college over Burdened?	64 Y	71.11%	21 Y	52.50%	85 Y	65.39%
14	Is there any Interference by Stake Holder	68 Y	75.56%	29 Y	72.50%	77 Y	59.23%
15	Are you Overall Satisfied from your job?	71 Y	78.89%	31 Y	77.50%	102 Y	78.46%

Findings:

The result of data analysis shows that the following Extrinsic Factors have significant influence on the Job satisfaction of teachers and interns at their job performance.

The Level of Satisfaction from Pay:

The dissatisfaction of teachers working in the public colleges of Quetta is relatively low as compared to teachers working in the private sector. 61.10% teachers (55 out of 90) in the public sector colleges are dissatisfied, whereas the level of dissatisfaction of teachers in the private sectors colleges is 77.50%,

Role of Working Place and College Conditions:

The response rate of teachers from both public and private colleges for dissatisfaction in the work place were (96/130, 73.85 %), the dissatisfaction level was relatively low for the work place conditions of private college teachers, their level of dissatisfaction was 37.50% (15/40) as against 65.56% dissatisfaction level of teachers of the public colleges (59/90). The teachers showed that their performance is positively influenced by the working condition of colleges. Seventy-Eight teachers out of 90, showing percentage of 86.67 %, in the public sector colleges while 27 out of 40, showing the percentage of 67.50 of private colleges teachers were of the opinion that the colleges condition have positive impact their performance and job satisfaction.

Effects of Fringe Benefits on Performance:

The percentage of college teachers stating that the fringe benefits have positive influence on performance were (70.00%) 91 out of 130, including teachers belonging to public sector colleges 66 of 90 (73.33%) and 25 out of 40 (62.50%) from private colleges.

The Impact of Colleagues Help and Cooperation on Performance:

The response of college teachers on the question of whether the colleagues help and cooperation improves performance, (62.22%) marked Yes

for colleagues help and (74.44%) for cooperation in the public sector colleges as compared to 50.00% for colleagues help and 72.50% for cooperation in the private sector college teachers.

The Impact of Promotion Policy on Performance:

Teachers in both public and private sectors colleges responded positively on the impact of promotion policy on the performance of teachers. 68.89% and 80% of public and private sectors' college teacher respectively say yes to the question. 81.11 of teachers were not agree to the present promotion policy of government in public sector colleges while 40% in the private sector colleges were not agree with the current promotion policy.

Overall Satisfaction:

The results of the study show that the profession of college teachers is a motivating job. The satisfaction level of both public and private college teachers are significantly high. In the public sector colleges, the overall satisfaction of teachers is 78.78% while in the private sector colleges, it is 64%.

Interference from Stakeholders:

Interference of stakeholders impedes the performance of workers. When the teachers were asked that whether any sort of interference adversely influence their performance, 75.56% of public sector's college teacher says yes to the question while 72.50% of private college teachers also respondent yes to the question.

Recommendations:

On the bases of the enquiry conducted, the following recommendations are proposed in order to improve the level of satisfaction of college teachers in the public and private sectors.

- The salaries and promotion policies of the college teachers in the public and private sectors need to be rationalized to motivate them for better performance.
- Salaries of private college teachers need to be revised keeping in view the face of rising inflation.
- Working condition needs to be improved in the colleges; especially the external interference should be reduced.

Conclusion:

Job satisfaction is a state of mind. It is subjective pleasure people receive after performing their duties. There is no yard stick to measure satisfaction. Researchers have developed ordinal scales to measure job satisfaction. The current study has used nominal scale to gauge the level of satisfaction of college teachers. Job satisfaction of college teachers are found to be variable across the public and private sector colleges depending upon different factors such as salary, social status, benefits available, working relationship with colleagues, participation in decision-making. Similarly, performance improvement is also a controversial issue among the teachers of

different sectors. Job satisfaction is also linked to the workers general perception for his job. Happy people reported greater satisfaction with their work. Interest in work is related to motivation, productivity, usefulness of work for the society. Other areas of importance for satisfaction of college teachers are management support, employee participation in decision making, level of competence and independence in the workplace. Job satisfaction of employees is an important element of improving performance in the colleges of Quetta, Balochistan.

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Growth of Egg and Poultry Meat Production with Moderating Effect of Risk and Return in Private Poultry Farms at Quetta District Balochistan:

By

¹Naseer Ahmed, ²Inayatullah, ³Muhammad Shafiq

Abstract:

The study was conducted in November 2018 to October 2019 for the exploring of growth of egg and poultry meat production with moderating effect of risk and return in private poultry farms at Quetta district of Balochistan. By area, the biggest province of Pakistan is Balochistan and Quetta is the capital city of Balochistan. The total population of Quetta city is 1100000 while the total population of Balochistan is 12.34 million and its population growth rate is 2.8%. This province is mostly agrarian. Livestock is related to agrarian sector and poultry farms are linking with livestock department. After lasbeela, the second largest poultry products producing city is Quetta. Current study focuses the growth of poultry production such as egg production and meat production of private poultry farms. The poultry growth (PG) depends upon the poultry production (PP) and its profit. However risk is also challenging this business. Private investors of poultry business are much conscious about risk. The risk and return (RR) are the moderating variables of the study. The poultry production of Quetta district is more expensive from Punjab due to lack of facilities such as transportation, poultry medicines and poultry foods goods. For inferring results, the researcher used the secondary data of ten private poultry farms of Quetta district for five years from 2013 to 2017. For analysis the researcher used many tools such correlation, regression, ADF tests and Granger causality tests. There was found out negative relationship of cost and production and its growth. The risks relationship is as it. But return keeps the positive relationship with production and growth. The study concluded that production of poultry increases then the profit and its growth also increases. But risk is also matter in the field of poultry.

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Keywords: Growth, Poultry production, Risk and return, Quetta Balochistan.

Introduction:

Balochistan is a developing province of Pakistan while Quetta is its capital city. Balochistan is the biggest territory of Pakistan by region and the littlest by its populace individuals of the country region are generally reliant for meat on provincial poultry. Poultry is kept up in Balochistan provincial territory in little parts (Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2016). Currently, many private poultry farms have been developed in Balochistan and Quetta for chicken meat and egg production. The protein is most significant for the health of human being, and the best source of protein intake is meat and eggs (Aghwan et al., 2016). The key source for egg and meat production is poultry farms, which contributes to Pakistan export (Alahakoon, & Jayasena, 2016). Fare of the live poultry and meat from Pakistan extended Rs.27 million in 2009-10 to Rs.1.08 billion in 2010-11, and it diminished to Rs. 365 million in 2011-2012. Pakistan conveys poultry and meat to Afghanistan, Iran, Vietnam and Hongkong. The poultry part is a standout amongst the most sorted out and lively fragments of the horticulture business of Pakistan. This division produces immediate and roundabout work and pays for about 1.5 million individuals. Its commitment to agribusiness and domesticated animals is 5.9% and 12%, individually. White meat consumptions are increasing day by day in Pakistan due to the cheapest source of the animal protein. White meat, broiler took lesser time to raise in poultry forms under a suitable environment (PPA, 2013). Nearly six weeks with high protein feed are required to rear a day old chick under controlled suitable environment to attain the requirement of 2 kg weight, and approximately six chicks can be raised in same time under same premises of the farm. A strict measure of bio-security of new birds is measured. After proper growth of chicks, the trained staff cleaned the place with the recommended chemical to clean any type of infection or fumigation of the resident birds. Pakistan can keep nearly 5,000 controlled environment poultry houses, but recently only 2500 were working in Pakistan. From 2500, nearly 75% working in Punjab and the rest were in other provinces.

Protein production is too low in Pakistan that it cannot fulfil the requirement of a single person. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), it will be 27 g for a single person, but a single person can consume the only 17g of animal protein and eggs (Memon, 2012). The government should make an effort to make this poultry industry more flourish and give more incentives to increase its productivity as it takes a great part in the economics of the country. The government should also take efforts for making new policies especially in controlling fluctuating prices of the white meat and take control over its biosecurity so that mortality rate would be controlled (Aghwan et al., 2016). Although, Pakistan has a large economic consumption through poultry farming and egg production in rural areas backyard farming (farming

of chicks and egg production on a small scale) also have its significance. Backyard formers earned from the rearing of chicks and it's a valuable source of income for them. They sold the nurtured chicks in nearby markets and villages and the earning used for their household economy (Tufail et al., 2012). Backyard forming is controlled by a female member of the house, and nearly 2/3rd population of the rural population was working on this forming production. As District Quetta, Balochistan is under the developed district of Pakistan that's why in rural areas mostly individual's income source is this backyard poultry forming. Their house economy depends on the poultry and egg production because it's a rapid turnover and high return on their source of income (Sultana et al., 2012).

The cost to run a poultry farm of having nearly 35,000 birds is nearly 24.9 million from which 19.2 million is for construction of the unit, purchasing equipment or machinery and remaining would be paid for purchasing day-old chicks, feed and vaccine etc. Controlled environment condition like temperature is the most important component in poultry forming. Pakistan is the tropical region where temperature leads to 40°C in summers; it is important to keep temperature according to the need of the birds. The mortality rate is high when poultry farms have heat stress, poor management and these factors may also lead to low growth rate and make it to poor economic conditions. Controlled environment and trained staff in summers control these all unfavourable circumstances and run the poultry business smoothly in this weather as well (Nazir, 2013). Government of Pakistan also announces budgets in favour to improve the quality of meat and egg productions. Many types of research and research centres are in process to help out these systems to improve the quality of meat and egg production. Livestock and Dairy Development Board (LDDDB) and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC) are working under the "Ministry of National Food Security and Research" to maintain the management and extended services in this field. These centres not only give complete research on animal genetics and breeding services, health management and extension services but also improve the quality to meet the standards to international standards and produce the business to the global level. Furthermore, Pakistan government also took the initiative in the supplying of animal welfare systems, veterinary pharmaceuticals and vaccine processing systems to more improve the quality of meat and health productions (Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2016).

Conceptual Framework:

Poultry farmers are producing egg and poultry meet at large scale. Quetta, Lasbella and Pishin are the major poultry rearing areas of Balochistan due to climate, weather condition and their location. When production leads the return and then the poultry industry goes to the growth while the risk is present in the whole situation. The conceptual framework of growth of private poultry farms with moderating effect of risk and return can be shown in such framework.

POULTRY

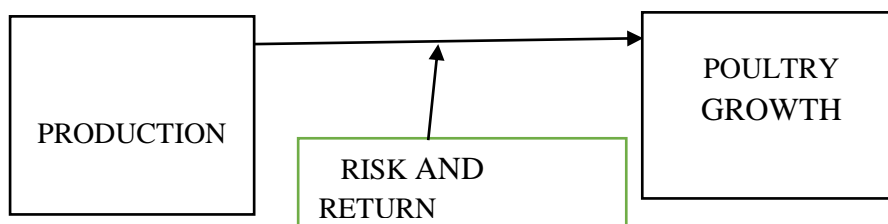


Figure-I Conceptual Framework:

The conceptual framework of the study was presented to clear the concept about the study. In this study the conceptual framework is consisted on poultry production (PG), poultry growth (PG) and risk and return (RR). The poultry production has two parts first is poultry egg and the second is poultry meat which are the independent variables. The poultry growth is dependent variable which is dependent variable and effected by risk and return on the other hand risk and return are the moderating variables which are affecting the other both variables. This entire situation is shown by a framework in this study.

Materials and Methods:

This study was conducted during the years of 2018-19. from the ten private poultry farms of Quetta district of Balochistan. The secondary data was used and the ten poultry farms are followings; Juma Khan Poultry farm Killi Mubarak Chowk Quetta Khaki Poultry Farm Tera Meel Dasht Quetta, Mubarak Poultry Farm Mengal Abad Quetta, Khair Ullah Poultry Farm Western Bypass Dasht Quetta, Master Sardar Poultry Farm Nawa Killi Quetta, Hashim Poultry Farm Nawa Killi Quetta, Rahim Poultry Farm Aghberg Quetta, Qaiser Poultry Farm Cheshma Achozai Quetta, Qadusi Poultry Farm Cheshma Achozai Quetta, Nimat Poultry Farm Killi Shaboo Quetta. The secondary data was utilized for this research. The researcher used many tools such as regression, correlation, standard deviation, Augmented Dickey Fuller tests and Granger causality tests. The time series data was used as prove and support. The hypothesis also applied for result validation. The secondary data was collected from websites, personal hiring from poultry farmers, books, peer reviews, and publications. This secondary data was taking for the period of 2013 to 2017 for the five years. The production of egg is measured in dozen and production of meat is measured in kilograms (KGs). The growth is the proper improvement and increasing rate of production. Growth is also called about the same as profit and return. The risk and return also make the matter in production and growth. Risk does negative influence on production and growth while the return does positive influence on both production and growth. It was proved by hypothesis and analytical techniques in this study. The risk was measured by beta coefficient and

profit or return was measured in Pakistani currency rupees. For measuring and calculating the data, SPSS version 19 was used. The Views ten is used to review and analysing the overall data and for matching the results. All the variables of the study were checked in granger causality tests and verified for relationships. Some factors which are directly effected on the poultry industry such as finance, government policies, weather , climate and geo-physical location etc. are also discusses in this study. After taking the day-old chicks from hatcheries, the pullets were raised by providing proper balance diet and well-structured environment (Zaghari et al., 2011). The rotating belts pass the water and foods to hens and chicks respectively. They were kept under supervision until they start laying eggs (Ayieko, Bett, & Kabuage, 2014). The rotating belts send the laid eggs to sorting chamber for testing the fertility, sorted and graded and finally delivers the egg into the market. The size of laying egg hens are usually small as compared to the broiler hens that used for meat production (Bano et al., 2011). They can categorize into two groups, egg-producing and dual-purpose chicken. The dual-purpose chicken produces around 200 eggs per year due to of their smaller size (Binnie & Harrison, 2014). In the past, the egg production was quite long and hectic process as it used to take four months to produce two Kg chicken meat (Hussain et al., 2015). In contrast, now in the current time with the technological advancement in poultry farms the meat production has become fast as it takes only 40 days for producing a two-kilogram chicken (Imtiaz, 2012). The broilers raised in controlled poultry environment. The fertilized egg transported to the hatchery for 18 days then relocated for incubation process within last three days (Taru, Mahari & Aganing, 2010). After incubation, fertilization and growth the producers slaughter and process them after 42 days (Silva, & Vieira, 2010). The broilers that are raised for meat production contain heavy body frame than the layers. The Pearson correlation and other descriptive statistics are shown as below;

Table 1: Mean, Standard deviation , correlation of data

Items	Mean	SD	Variance	Correlation			
				1.	2.	3.	4.
Poultry Growth (PG)	6.8	0.89	1.4				
Poultry Production (PP)	7.02	0.93	1.7	0.91			
Risk of Poultry (RP)	3.1	0.36	0.58	0.89	0.88		
Return on Poultry (R*P)	6.4	0.58	1.3	0.96	0.89	0.87	
	1.00	0.90					

** Significant at 0.001 and 0.005 level (2 tailed)

(Cronbach, 1951).

Hypotheses:

H1: There is a positive relationship between poultry production and growth of private poultry farms.

H2: Risk and return in poultry industry have moderating effect on growth of private poultry farms.

Results and Discussion:

The research objectives were to investigate and explore the variables of the study which are independent, dependent and moderating variables. Independent variables were egg production and meat production while dependent variable was growth and moderating variables were risk and return. Production is measured in dozen and kilogram and also overviewed the impact of sale and cost on poultry growth (PG) which is the dependent variable of the study. The moderating variable of the study were risk and return. The risk is measured with beta coefficient and return is as like the profit which is taking as profit and measured in Pakistani rupees. To examine the relationship of the variables of the study, researcher proposed that there is negative relationship between cost and production while sale and production are positively related. All these are the supported by the critical reviews of the literature. The statistical tools of the study results showed that the mean of the egg and meat production. During the study selected five years mean of the meat of the Khaki, Rahim, Master, Juma poultry farms were as 8302, 11887, 11666, 80933 respectively. The trend analysis of the study declared that there has been fluctuation in growth of

poultry. The growth of egg and poultry meat production was increased initial four years of the study from 2013 to 2016. While during the year of the 2017 the poultry industry was gone to depression. So the profit and production decreased and the growth also decreased. For inferring the result, the researcher utilized the secondary data which was collected by different sources such as personal, websites magazines etc. to analyse the research, data and related calculation was used to E-views 8.0 which is a software of econometrics design for secondary data analysis. The researcher used correlation to determine the relationship of the dependent and independent variables. It was found out that there was a positive relationship between both variables. The result of ADF test declared that the time series bears a unit root test or stated that the time series data does not resolve around the mean rather than there has been change the value of time series data over the period of time. The granger causality test finds that there was causal relationship between the independent and dependent variables of the study. The regression analysis of the study was employed to see the impact and strength of independent and dependent variables. The result showed that there is negative relationship between cost and production but profit and production and production and growth relationship was positive. The correlation result is also as the same regression. From the evidence of the various studies and reviews, the hypothesis of the study is proved that i.e. positive impact of the prices with its production and then growth. Like that the risk disturbed the business but not destroyed while return also increased.

Conclusion:

During the study the researcher examined the effects of risk and return on growth of egg and poultry meat productions with the help of covariance, correlation and regression analysis. ADF test and Granger causality test were used to check the proposed hypothesis. The research proposed the positive relationship between the production and growth. However there is negative relationship found between the cost, production and growth. Risk decreases the production profit and growth. But risk can be eradicated by taking some steps. Risk is controllable in poultry by poultry farmers. The growth of poultry production increased except in short period during the year of 2017. The mean of the profit of meat production during the five years of the research is 8520044 rupees. It means that the growth of the poultry is strongly positive. To check the more validation of the results, annual time series data is used and findings are fully supported the results. For checking the relationships of the variables, correlation, covariance and multiple linear regressions is used. The analysis finalized that the production of poultry i.e. egg and poultry meat is positive relation with growth and returns. But cost and risk are negative relation with growth and returns. For validation of the result of each variable Granger causal test is used. Augmented Dickey Fuller test results which are based on the

null hypothesis states that the time series has a unit root test. ADF explore that the changes in variables are accorded during the time to time. All the analysis, tests and hypothesis proved that the production of private poultry farms egg and meat has growth with the negative influence of risk and with increasing ratio of return. It can be concluded that the RR has moderating effect on the relation between poultry productivity (PP) and poultry growth (PG). The conclusion indicates that in five years the risk and return had the moderating effect on the relation between PP and PG. Further a significant positive relationship has been found in PP and PG.

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Common Syntactical Errors in Translation of L1 Passages into L2: A Study of EFL University Level Learners

By

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Abstract:

This research study aims to investigate syntactical errors of second language learners in translation of Urdu passages into English in Quetta, Pakistan. The research scrutinizes errors related to Dulay, Burt and Krashen (1982) Surface Strategy Taxonomy which includes four kinds of errors, such as addition, omission, misformation and misordering. However, total 78 Pakistani EFL students enrolled in Department of English at University of Balochistan, took part in study. The four groups of errors which were committed by selected participants explored through quantitative research design. It was observed that EFL learners had issues in syntactical rules specially parts of speech, their correct usages in translation of Urdu passages into English. The findings of present study further revealed that learners made the most common errors in the area of addition errors which were occurred 2019 (34.24%) times. Onwards, in this category, addition of noun observed as the leading source of problem which was seen in 359 (17.78%) cases. The present paper too aims to catch the attention of university level foreign language learners' problems in the use of syntactical rules in order to gain the art of translation and produce error-free text. The research also highlights some practicable recommendations for resolving the mentioned problems in translation.

Keywords: Translation, Error, Error vs Mistake, Addition error, Omission error, Misformation error, misordering error, Syntactical errors, Error analysis.

Introduction:

Translation is significantly the most predominant skill in EFL context which has important role in transferring knowledge of one language into other. Translation is one of the finest strategies in learning second language; it helps EFL learners to advance fundamental knowledge

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of vocabulary, spelling and grammar (Zahro, Nargis, Firdaus, & Gunawan, 2020). Nevertheless, the art of interpretation is considered tricky among target language learners due to syntactic difference between Urdu and English and mother tongue interference. According to Aresta, Nababan and Djatmika (2018) that literary translator usually confronts the difficulty to protect the writing style and meaning, because of the unlikeness between two languages. On the other side, Sivakumaran (2021) stated that, “According to me translation means transferring the intended idea of the original author with the grammatical constrains and the culture of the target language” (pp. 100-101).

However, EFL learners require to have grasp the syntactical elements of foreign language which assist them in interpreting desired compositions into English which may be the rudimentary demand of gainful translation. A syntactical sentence indicates arrangement of words in proper positions and the parts of speech have their own place in language structure, without them sentence formation is impossible. Actually, syntactical strategies in translation studies are significant and productive because they develop the learners’ competence in distinguishing parts of speech (Abrar & Thamrin, 2020). Since translation is connected to syntactical structures L2 students may require complete control on the usages of parts of speech in English by means of transferring error-free passages in target language (TL). Majority of learners at any level all over the world may discover issues in accurate use of said fields. Thence, “Identifying the EFL learners’ errors in writing has no longer been important but essential” (Karim, et al., 2018, p. 122). Similarly, Sultana (2018), confirmed that L2 students commit various errors in acquisition of non-native language where syntactical structure too is one of same parts which make them helpless at times. The said errors destroy the proper concept of entire translated text.

In EFL context, syntactical elements are the most problematic element for learners and the present study scrutinize them in terms of hurdles confronted by EFL learners. Therefore, Pakistani learners who learn Urdu as second and English as third language may vary from the earlier studies in the same field and mirror those researches which are arranged in translation studies. In addition, the research is probably to guide EFL teachers organize their strategies for said area in order to help Pakistani learners in making their compositions desirable.

Research Objectives:

The present research aims to investigate common syntactical errors in the translated Urdu passages into English of BS learners at University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan. The university students regardless of their twelve years of learning still come across with the difficulties in the language rules which may raise the quality of their translation. Besides, the study too explores L2 learners’ problems in the noun, pronoun,

adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, articles, determiner, connector, gerund and infinitive in the categories of addition error, omission error, misformation error and misordering error. The study also unveils the most troubling item in mentioned categories because it is noticed that the selected participants usually confront issues in the correct usage of syntactical components in converting L1 passages into English. Conversely, the causes of errors will be analyzed and the possible solutions may be recommended.

Verily, error analyses as a procedure which alerts students to notice their weaknesses and assists instructors discover a remedy for these issues. Corder (1967), the inventor of error analysis and renowned scholar, highlighted that error analysis had two aims, diagnostic (to investigate the errors) and prognostic (modify and guide to solve the problem). Error analysis helps learners as a research tool through which they learn the rules of English. Particularly, the present study may contain benefits based on the Corder's assertion, like the study will point out the difficulties of EFL learners in various syntactical structures at University of Balochistan, Quetta. Onwards, it will analyze the tricky elements in translated passages of selected L2 participants. In last, the research is probably to teach students about their issues in the usages of syntactical structures and its effects on the quality of their translation.

Research Questions:

The following research question is addressed by researcher regarding syntactical errors of learners in translation.

- What are the most common syntactical errors of EFL learners while translating L1 passages into L2 at University of Balochistan?

Literature Review:

This present research is based on syntactical errors that students need to know in EFL context and to make perfect their translation in target language. This area of study elaborates translation, errors, errors vs mistakes, addition error, omission error, misformation error and misordering error, error analysis, syntactical errors and literature review of before done studies on the same area of topics.

Translation:

The term translation refers to the replacement of textual material of one language to another. Besides, "Translation is the process of transferring written messages from native language to the target language" (Sari, 2019, p. 65). Translation is considered as a complex activity in EFL context because it is not only the transfer of words in one language into other, but also the convey of concept and meaning that the translator naturally transfers. In language learning, it plays crucial role because it is named as an art that is observed for those who desire to get complete command over foreign language. Moreover, interpretation is conceptual

activity which transfer meaning from L1 into L2 through adopting some cultural, contextual, grammatical, lexical, and syntactical limitations. Abdelkader and Yamine (2017) argued that “In this sense, translation competence is commonly perceived as an underlying knowledge or ability needed to carry out a translation task” (p. 23). Thus, the most indispensable requirements for interpretation are the first and second language competence; the perfect knowledge of the linguistic methods of L1 and L2, grammar rules and conventions and bilingual learning of interpreter.

Error:

Error is the divergence of syntactical forms in written and spoken language. The incompetence in language skills causes such phenomenon which can occur in both first and second language. After all, Brown (2000) described that in standard language the deviation of structure reflects an error. However, error remains always major problem for L2 learners in language acquisition goals. On the other hand, error provides better learning concepts in learning L2, it makes able them to recognize their weaknesses in written and spoken language. Thus, EFL learners may produce error-free translation if they develop language competency and recognize their errors and improve them. Accordingly, “Errors are inevitable in senior high students’ writing practice. However, it is worthwhile improving students writing through teaching intervention in English writing class. (Dan & Feng, 2015, p. 189)

Addition Error:

This kind of error indicates the extra, redundant and unwanted morpheme in an organized sentence which is not part of it. According to above definition, in a sentence, additional element is considered unnecessary and erroneous. However, “Addition errors are characterized by the presence of an item which must not appear in a well-formed utterance” (Dulay, Burt, & Krashen, 1982, p. 156). Thus, addition errors affect the syntactical structure along with concept of a sentence.

Omission Error:

This type of error shows the absence of an important and compulsory item in a syntactic sentence without which it is considered erroneous. The investigators called the presence of skipped element as mandatory in writing and must appear in it. Similarly, “Omission errors are characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in a well-formed utterance.” (Dulay et al., 1982, p. 154)

Misformation Error:

This category of error is marked by the wrong and faulty use of element in a syntactic sentence. This inaccurate structure of item not only affects the theme but it also creates error in a sentence. Likewise, “Misformation errors are characterized by the wrong form of the morpheme or structure.” (Dulay et al., 1982, p. 156)

Misordering Errors:

This type of error indicates the non-systematic arrangement of certain items in a sentence. E.g., ‘*He school goes to*’. In the same way, Dulay et al. (1982) discussed that, “Misordering errors are characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or a group of morphemes in an utterance” (p. 162). As a matter of fact, in a sentence, the wrong sequence of an element affects a complete structure along with highlights it with an error in the arrangement components.

Error vs. Mistake:

Firstly, the word error refers to notable, systematic and detectable difference of a student from the rules of the language. The unawareness of students causes error and cannot be self-corrected. Errors need help from L2 instructors or researchers in second language in order to rectify them. Besides, Jabeen (2015) argued that “Errors are the result of incomplete learning and linguistic incompetency of the learners and errors cannot be self-corrected” (p. 53).

Contrarily, a mistake refers to non-systematic and unnoticeable divergence of students from the rules of the language which can be corrected by them. Jabeen (2015) further stated that “Mistakes are the results of poor performance of language due to many factors like fatigue and carelessness on the part of learners etc.” (p. 53). Mistakes do not require assistance, explicit comments or feedback for help on regular basis. Mistakes occur due to learners’ carelessness and inattentiveness in language. Thus, “Error refers to lack of competence; in contrast, mistakes are lack of performance” (Febriyanti & Sundari, 2016, p. 72)

Syntactical Errors:

The grammatical rules with structural difference and errors are known as syntactical errors. In the same manner, in foreign language the composed ideas can be discerned if the English sentences are categorized according to forms of syntax which EFL students need to advance in acquisition of second language. Moreover, Chomsky (2002) defined that “syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages” (p. 1). Primarily, syntax is the system of understanding phrases and sentences which fully organizes words by means of communicating willfully. It is important in the art of

communication to convey thoughts and feelings to others in same way. Therefore, it makes able learners to be proficient in speaking and writing perfectly.

On the other side, Yusuf and Jumriana (2015) stated that “Syntactical error is a confusion in part of speech. It is any deviation from the rule system due to insufficient competence of the target language, particularly in syntax which involves phrase, clause and sentence.” (p. 21) Syntactical issues create difficulties in writing of EFL learners, especially in translating L1 passages into L2, these are the prime and rudimentary area in English learning department.

Error Analysis:

Error analysis is a significant area of research in English language learning and teaching process that acquire considerable attraction of researchers who strive to explore the troubles of EFL learners. In like manner, error analysis is the practice of assessing errors which are created by L2 students in target language learning. “Error analysis is a way to investigate errors in the second or foreign language acquisition.” (Fitria, 2018, p. 240) It strengthens the process of second language acquisition, at the same time assists other concerning teachers and people to be alert of impediments which learners face during advancing their foreign language abilities. Originally, Corder along with his other intellectuals had generated the concept of error analysis in 1970s; thence it developed as a rudimentary discipline of applied linguistics. However, error analysis plays role of a device for EFL students that helps to abstain learners from committing errors and improve their competence for L2 learning. It is productive for both teachers and students that assist in identifying and analyzing their weaknesses, hurdles, teaching and learning techniques. “In addition, through the language error analysis approach, the teacher can also determine the learning time in each material.” (R., et al., 2019, p 593)

Previous Studies:

During the last few decades, literature on syntactical issues in translation have been collected by researchers, and the discipline gains more significance when investigated through L2 learners’ syntactical problems because interpretation is arduous skill that can’t be easily mastered. A number of learners commit syntactical errors in shape of unsound sentences due to their misunderstanding of structure and rules of second language in translated passages which cause syntactically erroneous and illogical composition in (TL) target language (Silalahi, Rafli, & Rasyid, 2018). Nevertheless, “the syntactical interference is the syntactic of a language that is absorbed by other language. In Indonesian and English context, it is common to see the syntactical interference. For example, girl beautiful is the misplaced of beautiful girl” (Septiana, 2020, p. 47). Similarly, Din and Ghani (2019) explored in their study that

students make errors in translation in specific areas due to the occurrence of many factors, such as insufficient practice of grammar, source language interference and transfer, outmoded techniques, outdated and poor usages of teaching material and insufficient awareness in syntactical equivalence.

“Syntactic awareness means the ability to understand the grammatical structures of language within sentences. If students are unaware of these grammatical structures and their correct use within sentences, they are likely to have errors in the writings.” (Amin, 2019, p 199) In fact, Singh and Maniam (2020) elaborated that an exact comprehension of the area of first language in EFL learning is of considerable importance to recognize the syntax that have been conveyed positively along with negatively from source language to target language. “Thus, any language production, either written or spoken, that is in disagreement with the syntactic rules is said to have syntactic errors. In other words, it does not possess the structural sentence according to the rules of syntax.” (Yaseen, Ismail, & Yasin, 2018, p. 394)

Chandra and Wahyuni (2019) expressed that in translation syntactical errors concern with erroneous structure of interpreter when changing sense of rule and pattern in composing and combining clauses, words and phrases from first language into similar explanation to the pattern and rule in L2. However, “Having insufficient knowledge of grammatical rules and structures and a limited choice of vocabulary, ones could find it is difficult to create an effective written work without any type of error” (Phuket & Bidin, 2016, p. 32). Accordingly, Hafiz, Omar and Sher (2018) conducted their study in which the most frequent syntactical errors were made by learners in copula, subject-verb agreement, tense, to infinitive, articles, prepositions, conjunction and so on. Thus, “The central assumption underpinning syntactic analysis in traditional grammar is that phrases and sentences are built up of a series of constituents, each of which belongs to a specific grammatical category and serves a specific grammatical function” (Oktisa, 2018, p. 16).

The present research emphasis on syntactical issues of Pakistani EFL learners in translation because they confront such difficulties in each level of learning at various platforms, such as schools, colleges and universities.

Research Methodology:

The present study aimed to investigate aforesaid syntactical errors of EFL learners in translated passages of Urdu into English language by applying quantitative research method.

“Quantitative research involves data collection procedures that results primarily in numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by statistical

methods.” (Dornyei, 2007, p. 24) As an alternative, Creswell (2009) stated that quantitative research with the aim of examining purpose by exploring the connection of variables which in a result can be evaluated generally on instruments in order to count and analyze data by adopting statistical methods. Students’ errors in translation will be underlined as a means to discover the most troublesome and the least difficult syntactical items among participants.

Research Participants:

The present research includes 78 male and female BS EFL participants from University of Balochistan located in Quetta, Pakistan. Similarly, the chosen learners belonged to first, second and third semester of English. The respondents of study were from distinct academic backgrounds; along with they have been engaged in English translation activities in secondary and elementary school education. Therefore, they were randomly selected for data collection for the purpose of exploring their syntactical errors in translation of L1 passages into L2.

Data Collection Process and Instrumentation:

Firstly, an approval letter was taken from the Chairperson of Department of English. Secondly, the students of same department were selected to fill the questionnaire, along with the researcher assured them secrecy of their data. Subsequently, partakers approval, the questionnaire distributed among them and they were fully guided about the process. The present study is quantitative research method, therefore, for data collection the researcher applied close ended questionnaire which contained selected passages of Urdu from various pre-university exams. Onwards, learners’ syntactical errors in translated passages were analyzed on selected sentences which provided by researcher in order to get data.

Data Analysis:

The data of study analyzed through descriptive quantitative method. Students’ syntactical errors were coded and arranged with the intention to disclose their difficulties in English translation. The error analysis process included three steps as: discovering errors, coding errors and categorizing errors.

Besides, the study answers the question of most common syntactical errors of EFL learners while translating L1 passages into L2 at University of Balochistan in shape of four groups of errors, such as; Addition, Omission, Misformation and Misordering.

Findings:

The present study results uncovered that partakers faced problems in various syntactical issues in English translation. Table 1, displayed below, shows statistical analysis of the learners’ errors in converting

various passages of Urdu into English. The following table presents the outcomes of the study.

Table 1

Addition Errors in Different Parts of Speech

F indicates to Frequency and P* indicates to Percentage*

Total Errors	Addition		Omission		Misformation		Misordering		
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	
Noun	359	17.78%	187	11.01%	558	28.35%	210	36.59%	
Pronoun	317	15.70%	207	15.51%	199	10.11%	62	10.80%	
Adjective	109	5.40%	133	9.96%	169	8.59%	19	3.31%	
Verb	217	10.75%	110	8.24%	395	20.07%	30	5.23%	
Helping Verb	75	3.71%	90	6.74%	199	10.11%	14	2.44%	
Model Auxiliary	36	1.78%	27	2.02%	22	1.12%	0	0.00%	
Adverb	116	5.75%	131	9.81%	60	3.05%	44	7.67%	
Preposition	304	15.06%	184	13.78%	113	5.74%	117	20.38%	
Conjunction	156	7.73%	34	2.55%	62	3.15%	7	1.22%	
Indefinite Article	76	3.76%	34	2.55%	20	1.02%	13	2.26%	
Definite Article	96	4.75%	95	7.12%	18	0.91%	27	4.70%	
Determiner	79	3.91%	44	3.30%	40	2.03%	6	1.05%	
Connector	24	1.19%	6	0.45%	64	3.25%	5	0.87%	
Gerund	41	2.03%	14	1.05%	40	2.03%	6	1.05%	
Infinitive	14	0.69%	39	2.92%	9	0.46%	14	2.44%	
Total	2019	34.24%	1335	22.64%	1968	33.38%	574	9.74%	
Grand Total								5896/100%	

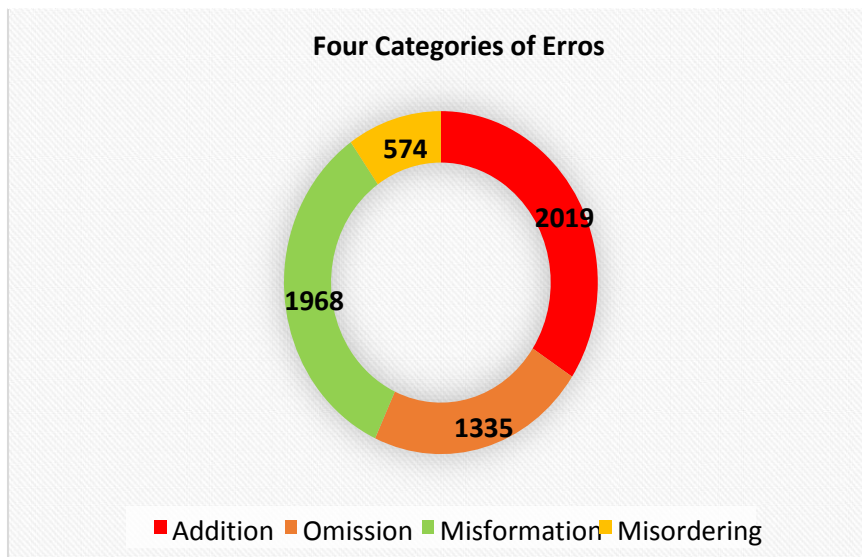
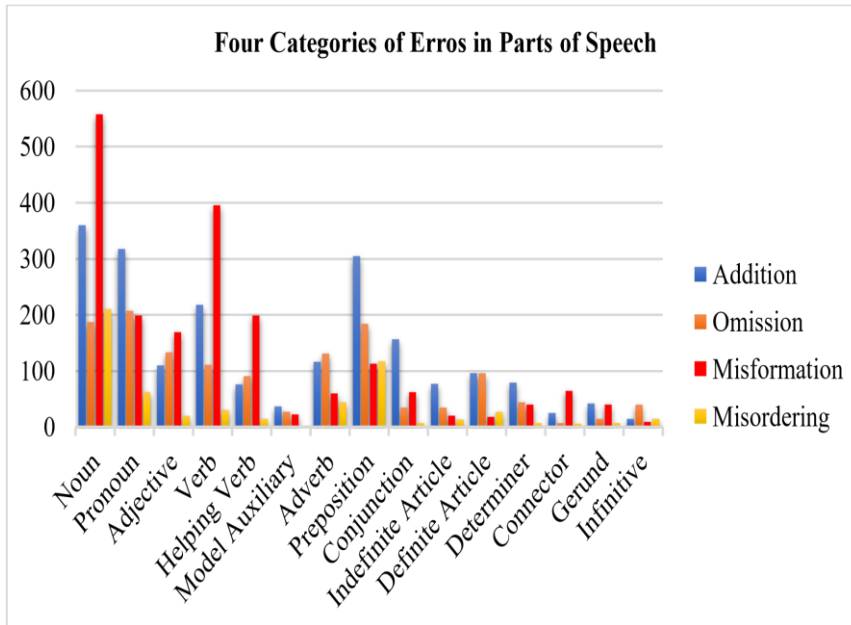


Table 1 exposes the most frequent errors in the category of addition as 2019 (34.24%) times. Secondly, misformation errors occurred in 1968 (33.38%) cases, onwards omission errors 1335 (22.64%) and misordering errors as the least committed errors in 574 (9.74%) items.

Furthermore, the data divulges, syntactical errors in above-named groups in which addition of noun noticed 359 (17.78%) times as the dominant source. The addition of pronoun is seen in 317 (15.70%) cases

as a second leading source of error which succeeded by addition of preposition as 304 (15.06%) times. The data further reveals that addition of verb which is noticed 217 (10.75%) times. The addition of conjunction is found in 156 (7.73%) items. The addition of adverb is occurred 116 (5.75%) times which followed by addition of adjective in 109 (5.40%) cases. The addition of definite article is seen 96 (4.75%) items. The addition of determiner is occurred 79 (3.91%) times. The addition of indefinite article is existed in 76 (3.76%) cases. However, the addition of helping verb is noticed 75 (3.71%) times and the addition of gerund is observed 41 (2.03%) times. The addition of modal auxiliary verb is reflected in 36 (1.78%) cases whereas addition of connector indicated 24 (1.19%) times among learners. The addition of infinitive is noticed in 14 (0.69%) elements.

The data further reveals omission of pronoun 207 (15.51%) times as dominant source of syntactical errors while omission of noun is seen 187 in (14.01%) elements as second leading source of errors among participants. The next most frequent type of omission error is seen in preposition which emerged 184 (13.78%) times. However, omission of adjective is found 133 (9.96%) times. The omission of adverb committed 131 (9.81%) times which is followed by omission of verb 110 (8.24%) times. The omission of definite article is observed in 95 (7.12%) cases. Besides, the translated passages of learners comprise omission of helping verb in 90 (6.74%) elements. The omission of determiner is occurred 44 (3.30%) times. The omission of infinitive observed 39 (2.92%) times whereas omission of conjunction and indefinite article is reported in 34 (2.55%) cases respectively. The omission of modal auxiliary is detected 27 (2.02%) times. The omission of gerund is seen 14 (1.05%) times in the translated text of students. Thus, omission of connector is reflected in 6 (0.45%) items.

The table 1 also uncloses syntactical errors in terms of misformation errors. Similarly, the data highlights misformation of noun as leading source of error which is made 558 (28.35%) times. On the other hand, misformation of adjective is seen 395 (20.07%) times which is observed as second leading source of error. The misformation of pronoun and helping verb are observed in 199 (10.11%) cases individually. Similarly, the misformation of adjective is committed 169 (8.59%) times while misformation of preposition occurred in 113 (5.74%) items. The misformation of connector in interpreted passages of respondents is seen 64 (3.25%) times. It is succeeded by misformation of conjunction which is observed 62 (3.15%) times. The misformation of adverb is detected in 60 (3.05%) elements. The misformation of determiner and

gerund are seen 40 (2.03%) times respectively. However, misformation of model auxiliary verb is discovered in 22 (1.12%) cases whereas misformation of indefinite article indicted 20 (1.02%) errors. The misformation of definite article is committed 18 (0.91%) times and misformation of infinitive is stood as the least source of error which is occurred in 9 (0.46%) elements.

The table 1 further presents the mentioned errors in terms of misordering error which highlights the most dominant source in noun as 210 (36.59%) times. The second dominant source of errors is seen in misordering of preposition as 117 (20.38%) times. Likewise, misordering of pronoun in converted sentences of participants is committed in 62 (10.80%) cases while misordering of adverb is found 44 (7.67%) times. It is followed by misordering of verb that is discovered in 30 (5.23%) items. The misordering of definite article in syntactical errors observed 27 (4.70%) times and misordering of adjective is existed 19 (3.31%) times. Nevertheless, the misordering of helping verb and infinitive are detected in 14 (2.44%) elements discretely while misordering of indefinite article is occurred 13 (2.26%) times. The misordering of conjunction is reflected in 7 (1.22%) items. On the other side, the misordering of determiner and gerund are seen 6 (1.05%) times individually. The misordering of connector is examined in 5 (0.87%) cases. It is scrutinized that no respondent committed misordering of error in model auxiliary verb.

The Discussion of Findings:

The study question aimed at examining the syntactical errors which were committed by L2 learners at University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan. In the same manner, the results presented four type of errors, akin addition, omission, misformation and misordering in various parts of speech which are below discussed.

In present study, the investigator has explored that the majority of participants made mentioned errors in right usage of noun which is noticed in 359 (17.78%) cases. For instance, a student added extra noun in sentence; ‘We can serve *work* our country through education’. These kinds of errors caused addition errors. The skip of item resulted in omission of noun, the misform of morpheme caused misformation of noun and the mis arrangement of noun caused misordering errors. According to Khumphee and Yodkamlue (2017), the noun was the second most frequent error by students in their study and the cause behind such issue was considered as; the wrong rules and mis uses in sentences, the tough usage of noun rather than other kinds for learners, therefore they commit errors in specific area in every study. The lack of grammatical competence results in such errors.

The errors of English pronoun too examined in this study which respondents confronted with wide range during translation of passages into second language especially their interpreted text mirrored addition errors rather than other categories of errors, which reported 317 (15.70%) times. For example, a learner added a pronoun 'us' in a sentence, 'our real weapon *us* is education'. In essence, the correct usage of English pronouns requires learner's syntactical aptitude. In the same manner, the common errors of pronoun made by Indonesian learners during interpreting foreign language into First language which was existed due to the skip or omission of pronoun in L2 (Utary, 2019). The researcher of current study observes that learners may not accomplish its proper use without the complete command on English structures because the mentioned morpheme is tricky. The learners, due to insufficient syntactical knowledge, misordered the pronoun, omitted the main pronoun and mis-formed the pronoun.

Qamariah, Wahyuni and Meliana (2020), in their study, expressed view about adjective that, "The EFL students' problem in using adjectives is they cannot distinguish between the use of noun and adjectives. They even put nouns as adjectives and adjectives as nouns." (p. 68). The findings of present research too exposed that participants had difficulties in the right use of adjective in their converted passages into English. The students made various types of errors such as addition, omission, misformation and misordering. In the same manner, the misformation of adjective reported as the leading source which found in 169 (8.59%) cases. Likewise, a respondent mis-formed an adjective 'incomplete' with 'nothing' in English text; 'We are *nothing* without education'. Such examples were common in the passages of them. The lack of knowledge in syntactical rules causes such errors.

Based on table 1 numerous students faced issues in afore-named errors in verb. The leading frequency in misformation of verb has been detected that reported 395 (20.07%) times. Moreover, the interpreted text too displayed the mis- order of verbs, addition of verbs, misplace of verbs. Akin, a student mis-formed verb as; 'Education *gives* us between good and bad'. '*gives*' is used instead of 'teaches'. Such errors were frequently highlighted in learners' compositions and it is analysed by investigator that English syntactical rules may be complex activity for them. Accordingly, Tandikombong, Atmowardoyo and Weda (2016) conducted a study, in which selected participants committed the most frequent errors in verb 280 (39.16%) times while translating Indonesian passages into L2 passages, the researchers connected such errors with ignorance in forms of language rules which restricted learners to gain desired English rules. Thus, the important development may be possible with the improvement

of syntactical skills and the productive methods of L2 instructors to boost these difficulties in efficient manner.

English helping verb is also found, in current research, as a troublesome area for learners, the lack of syntactical competence caused their translated passages with addition errors, omission errors, misformation errors and misordering errors. In EFL context, linguists refer English helping verbs as tactful expressions which cannot be ignored by L2 student, for the reason that these verbs have great importance in grammar along with communication (Alagbe, 2009). Likewise, in present study, the misformation of helping verb is constantly seen 199 (10.11%) times. E.g., a partaker used ‘will’ instead of ‘is’; ‘If a child is brought up in right way, it *will* impossible that he does not respect others. Therefore, English helping verb’s problems can be resolved if the second language students focus on syntactical issues and advance their L2 skills.

Based on table 1 data, auxiliary verb issues were too noted in learners’ interpreted passages in L2. The text mirrored addition errors as the most common problem among omission errors, misformation errors and misordering errors which occurred 36 (1.78%) times. In particular, a participant added ‘*would*’ in translated sentence as; ‘before that, people *would* were waited for letters from their loved ones’. The above discussed problems may be the reason of learner’s lack of interest in grammatical rules. Likewise, “The students have to understand the function of each auxiliary verb in order to avoid the errors especially omission of primary auxiliary verbs in the future anymore” (Agustin, 2018, p. 72).

In present study, based on the table 1, the EFL students converted sentences in English mirrored four groups of errors in area of adverb that could be easily noticed. These issues observed as frequent challenge for learners, in most of examples; they added unneeded adverbs which resulted in addition errors. Other than, participants deleted stated element where they need to mention it, so, omission errors arose, whereas majority of interpreted sentences underlined the misplace along with misform of adverbs that changed in misordering and misformation errors. The omission error occurred as the leading source of error among above-stated kinds of errors that explored in 131 (9.81%) cases. Like, a partaker omitted ‘even’ while translating a text; ‘But ---- the vehicles in which the sick animals are carried to hospitals, the mark is blue’.

Consequently, such problems may be the students’ lack of interest in L2 structures. “Adverb use is a key aspect in the characterization of learners’ communicative competence, as evidenced by the inclusion of adverbs in

the rating of standardized texts such as the Test of Written English.” (Paredes & Tornel, 2014, p. 180)

The present study exposed the wrong use of English prepositions in interpreted passages of selected L2 students. “A preposition tells a reader when and where something occurred as well as how it occurred. A proposition introduces a prepositional phrase in a sentence.” (Ewie & Williams, 2017, p. 472) Moreover, the improper syntactical knowledge caused various kinds of errors in above-stated discipline. The participants frequently made 304 (15.06%) addition errors in the part of preposition. In fact, it is observed as an unfavorable category in their English sentences which destroyed their translation skill. Such as, a partaker added ‘*of*’; ‘Not long ago, letters *of* were very important in the communication’. Same issues repeatedly found in translated passages of learners which caused errors of addition, omission, misformation and misordering. In consequence, English preposition errors could have been stopped if learners had the desired knowledge of it.

Besides, the research too investigated conjunction error in translated text of foreign language learners that caused fore-named areas of issues and bother them to create error free passages in interpretation. “Not only does academic writing need the ability of university students to construct grammatical sentences, but it also requires the ability to construct a cohesive text by knowing how to using conjunctions” (Darweesh & Kadhim, 2016, p. 169). Like, in this study, a learner added ‘and’ while translating L1 text into L2: ‘these types of vehicles run in the big cities of the world when people see them, they immediately make *and* way so that some one’s life can be saved whether it is human or animal’. It resulted as the most frequent type in addition error which observed in 156 (7.73%) items. Hence, these troubles may be the reason of EFL students’ incompetency in perceiving the proper usage of English conjunctions.

The current study also explored the lack of syntactical competence among L2 learners in terms of English articles. Similarly, their converted sentences reflected addition errors, omission errors, misformation errors and misordering errors. The aforesaid items might be a common trouble for EFL learners. In many examples chosen respondents skipped articles which caused omission errors akin; a participant omitted definite article ‘*the*’ ‘Because child does what he learns from his parents’. Contrarily, the unnecessary use of articles in translation resulted in addition errors that were scrutinized as the most leading errors among participants, like 76 (3.76%) indefinite articles and 96 (4.75%) definite articles found in said parts. It is not easy for EFL learners to fully grasp the subtle usages of English articles. “The English articles, the, indefinite a/an, and zero can

often be troublesome for English language learners to master, especially in longer texts” (Barrett & Chen, 2011, p. 1). Number of interpreted passages pointed the usage of indefinite article in place of definite article which exists in misformation errors and the wrong arrangement of English articles in writing caused in misordering errors. Accordingly, it may be the effect of second language students’ improper competence in L2, tricky nature of English grammar and articles. The proper use of articles needs a complete knowledge in English syntactical rules.

Sun (2014) observed that inaccurate usage of determiners as the most dominant syntactical error in his study among L2 learners, as well as advanced level students repeatedly commit numerous errors in their exercise. The present research too noticed the issues of determiner which mirrored errors addition errors, omission errors, misformation errors and misordering errors. As a learner wrote in his translated sentence; ‘*when*’ as opposed to ‘*which*’, ‘but even the vehicles in *when* sick animals are taken to hospitals, the mark is blue. Besides, the additional apply of determiner created addition errors; the omission of element caused omission errors and the mis-sequence of determiner resulted misordering errors in L2 passages. The most repeated errors occurred in group of addition 79 (3.91%) times. The mentioned problems might be occurred through avoiding syntactical rules and the complex process of determiners in (TL) target language.

The chosen participants, in this study, committed multiple errors in correct use of connectors which ruined their English passages. However, the errors might be emerged because of the insufficiency in right usage of afore-stated part which was noted by investigator. The 64 (3.25%) errors were frequently detected in misformation error among other types. E.g., a learner wrote, ‘*normally*’, in place of ‘*commonly*’; ‘Normally, Ambulances carrying patients are marked with a red Crescent’. “Much less emphasis seems to be given to the more ‘textual’ aspects of English, such as the use of logical connectors to link different parts of a text” (Wong, 2018, p. 582). Thus, proper attention on syntactical rules can solve the EFL learners in acquiring language goal.

Apart from that, English gerund in present study was too viewed as complicated task for L2 learners wherefore their translated passages of English showed different groups of errors in addition, omission, misformation and misordering. Rahmadani, Tavriyanti and Refnita (2014) suggested that according to data analysis of L2 learners need to create average potential to utilize gerund in writing compositions, have to acquire extra skills in application of gerund by exploring certain information about it in internet or books. In the same way, 41 (2.03%) addition errors were repeatedly committed by participants in this research. EFL learners had

difficulties in the correct practice of gerund that in fact remained an irritating element in their English compositions. In particular, a partaker added 'writing' in converted passage; 'Some times before, letters *writing* were very significant in the communication'. For this reason, the issues of common errors in gerund can be prevented if learners have the needed knowledge of foreign language rules.

"The complexity of the deceptively simple-looking to-infinitive is well known. Most grammar books, as well as English textbooks, published in Korea distinguish three different uses of to-infinitives, i.e., nominal, adjectival, and adverbial uses." (Kim & Yoo, 2015, p. 38) The present study also uncovered the selected participants' weakness in syntactical structures with regard to English infinitives. The converted passages in L2 demonstrated four groups of errors which is believed as common troubles for target language acquisition. The current study indicated omission error as the most repeated area that discovered 39 (2.92%) times. As shown in the English text, a student skipped 'to'; 'Education teaches us ---- differentiate between good and bad'. Numerous instances displayed that learners avoided 'to infinitives' where they need to put because of similar difficulties omission errors occurred. By comparison with, misformation errors in mentioned morpheme were the causes of their erroneous application, the redundant application of elements generated addition errors and the disorganization of infinitive created misordering errors. The reason behind these issues may be learners' insufficiency of aptitude in grammar and L2 rules owing to the fact the accurate usage of infinitive needs a perfect understanding of particular discipline in English to yield error-free passages in translation.

Conclusion:

The results of this research study disclosed that great number of syntactical errors was possibly occurred due the insufficiency of linguistic knowledge and translation skills among EFL students whose art of interpretation was even yet farther from the required level. Their translated passages revealed various categories of errors in addition, omission, misformation and misordering in English translation and distinct cases of syntactical structures. Based on the research outcomes, it can be deduced that syntactical issues created above said errors as selected participants showed linguistic proficiency of BS level in the target language. Besides, syntactical troubles were seen responsible in producing error-free translation in L2 among respondents. In majority of cases, the insufficient awareness in syntactical rules seemed to be the reason of particular errors. Such errors could have completely been improved if EFL learners had emphasized on regular practice in their daily routine. Further, certain issues might too be assigned to the students' deficiency of syntactical

structures in foreign language that was the key factor responsible for four groups of errors in interpretation.

The study divulged addition error, omission error, misformation error and misordering in translation of EFL learners by applying Dulay et al (1982) surface strategy taxonomy in syntactical items. In addition, the data presented that learners committed 5896 errors in above mentioned areas in which addition error occurred 2019 (34.24%) as the most frequent source. Secondly, misformation errors committed 1968 (33.38%), thirdly, omission errors found 1335 (22.64%) times. Lastly misordering error was noticed as the least source of error which observed 574 (9.74%) times.

Thus, the present research is probably to convince EFL learners to achieve syntactical competence in translation in order to produce desired English passages in language classes. It may further influence the L2 teachers to teach syntactical structures, especially noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, helping verb, modal auxiliary verb, preposition, conjunction, English articles connectors, determiners, gerund and infinitive, together with corrective feedback to learners so as to make them translate error-free text in target language. Ultimately, the study may encourage English students to practice translation activities while pursuing assistance from their EFL instructors and standard grammar books.

Limitation of Study:

The present study examined syntactical errors of second language students in converted text of L1 into L2, alongside addition errors, omission errors, misformation errors and misordering errors. However, despite of its diverse types, this research has included distinct limitations. One of the main limitations was study's sample, moreover, for data collection, it was thought to indulge numerous departments but merely one department randomly selected, along with, the research was restricted to the sole institute the University of Balochistan, Quetta and canceling further private and public universities of the province aside. Hence, 78 students were only chosen for ultimate process. The data gathered from more institutions and participants may likely provide different results. In fact, the study limited to explore EFL learners' syntactical issues only in interpretation while it avoids more troubles concerning to it, akin, the issues of punctuation marks, the coherence problems, cohesion issues, and so on.

Suggestions:

This study emphasizes particular valuable suggestions in relation with second language learners' syntactical errors in translation, as well as provides certain helpful recommendations that are likely to decrease such issues of them. Therefore, the following points are suggested:

- The target language students should focus on different skills of L2, such as; read worth stuffs in English, improve reading skill in L2, emphasize on speaking skills in L2, think in second language and watch different drama, documentaries, serials and movies with English subtitles. In this way, they may become proficient in the art of translation.

- The EFL instructors should set forth the dissimilarity between first and second language structures for learners. Particularly, syntactical rules along with their usages and the significance of translation should be elaborated to each L2 students.

- Corrective feedback, in foreign language classes, should be an important part in order to alert learners regarding their syntactical errors. EFL students should be made ready for acquiring the complete structure of English and further practicable solutions about syntactical troubles in translation.

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The Role of social media in Lexical Learning of EFL Learners:

By

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Abstract:

This paper aims to investigate the role of social media in learning lexical knowledge of EFL learners on the part of vocabulary acquisition. This study is conducted to seek the influential part of social media's life and check the beneficial impact on youth lexical learning. Social media is very important feature in collaboration of facilitating learning vocabulary knowledge in day-to-day life. Lecturers and undergraduate students from various departments of University of Balochistan, Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's university, Balochistan University of information Technology, Engineering and Management Science University in Quetta were identified as the participants of this study. The instrument of this study is Likert Scale questionnaire which is constructed to explore the students' attitude and perception towards English language learning. The main objective of this study is to explore the impact of social media on youth lexical awareness. Lexical learning is the central part of L2 learning because the meaning of new words is not emphasized in classroom or textbooks.

This study is conducted to analyze the role of social media and to evaluate the impact of lexical learning skills cognitively on students and to envision that lexical learning is easily accessible through social media. The present research has been done to emphasize the influential role of Internet with the help of literature reviews. This research indicates that vocabulary learning may be practiced easily through interpersonal communication which has turned into a marvel.

Keywords: social media, Lexemes, Lexical Learning, EFL Learners, Naturalistic Learning Environment, Learners' Attitude.

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Introduction:

Language plays a central role to the man and his environment. Language is a vigorous process according to the usage of environment and social relevance. Communication is a mode in which language lays its great importance. Over the past few years' variation takes place in language learning which is prior to new technologies and individual abilities to learn in realistic environment. From 20th c language has tremendous way of learning which occur through computer-oriented styles of EFL learner. Technology is also an innovative style of learning and a mode which tends various social media sites in a way to learn lexemes.

The benefits of new technology bring out from different aspects of learning process. Gradually it has become an essential tool and this new model of digital world leaves great influence in the field of education (learning and teaching). These digital devices are identifying as comprehensible mode of learning and teaching despite of traditional methods. Technology is an innovative style of learning and a mode which tends various Social Media sites in a way to learn new lexemes. It demands a comfortable environment which leads learners to motivate them for self-study and learn new knowledge consciously and unconsciously. A web 2.0 is defined as "application which provides users with collocated facilities online, it involves users in social interaction with interchange to aggregate information and knowledge" (Parameswaran & Whinston, 2007, p.762). These social networking sites give valuable exposure to learners beyond control setting where learning a foreign language is quite limited.

According to Alm (2006) Web 2.0 prevailed after the development of Web 1.0, it contains IM, pictures pages, music, emails, videos, chats and discussion forums. He describes technology as authentic resources in the field of education. All these technological websites providing learners with platform where they can use various applications and it may facilitate them with learning environment in naturalistic setting and constructive feedback.

Vocabulary is the core element of EFL learners and makes them able to achieve comprehensible skills. Vocabulary learning is the center of semantic structures and fundamental capacity to learn new words. In other words, communication can't take place with the lack of lexical knowledge. "Lexical competence is at the heart of communicative competence" (Meara 1993). In order to produce a meaningful sentence EFL learner needs to develop their lexical knowledge. The core process of learning English is bag full of vocabulary which requires continuous flow of time and fundamental part of language orthography. Through social media EFL learners come across with new lexical items and gradually become familiarized with words. Learning a foreign language with textbooks is not helpful for students to gain proficiency in L2. The frequent use of lexical knowledge is easily accessible

through digital world along with the collocation to context. Oeuvre empirically shows the language use and its relation between lexemes, semantics and syntax. The computer is very conducive device in the process of teaching and making grammar and dictionaries (Altery & Tilfarliouglu, 2012; Stubbs, 2008). Due to the inadequate lexical items students' developmental skills are directly affected in academics reading and writing consequently. The obstacles arise in acquisition of foreign language learners when they have lack of lexical knowledge.

Vocabulary knowledge is whole of communicative competence. Warschaurs (1995) defines that more language opportunities to students can be exposed in real communication setting while using Internet. "Methodology cannot be a remedy for language learning alone rather it is an idea to teach providing aid and suggestion" (Grenfell and Harris, 1999, p.10) Lexical learning often takes place as incidental when learners encounter words they seek and look up for its exact semantics in dictionaries which mainly considered as one of the definite techniques for figuring out the meaning of new words (Kafipour, 2010). In many related studies the considerable role social media has been playing. On inclusive level technology has immersed in language learning of EFL learner, it takes an initiative of L2 lexical learning.

Research Questions:

1. What is the attitude of EFL learners toward social media in new vocabulary learning?
2. What is the influential role of social media activities on learning new vocabulary according to the perceptions of learners?
3. What is the significance of social media on EFL learners?

Literature Review:

The coterie of the study was to explore the sole of social media in language learning. Social media is an innovative channel in the process of teaching and learning second language where students are encouraged to enhance their language skills. This section has given as overview of related studies that sheds light to the use of social networking sites in learning process. Various researches have been conducted in language pedagogy that proof those digital tools were beneficial in social constructivist environment.

Social Media:

Social media can also build up the behavior and attitude of students in regard to social setting. It is a two-way technology, which propagate knowledge and also become the source of Cyber-bullying. Social media also became a tool for checking privacy such as: cyber plagiarism (Chen and Beyer, 2012; Frye,2010; Jackson, 2011; Smailes and GannonLeary,2011). It

was assumed that social media fail to provide essential expedient, which help students unwillingly to use and learn language (Cole, 2009; Valjataga and Fiedler, 2009). Greenhow (2009) emphasized the importance of the Web 2.0 in EFL teaching; it aided EFL learners to use language in authentic context without participating in naturalistic setting. Through Web 2.0 a shift took place to make students as active learners from passive learners and enabled them to create new content through amalgamating it with original material. Learning and social media go side by side when it's incorporated with academic course.

Harrison and Thomas (2009) stated that language learning occurred unconsciously in social setting such as through communicating on each other profiles. Many researchers such as (Firth and Wagner 1997; Johnson 2014; Mills, 2001) concede the fact that shifts took place in social learning from cognitive oriented knowledge in second language learning. Fundamentally social media was a platform to revenue the new interactions for educational and communicational purposes. Pardo (2013), evaluated that the new innovation of technology permit users to share their views and opinions freely about any work being published. He stated that social media provides a platform where mutual interaction has been established among different members of communities (teachers and students), who share same information. He also defined that such interaction are as “an essential part of how human learn” (Pardo, 2013, p.450).

Vocabulary:

The important feature of today's technology is to sheds light on social media platform which is beneficial in language learning. It brings queries that how we can take advantage from it in the best possible way. The expansion of internet use has enables students to get rid of classroom environment, in which learners has to learn through natural settings. According to Wilkins (1972) without grammar very little can be conveyed, but without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed. Learning new words is fascinating with the help of internet. It is significant for learners to get mastered in vocabulary in order to comprehend language. Mastery in vocabulary learning was depended on person usage of social media, their interest, and need and desire to know about lexical items (Hatch & Brown, 1995).

Abrams (2006) stated that learner L2 learning opportunity has enhanced through electronic communication, more often the L2 abilities and interactional skills have also been improved. It builds up an interactional environment that facilitates learner a free flow idea in an unconscious way.

Nation (1990) & Schmidt (2001) claimed that acquiring new words can be determined with how frequently a person uses words in different contextual from. Vocabulary is basic of language teaching because without

handful of words students are unable to convey and interpret new ideas. Productive vocabulary learning is the significant to learners learning strategies, which enables them to gain fluency in English language. Ur (2012) inclined that learning “lexical item” is distinguished from learning grammar, as lexemes are ongoing changing phenomenon by adding new words and eliminating those which are not in use.

Methodology:

This section will explain the overall design of research methodology used in the present study. The research is conducted on quantitative scale because it enables the researcher “centers on the attempt to achieve a sense of the meaning that other gives to their own situation” (Smith, 200, p.12). The data was analyzed quantitatively to measure out the learners’ attitude of lexical learning from social media. The quantitative approach was used to represent the validity and reliability of findings. In this study survey technique is adopted, the use of a Likert scale help to get the information and substantiate the role of social media in vocabulary storage. The researcher used a questionnaire to collect data, which is adopted from two sources i-e one which is originally constructed by Al Mubarak (2016) and Nikbakht and Bashra badi (2015).

Data Collection:

In this study the data collection method contained primary technique while using survey-based questionnaire. The study involved 150 students and 50 teachers from SBK, UOB and BUIITEMS universities of Quetta, and altogether it contains 200 participants, however the participants' data was taken through random sampling.

Data Analysis:

Quantitative research significantly plays vital role in field of behavioral science, where objective was to discover the human behavior and attitude. So, the researcher used survey questionnaire technique which is one of the common modes of collecting data on the attitude of participants. It was used to probe the L2 research and help to gather the information that learner can report about them. The research procedure involved survey questionnaire which comprises of asking related questions which carried out the research in systematic manner. The data was processed parallel with the inception of data and finally the findings and discussion were produced. Based on the structure questionnaire, it will help to access the insight on both quantifiable and quantitative data (Macky & Gass, 2005). According to Dornyei and Tayuchie (2001) questionnaire are the most common mode of L2 data collection.

Responses to the Questions:

The data analyzed to measure the impact of social media through percentages and frequencies. The tables given below highlight that how social media helps to assess the level of L2 learning of EFL learners. First survey was student's questionnaire responses which were divided according to the limitation of each research question. It is consisted of 20 items and all of them covering the use of social media as a tool of teaching and learning.

Table 1. Percentage on the attitude of EFL learners toward social media in new vocabulary learning

S. N	Questions	Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral	percent age	Strongly disagree/disagree	percent age
Q2	New lexemes natural setting	$\frac{19+32+16}{23+26+13} = 129$	86%	$\frac{8+0}{11+2} = 21$	14%
Q3	Prefer SM for adequate vocabulary	$\frac{22+31+15}{19+33+15} = 135$	90%	$\frac{6+1}{5+3} = 15$	10%
Q4	Rapid progress new vocabulary occurs among EFL through web	$\frac{21+32+13}{17+36+12} = 131$	87.3%	$\frac{8+1}{8+2} = 19$	12.7%
Q9	fellows using new lexemes in their communication	$\frac{16+24+22}{13+29+26} = 130$	86.7%	$\frac{10+3}{6+1} = 20$	13.3%
Q10	social media act as motivating factor to make students learn in natural setting	$\frac{27+29+14}{24+26+14} = 134$	89.3%	$\frac{3+2}{7+4} = 16$	10.7%
Q11	learning vocabulary through social media is enjoyable	$\frac{37+24+12}{29+31+10} = 143$	95.3%	$\frac{2+0}{4+1} = 7$	4.7%
Q15	Collaboration learning by means of SM improve L2 vocabulary of EFL learners	$\frac{14+41+17}{11+39+17} = 139$	92.7%	$\frac{3+0}{6+2} = 11$	7.3%

Question 2: EFL learners with 86% said that they learn new words in naturalistic setting, 14% did not have experience to gain new lexemes. Question 3: almost 90% of respondents gave preference to social media for

adequate lexical learning, only 10% of respondents answered in disagreement towards the use of social media learning. Question 4: it was revealed the attitude of EFL learners and 87.3% feedback make it clear that social media helps in rapid learning of lexemes. About 12.7% responses created that they had problem in learning English vocabulary. Question 9: indicates 86.7% of the fellows develop their vocabulary and used it in their communication while 13.3% did not use new words and it showed their negative attitude towards web. Question 10: respectively 89.3% scale showed learner's attitude concerning social media as motivating factor to make students learn in naturalistic setting, whereas 10.7% students did not access the use of social media application. Question 15: it was reported 95.3% students highly inclined social media as enjoyable environment to learn vocabulary and rest with less number of responses 4.7% showed that they did not find social media as enjoyable platform of lexical learning to some extent. Question 19: in response to students' attitude 92.7% of them believe that collaborative learning enables learners to improve their L2 through social media somewhat 7.3% did not rely on corporative process of learning.

Table 2. Percentage on the influential role of social media activities on learning new vocabulary according to the perceptions of learners

S. N	Questions	Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral	percent	Strongly disagree/disagree	percent
Q1	New lexical items learned through SM	$\frac{33+36+6}{30+34+6} = 97.3\%$	97.3%	$\frac{0+0}{1+3} = 4$	2.7%
Q5	SM has positive influence on EFL students	$\frac{26+20+19}{25+28+7} = 125$	83.3%	$\frac{7+3}{11+4} = 25$	16.7%
Q6	SM serves efficiently in learning process of lexemes	$\frac{21+34+6}{27+31+9} = 128$	85.3%	$\frac{6+8}{6+2} = 22$	14.7%
Q8	social media assist a part of EFL students learning new lexemes	$\frac{20+33+16}{16+41+16} = 142$	94.7%	$\frac{6+0}{2+0} = 8$	5.3%
Q10	Classroom based instruction not enough for learning vocabulary	$\frac{24+26+9}{25+25+10} = 119$	79.3%	$\frac{11+5}{9+6} = 31$	20.7%
Q11	L2 vocabulary learned through SNS helps to retain words in long term memory	$\frac{18+25+15}{13+31+21} = 130$	86.7%	$\frac{9+1}{8+2} = 20$	13.3%
Q2	repetitive exposure in target language words through improve vocabulary	$\frac{22+32+14}{13+26+21} = 128$	85.3%	$\frac{6+1}{8+7} = 22$	14.7%

Question 1: it showed that 97.3% of respondents learn new lexical items whereas only 2.7% disagreed to the role of social media in vocabulary learning. Question 5: the responses were inclined towards positive 83.3% students believed that SNS's has influence on their learning apparently 16.7% redirected that they could not find social media as facilitator on their learning. Question 6: above responses highlight the influential role of social activities in learning process. It revealed that 85.3% showed positive responses towards

the notion of digital learning of lexemes. However, 14.7% did not find it as an efficient way to acquire language. Question 8: the percentage given to above table showed 94.7% of respondents investigated that social media foster EFL learners to take part in lexical learning. Somewhat with a smaller number of responses 5.3% come across to face hindrance in comprehending lexical item through web. Question 16: it was inclined by researcher that 79.3% skewed to positive responses and believed in the implementation of naturalistic setting for their L2 learning whereas 20.7% were satisfied with the traditional classroom-based environment for gaining knowledge of English language. Question 18: it was measured that students' responses with 86.7% agreed that SNS's helps in improving them their L2 vocabulary and retain words in their long-term memory unconsciously. However, respondents with 13.3% disagreed that social media could not expand their lexical knowledge believed that no external source which help them memorizing words automatically. Question 20: in response to the statement above it revealed that students with 85.3% believed SNS's collaborates them to meet L2 words and provide platform for repetitive exposure through web 2.0. About 14.7% responses skewed to negative responses that it could not help to access lexical learning with repetitive exposure to improve their English language.

Table 3. Percentage on the significance of social media on EFL learners according to the perception of teachers

S. I	Questions	Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral	percent age	Strongly disagree/disagree	percent age
Q7	teacher offers v enough opportunities promote unconsciously	$\frac{17+28+14}{15+19+26} = 119$	79.3%	$\frac{14+2}{13+2} = 31$	20.7%
Q1	teacher use so media students learning vocabulary	$\frac{16+29+16}{18+23+22} = 124$	82.7%	$\frac{10+4}{10+2} = 26$	17.3%
Q1	teacher use v (Facebook, WhatsApp) v you for English learn purpose	$\frac{23+24+17}{20+23+16} = 123$	82%	$\frac{11+0}{11+5} = 27$	18%
Q1	used an on discussion For to share r lexemes v learners	$\frac{10+25+8}{12+19+13} = 87$	58%	$\frac{29+3}{21+10} = 63$	42%
Q1	used a webpa blog or wiki present vocabula	$\frac{17+24+12}{19+26+12} = 110$	73.3%	$\frac{19+3}{11+7} = 40$	26.7%
Q1	students comprehend r words more ea via SM t classroom setting	$\frac{32+21+15}{20+22+18} = 128$	85.3%	$\frac{4+3}{14+1} = 22$	14.7%

Question 7: it figured out teachers' role in offering enough opportunities to L2 learner and according to the statistic 79.3% of responses lies on positive side and students believed that teachers provided with opportunities and involve them to learn L2 unconsciously. 20.7% disagree to the view about their mode of offering them with strategies which help them to acquire words easily. Question 11: the purpose of following question to answer research question more clearly and it highlighted that 82.7% of teachers promote social media for lexical learning and play their part in it as 17.3% indicated that teachers

could not relate to the exposure of social media as a source of lexical knowledge. Question 12: it was noted according to the above mention percentage 82% respondents approved that teacher's facilitated students with web usage and shift take place from books to naturalistic setting. Moreover 18% were of perception that teachers did not use SNS to help EFL learners to practice L2. Question 13: the respondents with 58% agreed with pedagogical mode of teaching and believed that teachers were responsible to use web as a source to teach and share lexical item with them. As oppose to it almost half of respondents 42% were disagreed about teachers' role on the part of sharing new lexemes through internet resources. Question 14: the above frequency showed that respondents with 73.3% taking part to encourage their fellow to learn and present vocabulary inside classroom through via social media and become active learner. Moreover about 26.7% responses showed disagreement, the students would not make social media responsible for their lexical learning. Question 17: the data highlighted the positive responses about 85.3% prefer naturalistic setting to comprehend lexical item more easily and become the central part of learning. As opposed to this about 14.7% showed disagreement and support the idea of teachers centered environment and believed that they would not comprehend words easily while using SNS's.

Teachers Perception:

The Likert scale was designed to gather data concerning teachers' perception about social media that how it was useful to lexical learning of EFL learners. They were asked to answer the questions below and get their opinion about the current research.

Table 4. Percentages on the importance of web 2.0 on EFL learners from teachers' perception

S. N	Questions	Strongly agree/agree/neutral	percentage	Strongly disagree/diagree	percentage
Q1	New lexemes through SM	$\frac{6+13+3}{= 44}$	88%	$\frac{1+2}{= 6}$	12%
Q2	Comprehend new lexemes in natural setting	$\frac{12+8+2}{9+9+4} = 46$	92%	$\frac{2+1}{2+1} = 4$	8%
Q3	Prefer SM for vocabulary	$\frac{4+11+1}{6+13+0} = 35$	70%	$\frac{8+1}{4+2} = 15$	30%
Q4	Rapid progress of new vocabulary occur among EFL through web	$\frac{9+6+7}{8+12+4} = 46$	92%	$\frac{1+2}{0+1} = 4$	8%
Q5	SM has positive influence on EFL students	$\frac{9+9+3}{13+9+1} = 44$	88%	$\frac{2+2}{1+1} = 6$	12%
Q6	SM serves efficiently in learning process of lexemes	$\frac{4+8+9}{11+10+2} = 44$	88%	$\frac{1+3}{1+1} = 6$	12%
Q7	teacher offers with enough opportunities to promote L2 unconsciously	$\frac{4+16+2}{10+8+2} = 42$	84%	$\frac{1+2}{2+3} = 8$	16%
Q8	social media assist a part of EFL students in learning new lexemes	$\frac{11+10+1}{6+14+2} = 44$	88%	$\frac{2+1}{2+1} = 6$	12%
Q9	learners use new lexemes in their communication	$\frac{12+5+1}{10+10+4} = 42$	84%	$\frac{6+1}{0+1} = 8$	16%
Q10	social media act as a motivating factor to motivate students learn in natural setting	$\frac{9+9+2}{9+13+1} = 43$	86%	$\frac{2+3}{1+1} = 7$	14%
Q11	teacher use social media with students for learning vocabulary	$\frac{9+7+5}{11+10+1} = 43$	86%	$\frac{2+2}{3+0} = 7$	14%
Q12	teacher use web (Facebook, WhatsApp) with you for English learning purpose	$\frac{4+15+2}{11+8+3} = 43$	86%	$\frac{2+2}{2+1} = 7$	14%
Q13	used an online discussion Forum to share new lexemes with learners	$\frac{10+6+4}{10+8+4} = 42$	84%	$\frac{4+1}{2+1} = 8$	16%
Q14	used a webpage, blog or wiki to present vocabulary	$\frac{8+10+2}{5+6+7} = 38$	76%	$\frac{3+2}{4+3} = 12$	24%

Q15	learning vocabulary through social media enjoyable	$\frac{12+10+2}{11+8+3} = 46$	92%	$\frac{1+0}{1+2} = 4$	8%
Q16	Classroom based instruction are not enough in learning in vocabulary	$\frac{5+5+7}{7+6+4} = 34$	68%	$\frac{6+2}{5+3} = 16$	32%
Q17	students comprehend new words more easily via than classroom setting	$\frac{11+8+3}{9+12+2} = 45$	90%	$\frac{2+1}{1+1} = 5$	10%
Q18	L2 vocabulary through SNS help to retain words in long term memory	$\frac{5+6+8}{7+7+4} = 37$	74%	$\frac{3+3}{4+3} = 13$	26%
Q19	Collaboration learning mean of SM improve vocabulary of EFL learners	$\frac{10+9+4}{7+12+2} = 44$	88%	$\frac{2+0}{2+2} = 6$	12%
Q20	repetitive exposure in target language words through SM improve L2 vocabulary	$\frac{7+8+4}{11+7+3} = 40$	80%	$\frac{5+1}{1+3} = 10$	20%

Question 1: In response to above question female teacher's with 88% agreed with learning new vocabulary from social media and apparently 12% disagreed to the statement that there would be no role of social media in lexical learning on the part of students Question 2: teachers gave positive responses 92% agreed with the concept of dynamic lexical learning outside the classroom setting and a very less percentage 8% reflected that students could not practice vocabulary learning from natural setting. Question 3: its exposed teachers with 70% were agreed in response to prefer social media as an adequate tool of learning for EFL students however about 30% pupils were disagreed. Question 4: according to the question 92% lecturers were agreed to the fact that EFL learners redirect the use of SNS's in L2 learning and 8 % believed that social media was not adequate for EFL learners in the course of fast instruction for lexical learning in more comprehensive way. Question 5: 88% teachers were agreed that digital world has expended the notion of learning for EFL learners and 12% were strongly disagree that students could not find social media as best facilitator for EFL learners. Question 6: about 88% of teachers agreed to figure out SNSs as efficient way to acquire language and 12% could not relate to the use of social media for students as an efficient way of learning. Question 7: however, 84% believed that teachers' use social media as facilitator to provide opportunities to students to learn unconsciously and 16% disagreed to concern their view about teaching method and did not provide them with strategies which help students to acquire English easily. Question 8: it indicated majority of teachers gave positive responses 88% agreed to the statement that social media foster EFL

learners to the lexical knowledge, as per above result 12% were certain about adequate feedback to pave EFL lexical learning. Question 9: to shed light on lecturers towards students use new words or not, it indicated that 84% were agreed to the fact that noticed the exposure of English language in their communication. However, 16% of teachers were measured students did not practice the use of new lexemes which is refrained due to the lack of learning skills. Question 10: the aforementioned table frequency anticipated the strong agreement to social media as motivating factor for students. The teachers' responses skewed to 86% agree about 14% of pupil disagreed to it and preferred traditional way of learning where students' role was of passive learners.

Question 11: 86% of teachers' responses to above frequency revealed that teachers frequently implement social media as an approach to EFL learner as pedagogical technique of teaching vocabulary and 14% opposed to this perception regarding teaching methodology. Question 12: teachers' responses were going 86% with the statement that the teachers refrain students in learning and 14% did not agree that they use online application which helped EFL learners to practice language in naturalistic environment. Question 13: the above mention frequency showed the result 84% agreed that teachers were responsible to use different SNS's to share new lexemes with EFL learners and 14% were neutral about the teachers' role on the part of sharing new words through internet resources. Question 14: 76% of the teachers agreed to the use of SNS's whereas 24% showed the teachers could not use SNS's to encourage their students to learn English language through web it revealed the students would not take part in active learning. Question 15: the above data proved that students found social media as enjoyable and permit them to learn in naturalistic setting 92% teachers agreed with the view 8% did not find lexical learning were not enjoyable for students through social media to some extent. Question 16: the question above showed 68% agreed that students found difficulty in learning L2 vocabulary in context-based instruction and teachers-oriented setting. Whereas about 32% teachers believed that traditional classroom setting are enough for learning purpose without the use of SNS's. Question 17: teachers with 90% agreed the statement that naturalistic setting facilitates students to comprehend lexemes more easily and 10% strongly disagreed to it. Question 18: it was measured teachers with 74% agreed that social media help EFL learners to retain lexemes unconsciously as active learner in their long-term memory. Whereas 26% disagree that SNS's could not expand their lexicons. Question 19: in response to question, teachers with 88% agreed with mutual collaboration learning and about 12% teachers believed that students had not adequate knowledge about collaborative way of learning. Question 20: teachers with 80% agreed in response to the above mention statement that SNS's allow EFL learners to meet the target language words and it will improve their lexical knowledge. On the other hand, 20% teachers disagreed to the fact that social media could not help students to

access the quality of vocabulary learning with repetitive exposure through SNS's.

Discussion and Findings:

The researcher purpose of this study was to explore the influential role of social media in lexical learning of English as second language. The study figured out that youth used social media positively as a platform to access to the lexical item of second language easily.

According to the study following are the findings:

1. It was figured out that majority of students and teachers have a very positive attitude towards social media in new vocabulary learning. They were of the view that social media plays vital role in lexical learning.
2. In present study the researcher explores social media as new paradigm. However according to students' perception more than half of students agree to involve in social media activities which was to be found the source of English language learning. The use of social media significantly impacts on their lexical learning.
3. Hence the result of the study concluded that not only the students but teachers were also of the view that social media encourages EFL learners to learn lexemes along with social media activities.

Moreover, it is revealed according to the findings of study that the students found social media environment as enjoyable and as the result it reinforces their motivation and confidence for learning environment. It manifests that EFL learners were of positive attitude with the use of social media as platform for lexical learning. According to Omar (2012) the social media plays a significant role in learners' lives which helps them to take advantage in their educational modes while performing the language which is not a traditional mode of teaching. The students are more concerned about social media in their educational environment which provide the platform to enhance their language skills and give chances to learn unconsciously in naturalistic setting. The findings of this study exhibits that students were amenable to use web 2.0 for language learning. It is concluded that researcher sheds some light on the awareness of using web 2.0 as a tool for lexical learning which may also proliferate learners' knowledge.

Conclusion:

In this paper, the result obtained on students' attitude towards lexical learning has been discussed. The findings of the study clearly showed that social media plays a role of motivational drive for EFL learners to enrich their lexical knowledge. The researcher found that it is necessary to put some

emphasis on using social media in the mainstream of classroom environment. This research will facilitate the learning process of learners, and it will aggrandize learners' vocabulary storage. The main purpose of the study is to shed light on the importance of lexical learning with the help of social media and to provide a notion of social media as an educational tool. It deduced that learners concern towards the social media task for learning purpose. The student's responses confirmed that web 2.0 helps them in learning much lexeme.

Moreover, teachers' survey proved that students have good experience in teaching through SNS's and it encourages them to be more conscious and become active learner. The present study is momentous for learners to enhance their vocabulary knowledge and motivate them to learn in naturalistic setting. The study encourages to use social media as a unique and enjoyable way to enhance the knowledge about vocabulary. Gumport and Chun (1999) stated that the purpose of utilizing technology in educational field is to develop the standards of teaching and learning. However, the researcher elucidated through survey that social media is very effective tool for EFL learners which can be used to develop their lexical knowledge. This research explores the social media as new drive for new vocabulary learning and to transmit lexemes in EFL learners on educational level.

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Assessment of Gawadar Port with Chabahar Port:

By

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Abstract:

Asian continent has been the verge of political and economic ground. It has the diversity of Geography and demography which attracts the global powers to attain political influence. Gawadar Port locating in Indian Ocean has gained the importance by its proximity to Strait of Hormuz, China has constructed it with collaboration of Pakistan to get connectivity to Middle East and Africa for the purpose of regional trade. On the other hand, Iranian Chahbahr Port has co-opted by India to get access to Afghanistan and Central Asian states. The proximity of Gawadar Port and Chahbahr Port has intensified the regional power struggle between China-Pakistan and India. The port of Gawadar has much edge over Chahbahr port due its deep water capacity and capability of passing of large shipments.

Keywords: Gawadar Port, Chabahar Port, Regional Connectivity, Trade Enhancement, Power Politics.

Introduction:

Iran is an independent country; its geographic location has been momentous to India for building a geo-political coalition. Iran's geography attracts India, landlocked Central Asian Republics (CARs) and specifically Afghanistan, for acquiring the easy access for economic and political purposes. Iran's link to Persian Gulf has more importance to the country for influencing the politics of Gulf region; another benefit of its geographical closeness is that it is connected to South Asian region through Pakistan. Iran does not have suitable relations with the West and the US. Iran finds to stabilize its relation with regional states through the operational port of Chabahar. (Solangi, Shafiq ur Rehman, Jan-2019). This port of Iran is the greatest entree point to the Indian Ocean. Chabahar is situated in Southeast of Sistan Baluchistan province in Iran. The port gives a quick access to Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. The government in Iran set plans to enlarge this seaport and make it workable but economic and

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trade sanctions levied on Iran owed to its nuclear program has formed predicaments for the government to allot requisite fund for this venture. India has maximized its relations to Iran, Afghanistan and USA, to influence the Sino-Pak deliberate partnership and to promote its own considered interests with Iran (Kanwal, 2018).

Completion of Chabahar port will provide the trade assistance to under developed areas. Linking of Chabahar with Afghanistan and Central Asia will improve the Iranian commercial activities. This agreement facilitates India for hasty transfer of imports to Iran, Afghanistan and Russia. Chabahar port gives access to India for easily connecting to Gulf countries, Central Asian Republics and Africa. The advance of Chabahar Port and its more extension to the Central Asian States invites India to surround China and Pakistan. The Sino-Indian land clash is emerging a never-ending contention between them. Both states work to embrace a mode of balancing and counterbalancing. Both Gwadar port of Pakistan and the Chabahar port of Iran are significant, for economic and strategic comforts, both are located in close vicinity with distance of seventy kilometres, on the shore of Arabian Sea and nearby Strait of Hormuz. Its geo-strategic position is convincing the regional powers China & India to operate these spots for commercial and strategic motivation and to link these sites through connectivity and infrastructure with ambitions of owner states. India has reservations to China's Belt and Road initiative, perceives it an economic and premeditated deliberate project, for engulfing Indian political and economic interests in region. Iran has adopted the way for engaging in trade investment with India and other states to review its isolationist policies imposed by US (ASLAN, June 2020). The ports of Chabahar and Gwadar have provided a number of opportunities for the member states, but as well as the challenges followed by the involvement of US and regional players. Both ports have political, economic and geostrategic importance due to its important location in Asia. Gwadar port is being under constructive phase with the collaboration of China, a partner state invested almost \$62 billion for the prosperity of their own and regional states. Whereas the development of Chabahar port is under the partnership of Iran and India, although, recently the Iranian government has shown reservation against the Indian government's non seriousness which led the Iran to sign an agreement with China for building the railway project in minimum time. (Roychoudhury, 2019)

Geopolitical Interests of Iran:

Iran has been isolated in the region by imposing the trade sanctions by the Veto Powers of the United Nations Security Council due to Iran's accessibility to nuclear weapons. In 2015 the Joint Comprehension Plan of Action (JCPOA) was signed among Veto Powers to minimize the imposed trade sanctions on Iran on condition to Iran's exit from acquiring nuclear capability. However, former US president Donald Trump revoked the

(JCPOA) again imposed trade sanctions on Iran. In consequence to counter the CPEC and US trade sanction, Iran has initiated the project to operationalize the port of Chahbahar with collaboration of India for trade purposes. This port would be a significant opportunity for Iran to envisage its geopolitical interests in the region. Port of Chahbahar led Iran to maintain close ties with India and Afghanistan to work upon the development of nation building and connectivity in the region. Although the Chahbahar port has not been operationalized fully, Iranian government has reservation against India to work on its construction with mutual coordination. There has been a doubt by multiple stakeholder outside the Iran that how this Chahbahar port would compete the Gawadar port. There is the fact that Gwadar port has been a deep port having the capacity of handling the large shipments with compare to Chahbahar. Iran seeks to influence India to become the prominent partner of this project for purpose of greater Indian investment. Iran has the consent to include China and Pakistan in this proposed project, which could threaten India's financial dominance. Therefore, the partnership of all regional players in this project, can trap other states of Europe to invest on a large scale. Iran had articulated its consent to become the part of this multi-billion dollar CPEC project. Iran stresses to operationalize this port to get away from further isolation as well as to expand its economic activities in the region. The close relationship of China and Pakistan with connection to CPEC will significantly minimize the Indian influence in the Eurasian (Jawad Falak).

Geostrategic Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan has the most important location in the region of South Asia. It connects the states of Central Asia, Middle East and South Asia. Pakistan plays the bridging role by giving accessibility of land route via Central Asian states as well the sea route of Indian Ocean. Its geostrategic location pushes the regional power China, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Turkey to fortify their political and economic ties with Pakistan for flattening the regional interconnectivity and national level businesses. On the other hand, US have also sustained peaceful relations with Pakistan for maximizing its role in the region. However, India has always been tensed the cross border relations with Pakistan to destabilize its internal political system and to isolate it on the regional level. Pakistan has been approached by regional and global power to use its geo-strategic location as a counter-balance in the region. US want to build warm relations with Pakistan to create a distance between China and Pakistan, as both states have signed a mega project of CPEC. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia seeks Pakistan a strategic partner for countering Iranian influence. Pakistan's proximity to China is more beneficial by providing the trade route to CARs and Gulf countries. China-Pakistan economic corridor has strengthened the relations by expansion of their trade volume (Imtiaz, March,2019).

Comparative Analysis of Gwadar and Chabahar Ports:

Gwadar port provides Pakistan an economic might to stabilize its lagging economy. It enforces the regional and global power to associate themselves for trade purposes. Gwadar Port, a pivot of trade activities will expand the employment rate, industrial boosting and agricultural development in Pakistan. This will also increase the foreign direct investment of the region. The crucial importance of Pakistan has equipped the regional states for investment specifically China who has aligned itself to Pakistan for promotion of economic and political aims. Whenever Gwadar Port has fully functionalised, Pakistan would become self-sufficient by undermining its dependency on US. Gwadar Port will control the growing market of Asia by providing the connectivity to Central Asian republics, Middle East and Afghanistan. Internally, this Port will provide prosperity to people of Baluchistan by generating trade opportunities. Gwadar Port authority has expected there will be more than 300 factories establishing by foreign states of Europe, Middle East and China in next 10 to 15 years in Pakistan. It has been predicted that almost 1.7 million people shift to Gwadar into 30 years to its infrastructural development and regional economic hub. It will attract the local investors by its growing economic trade activities (Noor Ullah Khan, December 2019).

On the other hand, Iran has found itself in partnership with India for the construction of Chabahar Port, 100 miles away from Gwadar Port. India has the desire to construct this port to contain the China-Pakistan's mutual ambition of trade mobility in the region. Chabahar Port gives access to India for its trade promotion to Middle East, Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics bypassing the Gwadar Port. India has the intention to counter Chinese' economic revival and regional interconnectivity by Iranian led Chabahar Port. India wants to use Chabahar Port by curtailing the strategic importance of Pakistan and get access to state of Afghanistan and Iran for infuriating the cross border tensions with help of non-state actors existing in Afghanistan and Iran. India uses the Chabahar port for acquiring the resources of oil and gas passing through Turkmenistan, Afghanistan on to Iran and through Arabian Sea. India necessitates the Chabahar Port to get gas and oil reservoirs for its energy production. Beside the Chabahar Port, India has signed an other agreement to construct the railway track of Zahidan to Chabahar which not only connect the provinces of Iran but also it expands the employment capacity. India has shown its interest to build an oil refinery field in Iran for expanding its oil trade capacity but Iran has neglected it for constructing an oil refinery field. Port of Gwadar has the capacity of 300 to 400 million tons of loads of shipments, whereas, Chabahar's Port capacity is to adjust only 10 to 12 million tons of load of goods. Gwadar Port has a leverage of least transportation cost relatively its less proximity to all Afghan cities. In comparison to Chabahar Port, Gwadar Port provides peaceful route for commercial use. Although, both ports have enlarged the capacity of trade

volume among the regional states of Asia, but there is little difference about the volume of marine transportation and other potentials of Gwadar port are much more than Chabahar (Ara, 2019).

International Implications of Chabahar-Gwadar Ports:

The construction of Gwadar Port and Chahbhar port has diverted the attention of world powers to Asia for supporting their ally states in contesting with each other. The implications of these contests among the world powers can harm the peace and stability of Asia by Indo-Chinese and American-Chinese rivalry. The regional powers China and India as well as world power US has been interested to have connectivity to Baluchistan due to its strategic location of Gwadar port. The circumstances for the New Game is similar as before it was struggled by major powers for the occupation of natural resources, the pursuit of their political interests in Asia. It is assumed that Baluchistan has a geographic importance for the major powers therefore; the international players seek to maintain close relations with Pakistan. The inhabitants of Baluchistan want to explore the natural reserves for the betterment of their own public interests. (Report, June 19, 2016)

India's Concerns over China-Pakistan Trade Partnership:

The Belt and Road Initiatives of China has strengthened the relations with Pakistan for the purpose of trade partnership, peace and regional connectivity. India does not want to see both partner states for influencing the regional supremacy due to their geostrategic closeness. Pakistan has aligned itself with China for the purpose of improving its economic growth and to balance the regional power with India. The mega project of CPEC has deteriorated the relations of India, with China and Pakistan. From the inception, India has been considered a traditional foe of Pakistan due to India's prejudiced behaviour and border disputes. The tense relations between both states of India and Pakistan over Kashmir issue and uncertainties, led Pakistan to align with China for the purpose of improved security assistance and trade opportunities (Iqbal, 2017). China has also faced troubled relations with India over borders disputes such as Aksai Chin, Ladakh and Tibet. Pakistan has peaceful relations with China from the day first and it has supported the "One China Policy" for their mutual understanding. China has adopted the way of mutual trade by engaging regional states and also to minimize the Indian influence. Pakistan's strategic importance has pledged China to work together to contain the Indian security threats. China and Pakistan has also expanded their military relations for the purpose of security measures. China has been supported Pakistan on Kashmir issue. China seeks to adopt a passive way to engage all its neighbouring states including India for avoiding the cross border disputes and ethnic prejudices in the region. China's OBOR strategy has been provided an opportunity to the regional states to have an

easy access to connect to Middle East, Africa and Europe for advancing their trade volume, improved communication and transportation facilities. India has been involved to spoil this peaceful engagement of China by supporting the extremist groups in Pakistan and provoking the Kashmir issue to malign the CPEC project. Pakistan built strong ties with China to counter the Indo-US strategic planes. China's extensive venture in the Gwadar Port will upsurge Chinese influence in the region. (Jamal, CPEC and beyond: China and the U.S. fight for influence in Pakistan, 2020, January 24)

CPEC, an Encounter for Indian Expansion:

The connectivity of CPEC with Eurasian states has been considered threat for the Indian policy makers. In response the Indian government has viewed the Chahbahar port influential for Indian trade expansion. The current international scenario has led both regional powers China and India to have a sea route access with rest of the world for their trade purpose (Pasricha, 2017). Iran finds the way to break the encirclement of US sanctions to engage itself in peaceful relations with India and Afghanistan for selling out its oil and other products. India seeks to work upon Iranian Chabhar Port to counter the CPEC and to get access to Central Asian states for getting the political influence. India considers CPEC a threat for its imports of 69% crude oil from Strait of Hormuz locate in West Asia close to Gawadar port. The flagship project of CPEC has further engulfed the relations between Pakistan and India. However, Pakistan seeks to have strong collaboration with all its neighbouring states to eliminate the sigh of fears from the region, Especially with Afghanistan who has been remained a battle ground for major powers. Regional stability is destined by connecting South Asia's mutual trade investment (Bhattacharjee, January 2018).

Chinese' Concerns:

The hegemonic rivalry in Asia has been started between China and India over the partnership of Gwadar and Chabahar ports. China has been constructing the Gawadar port including the development of industrial, commercial, and naval facilities. This Gawadar port will provide a shortest, closest and safest way to China to connect the Strait of Hormuz via Indian Ocean. China has found the strategic location to espionage the US-Indo Maritime capabilities Indian Ocean. The Chinese government has found the alternate sea route to bypass the US sponsored extremist allies in Strait of Malacca and Indian naval bases deployed in Indian Ocean, which could harms China a huge lost in its trade. The partnership of China-Pakistan on CPEC has further strengthened the position against India. Gawadar port would not only boost the economy of China but it will also lead Pakistan towards prosperity. Gwadar is not limited only to the construction of port; it will advance the downtrodden areas of both sides

of the state by providing the trade opportunities, expansion of exports and imports and connectivity to Middle East, Europe and Africa. The crude oil which imports by Pakistan and China from the Middle East will be navigated by the way of Gawadar port. China's presence in Gawadar port has surrounded the India's naval bases. The regional power politics would be widening in future due to the construction of ports by both rival state India and Pakistan. It is expected that the 21st century is the Asian century due to the involvement of regional and international powers to influence their own political interest. (Shaofeng, 2010)

United States' new Regime, its Implications for Iran:

United States and Iran has been confronted with each other since the outbreak of Iranian Revolution in 1979. Both states has been discontinued their diplomatic relations. US have always seen Iran as dubious for regional stability of Asia. On the other hand, Iran has always confronted with US's coercive policies. Relations were further deteriorated when the Trump Administration has extracted from (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, JCPOA) signed in 2015 by the permanent members of UN, Security Council P5+1. In response Iran has taken confrontation policy by minimizing its compliance to JCPOA and has been worked upon the support of armed factions deployed in the region and elsewhere. The US administration has withdrawn from JCPOA for constraining Iranian future moves. The two states relations were further deteriorated when US military forces killed one of Iran's most chief military commanders Qasem Soleimani, in a U.S. assault in Baghdad on January 3, 2020. This incident led Iran by retaliating on US's bases inside the Iraq state. In September, 2019, Iran has attacked on critical energy infrastructure in Saudi Arabia by proving that Iran has the ability to deter US's regional and global nexus. Former President Donald Trump later showed his concerns to arbitrate with Iran by seizing not only nuclear enrichment but also to halt the ballistic missile program. In response Iranian President Hassan Rouhani underscored that US shall put-away the sanctions which caused Iran's economy, but this mediation has not been carried till the end of Trump government (Service, May 8, 2020).

The US's new administration under the leadership of President Joe Biden has assured that Iranian nuclear deal will be followed and sanction relief will be provided to Iran for its national economic stability. Iranian government claims that economic lost shall be recovered by US's compensation on the cost of sanctions imposed by Trump administration. Iran claims that if new administration eases the sanctions, JCPOA will be complied by Iran. The Biden administration has the consent to re-join the JCPOA for de-escalating the heightened relations and to preserve the US's political influence in Middle East. The European states have also stressed upon Biden to normalize its relations by respecting the multilateral agreements singed for political and economic elevation. It has been

examined by the International Atomic Energy Agency report that Iran has minimized uranium enrichment 12 times than permitted under the terms of the JCPOA; the Iranian government has pursued a reduction from the current 2,400 kilograms to 1,000 kilograms. In response, US government need to give a relief by unfreezing Iranian foreign bank reserves. Joe Biden administration has the favour to initiate a peaceful policy for Middle Eastern countries including Iran; in case of delaying the peace deal negotiation may force Iran to proliferate its nuclear program in the region (Ross, December-2020)

Iran-China Proximity over CPEC and Chabahar Port:

Iran and China has signed the agreement with estimation of \$400 dollar. In this agreement Iran will provide the oil at cheap prices for next 25 years to China. In response the Chinese government will invest the economy on a large scale to construct the infrastructure, to boost the technological, industrial and local trade of Iran. The Chinese partnership could be the best possibility for the Iranian economy which has been collapsed due to the imposed sanctions of US. Iran partnership with India has not been influential due to India's lack of interest in the construction of railway track project. India was brought into an agreement to build a railway track distanced from Chabahar to Zahedan, but the Indian incumbent Modi government has not considered this agreement to be fulfilled in a specific time. In response Iran has shown the priority to align herself with China for engaging in trade investment. China's agreement with Iran for the construction of railway track has led Pakistan for inviting Tehran to be the part of CPEC. The willingness of Iran to include the Chinese government for Chabahar port will seek the strong coordination among Pakistan, China and Iran to link up the Gawadar and Chabahar ports to bring stability and peace (Tanoli, 2016)

Strategic Challenges to Pakistan:

The region of Asia is becoming the place for regional and international powers. China is raising her power to dominate other developing states by providing the investment opportunities through One Belt and One Road policy. Chinese' core objective is to invest in the region to get accessibility to Indian Ocean. For upholding the unipolar status in the world, US seek strong diplomatic relations with India to avoid the China's regional expansion. The US-Indo encircling policies would be strategic challenges to Pakistan, which Pakistan has maligned by aligning herself with strategic partner China (Hussain, May 2, 2016). The Indian engagement with Iran for construction of Chabahar port will provide a chance to India to operate its Navy in the Indian Ocean. The deployed US army force with the help of Afghanistan force can assist the Indian state to pressurize Pakistan for providing the way to Afghanistan to trade with India. The Chabahar port of Iran could provide a chance to India for

supporting the insurgents in Baluchistan. The captured Indian Navy Commander Kulbushan Jadeve has openly stated that our mission to enter into Pakistan was to damage the CPEC through the use of hostilities and to support the independent groups for destabilizing the internal situation of Pakistan. India has been fully active in the region to weaken trade partnership of both China and Pakistan. US have also been providing security assistance to India to destabilize the economic expansion of China in the region. (Jamal, CPEC and beyond: China and the U.S. fight for influence in Pakistan, January 24, 2020)

Cordial Relations of Pakistan-Iran:

The relations of Pakistan and Iran have been troubled since Pakistan has been initiated the strong relationship with US and Saudi Arabia, after the Iranian revolution 1979 notwithstanding, to their cultural and religious similarities. The strategic partnership of China-Pakistan has led Iran to align with India for the operationalization of Chabahar port although Pakistan finds the possible way to maintain passive relations with Iran for peaceful coexistence. Pakistan and China courage the construction of ports for direct connectivity with other region of Africa, Europe and Central Asian states, but they have concerns regarding the Chabahar port which could be used by India as a hindrance to stop the China-Pakistan connectivity to Strait of Hormuz (Mutfi, 2018). Pakistan foreign policy has been emphasized to develop bilateral relations with Iran for the purpose of improved state security and trade interdependence. Pakistan has been invited its immediate neighbour Iran and strategic partner Saudi Arabia to become the part of CPEC for regional progress. Contemporary scenario of South Asia has been changed as Iranian government has sidelined the India from the agreement of railway track, which India has not fully completed in a proposed time period. Iran has shown the interest to build the strong relations with China and Pakistan for the trade partnership and to minimize the pressure of US for trade sanction imposed in the year of 2015. (Daniels, 2013)

Conclusion:

The blessing of Gawadar Port and Chabhar Port provides Pakistan and Iran an opportunity to get the economic benefits and regional trade investment. Proximity of both ports has further heightened Iran-Pakistan political and economic ties. Although, Iran has co-opted it's Chabhar Port to India, but it seeks to have peaceful interconnectivity with Pakistan and China in the project of OBOR initiative. It has been witnessed that Asia has been place of power politics between regional and global leaders. Its geo-political, geo-economic and geo-graphical importance has been attracted the hegemonic states to insure their existence in the region. Gawadar port and Chabahr port, located in Indian Ocean is a source of regional connectivity for the South Asian States. Gawadar port has availed

the importance by Indo-US approach to limit the Chinese influence in South China Sea, In response China has beholden with Pakistan for promotion of Gawadar port to get access to Indian Ocean to counter the Indian hegemonic position in South Asian region. This route of Gawadar Port provide China, a way of minimum distance for getting access to Strait of Hormuz and to monitor the US-Indo joint naval activities. On the other hand India has approached the Chabahar port to encircle Pakistan-China mutual trade to Middle East. The consistent coercive mode of India has intensified the political and economic manoeuvres of Asia. India seeks to aggravate the cross border tension with China and Pakistan for jeopardizing their economic progression. The recent ladakh border skirmishes have infuriated the military stand-off between both states of China and India, in consequent; India has lost the 20 military personnel. The proximity of Gawadar and Chabahar Ports will maximize the Indian regional power imbroglio.

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**Causes & Effects of Unbridled Population in Pakistan:
Exploring the High Complexities and Controversial Issues
Paving ways towards Awareness**

By

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Abstract:

The present paper is an attempt to explore the causes of unbridled population in Pakistan by exploring the high complexities and controversial issues which hinder the economic development of the country. Unbridled population growth is one of the biggest challenges facing Pakistan. Increasing population has links with many social menaces like terrorism, low literacy rates, low per capita income, malnutrition, and stunted growth in kids including poor standard of living. Some major social evils like corruption, drug addiction and terrorism have roots in overpopulation. Pakistan was the 13th most populous country on its independence back in 1947 that also included the East Pakistan-Bangladesh now. However, it moved to 7th ranking in 1996 and as of today it is the 6th most populous country. Socio-religious beliefs, early marriages, drug addiction and corruption form the core causes of over- population in Pakistan. Besides, this paper concludes that advancement of autonomous media and liberal training in instructive establishments will in time likewise help by empowering a smaller family size ideal which would in turn contribute to the better economy of Pakistan.

Keywords: Unbridled population, Pakistan, Causes, Complexities, Controversial issues

Introduction:

Population Reference Bureau PRB PIP: George Morris has defined unbridled population as the state of the population "when there are more people than can live on the earth in comfort, happiness, and health and still leave the world a fit place for future generations". This definition can be interpreted in various ways. For instance, unawareness about the crises of higher population growth, ineffectiveness of failed family planning

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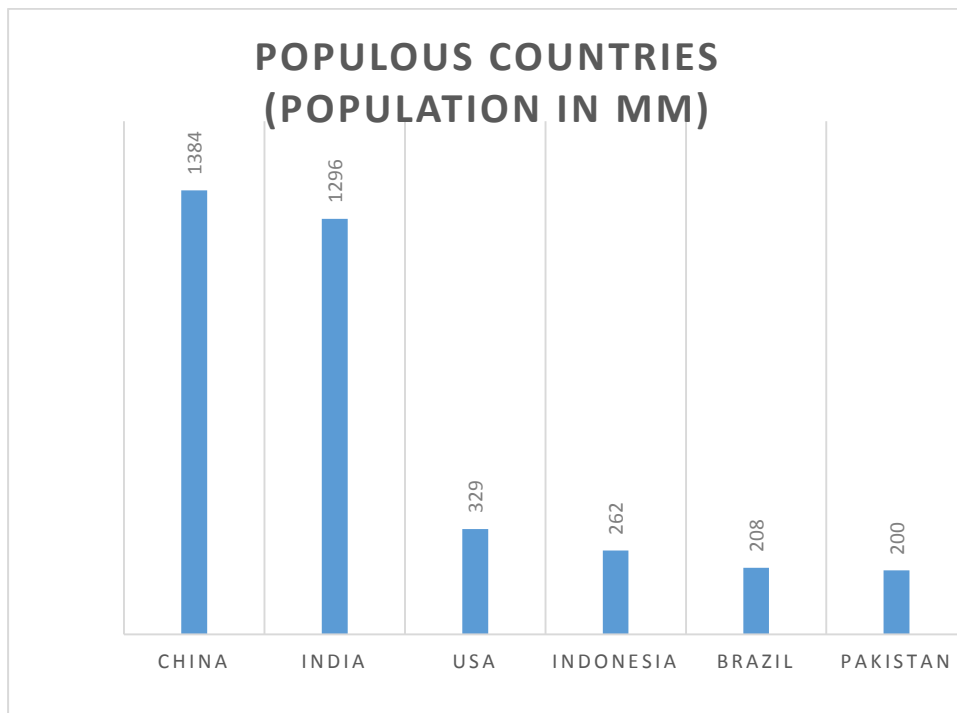
programs, early age marriages giving room to more childbirths, polygamy, feeling pride in a large family, lack of recreational facilities, decreasing death rates, self-made beliefs, and more immigration are some major causes of unbridled population (Ehrlich, 1968). Some other factors contributing to a higher population are declining mortality, son preferences, poverty, and lack of knowledge, polygamy, religious beliefs, customs, traditions, and cultural norms. Governments and policy makers have failed to address the causes of overpopulation. Resultantly Pakistan is one of the highest growth rate country and presently it stands at the 6th in the list of most populous countries. Pakistan was the 13th most populous country on its independence back in 1947 that also included the East Pakistan-Bangladesh now. It moved to 7th ranking in 1996 and as of today it is the 6th most populous country. Its population growth rate remained at 2.8% during 2018 which is the highest in this region.

Policymakers could not address the issue rather they have made family planning programs very controversial in Pakistan. People do not give much heed to the issue keeping in view its religious connotations. What they believe is: planning in family matters does not rest at their shoulders rather it is something very divine.

When we look at the role of government and policymakers to have a check on a sharp increase in population, a complete failure seems the result. We have reached the 6th ranking in the list of most populous countries from the rank of 13th back in the 1950s (Global Peace Index, 2018). This speaks itself that the country has failed to plan properly, execute their plans and everything remained unbridled. Indonesia Bangladesh are two good examples of running successful family programs. Pakistan failed to run any successful programs in the country. Government could not handle the pressures from religious elements which kept discouraging family planning. A few years back they propagated that Polio Vaccine is having the element of family planning. This resulted in a criticism of the polio vaccine. Polio vaccine workers got attached by fanatics (Shaista, 2017). Such kind of ignorance has almost no solution. Government fears and fails to deal with such elements in the society. Corrupt leadership who run the helm of affairs of this country are another cause. Since the governments & leadership remained for decades, they didn't plan to address the issue. Corrupt governments needed an ignorant mass to rule on. They continued ruling on them without bringing the masses out of the evils.

The table below explains the causes & the effects of the unbridled population in Pakistan.

Country Name	Population in Millions (2018)	Ranking	Remarks
China	1384	1	
India	1296	2	
USA	329	3	
Indonesia	262	4	
Brazil	208	5	
Pakistan	200	6	Pakistan is surpassing Indonesia in the next 20 years.

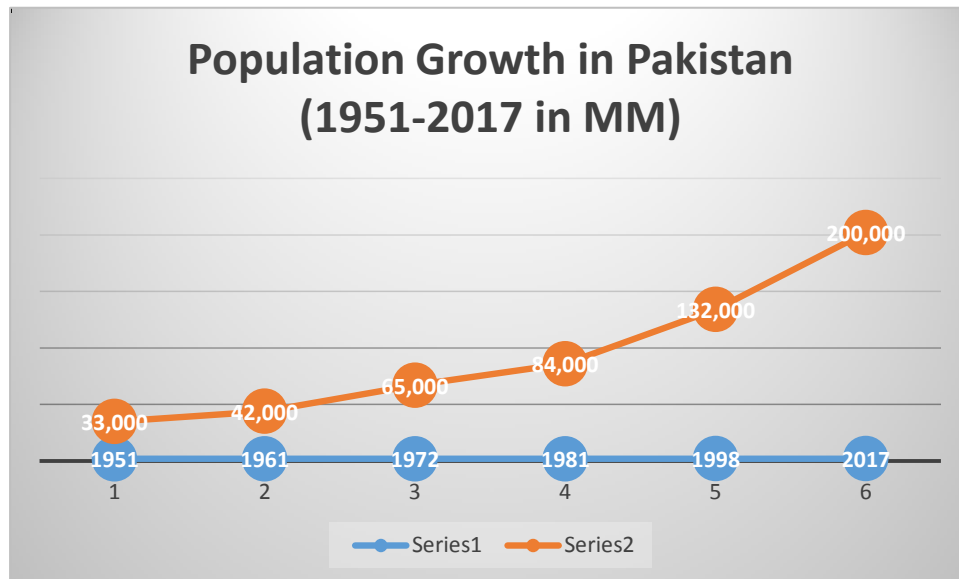


(Source- www.census.gov)

The population of Pakistan has grown on a very rapid pace. The statistics below show the explosion of population since 1951 until the recently carried out census 2017.

Year-	Population in 000
1951	33,000
1961	42,000
1972	65,000
1981	84,000
1998	132,000
2017	200,000

Source: (www.pbs.gov.pk)



The statistics show that Pakistan has surged to 200 million-plus showing an increase of 75 million during the last 19 years. During this period, the average growth has remained 2.4 % which is the highest in South Asia. In the past there were some efforts to curb the rate of population growth that benefited a little, but the country is on the track of overpopulation. The population of Pakistan has grown at a rate of more than 3% per year from 1951 till the mid-80s. From the mid-80s until 2000 the rate of the population didn't increase at that pace rather it slowed down to 2.6% per year and from 2000 to 2012 about 2% per year. The reason for this slow rate was the effort made towards slowing down the population growth. However, the present paper explores the causes of rapid increase in population in Pakistan.

Literature Review:

The present section is based on the review of the past studies on over population. Mahmood (2018) asserts that Pakistan's population birth rate is 2.1%, while the per capita income of Pakistan is\$ 1254.The rate of unemployment is increasing because of overpopulation. He has suggested

or point out seven main causes of overpopulation which are summarized as; People of developing countries like Pakistan assume that if there are more children there will be more hands of earning for the family support. Due to unawareness of the family planning, population is increasing day by day. Polygamy is another cause due to which this problem is raised in Pakistan. Less recreational facilities and fewer sources of employment are also causing population explosion.

Early age marriages in Pakistan are a huge problem which leads to an increase in the period of re-productivity. Competition among the members of the family is also one of the main causes of this issue. Baus (2016) in a research paper focused on the issues of overpopulation. He also discussed the impact of this issue. He explained the origin of overpopulation from the prehistoric time and to the very present day. Due to urbanization, natural habitats are destroyed, and global inequality has led to water shortage, fewer job opportunities and malnutrition.

Khan (2014) explains the causes, effects and measures of overpopulation. He explains the following causes: Allah is raziq, unemployment, low per capita income, Afghan refugee, early marriages, etc. He also analyzed that overpopulation affects the low per capita, low growth of the agriculture sector, high rate of inflation, pollution (Ali, 2011). In another research, Ahsan (2018) discussed that overpopulation is the major cause of the decline in Pakistan's economy. The population of Pakistan was 46 million in 1960 however, due to population explosion there is a shortage of everything. While studying the global effects of over population, Mittal and Mittal (2013) asserted that the human population is increasing, and it has very drastic effect on our environment. The biggest effect of human population growth is global warming and scientists must fear that this problem will lead to extreme weather conditions and rising levels of sea in the upcoming days. Due to the unbridled population our forests are in danger. The increasing growth rate affects the already limited resources.

Hussain (2017) analyzed in his research that the population time bomb is now exploding since the population growth rate of Pakistan is increasing and the ratio of the growth rate of the underdeveloped countries has decreased. He asserted, "the latest population census has shown that Pakistan has moved up the ladder becoming the fifth most populous nation only behind India, China, The United states and Indonesia."

In a research on the population components, Lakhani (2015) explained how overpopulation affects economic development and environmental dilapidation. He used different techniques and the results of his study indicated that the temperature in almost all the cities is increasing which proves that global warming affects Pakistan. Urbanization is also one of the major causes of environmental dilapidation. The changes in rainfall also cause many changes in the surrounding. Both the population and environment affect each other. Khan (2018) asserts that overpopulation is a big cause of socio-economic problems in Pakistan. Many developed

countries focus on overpopulation, but some countries do not think about this issue. He explained that if a proper strategy is not followed, there could be deaths due to food, agriculture crises, conflict and violence since the production of food depends on the climate. If the climate is not reasonable then food cannot be cultivated.

Besides, low education and bad governance have a significant effect on socio-economic problems. Uniyal (et al., 2017) discussed that for many years' overpopulation is identified as a global environmental problem. This problem has many effects on the environment. They concluded that steps should be taken on the international and national levels to reduce this problem.

Afzal (2019) a Professor of Gomal University in his article has concluded that in the context of Pakistan there is a negative relationship between population growth and economic development. He refers to the data of Pakistan Economic Survey and International Financial Statistics and concludes that increasing population has negative effects on lower investment and saving rates in Pakistan. The increasing population has negative impacts on growth and development. Mr. Afzal recommends measures to curb the much higher population growth. He has recommended policymakers to invest in family planning programs so that the increasing population growth can be lowered. Besides, The World Bank's Country Director Mr. Illango has warned in his very recent statement that "Pakistan will remain a low-income country even after 30 years; when it turns 100 years it does not control the exploding population bomb. Pakistan's population will touch 400 million by 2047". Mr. Illango also explained that with the current economic growth and population growth rate, per capita income even after 30 years will not improve. Presently Pakistan's per capita income is around \$1629, and this will remain the same if there are no checks in place in the exploding population growth. A country with a per capita income of above \$12000 is considered a high-income country while Pakistan will remain far below from this landmark because of rapid population growth.

Ashraf (2017) while talking on the World Population Day commented that factors contributing to a higher population include high fertility rates, declining mortality, the custom of early marriages, son preferences, poverty, lack of knowledge, polygamy, religious beliefs, customs, traditions, and lack of recreational activities. He also explained that access to family planning is a human right. The effects of overpopulation are very alarming in our society. Overpopulation has resulted into a shortage of educational facilities, poor health services, living space, food, energy crises, pressure on transportation, electricity, sewage and sanitation issues, urbanization, environmental issues, increasing suicides, overcrowding, and congestion in housing, increase in number of social evils like crimes, lawlessness, corruption, drug addiction. In a nutshell, it has badly affected the economic development of our country, Dr. Ashraf asserted.

One of the major causes behind overpopulation in a Muslim society like Pakistan is the socio-religious belief thus making the issue of family planning very controversial. Hence the people feel reluctant to take measures for contraception and consider the use of contraceptive pills as Haram. Dr. Ashraf further added that the population welfare programs run by Pakistan remained unsuccessful in the past. The lack of trained staff and resources landed the programs in failure. As compared to Pakistan, the other Muslim countries like Bangladesh and Indonesia have run very successful family programs; that is the reason we are surpassing Indonesia in the coming 20 years. While discussing the population issue some researchers recommended that the dependency ration requires to be reduced. This needs the creation of more jobs keeping in view the age structure on population (Ranis, Steward & Ramirez, 2000). The relationship between economic growth and human development stands in both the directions. A high level of human development may lead to higher growth and resultantly positive results and vice versa. Jorgon and Arne (2000) studied the relationship between income distribution, poverty and economic growth. They both failed to know any orderly pattern of changing the distribution of income. From some evidence they found the negative impact of inequality on growth and others believed that the level of initial income inequality is not a strong factor of growth. They concluded in their study that those countries that have been prosperous in the form of economic growth are very successful in minimizing poverty. Hence poverty can be reduced when there is enough economic growth and growth can be significant if the institutional environment and policy are good. In another research, Hamilton and Davis (1952) said that overpopulation is a very serious problem in Pakistan and India. They concluded that there is no early solution to overcome this problem in the near future.

Discussion:

For a country like Pakistan, increasing population is a huge challenge. The most critical part, in fact, is the socio-religious concepts where the exploding population is yet not recognized as a problem. It looks that the country is trapped in a vicious cycle of the exploding population. Around 3 million new borne are added to the population and the country has not enough resources to deal with such high ratio of population. Following are some of the major causes of unbridled population in Pakistan.

Socio-Religious Beliefs:

The basic issue relating to overpopulation is a set of socio-religious beliefs that every new borne has its own livelihood, predefined by the divine. Therefore, there is no question to cry over population growth. The religious scholars either fail to understand the true teachings of the religion or they fail to communicate the same. Hence women give birth to the children till menopause. This religious cum social belief puts a family into unending struggle to provide health, education and better standard of

living to the children. Another cause of overpopulation is the preference of son over daughter. A man is considered necessary to carry on the family tree. Therefore, the couples with daughters only are in desire to have a boy. This leads them to have 5 to 6 and sometimes 9 to 10 daughters which results in a large family size. The family then moves into crises as they fail to deal with the issues arising because of too many children.

Early Marriages:

A very common root cause of over- population is early marriages which is more common in the rural areas. Girls are preferred to go for marriages in a very early age. This is how parents fulfill their responsibility and lady lands into in-laws without complete maturity to deal with family life. Once married, the girls are asked to go for children at very early ages since the delay in children after marriage becomes a concern for the families. Keeping the social norm in her mind, a girl even with family planning awareness cannot follow such planning. Early marriages also give much space for the couple to produce kids. Normally a girl because of early marriages gets 25 to 30 years to have children. This increasing period gives the couple much room to have more kids as compared to the ladies in Urban who go for marriages after 25 or 30 years of age.

Polygamy:

Polygamy and feeling pride to have a large family are other major causes of overpopulation. In tribal societies, a large family size is appreciated. These cultures believe that a large family size is a huge support in any kind of crisis (Engelman et.al, 2016). Supporting each other in socio-cultural matters like disputes with other families, tribes, require a more ample family size.

Better Medical Facilities:

With the development in medical sciences, death rates have decreased substantially. This has also led to overpopulation. The people who get access to better medical facilities are less prone to diseases where medical science has invented preventive measures of treatment to diseases that are available. Measles, cholera, tuberculosis, malaria and typhoid are very much curable in the 21st century. Hence better medical facilities have resulted in minimum death rates. This has benefited the middle class, lower middle class and the people who are living in the urban areas.

Immigration Issue:

Immigration is another issue that has led to a sharp surge in population. The western border of the country has remained open for decades and people from Afghanistan have settled along the areas of western border. This has very serious repercussions on our demographics. Social evils like increasing crime rates, kidnapping for ransom, terrorism and drugs are very much related to immigrants. Government has failed to deal with immigration issues. Recently the Baloch leaders have demanded to address the demographic issues of Balochistan province which is deranged because of the huge immigration into the country. Immigration into

Pakistan is much higher as compared to emigration from Pakistan. The government of Pakistan has not derived any policy to deal with immigration issues. Terrorism, one of the biggest menaces of the day has many roots in immigrants. Immigrants, once settled, inside Pakistan try to seek opportunism for the livelihood of their kids.

An environmental issue, which is faced by the country today, has also its roots in overpopulation. There are no effective plans to control pollution and environmental issues. According to the National Journal *We School "Knowledge Builder"* deforestation, water, and air pollution, depletion of the ozone layer, extinction of species, land/soil degradation, global warming, and climate change have roots in overpopulation. Overpopulation has been very rapidly causing huge destruction to the environment.

Inflation:

Inflation means the general rise in the prices of the products. In this situation, the value of paper money will decrease. Generally, it is calculated on a monthly or annual basis. Pakistan is suffering from severe inflation due to overpopulation. Inflation is the result of more people when chasing a few goods. An increase in inflation is natural when the population growth is much higher as compared to economic growth. Rapidly growing population creates economic and social problems such as housing issues, infrastructure for education, health, transport and water issues (Ali, et.al, 2017). The living standard in Pakistan is very poor because of the lack of resources. Hence, the country cannot provide proper housing to the masses due to over population. Poor live in shelters where basic facilities are not available.

Increase in population has resulted in poor economic indicators. The economy needs to import more as compared to exports. That results in a very unfavorable balance of payment. Overpopulation also results in a decrease in wage rates. A very unskilled working force is available in the country which is hardly productive for the economy. Overpopulation is the reason of a very high dependence ratio in the country (Ahmad, Iqbal, & Khan, 2013). The increasing population puts much pressure on the agricultural production of the country. Agriculture production gradually fails to fulfill the requirement of the ever-increasing population.

Unemployment is very natural at such a very high growth rate. The government and private sector, both, do not have the capacity to employ such a huge workforce in the economy. The situation of medical facilities available in the country seems very poor as compared to the developed nations. There is only 1 nurse available for every 3700 people and approximately 0.6 beds per thousand individuals living here. Due to overpopulation this number decreases day by day as the availability of trained staff, nurses, doctors and hospitals is not increasing incommensurate with population growth. According to the National Institute of Population Studies, in the year 1984 the life expectancy of a

Pakistani citizen was only 56.9 years compared to 62 years in 2002. This increase was due to the medical facility viable in the country. That has also resulted in an increase in population growth compared to professionals available.

Drug addiction, an increasing number of suicides are other challenges the country is facing. Both the evils are related to overpopulation. Unemployed and underemployed youth have a tendency towards these menaces as the economy is not capable to provide jobs to the educated youth.

Corruption also is linked with overpopulation; a high family size compels individuals to commit embezzlements, taking kickbacks to fulfill the needs of their families. The unemployed youth also tries to grease the palm of such an element to seek favor for them. This results in a corrupt society.

The workforce we have in our country is unskilled or semi-skilled. There is no or little for this workforce in the international market. The government is not providing enough facilities for technical education. Technical institutes are in scarcity across the country. This has an impact on our emigration as fewer people leave the country to go abroad for jobs. This has an impact on our balance of payment which is always unfavorable in the context of Pakistan. The government should take immediate steps to have technical institutes to have a much-skilled workforce.

As per the reports of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, Child Labor in Pakistan has surged. Around 19 million children are involved in child labor out of 40 million children in the country. This situation is very alarming as most of the kids do not have access to basic education. This is very unfortunate that these children are much prone to social evils when they grow. These kids remain involve in begging and street crimes.

Conclusion:

The term “unbridled population” is used to express the idea of more population for fewer resources. The major causes of unbridled population in Pakistan include socio-religious beliefs, unawareness, self-made beliefs, ineffective family planning programs, early age marriages, gender biasedness, son preferences, and higher birth and fertility rates, lack of recreational facilities, emigration, and polygamy. These have very serious repercussions in the lives of the masses living here. The country is facing huge challenges of terrorism, malnutrition, unemployment, poverty, corruption, inflation, poor infrastructures, poor living standards, etc. Keeping in view the causes and effects, it is concluded that Pakistan is in urgent need of quick measures to be taken towards family planning. A check on family planning can only save the country from the challenges the country is facing today. During the next 20 years we are surpassing Indonesia and landing into the 5th rank of populous country. Overpopulation will not improve the growth rate, per capita income and other economic indicators in the coming years.

Policy Recommendations:

Effective birth planning should be introduced to control the menace of unbridled population. There should be 1 to 2 child policy and the government should support the families who opt for family planning. We are also in need to adopt policies on immigration favoring our country in the longer run. The government should invest in human development by investing a lot in providing basic education and health facilities. Around 20 million kids are out of schools and the government has no plan to bring them back into schools. This level of ignorance will add up the problem. Our social and economic indicators are matching with one of the poorest countries of Africa which is very alarming for the future generations.

Another very important role rests with the shoulders of religious scholars who have the knowledge and courage to interpret the true essence of religion. Religion has bestowed responsibilities on the shoulders of parents towards their kids. It is not easy to convert a biological man into a social man through proper upbringing. Producing offspring and leaving them at the mercy of others is not something wise.

Access to family planning is yet not ensured by the state. Family planning means should be free and available to every citizen. Proper awareness in this connection is also required. The role of social scientists has become very crucial.

Media, especially electronic and social media could play a better role in educating people and provide the required awareness. The government should provide attraction to media to spread the message across the country. The government should make it mandatory for every couple to attend family planning programs before and after marriages in order to understand the socio-economic issues linked with overpopulation. In some of the countries like china government sends alerts, makes announcements for ladies to have their contraceptive pills. This kind of awareness programs is the need of the day. Syllabus in schools, colleges and universities should have mandatory topics on causes and effects of unbridled population.

Another important step the country could take and benefit from a huge unemployed workforce is to involve them in the agriculture sector. Building water reservoirs and bringing barren land under cultivation is very much critical (Imran, 2019). Pakistan is rich in barren land and water resources are wasted because of the shortage of reservoirs. The Government should address population-related issues by investing in the reservoirs. The government can produce cheap energy i.e. hydropower energy, storage of water and bring uncultivated land under cultivation by building reservoirs. The unskilled manpower could be allotted lands for cultivation. In this way they could be independent, and the country can have a positive impact on GDP. Besides, three dams should be immediately built starting from Diamer Bhasha, Dasu and then KalaBagh. These three dams are the answer to the many crises we face today.

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Nostalgia or Silent Rebellion: Exploring Faiz Ahmed Faiz's Political Poetry through the Analysis of Public and Hidden Transcripts: A James Scott Neo- Marxist Approach

By

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Abstract:

The present paper seeks to investigate the use of public and hidden transcripts in the political poetry of a renowned post- colonial South Asian poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz. It draws upon the theoretical framework of James Scott who is a contemporary neo Marxist. James Scott calls "Public and Hidden transcripts" as mediums of expression with which writers or poets reflect resistance against hegemony. Therefore, this paper examines the utilization of public and hidden transcripts in the political poetry of Faiz and infers that Faiz has every now and again utilized hidden transcripts, hence censuring the state, the administration and the ills of society. The utilization of hidden transcripts in Faiz's political poetry is adequate as compared to the public transcripts on account of the suppressive culture of his time. This paper fills a twofold purpose; firstly, it expects to feature the scholarly works of a progressive poet Faiz with a new investigation through James Scott's concept of "public and hidden transcripts". Secondly, the paper looks to recognize and investigate the role of culture in the life of the poets upon their utilization of either public or hidden transcripts. The paper infers that Faiz lived in an era of dictatorship when common masses were not allowed to speak of their rights. However, though Faiz was very sensitive towards oppressive societies and therefore he expressed his nostalgia and silent rebellion against injustice in hidden words and phrases, thus making adequate use of hidden transcripts as form of resistance.

Keywords: Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Political Poetry, James Scott Neo Marxist Approach, Public and Hidden transcripts.

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Introduction

James Scott (1985) is a neo-Marxist who explains that hidden transcripts suggest a legislative issue of mask and namelessness among subordinate social events that is deficiently purified, questionable, and coded. He says this is much of the time conveyed in gossips, snitch, folktales, jokes, songs, functions, codes, and euphuisms that regularly begin from society. These, according to Scott (1985), do not contain simply talk acts, notwithstanding, a whole extent of practices that repudiate individuals in public transcript of the dominant. Scott's idea of "transcripts" (hidden and public) are solidly associated with the plausibility of opposition, which are built up strategies for carrying on and talking that fit explicit entertainers in explicit social settings, regardless of whether dominating or abused. Opposition is an unpretentious type of challenging 'public transcripts' by utilizing recommended jobs and language to oppose the maltreatment of intensity – including things like 'humor, tattle, masks, etymological stunts, illustrations, code words, folktales, ceremonial signals, obscurity' (Scott, 1985, p. 137).

These procedures are particularly viable in conditions where brutality is used to keep up business as usual, allowing "a hidden talk of pride and self-declaration inside the public transcript... in which ideological obstruction is camouflaged, quieted and hidden for the wellbeing of safety" (p. 137). These kinds of opposition require little coordination or arranging and are used by the two individuals and social events to restrict without explicitly testing first class standards (Scott, 1977).

Literature Review:

Different studies have been conducted regarding his poetry and ideology. In a recent study, Singh (2016) has claimed that Faiz's poetry has since quite a while ago mirrored a syncretic soul, both crosswise over the place and crosswise over time. It found a place among numerous neighborhood social customs and also beyond. He has not just explored the space amongst Hindu and Muslim, but at the same time was profoundly impacted by British writers like W.H. Auden. Faiz's verse blended styles crosswise over hundreds of years, weaving together established structures like the fourteenth century ghazal (strikingly drawing from Punjabi poetic ideals like misfortune and yearning, and from Sufi philosophy) with twentieth century forms like free verse that the British had been bringing in into the subcontinent since the Raj grabbed hold of it a century prior.

Reeza (2014) in her article has claimed that Faiz never followed to the poetic doctrine 'Art for Art's sake'. Faiz did not believe in literature for its own particular cause. To him, an artist must be committed to a cause. Art and realism were mingled in his poetry. Ali (April 1 2016) while analyzing Faiz's poem has explained that the poem "Subh-e Azadi"

(Dawn of Independence) is basically an outflow of solidarity with his property and its kin furthermore a test of the persecuted against their oppressors. The excellence of this poem is its tune and its message of trust and additionally mirrors the desolation of the poet even with life's excruciating realities.

In another recent study, Pars (June 10 2016) has asserted about the awareness of Faiz regarding the necessity of the formation of a cultural identity for Pakistan. As he puts, "When Pakistan was created, we only had the raw materials for a Pakistani nation. A nation evolves over centuries; nations are not born fully developed. So, our first task was to establish the details of our nationality, its definition, its destiny, but what happened was that we got tangled up in ministries and presidencies, and in making and breaking governments and this dimension was ignored both by our intellectuals and politicians."

Aakash (Dec 16 2016) has explained that Faiz's poetry, with an inconspicuous aesthetic touch, reflected human issues, the journey for peace and a feeling of values. Aside from being cherished by artistic circles, he remains amazingly well known among those connected with performing arts. The issues Faiz expounded on still hold on today in significantly more common structures. His words are as pertinent today as they were the point at which he kept in touch with them. His decisions when he was most cornered in life in penitentiaries and outcast characterize him as the poet of responsibility and commitment.

In another article, Raza (November 14th, 2015) has explained that usually majority of us identify Faiz Ahmed Faiz for his memorable poetry. Only a few are aware of the fact that Faiz Ahmed Faiz was also a prolific prose writer. One of the great progressive of his times, Mian Iftikharuddin asked him to edit "The Pakistan Times" newspaper in 1947. Moreover, Faiz was appointed the chief of the editorial panel of the Urdu daily Imroze and was also connected with the literary weekly "Lail-o-Nahar" magazine.

Commenting on the importance of Faiz's poetry in Urdu literature, Kousik (n.d.) asserts that in Urdu poetry and literature, Faiz's writings particularly his poetry holds a distinct importance. His poetry depicts the stories of the individuals, as well as portrays the ordinary citizens' wishes, distresses and inconveniences. The article intends to basically concentrate the poetry of Faiz, its qualities, logic and its place in the world literature.

Nasir (2009) in "Ham Jitay Ji Masroof Rahay" (Enough Time There Never Was) gives adequate knowledge regarding the political and social association during which Faiz's major portion of the radical lyrics are composed. In post-independence period, Pakistan's history regarding politics is considered to be devastatingly miserable in light of the fact that there have been rehashed military takeovers in Pakistan. Because of these authoritarian administrations, vote based society couldnot thrive and the

unenlightened and the business people were found to control the entrance of the common masses into parliaments in order to raise their voice against all sorts of injustice.

The sonnets of Faiz which he composed on particular national occasions contain cynical words. Agha Nasir in his work "Yeh Dagh Ujala" (This Stained Light), portrays that the ballads composed by Faiz which hold national themes including independence mirror the writer's feeling of misfortune over the current socio-political situation. These poems are basically eleven in number and in these poems Faiz additionally speaks to his anticipation regarding the forthcoming, thus keeping in mind, the unstoppable battle of the oppressed class. The focus of these poems reflects heart breaking events such as the murder of "Liaquat Ali Khan" who was the initially chosen Prime Minister of Pakistan, the army rules including Martial Laws, "Dhaka" and its decline and the hanging of "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto" who was the publicly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Nasir (2009) has mentioned in the section "Tauq-o-Dar Ka Mausam" (This Hour of Chain and Gibbet), that there are nine lyrics which were composed by Faiz during his detainment in order to encourage and motivate his companions and the common masses in Pakistan while he was in jail. In these poems, Faiz guarantees the readers that "this hour of shackles" and "gibbet" is a sign of upcoming "spring". That will be the time for the oppressed masses to have triumph over oppressors. Some of the notable poems of this period are "Tarana" (Anthem), "Nisar Main Teri Galyon Kay, Ay Watan" (Bury Me Under Your Pavements), "Zindan Ki Ek Sham" (A Prison Nightfall) and "Zindan Ki Ek Subah" (A Prison Daybreak). Additionally, the poems written by Faiz under his collection of works "Meray Dil, Meray Musafir" (My Heart, My Traveller) all deal with the theme of exile and were composed while Faiz's expatriation amid General Zia's armed administration. At that time, the conservative (foundation cum-Mullah) association tried smashing progressives and liberals as hostile to Islamic teachings.

These poems are a clear mirror of unbounded affection of Faiz especially towards his nation. Faiz while living overseas among individuals strongly felt detached and wished to go back to his nation. His collection of works "Phir Barq Firozan Hay" (Lightening Again) is based on the political circumstance of the Afro-Asian, particularly to the struggle developments in contradiction of European, local and indigenous dominion. Struggle and resistance in Asia was to a greater degree a political battle. On the other hand, Africa had resistance in the form of equipment.

Patriot pioneers in Africa like “Walter Sisulu”¹, “Ahmed Bella”² and “Nelson Mandela”³ tried to put forth imperviousness to the despots. These leaders were ready to experience trials, detainments, singular repressions including bereavements. The development of these resistance movements by the African and Asian radical leaders were being upheld by communist coalition. Faiz like his dynamic countrymen talked for the opportunity warriors against overbearing administrations. Agha Nasir has especially specified six sonnets in which the writer has celebrated the battle and gives up of the African, Palestinian and Iranian individuals for national freedom from foreign impact, this remembrance of gallant battles against oppressive plans to assemble the mistreated masses in Pakistan and all over the world against socio-political and financial injustice.

The most obvious poems on Afro-Asian subjects are "Sare-Wadie Seena" (Valley of

Sinai), "Falasteen kay Liay Do Nazmain" (Two Poems for Palestine), "Bol" (Speak),

"Ajao Mere Africa" (Africa Come Back), "Irani Tulaba kay Naam" (For Iranian Students) and so on. The section "Ye Waqt Matam Ki Ghari He" (This is the Minute to Mourn Time) manages the poems composed on political persecution amid military administration of General Zia. Nasir (2009) has brought up eight lyrics, which uncover profound desolation of the poet over the shameful acts executed by the authoritarian guideline of Zia against the general population. The poems incorporate "Aaj Ek Harf Ko Phir Dhondta Phirta Hay Khayal" (I Look for a Word), "Ham To Majboor-e-Wafa Hain" (O Earth of My Land), "Youngster Awazain" (Three Voices), "Qawaali" (reverential Song), "Lao to Qatal Namah" (Bring Death Warrant), "Phool Maslay Gae" (The Flowers Trampled Down).

A complete chapter has been arranged by “Agha Nasir” in order to talk about the dogmatic connection of the lyrics composed by Faiz on universal occasions. The most well-known lyrics having a place with this classification include "Ay Dil-e-Be-Taab, Thahr" (Oh Restless Heart, Wait), "Peking", "Sinkiang", "Ham Jo Tareek Rahon Me Maray Gae" (An Elegy for the Rosenbergs). The focus of these poems is the remembrance of the battle of the communist nations in contradiction of “Fascism”,

¹Walter Sisulu was an African dissident who was famous for being hostile to politically-sanctioned racial segregation.

²Ahmed Ben Bella was a radical leader who played an important part to liberate Algeria from hegemony of France.

³ Nelson Mandela was a renowned radical leader and pioneer of South Africa.

“Revolution in China” and the sacrifices made by the “Rosenbergs” to retain humanity.

Moreover, the “Punjabi Farmers” are never forgotten in Faiz’s poems. For Faiz, these farmers were abused by the dominant class of society particularly the landlords who were supported by the administration. Some of the notable poems include "Lami Raat Si Dard Firaq Wali" (Long Night of Pain and Loneliness) and "Rabba Sachaya" (Supplication). These poems recall the time of “Bhutto” who had introduced land reforms in Pakistan. These poems also encourage the farmers to get united and claim their rights. This is because the landlords and the ruling administration do not provide even the basic necessities to the farmers who for Faiz, were the ones who bow the seeds and served the nation. Nasir claims that Faiz's "Supplication" is "his remonstrance in presence of his Rab (Allah)" (2009, p. 274).

In “Tradition and Innovation in Faiz Ahmad Faiz”, Narang (n.d.) while, examining different phases of the development of “classical Urdu” custom shifting from an idealistic expression into a radical talk. In views of Chand Narang the phrasing of “Persian-Urdu” scholarly convention had fundamentally appeared to poeticise the subjects of affection and the physical magnificence of the beloved. But, in the subcontinent, step by step through a transformative procedure of a couple of hundreds of years, this classical diction increased otherworldly and spiritualist romantic introductions for the most part affected by the spiritual literary with communist convention.

This spiritual custom (mystical-cum-radical movement) presented progressivism, resilience, balance and love for the kindred people and rejected persecution in every one of its structures. Accordingly, the romantic symbols and imagery was no more an appraisal for the body of the female. Additionally, the partition throbs now started getting utilized for signifying philosophical facts, thereby portraying gentle remonstrance against oppression and financial unfairness. This spiritual custom further developed in the first half of the twentieth century. During this time, the component of “social realism” took its place into the field of the art of poetry. Significant commitment of Faiz is basically, his fortification of the social and radical subjects in “Urdu tradition”, along with the addition of social and radical dimension to the sensual expression. This sensual expression would not have survived without being formed by existing realities.

Thus, Narang with his article enables the readers to comprehend the universality of poetry of Faiz, keeping aside the fact that most of his poetry was the result of specific social and political circumstances. Faiz’s

poetry speaks to the visual and artistic feelings of the reader and additionally his countrywide and dogmatic awareness.

Explaining the philosophical centrality regarding the blend of the radical and the lyrical, Hussain (2010) in “Romance and Poetry” expounds that sexual symbolism was utilized by Faiz to substantiate his sentimental apparition of the primeval phase of humankind. Similar to Marxist scholars, Faiz trusts that the most primitive phase of man was basically a communist period. The artists of the mid nineteenth century particularly the English artists greatly influenced the romantic approach of Faiz in art. Society, culture, ethical values and state are considered as largest restraints on the liberty of man according to the “Romantic perspective of life”. Thus, society, culture, ethical values and state prevent man from the real satisfaction of his yearnings, wishes and aspirations.

Faiz in his poetry romanticizes a primitive phase of human society and culture chiefly that of pre-middle class. Moreover, female body, for the romantic people, is a reflection of the magnificence of the universe. Faiz, in the expressions of Dr. Asif was indeed a romantic poet. His poetry reflected romance however, the romance in his poetry never took him apart from the miseries of the oppressed societies. Dr. Asif further says that the best temperance’s of a person include his poise, sense of pride and liberty. These temperance’s were a real source of delight for a person during the primitive time. However, man has been deprived of his magnificence and flexibility due to the formation of different societies and state. Romantic symbolism customarily indicates common purity, innocence, liberty and splendor of people. The romantic symbolism which has been utilized by Faiz in his poetry summons past perfect world comprising equity, concordance and independence counter to the current oppressed world of unfairness.

The romantic arrangement of words and content in the verse of Faiz is assessed by Ansari (2011) in his work “Faiz Kay Aas Paas” (Around Faiz). The author claims that Faiz has quite similar approach to Allama Iqbal regarding his romantic vision. “Romanticism” of both these poets is quite near to the "western romantic development" especially the “English”. Both these poets, like English romantic writers, take their wonderful motivation from the regular praxis and the never-ending changes happening in the marvel of nature. A lot of their symbolism and allegories are acquired from dialectics in nature.

Continuing to describe the likenesses between the English romantic writers and Iqbal and Faiz, Ansari asserts that the glorification of the humanistic customs and values of the past ages is a crucial part of romanticism as it is showed in “Keats' Hellenism”. Thus, past utopias are made by both Iqbal and Faiz in their verse, thereby activating the common masses to take a stab at the recovery of the past customs and social

legacies. To add to it, there is a hope of splendid future in the verse of the romantic poets like Byron and Shelley. Additionally, in verse of Iqbal and Faiz, romanticism prompts revolution and reform.

The poetry of Faiz has also been examined in terms of the description of cultural values by Lodhi (n.d.) in his work "Culture, Literature and Social Praxis". He explains that Faiz has also discussed the role of the progressive writers in oppressed societies. The poetry of Faiz also focuses on the fact that all humans are naturally born free. For Faiz, the only condition to keep society and individuals run smoothly is to develop a communally cooperative environment. Thus, individuals with the right of self-determination may be useful for the collective existence of both individual and society.

Unfortunately, one of the dilemmas in history is the manipulation of common people by the elite and hegemonic classes. For Faiz, the biggest subjugation of people was the role of magic including science and most importantly the modern technologies. Other than magic and modern technologies, feudals, ministers, business people and military administration also play a negative part. Due to these reasons, common people are deprived of their due self-respect, liberty and impartiality. With the help of his poetry, Faiz has shown his sensitivity towards the common people living in society.

The social values and standards as stated by Faiz are decided by the material relations particularly in general public. Everything including art, literature, mankind's history, teaching order and compliance, workmanship is set up according to the will of the ruling class which shows an exploitative framework. Binaries are build up by Bourgeois. There is no place of rationalization because truth and deception are pre-decided. Another dilemma of the existing society is the promotion of superstition and myths among the individuals by the bourgeois writers, thus looking for their submission to the current framework.

The homogeneity myth of society, on the other hand is discredited by the progressive writers. These writers avow majority and variety in society. However, the progressive writers, in order to challenge the suppositions of the ruling elites, must show a sense of determination and fearlessness even if repeatedly discouraged by the inhuman administrations.

The boundaries of dialect and form are crossed by the progressive writers to offer the delights and distresses of the rejected masses. The progressive writers speak the voice of the deprived masses by using their dialect. Thus, progressive writers are responsible for inculcating among individuals, a sense of certainty, optimism and help to raise the awareness for aggregate action counter to their autocrats. Thus, for Lodhi, "Social praxis, consciousness, and freedom are moments in history which must

occur simultaneously. Faiz's poetry brings these moments together, thereby releasing social energy for collective struggle against oppression" (2011, p. 266). Lodhi's article enables the readers to comprehend the opinions of Faiz regarding history, which for him is the narrative of hegemony.

Lodhi's article plays an important part in highlighting the reverting part of the philosophical contraptions to institutionalize oppression. This article also helps to assess the contribution made by the progressive writers and dynamic scholars to activate the common people to battle and rediscover their actual selves, their identity and to work to rebuild their honor.

The political discourse written by Faiz was examined by Malik (2008) in "Faiz: Shairi Aur Siyasat" (Poetry and Politics). In his article, Malik focuses on the contextualization of the communist verse written by Faiz particularly in the post-independence era. He says that Faiz was against the political authority of the persuasive medieval groups existing in Pakistan. According to Faiz, it was the specific discourse which was used by the primitive class to show their strength. However, the bourgeois discourse was discouraged by Faiz because this type of discourse portrayed the privileged class as the victor of state interests and the image of state solidarity and sovereignty.

For Faiz it was the hegemonic class which turned the whole nation into a slave. Faiz describes in his poetry that common people are the lovers. These people are battling to liberate their nation from all those hegemonic classes who believe only in self-interest. Due to this revolutionary spirit, the concept of love and disdain, antidote and venom, haziness and light coexist in the verse of Faiz, disdain and love, venom and antidote, light and haziness are coexistent in Faiz's poetry. Thus, the current exploitative framework is symbolized under the imagery of disdain, venom and antidote. While adoration, darkness and light symbolize brilliant future. Alarmed over the current situation, Faiz is entirely hopeful about what must come.

Jabeen (n.d.) has assessed the plural pronoun used in Faiz's poetry. In her work "Insaan...Faiz ka Bunyadi Maozoo" (Man: The Fundamental Topic of Faiz) Jabeen has claimed that Faiz was in favor of collective consciousness. This is confirmed due to his continuous use of the plural pronoun "We" in place of "I" in his poetry. Faiz's affection towards humankind rises above entire impediments related to geology, society, dialect including doctrine. His "We" incorporates all the mistreated individuals of the world where abusive administrations do not regard human nobility and opportunity. Basically, the subject of Faiz's verse focuses on the man who is naturally born free with dignity and self-respect.

Unfortunately, Faiz in this contemporary world finds a man who is experiencing financial injustice. The contemporary man though exists but merely as a component of production. This man is kept deprived from his human traits. Thus, a specific discourse has made this contemporary man quite vulnerable like a poet who is reluctant to discuss his agonies.

Faiz invalidated his personal self and held great empathy towards the offended ones. For Faiz, respect of humans should never be compromised in any way. Through his poetry, he encouraged the oppressed people, thereby rejoicing the indefatigable battle fought by the oppressed people to gain equity. Thus, Faiz's solidarity with the underestimated segments of society is clearly demonstrated with the use of the plural "We". "The philosophy of Faiz is a dirge, an elegy, a lamentation and a healer of the common grief of the progeny of Adam and the love for mankind" (Jabeen, n.d). This plural pronoun "We" enables Faiz to detach him and the mistreated from the current discourse. Jabeen's article comprehends the political implications regarding the poet's dismissal of the bourgeois discourse.

In "Faiz Ki Shairi Aur Hamara Ehed" (The Poetry of Faiz and Our Age) Hassan (n.d) has enrolled certain key elements which prove the fame of Faiz's poetry in this globalized world. For Hassan (n.d), Faiz's poetry is famous for its tasteful bid. Faiz's poetry is a combination of the ideological and the figurative. This combination makes his poetry more aesthetic. Besides, Faiz's poetry reflects our current world including our fantasies.

The Use of Public and Hidden Transcripts in Faiz Ahmed Faiz's Poetry and Prose:

The poetry and prose of Faiz Ahmed Faiz contain public and hidden transcripts. Though milder in tone, in a preface to his second collection of poetry "Dast-e Saba" (The Wind's caress) he publicly said, "It is incumbent upon the artist to not only observe but also to struggle. To observe the restless drops (of life) in his surroundings is dependent upon his vision, to show them to others, upon his artistic abilities and to enter into them, to change the flow (of life) is dependent on the depth of his desire and the passion in his blood". (Khalid, n.d.).

In his poem, "Falasteeni Shohda Jo Pardais Me Kam Ai" (For the Palestinian Martyrs), Faiz directly admires the sacrifices of the Palestinian freedom-fighters who have received martyrdom during resistance against the occupying Israeli forces. The title of the poem itself suggests Faiz's direct approach towards appreciating the Palestinian fighters. The sacrifice of a single freedom-fighter gives birth to many other Palestinian freedom-fighters. The poet says:

"One Palestine has been destroyed
By my enemies

But my agony has given birth to innumerable Palestine”
(Kamal & Hasan, 2006, p. 162)

In another poem “Aik Naghma Karbala-e-Beirut Kay Liay” (The Massacre of Beirut), Faiz directly commemorates the beauty of Beirut and the valiant courage of Labanese against Israeli occupation. In this poem also, the title directly refers to Beirut. He says:

“Every single destroyed house, every single ruin
is more magnificent than the legendary palace of Dara.
Every single fighter is more valiant than Alexander.
Every single girl is more alluring Lyla.”
(Kamal & Hasan, 2006, p. 160)

To add to it in the poem “Ajao Mere Africa” (Africa Come Back), Faiz anticipates the rising African resistance movement against French imperialism. This poem also directly refers to Africans. He affirms that the Africans have started to shake the shackles of foreign bondage. It is interesting to note that in this poem the poet also makes use of hidden transcripts such as drum-beats and the dances which symbolize emergence of armed resistance against foreign occupation. The poet says:

“I have caught the madness of your drum
My wild blood beats and throbs with it
Come Africa come
Come back for I have lifted my forehead from the dust;
Come back for I have stripped away the bark of sorrow from
My eyes;
Come back for I have shaken away my pain.”
(Kamal & Hasan, 2006, p. 254)

“Come back” is a straight-forward clarion call to the pre-imperial Africa of drum beats and marshall dances.

In his poem “Bol” (Speak) which was written during the Second World War when protest was banned and political liberties were curtailed in the name of war-time needs, Faiz publicly expresses his commitment with the artistic right of speech against cruelty and injustice in these words:

“Speak, for your lips are free;
Speak; your tongue is still yours,
Your upright body is yours –
Speak; your life is still yours.” (Kiernan, 1971, p. 87)

The political context does not restrict the scope of the poem. In the words of Ralph Russell, “The poem “Bol” remains a spirited call to all free men, in any country and any age, to speak out boldly what free men have a duty to say, even though they risk imprisonment if they do so” (1992, p. 233).

Apart from the public transcripts, Faiz has extensively made use of hidden transcripts in his poetry and prose to fight against cruelty and injustice. For instance, written during the partition of the Indian subcontinent 1947, Faiz’s poem “Subh-e Azadi” (Freedom’s Dawn) and “Aghast 1947” (August 1947) captures the desolation of independence and Partition in hidden words. An excerpt from the poem “Subh-e Azadi” (Freedom’s Dawn) is as follows,

“This stain-covered daybreak, this night-bitten dawn
This is not the dawn of which there was expectation;
This is not that dawn with longing for which the friends set out,
(convinced)
That somewhere there would be met with,
The fire of the liver, the tumult of the eye, burning of the heart,
There is no effect on any of them of (this) cure for separation.
Whence that darling of a morning breeze came, whither has it gone?
...
The hour of the deliverance of eye and heart has not arrived.
Come; come on, for that goal has still not arrived.” (Kiernan, 1971, 122-127)

It is a lyrical rendition that represents the aesthetic mood of an unrequited love and shies away from the violence and dehumanization of Partition. The use of phrases such as “morning breeze”, “Whither has it gone? Clearly symbolize Faiz’s disappointment over the deplorable condition of the common masses during the partition of the subcontinent. The line, “The hour of the deliverance of eye and heart has not arrived”, indicates in a hidden way, that the partition has been done but the positive results of partition have not been achieved yet. Crucially, the journey to freedom remains unfinished. Edward Said understood Faiz as someone whose poetry bridged the worlds of the literary elite and the common man.

Faiz uses hidden transcripts in various ways. In his poetry, Lover, Drinker and Freedom-fighter represent the forces of resistance and revolution, whereas Villain, Ombudsman and Ruler stand for the hegemonic class, capitalists, civil and military bureaucracy. Beloved represents the homeland, which is at present under the occupation of the forces of tyranny. The poem “Nisar Main Teri Galyon Kay, Ay Watan” (Bury Me

under Your Pavements) provides the most conspicuous interplay of the triangular imagery of lover, beloved and villain. The poet says:

“Your name still cried by a rash zealot few
 In flames the itching hand of tyranny;
 Villains are judges and usurpers both
 Who is our advocate, where shall we seek justice?”
 (Kiernan, 1971, p. 185)

The romantic imagery of the political poem does not mitigate the intensity of the ideological messages yet keeps the double flavor of the art intact. To add to it, romance and infatuation symbolize revolutionary spirit, whereas alienation, wisdom, cage, and Prison denote oppressive system, pragmatism and Ideological and Repressive State Apparatuses respectively. Reunion, wine (wine house), beauty and truth act as metaphors for revolution, means of revolutionary thinking, and sociopolitical justice respectively. Nightingale and Garden personify the progressive writer and the political mission. The aesthetic appeal of the sensuous imagery of Faiz does play the most coveted role of the recuperation of the sensuous life of the individual because as Marx believes that “even our physical senses have become commodified under capitalism, as the body converted into a mere abstract instrument of production, is unable to savor its own sensuous life” (In Eagleton, 2011, p. 23031).

Other hidden transcripts used by Faiz are the images of Night and Dawn, autumn and spring. Night and autumn stand for the existing oppression and socio-political injustice, whereas dawn and spring symbolize hope, and optimism about future and socialistic world order. Similarly, the use of natural colors in the poetry of Faiz is used as hidden transcripts. The black color which typifies pitch darkness also serves to enhance the brightness of the morning. The red rays of dawn imply the arrival of socialism through human sacrifices conveying the connotations of blood. Images of dawn and spring always appear with their antonyms. Dawn and spring are persistently preceded by night and autumn. The poem “Aghast 1952” (August 1952) provides an apt use of nature imagery used as hidden transcripts. The poet says:

“At last half-promise of a spring has come –
 Some flowers tear open their green cloaks and bloom
 Night’s shadows hold their ground but some faint streaks
 of day show, spreading each a rosy plum.”
 (Kiernan, 1971, p. 178)

One of the most favorite of Persian-Urdu literary tradition is the tool of Invocation. Man is a social being who has intense craving for love and fellowship. In this silent universe, man looks forward to an answer to his ambitions and aspirations. When he indulges in an act of conversation with his Creator, he achieves a rapport between his individualistic existence and the enormous world around him. This act of prayer inculcates in man a commonality of bond with the whole mankind. In Islam, invocation is the essence of our prayers. In the words of Iqbal, “In Islam, prayer and Dua are linked with a collective spiritual activity because the spirit and the essence of Islamic rituals are purely socialistic” (in Malik, 2008, p. 184). Faiz like has used the Islamic religious tool of Invocation (as hidden transcripts) to serve his socialistic poetic aims. Faiz’s poem “Dua” (Invocation) reflects the consciousness of the poet about the cultural influences on the ideological commitments of the artist.

In the poem “Dua” (Invocation), the poet prays to his God to bestow strength upon the humiliated and the oppressed sections of society to rise up against the exploitative forces to materialize the myth of the vice-regency of man on earth as ordained by God. The poet along with the rejected prays for the rediscovery of truth. He prays for the victims of false consciousness to question the validity and oppression of the many by the few. He preaches revolt and resistance to the down-trodden against the perpetrators of cruelty and injustice. An excerpt from the poem testifies to this message of intellectual and political revolt for the oppressed ones in the form of a prayer:

“Let’s pray that those who follow false gods
Find the courage to defy and the strength to question;
Let those who wait for the sword to fall on their bowed heads
Find the strength to jerk aside the executorial hands”

(Kamal & Hasan, 2006, p. 274)

Quite similar to the hidden transcript of Invocation is the hidden transcript of Popular Devotional Muslim Verse. Popular Devotional Muslim Verse is a song which is sung in unison, by way of prayer. The mood of Faiz’s Popular Devotional Muslim Verses is at once that of sorrow and jubilation. The sorrowful element represents poetic lamentation over the plight of the poor under the existing system and the jubilation anticipates the futuristic hope of socialistic change. Faiz’s famous poems which are classed as Devotional Songs/Anthem are “On the Martyr’s Field”, “Do not See over There” etc. These rhythmical songs when sung inspire trance among devotees and excite them to move for their established aims. Faiz also uses the musical device of Geet as a hidden transcript to raise his voice against bourgeois hegemony.

Appreciating Faiz's personal love for rhythm and music, Dr Hussain says, "He (Faiz) is temperamentally so musical (having had training in music) that he speaks even of revolution in a symphonic manner giving the impression that poetry and revolution have a kinship with music" (1989, p. 115). Faiz has also used the hidden transcripts in his poem "aaj baazaar me;N paa bah jaulaa;N chalo" (Not Enough). This poem was written by Faiz when he was in jail in charge of supporting the communist movement in Russia. Condemning the repressive state apparatuses of his time, the poet says,

"Not enough the tear stained eye, the storm tossed life,
Come today in fetters to the market place,
Walk with waving hands, run in a drunkards dance,
Clothes besmeared with blood and head begrimed with dust!"
(Kiernan, 1971, pp. 230)

The use of the phrases such as "waving hands", "drunkard dance" clearly indicate Faiz's use of hidden transcripts since these words indicate his grief over the weak state apparatuses of his time. The line, "Clothes besmeared with blood and head begrimed with dust!" indicate that Faiz does not want the oppressed class to be oppressed by the hegemonic class. Even though oppressed class was not allowed to speak against the hegemonic class in his time, he encouraged the people to come out with "fetters", blood stained clothes and heads "begrimed with dust" to resist against tyranny and oppression, since their fetters, blood clothes and dusty heads will show their deplorable condition even if they were banned to speak for their rights.

The public and hidden transcripts can also be visibly seen in Faiz's prose writings. For instance, in his prose work, "Mataa-a-e lau;h-o-qalam" (If Ink and Pen) which was composed by Faiz when he was in jail against communist allegations, the poet explains the tyranny of the oppressors who have banned his writings. However, he does not point out any particular name of the tyrant. He keeps the names of the tyrants hidden and expresses his grief in the following words,

"If ink and pen are snatched from me, shall I
Who have dipped my finger in my heart's blood complain
Or if they seal my tongue, when I have made
A mouth of every round link of my chain?"
(Kiernan, 1971, p. 117)

Though the poet feels angry over the governing elites of his time, who have taken away his right to express his grief over the deplorable condition of his society due to the hegemony of the rulers, yet, he conceals their names and uses a very general word “they” for the tyrants. In another prose work “Dareecha” (The Window) written while he was in jail, the poet once again expresses his grief over religious extremism in a hidden manner. He says,

“In my barred window is hung many a cross
Each coloured with the blood of its
own Christ”

In the next stanza the poet says,

“On one the heaven’s spring cloud is sacrificed,
On one the radiant moon is crucified.” (Kiernan, 1971, p. 205)

The words “heaven’s spring cloud” and “radiant moon” suggest innocent and unaware common people, belonging to different religions, who are being exploited by the hegemonic class to achieve their selfish goals. However, the expression in the above stanza is hidden and shows no direct attack on any particular person who is responsible for this religious extremism.

Conclusion:

The poetry of Faiz is a milestone of upheaval in the contemporary world. However, the fundamental reason of the mellow and secretive tone of Faiz is the impact of the Urdu-Persian lyrical convention in which the significant internal sorrow and irate are communicated in a gentle approach to keep a moderate pinch of the agony intact. The present study on Faiz draws speculations about scholarly awareness of the writer of the abused social orders in light of the fact that Faiz is recognized as the agent of politically and socially dedicated intellectual and ideological power against ruling philosophies in social orders of Asia. Faiz upholds that politics and aesthetics are inseparable from each other and that the authors need to express the agonies of the weak, the oppressed and the offended. Since the poetry of Faiz is contextualized in the national morals of our society therefore, the study enriches humanistic appeal of his works in the face of acquisitive and cruel nature of corporate imperialism. Hence, more studies in future will investigate more possibilities to validate the connection between the socialist beliefs and aesthetics in the pre- colonial and postcolonial world.

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Causes and Effects of Unemployment in Quetta Pakistan:

By

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Abstract:

This article focuses on the causes and effects of unemployment in the Quetta District. Primary information was gathered for this purpose. Results indicate that 32.5% of 120 participants were unemployed owing to poor schooling, 15.8% owing to lack of abilities, and 55 % were unemployed because of no attitude to the official involved. 65% of the complete respondents were unskilled. 73 % of the participants had never joined the job and 18.3 % had left the job due to low wages 7.5 % were unemployed completion of the study. 100 % of participants accepted that unemployment was induced over the population.

Keywords: Unemployment, Demographic Development, Illiteracy, Poverty, Etc.

Introduction:

The issue of unemployment has become a major concern throughout the globe.

According to the study (2012) from the International Labor Organization (ILO), 6 percent were without the workers of the world.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan was established on 14 August 1947 with four regions namely Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and the KPK. Poverty is one of the main problems in Pakistan. An adult who has the ability and willingness to do a work can't get a job is considered a homeless person More than 30 Lake people are currently unemployed in Pakistan (Malik et al., 2011).

The level of inflation in Pakistan can be calculated by the 2011 Federal Bureau of Statistics cooperation of the Labor Force Survey conducted in 2011 by Federal Statistical Bureau.

Unemployment raised from 5.6% in 2009 to 6 % in 2011, according to this study both men and women, this rise were evaluated. Compared to men (5.1%), females are more unemployed (LBF Survey, 2011). Pakistan's workforce is growing quickly as Zafar et al., (2001) found that demographic development is the true source of poverty in Pakistan and that Pakistan's demographic development is presently recorded at an

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annual pace of 2.1 percent, which is one of the world's top. On the other side, as Chaudry and Hamid (1998), funds are decreasing day by day. Concluded that less funds are primary cause of unemployment, Qayyum (2007) found that a big %age of trained youth in Pakistan face great poverty rates. In Pakistan, gender involvement in the employment sector is growing. Because of globalization and altering societal trends, females are also prepared to take part in the work force to operate their households, the results of Naqvi and Lubna (2002) also indicate that women's involvement in financial operation increase with era in Pakistan, finding indicate that there is increased proof of poverty among women in Pakistan.

As of Friday, May 10, 2019, Pakistan's current population is 204,027,458 based on the latest figures from the United Nations. Pakistan's population is 2.65 per cent of the world's entire population. In the list of nations (and dependencies) Pakistan ranks number 6 per inhabitant. Pakistan has a density of population of 265 per 2 km (687 residents per min). The entire region of the country is 770,880 km² (297,638 sq. Miles). Pakistan faces many challenges such as unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, the state of law and order, and internal and external debt. Unemployment is perceived to be the biggest socio-economic issue of non-accessibility for Pakistan. The main cause of the nation's tremendous insecurity is job opportunities and inability to function at the current wage rates. It has a main effect on the socio-economic position of a country, culminating in socio-economic presences such as violence, fraud, criminality and inequality (Neeleman and Lewis, 1999; Asghar, 2002; Blakely et al., 2003). It has adversely affected physical healing for individuals. It also gives rise to emotions such as anxiety, embarrassment, hopelessness, and bitterness. Goldney, 1997; Hammar (Janlert and Strom, 1997). The current state of unemployment, especially among the educated populations of a nation, has the gap of generating productive jobs and organizing schooling. In Pakistan, the schooling system is flawed, which is why the proportion of the older population rises. The youth policy is inefficient and uncreative in choosing a profession in our country due to the lack of educational planning and the absence of technical and professional organizations. As a result of renovations in the manufacturing techniques and methods, unemployment also increases. In general terms, it can be observed that unemployment in a particular era is a mixture of cultural, social and individual components.

A person is said to be unemployed if he or she has the talent, ability and willingness to do the work but is unable to find the position. In other words, unemployment is described as a situation where people in a country have the capacity and willingness to work but is not in a position to get jobs. As the capital of the Balochistan province, Quetta City has been bursting with tremendous demographic challenge in recent years, many families have migrated from different regions of the area and earned

settlement in the city, which not only drained accessible funds and equipment for citizens of Quetta District, but has seen an eruption of youth exceeding the catastrophic job market of Quetta City.

Literature Review:

Since we want to examine the connection between suffering and financial growth, a lot of appropriate research and papers are being undertaken by the professional scientists. Now we are trying to talk about a few of them. Wajid, Kalim (2013) investigated The Impact of Inflation on Unemployment and Economic Growth: Evidence from Time Series Pakistan.

Their research found that long-term inflation significantly spreads unemployment; long-term and correspondingly short-term financial development has widespread adversarial effects on unemployment. Bappayaya, Jibir, Abayo (2015) conducted an assessment of the effect of unemployment on economic growth in Nigeria. The results of their research using OLS have been shown to be an unnecessary link between poverty and financial development which remains in place with Okun's laws and regulations. FIJI researched economic growth and unemployment at Makun, P. Azun (2015): A Co-Integration Analysis. Their result showed a long-term linkage between poverty and financial development. Krugman (1994) conducted studies on High Unemployment Past and Perspective Causes. In this article he cited excellent post-Bretton-Woods recessions and the poverty rates of the G-7 countries, in particular the United States, Western Europe, Japan and West Germany.

In the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development Countries, this article also dressed poverty problems and discussed the vital difference between cyclical and structural trends in poverty and elevated unemployment in the manufacturing nations that moment. Kingdon, Knight (2005), studied unemployment in South Africa, 1995-2003: reasons, challenges, and policies. In this research, they noted that progress in the employment sector is gripping the essential threat to South African prosperity and permanence from increasing poverty to social and political underemployment. In this work their primary concern was about homelessness and the secret role that often reflects unemployment.

Collins (2009), conducted research on the factors related to the unemployment rate: a statistical analysis. He tried to figure out the economic circumstances of the United States and stated that rising levels of poverty are key factors for this developmental sensation.

Osemengbe and O. (2013) investigated the causes, effects and solutions of the youth unemployment problems in Nigeria. They stated that following the National Youth Services, whereby unwaged graduates walk the route and mention the government. In order to enable young people to convert self-sufficiency by skills development and coaching rather than job

seekers Chowdhury, Hossain (2013) conducted a survey on Unemployment Determinants: A Case Study in Bangladesh. We said that human resources, which is homelessness, have a very important role to play in economic growth. They examine in this article the macroeconomic unemployment rate variables of Bangladesh studied by Fiedler, Briar Shean, Kamps (1980) on The Impact of Unemployment on Young, Middle-Aged and Age Workers. This paper offered also studying the removal and decline of problems credited to unemployment by young and aged workers. Ahn, Garcia and Jimeno (2004), conducted a study on the impact of unemployment on individual well-being in the EU and mentioned that the duration of unemployment has a small, negative impact on the well-being of individuals. Aurangzeb This article also provided an opportunity to study the withdrawal and reduction of problems attributed to unemployment by youthful and older workers.

Ahn, Garcia and Jimeno (2004) conducted a survey on the impact of deprivation on employee well-being in the EU and reported that the period of unemployment has a small, adverse effect on person well-being. Aurangzeb Asif provided a study paper on factors affecting unemployment: A cross-country analysis (January 2013). They research macroeconomic variables of deprivation in India, China and Pakistan for the period 1980 to 2009. The effects of regression indicated that all factors have a significant impact on all three nations. Mavromaras, Sloane, Wei (June 2013) studied on the Scarring Impact of Poverty, Low Pay and Under-Use Skills in Australia Relative. In this research, they used the first ten stages of HILDA survey information to examine the interrelated dynamics of Australia's poverty, poor wages and underused skills. Hagedorn, Manovskii, Mitman (January 2015) was cooperating on a paper The Employment Impact Benefit Extensions: The 2014 Employment Miracle? They analyzed the overall impact on employment and labour power of the length of the unemployment benefit. Rajaguru (2010) was collaborating on a paper on how an export boom affects unemployment. It was discovered that the strong export rates, cash accrual in tradable securities, decreased the inflation balance levels. M.llo (2015) published a paper on the capital market and unemployment in Nigeria. The outcome was no impact from market capitalization on the levels of poverty.

Research Methodology:

Primary knowledge is the source of the study undertaken. Various magazines, economic newspapers, articles, and numerous repositories took some specific knowledge that was needed. The area of that research is the city of Quetta. Sample was taken from the unemployed participants at Quetta city.

Sample Size:

District Quetta was divided into two townships. Such towns have 66 community committees. The information was gathered from Town II. A selection of 120 members from 6 union councils in Town II was

conducted. Data collection techniques: A well-designed questioner gathered the details. The questioner comprised of all appropriate issues that were debated and pre-tested with specialists.

Data Analysis:

Using measurements such as mean, charts, tables, percentages and suitable analysis methods, the information gathered were evaluated. This section is made up of outcomes and thorough debate. The information was evaluated using SPSS 16 statistical tools.

Result and Discussion:

This research was conducted in the district of Quetta, and the sample distributed among six (6) county union assemblies, survey distribution respondents from each of these 20 active union assemblies. District members included Kechi Baig, Sara Ghurgai, Baleli, Aghbarg, Shadenzai and Kuchlak. Table 1 shows the information. The respondent demographic of the sample of 120 respondents 12 was under 20 years of age, 96 being age group 20-40. Of the 120 respondents 12 were over 40 years of age, the majority of respondents were in the 20-40-year age range, i.e. 96 categories out of 120. Of the 120 respondents, 92 were qualified while the other 28 were literate. (Figure.1) (Figure 2) indicates the total monthly unemployment household income. Of the 120 participants, 40 have a household income of less than 15,000 rupees a month. And 70 out of 120 have a household income of approximately 15,000-30,000, while 10 have more than Rs. 30,000.

Skill Possessed by the Respondents:

A total of 120 candidates, 42 mean that 35 percent have been eligible and 65 percent have been unskilled. Or put it another way, most participants were unqualified, i.e. 78. It means the unemployment level is more than skilled of unqualified people. Additionally, 7.5% of the workers were traders, 24.2% were drivers, 0.8% was cobblers and 2.5% were others.

Marital Status:

The 120, 59 were married and the other 60 were single, 50%. Once questioned about the number of children, 27 had children in the range of 1-2, 19 15.8 % had children in the range of 3-4, and 14 participants had more than 4 children.

Were you employed before?

Before they were recruited after interviewing the applicants, their responses were as shown below. Of the 120, 32 had a career until, 26.7%, and 88, 73.3 % had never a job before.

Reason for Leaving Previous Job:

The candidates that were initially hired were questioned why they had to abandon the prior work. The replies have distinct reasons. Most of the participants never had been hired previously. However, 32 of the 120 people had been recently hired. 22 Respondents said they were quitting the job due to poor wages. 9 Leaving the work because the project was completed and 1 left the workers without any self-interest.

Type of Unemployment:

Table 2 indicates the economic rate of the participants. Of the 120, 7 were actively unemployed while the other 112 were involuntarily unemployed. Of the 120 participants, 32.5 per cent were unemployed due to poor education, 15.8 per cent due to lack for qualifications and 45.8 per cent were unemployed due to lack of job entry.

Unemployment Affects Social Life and Causes Tensions/Frustration:

Participants were invited to record their statement on the impacts of unemployment on people's personal life. Their answers showed that 100% agree that unemployment affects their personal lives. Similarly, 100% agree that unemployment will result in anger and stress if it persists for longer periods of time.

Unemployment Affects Health:

When asked about the health impacts of unemployment, almost all participants favored claiming that unemployment is causing worse health impacts.

Unemployment Causes Dishonor in Society:

Due to the changing complexity of community, wealth is becoming a major element in economic set-up. Unemployed people have insufficient sources of income and are mostly poor. It impacts the status of society. 0.8% of participants disagreed with the fact that unemployment causes societal dishonor while 1.7% stayed optimistic. A large majority of participants, 117 supported the claim that cultural unemployment causes dishonor.

Unemployment Causes Increase in Crimes, Suicides and Drug Addiction:

Responses from respondents suggest that 100 percent of participants believe that deprivation causes violence and promotes suicide. The same percentage accepts that it causes dependency on substances.

Some other Effects and Causes of Unemployment:

Participants were asked about their opinions on the effect of violence on some other socio-economic factors. Both participants decided that the consequence of deprivation is overpopulation as older people have more time to spend in their families. The participants endorsed the view that the small standard of education is one of the main triggers of poverty. Furthermore, poor skills contribute to unemployment as the majority of manufacturers or entrepreneurs are pursuing highly skilled labor. Likewise, lack of capital is also a source of poverty, as most participants agree that small capital creates unemployment. The study area has less key sectors, and that is why participants usually absence of sectors a root causes of poverty. Because of increasing favoritism in the distinct work form preferred by our community, 100 % of participants believe that open individuals are more likely to get a job.

Table 3 shows the numbers of people who align with and struggle with the reality that adversity affects family lives. Of the 120 people, 119 accepted while 1 decided neutrally. When asked if job opportunities are rising, their reactions as shown in the (figure.3) were distinct. It shows that 93 per cent of the participants disagreed with the argument that the study area is increasing employment opportunities. The resolution was 3 per cent endorsed and 4 % remained neutral.

Table 1. Distribution of sample in Union Councils

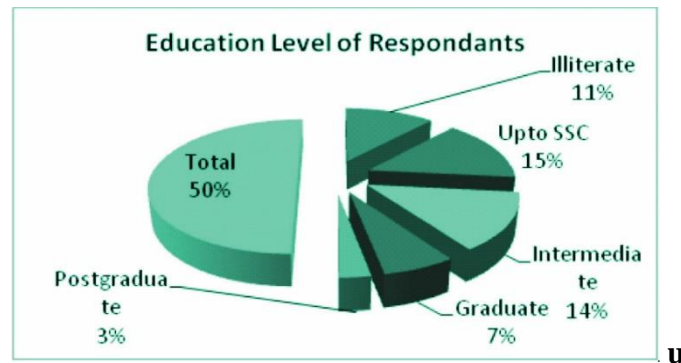
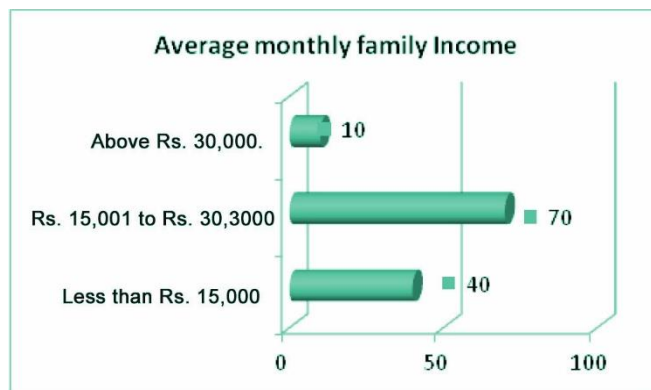
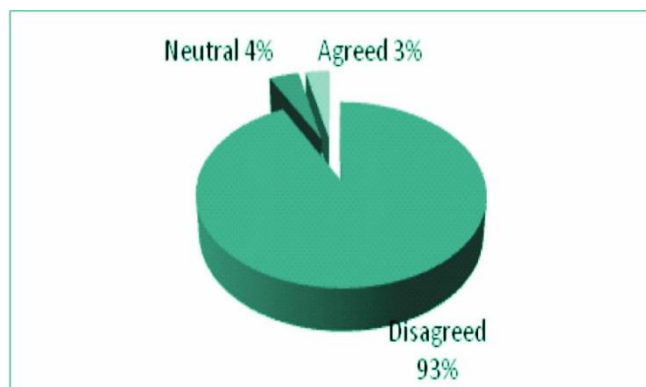
S. No	Union councils	No of Respondents
1	Kechi Baig	20
2	Sara Ghurgai	20
3	Baleli	20
4	Aghbarg	20
5	Shadenzai	20
6	Kuchlack	20
Total		120

Table 2. Type of Unemployment

Frequency	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	8	8	8
Voluntarily	7	5.8	5.8	6.7
Involuntarily	112	93.3	93.3	100.0
Total	120	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Unemployment affects marital life

Response	Frequency	Percent
Neutral	1	.8
Agree	119	99.2
Total	120	100.0

**Figure 1 Level of education****Figure 2 Average monthly families Income****Fig. 3 Effect of Unemployment**

Conclusion:

This article focused on defining the main causes of unemployment and exposing the socio-economic effects of the Quetta District unemployment rate. Research shows that the main factors for high unemployment rates in Quetta are strong population growth rates, low-level education, unemployment, lack of skills, lack of ability. The majority of participants disagreed with the assumption that employment prospects in the area are increasing, which suggests a significant need for arranging job opportunities and eradicating poverty in the region's resources and favoritism of preference.

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Socio-Political Cultural Impedes of Women Participation in Politics of Balochistan:

By

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Abstract:

Women equality with men is almost necessary in all aspect of life. But the current scenario of policies has witnesses that a woman does not get equal opportunities like men to participate in political affairs. The objective of this scholarly study was to identify bottlenecks in the women's engagement in politics. The study was qualitative model using descriptive model. The independent variables of social institutions, political entities and religion were tested against data to understand their effect on the dependent variable of political empowerment of women and identify challenges. For data collection semi structure interviews were utilized and participants were selected on the basis of snow ball sampling. The scope of the study is limited to Balochistan; therefore, the participant included female political workers, current and former legislature from Balochistan. The Data was organized and codified manually by author and was analyzed using thematic analysis. The results depict that women's political empowerment in province remains an unfulfilled dream by the virtue of barriers such as inadequate legislation, patriarchal values in society, religious entities, political parties. The legislation is an important and effective tool to empower females politically.

Keywords: Patriarchy- Barriers- Legislation- women Empowerment- Religious Entities Political parties- Social, Political and Economic Institutions.

Introduction:

Discrimination remains one of the major social evils faced by many around the world; victims of it include specific individuals or groups being

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persecuted based on their religious beliefs, gender, color, ethnicity, and numerous reasons. (“Discrimination: What it is, and How to Cope,” 2019) Among these persecuted, women are one of the largest groups victimized due to their gender. They face a wide range of discriminative acts, most importantly denial of political rights, right to vote, and right to participate in political activities (“Misogyny,” 2020). This denial of political rights hinders to uplift their status in any society. Such practices have diminished from the developed world yet continue to be observed in backward societies, especially third world countries. (Amnesty International, n.d.) The case of women in Pakistan, especially in Balochistan is not different from the women from other least developed regions of the world. (Umer, Othman, & Hassan, 2016)

Literature Review:

A study by Bari, (2005) identified ideology, political reasons, socio-cultural and economic reasons that impede women’s engagement in politics. She further states that limited resources and no clear plan of action are also bottlenecks. Furthermore, since 2002 and ahead, Parliament has seen an increase in female legislators, which positively impacted women’s empowerment. Nonetheless, the real dream of women’s empowerment has not been achieved yet. (Bano, 2009)

To trace the historical struggle of females in Pakistan's politics, Shami (2009), before the Musharraf era, women had been active in politics except for Zia’s era. He believes that Musharraf took steps which allowed space for women to participate at all levels of politics. Kalam, (2014) believes that limitations on women in the name of security adversely influence their ability to take part as voter and candidate. This effect is due to insufficient movement and being kept in homes. A similar view is held by Peterson, (2008) that the women of Balochistan suffer more as compared to rest of Pakistan as their movement is restricted to homes only.

According to Naz, (2011), the insufficient movement of women in Balochistan is due to closely adhering to prevailing traditions and norms in the society. The result of this is weak empowerment of women vis a vis politics. Balochistan’s patriarchal society is the product of absence of political awareness and low literacy rate among women. (Peterson, 2008)

The domestic obligations limit time for politics and socialization for politics, limited resources, patriarchal structures of political parties, insufficient number of women follow careers that can lead to political leadership and lack of ability to circumnavigate the obstacles in electoral process impede women from taking part in politics. (Randall, 1987) (Matland & Taylor, 1997) (Rule, 1981). Oduol (2008) believes that many women are unable to take leadership roles as their education level is

low or they have no access to quality education. The association of leadership with male attributes is and will continue to limit women for engagement in politics as long as it exists. (Kellerman & Rhode, 2007) (Kiamba, 2008)

Women's success in politics is influenced by how society perceives them. The impact of it can be observed when a party selects a candidate, people vote for a candidate and women themselves decision to join politics (Paxton, Kunovich, & Hughes, 2007). Besides, violence's at home, society and by state depict a form of patriarchy which is an obstacle for women to participate in politics McCarthy and Sultana, (2004) . National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW, 2010) report identifies that despite given representation females inactivity in politics is due to the established patriarchy and culture in different institutions.

Rationale of the Study:

The current study aims to explore obstacles in women's participation in politics. The existing research has addressed this question either separately. Besides, existing studies have been too wide in scope, covering whole country or quite limited in scope. This study will explore the challenges faced by women in politics at multi-level and across the whole Balochistan, including all ethnic groups Balochs, Hazaras, Pashtuns and others. This broad scope of the current study will address the question of geography as well. Also, the study will provide knowledge about the difference of attitude between nationalist and non-nationalist parties as province politics has strong influence of nationalist and ethnicity-based parties.

Social Institutions as a Barrier for Women's Participation in Politics:

Jamila Baloch, a member of Central Committee Balochistan National Party (Mengal) (personal communication, August 30, 2020), identifies that the primary challenge to any women is his family as they are the most closest to her. The acceptance and motivation from family enables a female to think about joining politics. Also, the family defines women's role thus being a source of discrimination. Fozia Baloch, a member of Central Committee Balochistan National Party (Mengal), (personal communication, September 10, 2020) believes many women cannot distinguish between their rights and duties as at family level they are fed with orthodox ideas that women's place is inside home which they voluntarily accept it. This issue needs to be addressed through awareness.

Further, the society has certain groups which discourage female political activists from raising their voice for rights associated with social and political welfare. The discouragement comes in the form of criticism from male's particularly (Jamila Baloch, personal communication, August 30,

2020). Jalila Haider, a women rights activist, (personal communication, July 15, 2020) sums up it as, in Balochistan; the acceptance of women in political sphere is limited on the notion that this role is not suitable for them.

Another reason for that is the class system in the province. The women are only entitled to reach or continue their political activities if they are from an elite family. On the other hand, a middle or lower class women is allowed when an elite class male cannot pursue a certain task or contest for a public office (Fozia, 2020). Hameeda Noor, a social activist, (personal communication, July 25, 2020) is of the opinion that the class system has created status quo and at the top of this are tribal elites in the province which are not willing to accept or allow women from other than their class to be part of politics in the province. Khalida Qazi, Provincial President of Women Democratic Federation, (personal communication, July 3, 2020) believes that tribalism has profound effect on women's participation in politics; it denies them the space out of their homes which denies their access to politics. This effect of this can be seen outside home as society of the province is not affable towards women who are part of politics and the reason is that it challenges patriarchal status quo. Tabbasum Nadir, member of organizing committee of National Democratic Party, (personal communication, August 18, 2020), acknowledges that tribalism is an obstacle for women on the road to politics as society believes it is against their values that women should engage in activities outside their homes, yet she is optimistic and believes that the change is in process. According to Hameeda Hazara, a political and social activist, (personal communication, August 5, 2020), tribal fault lines limit women's choices when it comes to joining political parties in the province especially in the case of nationalist parties. It comes in two forms first nationalist parties do not endorse female candidates from other ethnic groups and second their host communities restrict their support if a women joins a nationalist party other than her ethnic group or community. In Jamila Baloch's (2020) opinion the cultural values and norms are not a threat to female's engagement in politics as long as she obliges them. Another perception that women are weak is exploited by patriarchal mindset and the reason for it is to make her dependent on male. However, there are many examples which debunk this false claim (Hameeda Noor, 2020).

Religious Misinterpretation a Source of Hindrance:

Beside social bottlenecks religion is considered one of impediments for women's political participation. According to Jamila Baloch (2020) it is not the religion itself rather the clergy and religious parties leadership that objects on females' participation in politics. Shakila Naveed Dehwar, a central committee member of BNP M (personal communication,

September 18, 2020), believes that due to tribalism religion does not have any profound effect on women's being part of politics and it is evident from many examples across the country inclusive of Balochistan. Another belief is that religion is not a barrier for women's participation in politics. Khalida Qazi (2020), seconds that.

In contrast to early days of Islam when women were active in social, political and economic activities now clergy is touting the distorted version of Islam, adulterer by adding patriarchal values. This inexact version of Islam is used as tool to deprive women from their due political rights which includes prohibition from political participation (Fozia, 2020). Tabbasum (2020) concedes to that and believes that families restrict women from taking part in politics as they consider it violates the Islamic laws. A similar opinion is shared by Hameeda Noor (2020), yet she cites that a particular class opposes women's participation in politics. Besides, she believes that the tribal system is not influenced by religion in the province and society is liberal as far as women's taking part in political activities. Hameeda Hazara (2020) identifies that particular class as clergy which through misinterpretation of religion tries to keep women out of politics.

Lack of Conducive Political Atmosphere:

The reserve seats are discouraging for women as the political parties are dominated by male. Thus, women political members of different legislatures become dependent on men in power for funding (Jamila, 2020). Similar views are shared by Jalila Haider (2020), a renowned female political activist. She is of the opinion that women lawmakers are forced to project party interests rather than doing anything for welfare of women. Besides, these women's decisions are guided by their male patrons. Also, out of necessity political parties male structure promotes women but not for the sake of women's participation in politics. The reason for that is to main status quo and receives funds. Another reason for that is the political parties are dynastic or under the control of certain cult who promote a certain group of females, it can only be addressed through democratization of political parties can ensure women's political rights (Fozia, 2020). In addition, the women selected on reserved seats are neither heard nor supported by their parties because being male dominated the acceptance is still a distant dream. Therefore, women legislatures are not as effective as male legislatures which disappoint their female supporters. Also, male members and bureaucracy creates hurdles in the execution of their projects and performing duties (Shakeela, 2020). Hameeda Hazara (2020) shares a similar view and they lack power by citing the example of female legislature who was forced to leave provincial assembly session when her baby cried and absence of daycare for female legislature's children. Fozia (2020) also adds that there is

perception among women political workers that their role is limited to reserved seats and sometimes lacks the courage to contest on general seats. Therefore, women political workers do not challenge the status quo. There is no doubt that reserved make dependent on women yet the positive side of this is that reserved seats gave voice to the women and influence the lawmaking while protecting their rights (Hameeda Noor, 2020).

As compared to past the political parties are now welcoming women and the membership has increased in last decade. For instance, from 3 members to more than 700 female members joined BNP Mengal in last 13 years. One of the issues with political parties of Balochistan is that they lack democratization. However, in recent past it has been observed that BNP M has welcomed female political workers to contest inside party structure on major positions. Similarly, it has allowed women political workers to contest in local government and provincial assembly elections on general seats (Jamila, 2020). In Jalila's (2020) view BAP was the second party beside BNP M to support and promote females in politics. Also Hameeda Noor (2020), seconds this notion that now leadership of political parties in Balochistan are thinking differently and women candidates are being encouraged to contest on general seats. Khalida Qazi (2020), in contrast to above mentioned views claims that the political parties support is symbolic and quotas are meager which lead back to patriarchal society. In comparison to non-nationalist parties, nationalist parties are more welcoming towards females participation in politics which is clear at all levels of politics (Shakeela, 2020). Tabbasum (2020), believes that political parties in the Balochistan are uncommitted towards women's participation in politics and if any women is selected to a legislative body it is either dynastic or nepotism. And parties have profound gender disparity. Hameeda Hazara's (2020) view are not different to above mentioned ideas, she believes patriarchy is present in all ethnic groups and is reflected by political parties attitude towards female participation in politics. Nationalist parties support is superficial rather than deep or thorough.

Lawmaking has compelled political parties to give fair chance to rise in political arena, nonetheless political parties bypassed it by employing women on seats where they cannot win, and the exploitation continues on (Jalila, 2020). Fozia Baloch (2020), substantiates this claim by adding that women candidates are forced by parties to contest in constituencies which are unfamiliar to them and often end runner up. Hameeda Hazara (2020), supports this by quoting Shazia Langov's example, as she was asked by party to contest in a constituency where her party's presence was absent. Shakila Naveed Dehwar (2020), debunks that claim by presenting her example that she was given ticket by party on general seat where she secured third highest votes. Also she adds that lawmaking has bound political parties to give opportunities to females in electoral process which

is a milestone. In Tabbasum's (2020), view reserved seats are kind of encouragement for females to take part in politics yet the negative side is that they are distributed on party basis. Khalida Qazi (2020), supports this view and states that legislative acts have made a positive impact on women's access to politics and provided them opportunities yet there is need more legislations for women participation in politics and proposes that rather dividing reserved seats on party basis there should be election between women and creation of balance between male and female seats in legislative bodies. The awareness and consciousness are missing from females of the provinces. The result of this phenomena is that the women voters either vote as instructed by their families and do not understand why it is important to vote for a female candidate (Fozia, 2020). Overall, women in province have come a long way when it comes to women's participation in politics but issue has not been fully (Jalila, 2020).

Economic Limitations:

Most of the women in Balochistan are economically dependent on their families and that does not allow them to engage or initiate any political activity (Jamila,2020). The prevailing patriarchy exploits the economic limitations of women of Balochistan created by tribal system of the province and it limits their political participation (Jalila, 2020). Hameeda Noor (2020), explains this as the political activities, in particular contesting election require resources and women are dependent on their families. And families do not consider this important as they are influenced by tribal values. So, women end up with limited or no budget. Many of women's works which mostly include household chores and taking care of family goes unpaid. Thus, their labor remains unpaid and making them dependent on guardian (Jalila,2020).The political parties lack any system to support their female members in fiscal issues to facilitate them in order to be active at ground level (Fozia,2020).

Conclusion:

While assessing society's role in female's political participation, the first and foremost is family. It has been found that family's role is crucial yet it is always negative. Family discourages women through orthodox idea that women's place is inside home, similarly, society and prevailing tribal structure belief that women should keep up its traditional role rather engaging in politics. Tribalism makes an exception if it seems that norms and values are being preserved and followed by female engaged in politics. After that, society is critical about women choosing their role as it challenges the status quo, since it is patriarchal in nature. This criticism comes in the form of violation of culture and norms as well as politics are not suitable for females. Lastly, the class difference has an important role in female's participation in politics, elite class promotes a certain group of females in politics which are either from their class or they serve those

elites. And these elites observe lower- and middle-class women as competitors coming to destroy the prevailing status quo.

It has been observed that religion itself does not limit women from being part of politics. However, the clergy as a class are against the phenomena of women as politicians as it challenges their status quo. For that they propagate distorted version of religion in the society while it was also observed that tribalism acts as a counter force against religion when it comes to women's engagement in politics. This opposition is done through sowing liberal values in the society.

Furthermore, legislation vis-a-vis increasing women's role in politics has borne positive fruits in the shape of increase in the number of women membership of parties, more female legislators, compelling political parties to give tickets women on general seats. Nonetheless, it is still insufficient, as political parties have found ways to bypass those efforts and gender disparity remains inside legislature as well as political parties. Also, the attitude of political parties remains same as they are not willing to accept women as political worker, leader, and legislator. Their support is symbolic. Besides, inside Balochistan party structures lack democratization; they are rigged with nepotism and patriarchy which hinders females from joining politics. However, it has been observed that nationalist parties attract more females as compared to non-nationalist parties in the province. Last but not least, women are still unwilling to challenge the patriarchal status quo which is crucial for their engagement in politics.

Economically women are dependent on their families and party due to patriarchal socio-economic environment. Both of them deny the support to females in politics due to their mindset and interests respectively. Also, lack of legislation and absence of economic aid mechanism for females in political parties complicate women's entry into politics.

Suggestions:

Since abovementioned findings suggest that there is room for more to be done to facilitate women's engagement in politics. Therefore, here are some suggestions recommended by the author. Firstly, it is beyond any doubt that lawmaking has yielded positive results but there are certain gaps. To stop political parties from exploiting the gaps, there should be election on reserve seats for women between women's instead of allocating them to political parties on their strength. After that the women candidates suffer from lack of funding, for those parties should be made accountable to provide resources to their women candidates contesting on general seats. Next, there is need to counter distorted version of Islam prohibiting women from politics. It can be addressed through lawmaking and awareness. Any candidate opposing women's politics should be

reprimanded harshly, their party should face penalty of ban or losing their registration. There is need for legislation to address economic and fiscal issues related with aiding women's political activities through the party support.

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Critical Analysis of Adjustment of Children in Conflicted

Marriages and Divorce: A Case Study of Quetta

Balochistan

By

¹Rima Taj, ²Shahida Habib Alizai

Abstract:

Present research was carried out in Quetta, Balochistan so as to analysis of adjustment of children in conflicted marriages and divorce. 100 participants among them 50 male and 50 female respondents were taken. Finding reveals 65% of the respondents between the ages of 18-to 30 years. 31% participants were illiterate, although 21% of contributors having BA level of degree. 50-50% participants were by gender female and male respectively. (80%) of respondents were effect by divorce on other factors. Significance variation were observed, therefore it was concluded that perceived perception of groups did not have a significant influence about challenges of separation for kids at large. However, the dependent contracts for the current of framework change are the scores reported on inquiry form. Highly significance variation were observed, therefore it was concluded that perceived perception of groups did not have a significant influence about age of kids is considered poorest when handling the situation of separation. Further, no significance variations were observed. Research recommended that, financial assistant must be delivered by the government for female.

Keywords: Children, Marriages, Divorce, Quetta, Balochistan etc.

Introduction:

Each year, tens of billions of kids all over the place or the earth facade domestic disorder, plus in developed countries, divorce charges remain mounting (Amato & James, 2010). Offspring involvement separation extremely plus in my opinion, in addition to the ability for bad quick- and

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long-time period effects exists substantially sophisticated on behalf of youngsters whose dad and mom separation than in lieu of the ones since divorced households. Although maternal separation stances considerable dangers aimed at kids which permit situation, studies indicates which those results are not “equal for all children, nor are they inevitable. (Pedro-Carroll & Putting, 2010).

Accomplish towards avert long standing issues as well as stand-inelasticity in kids. Investigation affords a substance which permits towards sharpen up our know-how of precisely whatever close relative can fix as well as whatever steering experts could provide them. Although distinct also further-ancestral elements remain similarly crucial, those be situated circle of relative’s factors which have been recognized through studies (Pedro-Carroll & Putting, 2010).

Founding new-fangled circle of relative’s ceremonies as well as workouts is additional manner toward reinforce aspects among the teenagers and parents. “These deliver the message that were nevertheless a circle of relatives” totally comforting communication intended for kids. “Parents can also strengthen their bonds with their kids on the identical time that they are assisting them to turn out to be resilient by using conveying a nice sense of hope approximately the future and reinforcing a message of tolerating “unqualified adoration in lieu of their youngsters.

Research Gaps:

More research is wanted close to child rearing tactics. In specific, it's miles critical toward absorb in what way to cope with wishes broods of various a while, particularly babies as well as kindergarten kids, maximum successfully. “Whether it is fine for infants and infants to spend all their nights in a single domestic or to proportion the overnight time between houses and parents is but to be decisively determined”. “Likewise greater research is wanted to increase and evaluate effective interventions for mother and father entrenched in high war and appropriate parenting plans for children in excessive-battle families”. Educations intended toward apprehend whatever sort’s interferences remain best and tailor-made toward unique inhabitants as well as difficulties drive surely upload vital know-how. Keeping in view above mention facts and figures following objective were designed.

Objectives of the Research:

- 1 To analyze the problem and hurdles faced by divorced parent’s children.
- 2 To observe the mental disorders and fear of divorced parent’s offspring
- 3 The outcome of separation on offspring, family and society

Research Questions:

The five objectives are under below:

1. What are the challenges of separation for kids at large?
2. Which age of kids is considered poorest when handling the situation of separation?
3. Who gets frustrated more when observing the break up lass or lad?
4. Are couples aware of the pain and stress which their offspring are going through when they broke up?
5. What are the factors which guide the kids to adjust at the time and after separation?

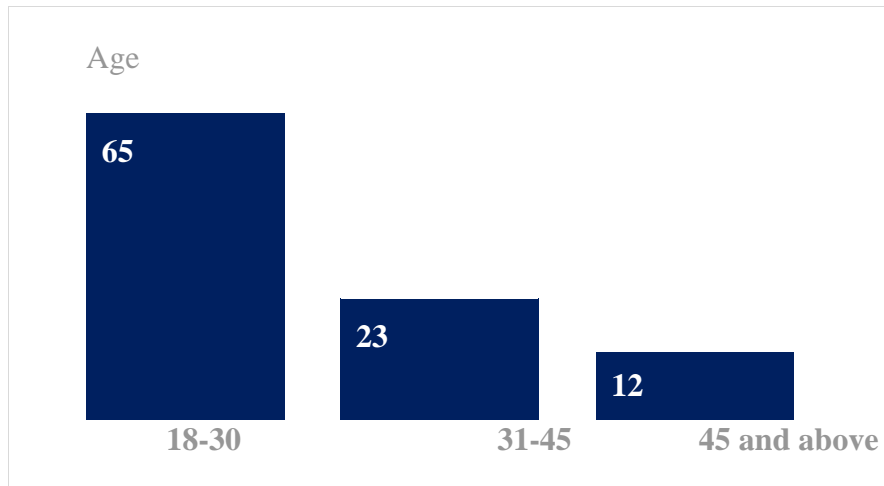
Research Procedure:

Descriptive type research examination was cast-off so as to quantity change of children in disagreed weddings in separation as case study Quetta, Balochistan. However, in this regard the descriptive survey was regarded as distinct research survey that obtained to gain the individual perception and insight on current and social circumstance, subject, with in current situation and expressed the ways about who, what, when, where, and how directions. Accordingly, descriptive type of research survey examinations the present condition of the existing scenario. Quantitative research was used in this research because of quantitative research technique was logical technique about respondents perception that was gathered to assemble the numerical evidence within shape of data. In qualitative research, sample size is referred the collective members or collection of individuals whom researchers measures the conclusions study and reported results (Rubin & Rubin, 1995). However, in this regard, research sample size is combination basics since that sample be present in the essentially as well as selected. This study conducted in the purposively district of Quetta, Balochistan. Initially, 100 participants were selected, among them 50 male and 50 female respondents by using the sample random sampling through field survey. Random sampling was used. Since the data used is categorical data the following sampling formula has been employed given $p=.5$ and margin error of 95% (Cochran, 1977)". Purposively, total 100 informants were interviewed, in the diverse localities of the Quetta districts. Field survey was used to collect the raw data. The data was put into the (SPSS) packages for the statistical analysis. The DMRT analysis was used in order to test the research questions at .05 level.

Results:

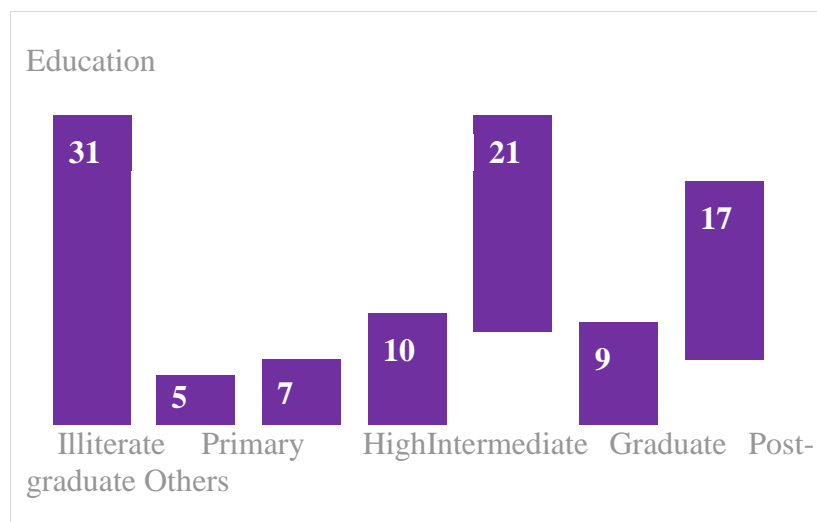
Present chapter was described the perceived perception of the respondents and relative findings of the present research by consuming SPSS.

Figure: 1, Socio-demographic profile of the respondents about age.



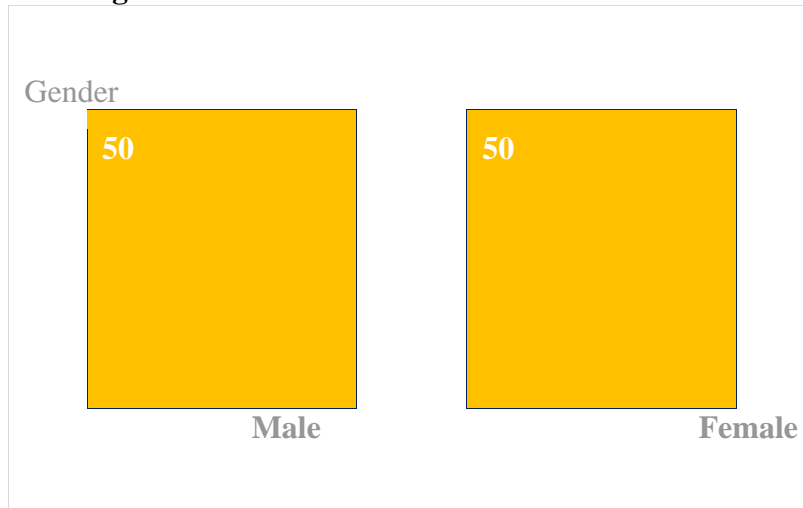
Independent variable of participants about the “age “was shown in figure-1 in this regard the data was gathered 65% of the respondents between the ages of 18-to 30 years, while 23% of the respondents having he 31 to 45 years of age, whereas, 12% of the respondents had 45 and above years of age.

Figure: 2, Socio-demographic profile of the respondents about education.



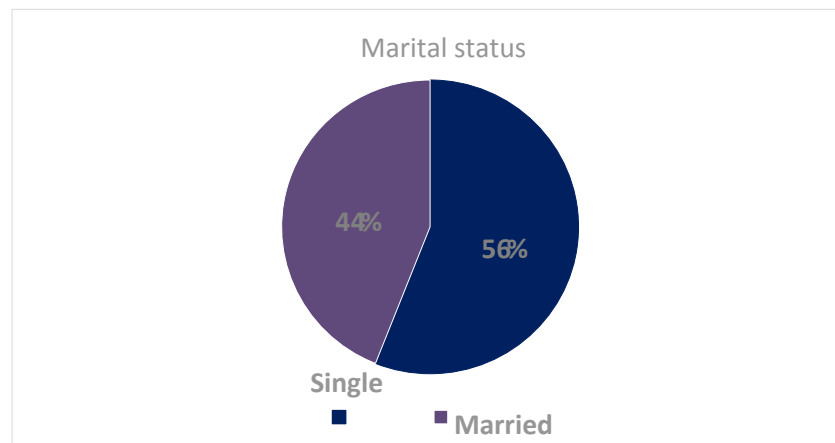
Education was the imperative background information of participants; in this regard data was gathered and analyzed as shown in figure-2. 31% participants were illiterate, although 21% of contributors having BA level of degree, however, 17-10% of contributors having the others degree of diploma and intermediate level of education.

Figure: 3, Socio-demographic profile of the respondents about gender.



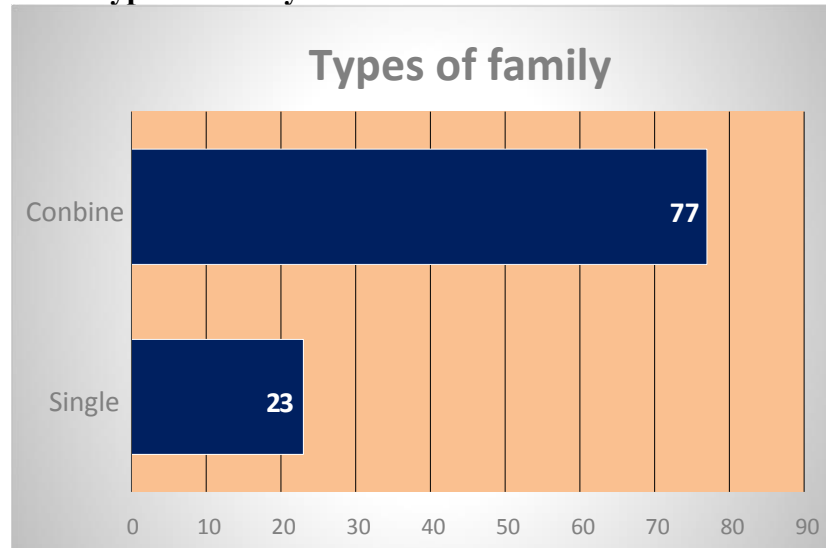
Gender was the imperative demographic information of contributors as revealed in figure-3. Similar, 50-50% participants were by gender female and male respectively.

Figure: 4, Socio-demographic profile of the respondents about marital status.



Marital status was the imperative socio-demographic profile of the respondents as exposed in 4. (56%) of contributors has marital status while 44% of the respondents have preferred the single family system.

Figure: 5, Socio-demographic profile of the respondents about types of family.



Types of family have one of the prevailed system in Pakistan, in this regard, the data was gathered at field. Figure-5 demonstrates 77% the respondents in the favored of CFS, whereas 23% of participants were involved the SFS.

Table-1: Evidence about hurdles faced by divorced parent's children.

S. No	Variables	<i>F</i>	<i>%</i>
1.	Control	00	00.0
2.	Perceived parental conflict	28	28.0
3.	Painful impact	60	60.0
4.	Time since divorce	12	12.0
5.	Other causes	00	00.0
Total		100	100.0

When respondents were asked about the hurdles faced by divorced parent's children as shown in table-1, most 60% of the respondents were perceived that they have faced the painful impact. While remaining of the

respondents had perceived that the parental conflict was the causes of diverse.

Table-2: Information about mental disorders and fear of divorced parent's children

S. No	Variables	F	%
1.	Mental disorder	12	12.0
2.	Fear	08	08.0
3.	Other factors	80	80.0
Total		100	100.0

The imperative aspect of the present study was to describe the mental disorders and fear of divorced parent's children presented table-2. (80%) of contributors were effect by divorce on other factors. While 12% of the respondents were of the view that they had divorced by the mental disorder by his/her counter partners.

Table-3: Information about effect of divorce on children, family and society.

S. No	Variables	F	%
1.	Socially effects	20	20.0
2.	Cause for clashes among families	70	70.0
3.	Other factors	10	10.0
Total		100	100.0

The imperative aspect of current research was describing effect of separation happening offspring, family and society (table-3). (70%) of participants were of the view that they had by family clashes.

While 20% of the respondents were of the view, due to divorced they had effects by socially.

RQ-1 What are the challenges of separation for kids at large?

Table-4, score about challenges of separation for kids at large

RQ-1	Male		Female		Means St.	P-value
	M	SD	M	SD		
	3.71	.932	2.25	0.194	4.839	.004*

* Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$ (two-tailed)

The RQ-1, asked from respondents what are the challenges of separation for kids at large?., Though, in this respect, the respondent's replied enquiries obvious to the 2 groups restricted which were male and female. To observe the research question, 1, DMRT test measure so as to judge if there was statistically significance about the research question-1 as described in table-4.

However, the dependent contracts for the current of framework change are the scores reported on inquiry form. Though, in this concern, the main effect is the change in variables. Male have MS 3.31 along with Standard Deviation was .932 and female have MS 2.25 along with a SD. was 1.194 at 0.05 level and *P-value* described as .004. Significance variation were observed, therefore it was concluded that perceived perception of groups did not have a significant influence about challenges of separation for kids at large.

RQ-2

Which age of kids is considered poorest when handling the situation of separation?

Table-5, score about age of kids is considered poorest when handling the situation of separation

RQ-2	Male		Female		Means St.	P-value
	M	SD	M	SD		
	3.41	.395	2.55	0.310	1.580	.000**

* Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$ (two-tailed)

The RQ-2, asked from respondents age of kids is considered poorest when handling the situation of separation?. Though, in this respect, the respondents replied enquiries obvious to the 2 groups restricted which were male and female. To observe the research question, 2, DMRT test

measure so as to judge if there was statistically significance about the research question-2 as described in table-6.

However, the dependent contracts for the current of framework change are the scores reported on inquiry form. Though, in this concern, the main effect is the change in variables. Male have MS 3.41 along with Standard Deviation was, .395 and females have MS 2.55 along with a SD was 0.310, at 0.05 level and *P-value* described as .000. Highly significance variation were observed, therefore it was concluded that perceived perception of groups did not have a significant influence about age of kids is considered poorest when handling the situation of separation.

RQ-3

Who gets frustrated more when observing the break up lass or lad?

Table-6, score about gets frustrated more when observing the break up lass or lad

RQ-3	Male		Female		Means St.	<i>P-value</i>
	M	SD	M	SD		
	3.20	.630	2.79	0.011	1.780	.006 ^{NA}

* *Note: *p* < .05, ***p* < .001 (two-tailed)

The RQ-3, asked from respondents gets frustrated more when observing the break up lass or lad?. Though, in this respect, the respondents replied enquiries obvious to the 2 groups restricted which were male and female. To observe the research question, 3, DMRT test measure so as to judge if there was statistically significance about the research question-3 as described in table-6.

However, the dependent contracts for the current of framework change are the scores reported on inquiry form. Though, in this concern, the main effect is the change in variables. Males have MS 3.20 along with Standard Deviation was .630 and female have MS 2.79 along with a SD. was 0.011, at 0.05 level and *P-value* described as .006. Non-significance variation were observed, therefore it was concluded that perceived perception of groups have a significant influence about frustrated more when observing the break up lass or lad.

RQ-4

Are couples aware of the pain and stress which their offspring are going through when they broke up?

Table-7, score about couples aware of the pain and stress which their offspring are going through when they broke up?

RQ-4	Male		Female		Means St.	P-value
	M	SD	M	SD		
	4.40	2.248	3.63	2.276		

* Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$ (two-tailed)

The RQ-4, asked from respondents about couples aware of the pain and stress which their offspring are going through when they broke up?. Though, in this respect, the respondents replied enquiries obvious to the 2 groups restricted which were male and female. To observe the research question, 4, DMRT test measure so as to judge if there was statistically significance about the research question-4 as described in table-7.

However, the dependent contracts for the current of framework change are the scores reported on inquiry form. Though, in this concern, the main effect is the change in variables. Male had a mean score of 4.40 along with SD. was 2.248 and female had a mean score of 3.63 along with a SD. was 2.276 at 0.05 level and *P-value* described as .001. Significance variation were observed, therefore it was concluded that perceived perception of groups did not have a significant influence about couples aware of the pain and stress which their offspring are going through when they broke up.

RQ-5

What are the factors which guide the kids to adjust at the time and after separation?

Table-8, score about factors which guide the kids to adjust at the time and after separation

RQ-5	Male		Female		Means St.	P-value
	M	SD	M	SD		
	2.44	0.488	3.52	150		

* Note: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$ (two-tailed)

The RQ-5, asked from respondents factors which guide the kids to adjust at the time and after separation?. Though, in this respect, the respondents replied enquiries obvious to the 2 groups restricted which were male and female. To observe the research question, 5, DMRT test measure so as to

judge if there was statistically significance about the research question-5 as described in table-8.

However, the dependent contracts for the current of framework change are the scores reported on inquiry form. Though, in this concern, the main effect is the change in variables. Male have MS

2.44 along with SD were 0.488 and female had a mean score of 3.52 along with a SD. was 150, at 0.05 level and *P-value* described as .841. Significance variation were observed, therefore it was concluded that perceived perception of groups have a significant influence about factors which guide the kids to adjust at the time and after separation.

Conclusion:

Meanwhile separation is therefore generic global, it remains important toward apprehend its effect on kids as well as towards create conducts en route for defend them from its doubtlessly unfavorable results. Providentially, large frame of investigation happening more than one region nearby separation in addition to nurturing has even now produced tremendous statistics. In this regard, all distinguish how separation influences kids quick in addition to extensive span. Recommendation of the study was mention below. An insinuation of altogether present investigation was this endowing communication: In attendance remains a lot you may prepare toward foster improved sound effects aimed at youngster's involvement. Dangers are actual, however consequently remains capacity toward assistance and propagate thru modifications, toward turn out be hardy, as well as just before sensation totally relaxed understanding cherished may cherished in lieu of an entire life. Parentages want present respected data arranged approaches toward lessen terrible effect of separation happening their broods initial inside manner of fragmentation. Unique experiments remains a way toward attain dad and mom through parental schooling agendas, lawful methods as well as former precautionary outreach earlier than troubles emerge as engrained. Device of aid remains desirable cutting-edge each network which comprises determine schooling, substitute argument decision precautionary interferences aimed at mother as well as father and youngsters. Main insinuation aimed at coverage remains toward reframe authorized separation development when youngsters remain worried with the aim of contains investigation on simply exceptional aimed at youngsters. Choices approximately supervision as well as childrearing period ought to complete within background with infant expansion investigation, now non unchanging avoidance in the direction of someone precise agenda.

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The Role of 18th Amendment in Democracy of Pakistan:

By

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Abstract:

After the 2008 elections, an elected democratic government gave Pakistan another chance to consolidate its fragile democracy. The years (2008-2018) have seen significant constitutional amendments with far-reaching effects. A total of eight constitutional amendments have been made in 2008 and 2018, including the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twentieth, third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth. All these constitutional amendments played a role in restoring the parliamentary structure of the 1973 constitution. The 8th and 17th Amendments to the Constitution were introduced during the military rule, most of which were unanimously repealed by Parliament. The most significant and historic achievements of the amendment between 2008 and 2018 were the empowerment of the provinces, the empowerment of the legislative branch, the creation of an independent election commission, the establishment of caretaker governments, and the military to combat terrorism. The establishment of courts was to allow delimitation inclusion of constituencies and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa before the 2018 general elections. The constitutional amendments in constitution, 1973 of Pakistan, specially, the 18th constitutional amendment has played big role for democratization during 2008-2018 in Pakistan which has strengthened democracy and paved the way for the supremacy of the parliament at same time. Democracy is a system of government that supports the broad participation of the people in government and also promotes the views of citizens to smooth society. Democracy is the government of the people. The system of democracy is the one of the best democracies in the world. The people of Pakistan are not unawareness about the system of democracy in Pakistan. In the constitutional history of Pakistan, there have been many civilian and military dictators who have refused to work under the constitution and run their own governments because parliament is the basic institution of democracy. Parliamentary democracy in Pakistan has collapsed four times. The political aspirations of the military generals the various constitutional models and the Third

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Amendment to the 1973 Constitution (8th and 17th) distorted parliamentary democracy by denying parliamentary autonomy and the rights of the people. After the transfer of power from the military to civilian rule in 2008, it strengthened parliamentary democracy, provincial autonomy, and the judiciary, and the role of democracy in ensuring the independence of the Election Commission and a solid state. After coming to power under the PPP, the government restored the parliamentary spirit of the Constitution through the 18th Amendment. After days of deliberation and consensus by a committee representing all parties of Pakistan in Parliament, the 18th Amendment has cleared the Constitution by removing undemocratic additions and deletions.

Keywords: Democracy, Democracy of Pakistan, 18th Amendment.

Introduction:

Considering the Decade of Democracy in Pakistan (2008-2018), this 10-year period is unique in the history of the country's legislature. Unlike in the past, the 13th and 14th National Assemblies completed their five-year terms during this period, and power was transferred from one civilian elected government to another in June 2013 and August 2018, respectively. Historical developments in this area need to be examined closely. (**Abdullah Deo 2018 P3-11**) In order to analyze the relevance, achievements and challenges facing Parliament during this period, it will be necessary to study and consider in depth the political, economic and social context of parliamentary continuity in Pakistan. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan of 1973 was almost unanimously adopted by the elected members of the National Assembly of Pakistan on 12 April 1973 and came into force on 14 August 1973. (**Muhammad, Muqadas, Khattak, 2017**) After the enactment of the Constitution, the process of amendment started seven amendments were brought in Constitution till 1977. Surprisingly the Military and civil bureaucracy even after a breakup of Pakistan in December 1971, did not let the democratic process on and Martial Law was proclaimed by the then Chief of Army Staff, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq on 5th July, 1977. (IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science) example the role of 18th Amendment in the way of democracy in Pakistan and also define the rule of the parliament of Pakistan in his article ‘ ‘ Restoration of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan under the 18th Amendment ‘ ‘ Pakistan's constitutional history bears witness to the fact that many civilian military dictators who refused to act under the constitution and assumed real power hindered the evolution of democratic parliamentary culture. State parliamentary democracy declined four times in Pakistan. The political operations of military generals, mismanagement and institutional development, various constitutional models (from parliamentary to presidential and quasi-presidential) and then amendments to the 1973 constitution (8th and 17th)

distorted parliamentary democracy, weakened parliamentary autonomy and denied the rights of the peoples and strengthened military regimes. (Muhammad Rizwan , Muhammad Gulbaz Arshad , Muhammad Waqar, 2014 , p 1-5) After the change of military rule from the military in 2008, it was necessary to restore the democratic system by returning the 1973 parliamentary constitution. In addition, Alstom aims to strengthen parliamentary democracy under the historic Charter of Democracy, make the provinces autonomous, ensure the independence of the judiciary and the Election Commission, and ensure the solid socio-economic development of the state.

Background:

The constitutional amendment introduced during 1979 to January, 1985 on the will of martial law administration, General Zia-ul-Haq changed the bases and spirit of 1973 constitution. Which changed the state form a democratic to dictatorial government , although the general election were conducted form 1985 on words , but elected government could not complete the tenure of five years , while the biggest Political parties such as the Benazir Bhutto-led Pakistan People's Party and the Pakistan Muslim League led by Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif were against each other's, there was no understanding and common stance for strong democratic Government and constitution at norms , rather the military and civil establishment role was not in favor of democracy and did not let the process of holding of fair election , and completion of the tenure of the government, a good number of so called political parties and leaderships were founded to counter the real political parties and leaderships. As a matter of the fact , the political Parties on national and provincial level could not came closer on minimum points for democratic amendments in the Constitution of 1973, however , When General Pervez Musharraf toppled down the government of Main Nawaz Sharif who even had 2/3 majority in the parliament now both major political parties and popular leaderships like Benazir Bhutto and Mian Nawaz Sharif, Mahmood Khan Achakzai and other were under the strict surveillance of General Musharraf, most of the leaderships were either put in jail or compelled to leave the country with exile life in other countries, in such sever circumstances political parties and pro-democratic leadership's excluding Muslim League (Quid-i-Azam) led by Choudary Shujat Hussan and Matahida Quami Movement (MQM) led by Altaf Hussain . (**Mehmish Akram, 2017**) had numbers of meeting in London , finally two Ex-Prime Minsters reached on conclusion to sign a historical charter on the name of charter of democracy in May 2006 with the commitments to pave the way for strengthening the supremacy of parliament and to bring amendments in the constitution to shun the intervention of military and their allies and the determination by transferring power to provinces as promised

in the historical Lahore resolution on 23 March, 1940 in presence of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Founder of the Country, contains the text of the Charter of Democracy that the two elected Prime Ministers of Pakistan Under the dictatorship, the people faced unprecedented difficulties. The charter includes stunting the progress of the nation and destroying the country with the flourishing of democracy, while undermining the mandate and the sovereign will of the people. **(B.Mehboob, 2019)** The charter called for an alternative direction for the country's survival, including economically sustainable, all progressive, politically democratic and pluralistic, federal cooperation. Published in E-Paper Nawaiwaqt) ideologically tolerant internationality respectable, and rationally peaceful, Deciding once and for all that only the people and anyone else has the sovereign right to govern through elected representatives as envisioned by the Father of the Nation Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, has been adopted to amend the Charter of Democracy, a constitution introducing free and fair elections to determine civil-military relations and a code of conduct. **(Inayatullah, Sarah Inayatullah, Sohail).**

Introduction of Democracy:

Introduction to Democracy In simple words, the definition of democracy is that people have the right to influence the important decisions that affect their lives, rather than one person making all the decisions of the country himself.

Be determined It is not possible to follow the views of every individual, although in a democracy the opinion of every individual is valued, but this process is based on the opinion of the majority.

The word demo is derived from the ancient Greek language in which demo means people while kurtik means to rule. Therefore democracy belongs to the government of the people. In a direct democracy, every individual's opinion is taken into account in decisions that affect the country. However, its implementation is a difficult task. **(H. Karamat 2012)**

Democracy in Pakistan:

The Radio speech of Quaid-Azam to the people of America, February 1948, "A democratic and Islamic constitution for Pakistan" The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan has yet to formulate the Constitution of Pakistan. I don't know what the letter will be, but I'm sure it will be a democratic constitution that includes the basic tenets of Islam. These principles can be applied today just as they were thirteen hundred years ago. The lesson of democracy has been taught to us by Islam and its spirit. **(Dr. Mamoon 2018)**

The Eighteenth Amendment:

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on April 8, 2010, removing the President's authority to unilaterally dissolve the Parliament of Pakistan. Here are the reasons for the 18th Amendment. **(Haroon, 2010)**

- 1) Concerns of provinces the first reason the 18th Amendment was to address the problems of small provinces. Natural resources should be given to small provinces because it extracts natural resources from small provinces like Sui gas which extracts from Sui in Baluchistan but Baluchistan itself is deprived of gas.
- 2) Toppling of democratic government. Repeat in the second major martial law. Martial law was started by General Ayub and then by Zia ul Haq and Yaha Khan and the fourth martial law were imposed by Musharraf. **(H. Rashid, 2010)**
- 3) Abrogation of constitution. The third major reason was that whenever a martial law was imposed, he would first abolish the constitution in a few days or make a new constitution or amend it as he wished. This was a very big reason 18th Amendment.
- 4) Strengthen of democracy. The fourth major reason: Strengthening of democracy. If we go into the historical background, it would start with the Charter of Democracy.

On May 15, 2006, the Charter of Democracy was signed between Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto in London. Just as Nawaz Sharif's government was overthrown, Benazir's and Zulfiqar Bhutto's governments were overthrown and executed. So they feel the need to talk on such a logical framework to make such a promise. Create a charter that will strengthen democracy and strengthen democratic government main point of charter democracy. **(H. Rashid, 2010)**

The Charter of Democracy had no legal status because it was signed in London. Legal status would be something that was approved by the National Assembly and signed by the President.

Main point of charter of democracy

- 1) Abolishing LFO, The first is to abolish the legal framework that Musharraf introduced in 2002, under which he would amend the law at will.
- 2) Abolishing of 17th amendment, the second point is to repeal the 17th Amendment. History of the 17th Amendment the 13th Amendment begins with the introduction of the Zia-ul-Haq Martial Law in which the President has the power to dismiss the Prime Minister and his National

Assembly. Nawaz Sharif repealed 13 amendments and introduced 14 amendments in which the President cannot dismiss the Prime Minister. Musharraf then introduced the 17th Amendment that the President could dismiss the Prime Minister. When the National Assembly could challenge him in the Supreme Court, the Charter of Democracy also did not promise to repeal the 17th Amendment and have a federal system in which the President The national assembly cannot be dissolved, nor can the prime minister. **(A. James Paul 2014)**

- 3) Abolishing concurrent list, abolishing concurrent list in Pakistan
- 4) Local bodies It will strengthening local bodies and give full powers to the provinces.
- 5) New NFC Awards Finance Awards are distributed between the provinces and endowments. Taxes and population etc. come to the provinces.
- 6) Replacing NAB We will change the NAB because it was created by an army but it did not happen. Today the same political party is in the custody of the NAB.
- 7) Respecting once another mandate electoral mandate.
- 8) The end of the army in politics.
- 9) Accountability to the Army, ISI, MI and other security agencies.
- 10) No political party will join the military government.

The 18th Amendment was passed by the National Assembly on April 8, 2010 and by the Senate on April 15, 2010, and signed by the President on April 20, 2010. It was given legal status on April 20. **(F. Subhan , 2018)**

- 1) Province, concerns.
- 2) Change name of province.
- 3) Role of senate was enhanced senate province.
- 4) Local government enhanced 14OA.
- 5) Council of common interest.
- 6) National finance commission
- 7) Concurrent list was abolished
- 8) Article related to democratic government.
 - 1) 17th amendment was abolished.
 - 2) Restriction on becoming PM for third time was also abolished.

- 3) Care taker setup.
- 4) Musharraf's legal frame work.
- 5) Fundamental rights were added (fair trail) .
- 6) Constitutional safeguards
- 7) High treason.
- 8) Judicial commission.

Importance of 18th amendment on the continuation of democracy Provinces concerned were addressed, High treason for those abrogate constitution. Continuation of democracy, 3rd transition and tow democratic government, (18th Amendment and Provincial Autonomy: Political Challenges Parties January 2018.) Published in Baluchistan study center in 2018 completed their tenure It is a different matter that the two democratic governments have completed their term under the 18th Amendment. (Arshad, **J. Rizvi**)

Conclusion:

Pakistan and the Democratic Journey In today's South Asia, The success of democracy in India and the United States and its failure in neighboring Pakistan. has been one of the relatively significant issues. However, studies on India's democratic politics and the military-dominated repressive state in Pakistan have paid less attention to this issue and further clarified why Asia is the last place to share a common British heritage. In post-independence states, i.e. in South Asia, the politics of two different models flourished. The total tenure of the four-armed military is more than half of its total. This reflects the fact that the military presence in Pakistan is deeply rooted in the democratic system. In this era, four constitutions have been enacted in the country which addresses the instability of society in terms of rule of law .In May 2002, a joint declaration of the Charter of Democracy was issued both leaders, Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif, agreed that it was imperative to reduce the role of the military in political affairs. 18th Amendment is the Strength of democracy. If we go into the historical background, it would start with the Charter of Democracy. On May 15, 2006, The Charter of Democracy was signed between Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto in London. Just as Nawaz Sharif's government was overthrown, Benazir's and Zulfikar Bhutto's governments were overthrown and executed. So they feel the need to talk on such a logical framework to make such a promise. Create a charter that will strengthen democracy and strengthen democratic government. The Charter of Democracy had no legal status because it was signed in London. Legal status would be something that was approved by the National Assembly and signed by the President main point of charter of

Importance of 18th amendment on the continuation of democracy. Provinces concerned were addressed, High treason for those abrogate constitution. Continuation of democracy, 3rd transition and tow democratic government, completed their tenure it is a different matter that the two democratic governments have completed their term under the 18th Amendment. Then there is the case of NAB today. It is their fault because they did not change the NAB as they had said. and good governance. It is true that the 18th Amendment made democracy very strong but our political party is very weak. One party is fighting for power. Their aim is not to restore democracy but to gain power. The current example is that of Bilawal Bhutto and Maryam Nawaz. Nowadays, a PDM movement has not been successful so far because there is no consensus among them. Their aim is not democracy but to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Imran Khan. Now it's time to move on.

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Critical Analysis of Aristotle's Epistemology of Aesthetics:

By

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Abstract:

The aim of study is to describe Epistemology of Aesthetics in Aristotle theory. Aristotle theory of Aesthetics and Art was designed at imitating or the concept of Mimeses. His approach is totally opposite to Plato's theory of Imitations. Plato has completely rejected the Epistemology of Aesthetics. Plato believes that Art is the Imitations of objects; it is not based on reality. On the other hand, Aristotle believes that, the imitations of objects are not only providing knowledge relatively it is more useful for comprehending knowledge. We not only learn from imitations, but Imitations is the most important aspect of developing virtue.

Keywords: Aristotle, Aesthetics, Imitations, Epistemology, Justification, True Beliefs.

Introduction:

Aristotle (384-322) was a prominent Greek philosopher of Classical period in Ancient Greece. He was a proud as scientist and known as the supreme intellectual figure in the History of the West. He was also a counselor of Alexander the Great. Aristotle with Plato was one of the enormous symbols of ancient Greek philosophy. Many of the philosophical disputes engage, in todays were disused by Aristotle. and the views that was existing all those years ago are still shared at present in the current debate. Aristotle sprinkled under Plato's academy and he used to communicate there. He has also instigated his own seminary of philosophy called "Lyceum" (Prichard, D, 2006, p66). Aristotle Rational range was so vast, that he was mastering's all the sciences and many areas of Arts, which includes the biological sciences, like Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Ethics, Philosophy of Sciences, Physics, Poetics, Political theory, Psychology, and Zoology.

Aesthetics

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In the dictionary of philosophy, The Aesthetics has been defined as ‘The branch of philosophy, which is concerned with the creation, experiences and the value of Art. Aesthetics is also called the philosophy of Art, which analysis are the problems relating to that. The principal topics are the appreciations of Art, the central problems what makes something a work of Art Formalism, which exhibit the certain formal geometrical properties. And the Expressionism, which expresses certain emotions and attitudes (Lacey et al., 1976, P3). Aesthetics is continuously concerned with the role of pleasures and emotions and the properties which the worker of Art embodies like sublimity, beauty, prettiness.

Epistemology

Epistemology is considered one of the most substantial branches of philosophy. In the Encyclopedia of Philosophy, Epistemology has been defined as, “Epistemology is better known for the theory of knowledge; it is one of the most important branches of philosophy. The main concern of Epistemology was to study the nature and the scope of knowledge. Epistemology claims the Reliability of knowledge” (Edward, 1967, pp8,9).

Epistemology is well-thought-out one of the most important field of philosophy, from the period of Greeks, Philosophers have articulated an explanation of the nature, origin, and the scope of knowledge. The philosophical expansion of formulating such an explanation is called Epistemology. All the philosophers have trying explaining Epistemology since the period of Plato. Epistemology is considered the central field of studying in contemporary philosophy. Epistemology is measured to privilege a genuine knowledge in any area of inquiry. The first Epistemological explanations can be originated in the works of Heraclitus (the dubious value of senses), and the works of Pythagoreans (the theories of direct cognition)

Aristotle Aesthetics

Aristotle was well-thought-out, the sum of disciplines and is best regarded as the most prominent philosopher, Source of knowledge, Instructor, and the Inventor of many disciplines. It is well-supposed-out that, Aristotle wrote more than two hundred critiques and around only thirty-one are managed to survive. He was the persuader of philosophical and scientific system, later which became the background for Christian Scholasticism and for Medieval Islamic philosophy. Aristotle work Poetic is the theory of Literature, Poetic is the response to Plato’s Condemnation of Art. Aristotle states that, “Art is identical with a state of capacity to make Involving a true course of reasoning” .(N. Alex, Ridley, A, 1995.p88)

The Poetics is the prominent Aristotle premise on drama; it is the collection of two books. the original one is dealing with Tragedy, and the additional one is commerce with comedy. The book of Tragedy is one of the classical works of Aristotle on the Philosophy of Art. Aristotle work on Tragedy was more proposed towards Theology, according to Aristotle

there was solid purpose behind every tragedy. Aristotle Aesthetics was stranded on his worked Poetics. Poetics was originated on the collections of lectures and was composed in 347-342 BC. (Neil et al., 1995, p88). Aristotle commission was to describe The Art of poetry, in which he sections between three kinds of thought. The first one is Theory, which means knowing, the second one is Praxis, which means doings. Poises is the third one, which means the Making (Edward's, 1967, p20).

Aristotle on Learning through Poetry

Aristotle nature of Imitation is entirely grounded on the origin of poetry. Poetry is completely ordinary to man. Poetry is something which has sprung from two roots; the first one is directly character of imitations and the second one is based on Rhythm and Harmony. The predisposition of Imitation is elementary to all developments of learning, and according to Aristotle the acknowledgement of imitations which provides an intellectual pleasure. The imitations incite reactions entirely changed from those caused by its object. This compels that there is a material unusual to imitation, which does not belong to their object, a substance of an intellectual nature.

Myths and Mysticism in Aristotle's works

Despite great inspiration of Plato's "Rationalism, Aristotle believes in Myths and Poetry". Most of his judgments exited the tendency of Mysticism; Aristotle main purpose was to define the definite knowledge. Aristotle's Poetic Metaphors is also substituted for rational explanation. The main difference between Plato and Aristotle was in their prose style. Aristotle mostly focuses not on the ornaments and beauties of Style, but his focus was on the truth of words the truth which relates to the philosophy. even though his style was more exacting, Ugly, and abrupt. Aristotle's every shade of his opinions was based on clearness of conceptions. He expresses each and everything in accurate form. (W.T, Stace et al., 1982)

Aristotle on Art and Science and their Experiences

According to Aristotle all the knowledge is derived from Sensation and through senses Mind knows all the things. Entirely knowledge of Material particles reaches to Stimuli and transforming things in to change less Ideas. Scientifically all the psychological functions and Intellectual habits of Man are very necessary. For scientific method, something is known as the habit of mind. Aristotle is also originating of tracing the steps of transition from sensations to memory and from memory to experiences. These ideas are developed through repeated memories. Aristotle also believes that, this all process is very necessary for Art and Science.

Aristotle considers that for actions experiences is not mediocre to Art. Man of experiences succeeds more than those who have theory without experiences. All the individual knowledge is totally based on experiences, the actions productions and all the Art of universals are concerned with the

individuals. Man knows only facts through experiences; on the other hand Art and Science are based on causes. Art has been used for action and production and science has been considered to use in understanding of being and all the Natural phenomena. The Artist uses his skills for recognitions of universal facts. All the human beings are basically connected with experiences, but Aristotle strongly believes that human race lives by Art and Reasoning. All the intellectual virtues like Art science, intuitive reasoning and practical wisdom are the possessions of Mind (McKeon. R, 1947, p15, 16)

Aristotle on Imitations (Mimic Character of Art)

Aristotle considers that, Art is replicated an Imitation of life, he modules the assessment of art in his writings. Art has been defined, as the appreciation in external forms of a True idea, which is the acknowledged as love of Imitation. Art is not only Imitation or replication, but it romanticizes the nature and its comprehensiveness, its deficiencies. It pursues to clutch the universal type in the individual phenomenon. Aristotle believes that the History is insufficient, and the poetic Art is Universal in character, poetry is more Classical than History, such imitation may indicate people either as better as or worse than people frequently are. Comparable to Plato, Aristotle would also call Art in terms of Representations, Art and poetry are primarily mimic, but Aristotle Mimic character is not constructed on criticism, like Plato did. According to Aristotle Art has an imperative place in the expansion of education. in Republic. Aristotle sturdily gave the response to Plato criticism of Art. (Kirsten, H, 2012,p12)

Aristotle's Comedy in his Poetics

'Aristotle in his Poetics defines Comedy as a form of mimeses of man'. (Ridley et al, 1995, p492) *Aristotle* describes, Comedy is the Imitation of substandard cases of humanity and used in the sense of absolute dissolution. But, not involved completely in the sense of evil. comic has taken as dishonorable classes, due to its faults. but they are missing pain and disturbance. Conferring to Aristotle the Representation of Comic mask is ugly and misshapen. Basically, Comedy is not taken as tremendously as Tragedy. (Ridley et al., 1995, p.492).

Aristotle Tragedy in his Poetics: Aristotle considers the Tragedy is an Imitation of an Action, that is thoughtful, broad and a certain extent, in language embroidered with each kind of imaginative ornament (S. H. Butcher, 1895, p1). Tragedy is the Picture of a kind, or suggestive. Art is simulated, that is all right, even good. Imitation is normal to human from childhood, Imitation is how children learn, and we all learn from Imitation. Tragedy can be a farm of instruction that provides moral perception and substitute sensitive growth. Tragedy is the Mimics of certain kind of people and action. Good Tragedies must have specific sort of people and Plot. Good people practice a reversal of fortune due to some

failing of hammered. Tragedy also grows, out of our natural disposition to melody and rhythm.

The Catharses/ Purification in Tragedy the phrase has given a huge amount of interpretation, by Aristotle giving the definition of tragedy.

“Di eleou kai phobou perainous

Ten-ton toiruton pathematon katharsin”

It has been translated by butcher, through piety and fear affecting the proper purgation of these emotions (Edwards, 1967, P21).

Aristotle has unspoken not only the pleasure of tragedy but also its unfathomable psychological effects. Tragedy produces a certain type of Catharsis/ purification of the emotion and it has taken in its medical sense of a purgation of the emotion.

Aristotle Epistemic claim

“Principal of Epistemic fit” was the most important claim of Aristotle Epistemology of Aesthetics which revenue the development of Epistemic fit. It should be a suitable way to the subject matter of investigation. The result should not be based on historical privilege. The Epistemology of Aesthetics means a Critical inquiry of appropriate epistemic claim as applied to Aesthetics. “Art completes what nature cannot bring to finish, the Artist gives us knowledge. of nature’s unrealized ends”. Aristotle (Aristotle et al., 2020).

Conclusion:

Aristotle understands knowledge as closely associated with the world of nature, it is to be understood as an important and distinguishing fulfillment of human nature. Which is inherent attunement of the soul to the rest of nature Aristotle severe attention to the form of our experiences which revels knowledge to depend on insight? It is an intellectual illumination that which we receive. Although Aristotle poetics does not directly presented Aesthetics, but it is based on the analyses of poetic creation. And the theory of imitation is also not the main source of Aristotle’s philosophy of beauty, but Aristotle has taken imitation as the method of artistic construction.

Aristotle defined Art as the awareness of external form of a true idea, which imitates the characteristics of human pleasure. Art is not limited to mere copying. The basic principle of Mimeses is the creation of Art and most probably the representation of nature. The most important aspect of Aristotle Aesthetics is the theory of Catharsis, which is based on the purging of emotions through pity and fear. Here it is seemed that Aristotle empressees all the aspects of Art and Aesthetics through Catharsis in the form of emotions.

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Evaluation of Quetta Master Plan from the Lens of Disaster Risk Reduction: A Case of Quetta Master Plan

By

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Abstract:

The research study was conducted in order to evaluate Quetta master plan through the lens of disaster risk management. The researcher has used qualitative method of research design along with primary data. The data was collected from public and experts working in the provincial disaster management authority of Quetta, Baluchistan. Thematic analysis was carried out as the data analysis technique and total sample size was 20. The findings have revealed that disaster risk management is an important subject of controlling the consequences of natural hazards and mitigating risks through every means. The experts and public have shared their opinion regarding lack of funds and resources for taking necessary steps. The number of casualties and deaths has increased in Quetta because it is prone to natural calamities. Therefore, the public should be engaged in protecting the environment and urban planning should be done effectively like in other countries. Moreover, the response collected in the theme related to the National legislation, urban planning and disaster risk requirements include various responses included some aspects such as the recommendations regarding the urban planning in the province of Baluchistan and the effectiveness of the planning in terms of dealing with the disaster risks in an effective manner. Furthermore, the problem that has been highlighted in the responses obtained from the respondents is related to the lack of resources and funds as Pakistan is one of those countries that is not supported by international agencies in terms of monetary value or financial funding that make it difficult to make the urban planning effective.

Keywords: Master Plan, Urban Planning, Natural Disasters, Quetta

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Introduction:

The purpose of this paper is to describe and evaluate the Quetta Master Plan and to assess it in terms of disaster risk management experts. The study discusses the need for disaster risk management to be implemented in the country in order to prevent casualties caused by the natural disasters. The city of Quetta is considered to be posing a great deal of value and is the 5th largest city in Pakistan (Khan, 2019). It is the capital city of one of the largest province of Pakistan which is Baluchistan. The synopsis also provides the theoretical framework that can be best used to evaluate the Quetta City Master Plan and identify any shortcoming in order to in order to reduce the risks of natural disasters.

It is important to suggest that there is a significant lack of attention towards the planning and development by the government in Baluchistan province and its cities (Erduran et al., 2015). It can be argued that even though the government does announce the budget for the development of the region and its cities, the region still lacks effective planning and is highly prone to the risk of natural disasters. No efforts have been made by the provincial and the central government in order to develop and improve the architecture of the city (Rana & Routray, 2018).

Furthermore, it has been observed that multiple programs have had been initiated by the government but have never been implemented due to the lack of management and funds (Rana & Routray, 2018). Moreover, the central and provincial government had developed the Quetta master plan in 1985 which was to be used by the civil authorities to plan out the city in a more effective manner and to pull it from underdevelopment. The master plan consisted of bringing significant improvement in the urban and structural planning of the city and to mitigate or prevent risks that could be caused by any natural disasters (Balochistan, 2019).

Other countries such as Indonesia that are also prone to affected by natural disasters have implemented disaster risk management in the urban areas of the country. After the tsunami in the year 2004, the government had identified the essence of a disaster risk management in the country (Jha and Stanton-Geddes, (2013). However, in the developed countries such as the UK which has the Natural Hazards Partnership (NHP) is considered to provide the government to come up with the assessment of disaster risk reduction (Hemingway and Gunawan, 2018). The NHP is trying to expand itself as an international welfare organization and to collaborate with governments in order to prevent the risk of natural disasters. In order to implement an urban planning, it is likely to pose certain financial risks to the country due to the high amount of investment in the research and development of a proper urban plan. Pakistan is facing certain economic crisis which makes it important to understand to suggest that urban planning the reason of lack of urban planning is due to the lack

of funds available (Hussain, 2016). Furthermore education is important in order to implement an appropriate city plan which may provide solutions to the problems associated in the urban areas of Pakistan such as infrastructure and architecture. Moreover it is important to suggest that city plan can pose a disadvantage since it can cause local people to get disturbed and people might move to other unfavorable parts of the city. The sustainable practices brought in by the city plan might make it more expensive for the citizens to live in the city. The city was originally planned to accommodate around 100,000 individuals, but at present 3 million people are residing in the city which is creating a huge burden on the city (Aamir, 2015). There even lies a problem of mismanagement of the funds that is being allocated to the city thus the city is deprived of improvement in its conditions. Moreover, mismanagement of the city is further advancing congestion and traffic problems within the urban areas (Shaw, 2015). The large cause of this is accounted in the rural-urban ratio which is disrupted due to the urban migration, which has further deteriorated the master plan as the city faces shortage of housing facilities (Rasheed, Zeeshan and Zaidi, 2017).

The other major problem identified in regard to the city of Quetta is it is affected by the plethora of natural and human induced hazards, which are in form of the earthquakes, floods, landslides, sea tides and droughts, which is seconded in the research of Qadeer (2014). The water transport incidents are the most of the humanely incidents faced by the Quetta city. Thus, it is identified that these disasters are creating a barrier for sustainable development of the city. The urban challenges in the city are further visible in terms of the availability of the unsafe water which is a significant challenge faced in the urban areas of Baluchistan, primarily Quetta.

As derived from the thematic analysis, the major complaint of the people of Quetta was the proper sanitation facilities as well as the problem of the drainage. The major proportion of the city is predominant by the Kachii Abadies, which is the home for low income people. As per the plan the city of Quetta is found rapidly growing and there is an expansion at higher rate, primarily based on the agricultural land, and the expansion is related to the groundwater recharge zones, creating further pressure on the scarce water resources of the city, which have led to the trepidation of drought and famine, which are triangulated in the study of Ghani (2012).

Literature Review:

Need of the Master Plan:

Since the Quetta city's resurgence after the deadly disaster of 1935, it has been maintaining a consecutive population growth until the next succeeding years till 1941. The very first census in Pakistan that carried out was in 1951, in which the population was documented to be fifty thousand. However, during the next intercensal period until 1961 a

continuous growth in population was noticed which was above 90 thousand and there was an additional increase of 80 thousands in the next decade (1972). The population anticipated in the 1980s was 321 thousand, which was compatible to the heads documented in the previous census. The demographic exponential growth could illuminate the dynamics of growth rate. And hence, the growth of population in the Quetta is projected to be increasing three folds during the plan period of next 25 years. The population growth is ascribed to both the natural increase in the current population as well as in the demographic component change such as: immigration within the province and outside the province. For which there was a dire need of master plan for future constructions and settlements. The urban Quetta area is documented to be approximately 650 hectares in the year of 1951. In the following two decades 450 hectare of land was bought for urban uses, where around 180 hectare was added since 1972 and the mean increase in population per annum has been 6 thousands during the 1951 to 1971, that has increased to 15 thousands in the next one decade whereas the urban Quetta extended at a slow rate of only about 22.5 hectares per year which later further extended about 18 hectares per year in the next decade.

However, there have been limited activities of pre-planned constructions and developments for the ceaseless growing urban poor. And the legal tenure ships as Pashtoon Abad and Shaldara lacking the basic infrastructures as well as residing in the disfranchised with poor households due to the slip which happened to terminate in growth of spontaneous settlements.

The planning of the Quetta city for growing population needs to meet the challenges of provision of the socio-economic, aspirational needs as well as emotional needs of its growing population. Endeavors have to be made for modeling not only physical environment but socio-economic environment also being worthy of potentialities of residents forming vigorous Islamic community.

Disaster Risk Management and Quetta Master Plan:

Disaster risk management is defined as the process and method of reducing risk to prevent any uncertain event from happening. It basically includes set of policies and strategies that may mitigate the level of disaster risk. Quetta master plan was taken into consideration for this study so that the researcher can shed light on how Quetta can be protected from disasters and what effective measures can be taken to address current issues. Some of the major problems identified through the Quetta master plan were limited development of physical infrastructure, water scarcity and ineffective management of urban areas. However, apart from these issues, one of the vital challenges faced by Quetta is that, it has become

prone to disasters and is affected by uncertain events that affect the lives of local people. Thus, this study has focused on examining Quetta master plan through the perspective of disaster risk reduction.

The following chapter covers qualitative analysis of the primary data collected from general public and experts working in the planning department of Quetta of disaster management. The data was collected from 20 people in total. The purpose of selecting 20 as the sample size for interviews was to ensure that thorough analysis is done and the objectives of the study are achieved. The researcher has conducted thematic analysis in this research as the data analysis technique. Apart from the analysis and a detailed discussion on research objectives have also been conducted.

This section describes the need for risk management reduction in modern cities such as Quetta with regard to its city plan. It is important for city planners and governments to understand the need for risk management and implement it in their urban planning programs. Furthermore, not accompanying to risk management strategies it is important to suggest that it can lead to urban destruction and loss of life when a natural disaster is likely to strike. Moreover, it is also important to discuss that the taxes that have been collected by the government must be used in order to improve the structural conditions of the urban area (Mercer, 2010). The government authorities must ensure that taxes must be used in order to mitigate and prevent the risks that can be supposedly caused by uncertain natural disasters.

This section further discusses the urban problems that the city of Quetta faces in terms of pollution and overcrowding which is all a result of mismanagement in the urban planning of the city. Improper urban planning can result in the city being underdeveloped and can pose a high vulnerability to the city's condition than can be caused by the natural disasters. The city was originally planned to accommodate around 100,000 individuals and is now home to above 3 million people (Aamir, 2015). Moreover there also lies the problem of the mismanagement of funds since they were not used in order to effectively plan the city to improve its city conditions. Moreover the destruction caused by natural disasters can cause countries to be inflicted with heavy financial losses. The financial losses can be prevented if urban planners are able to follow architectural practices by constructing buildings that are strong to able to withstand natural disasters. Furthermore, improving construction practices can aid the urban planners to develop urban resiliency and to increase their investment in urban planning to mitigate the risks caused by natural disasters (Malalgoda et al., 2014). It is important to identify that the disaster risk management had originated in the year 1970s and has been influenced by the political and geographical location of an urban area. It had been previously proposed by the United Nations in order to cope up

and mitigate the risks posed by the natural disasters (Coetzee and Van Niekerk, 2012). Many adaptations and alterations have taken place since then for the disaster risk reduction in order to prevent casualties and come up with new architectural or responsive techniques.

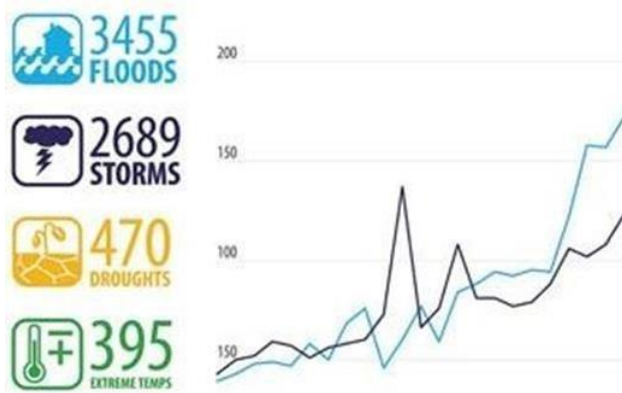


Figure 1: Natural Disaster Source: United Nation International Study for Disaster Risk Reduction (2019)

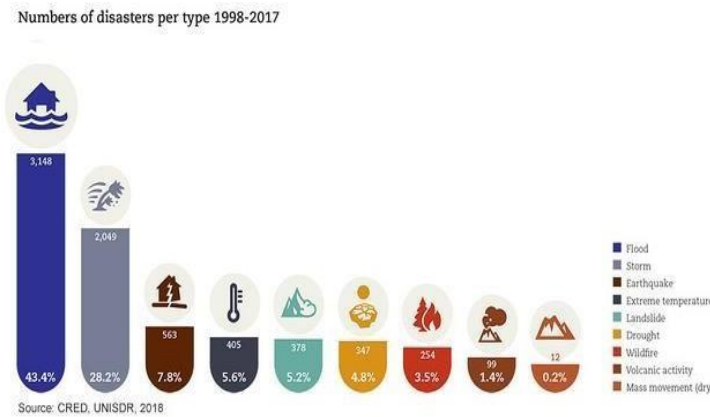


Figure 2: Rate of Natural Disasters Source: Prevention Web (2019)

The above chart represents the dangers that can be posed by the natural disasters around the globe and the need for nations to implement disaster risk reduction techniques in order to prevent casualties and destructions caused. Moreover the stats suggest that 3148 floods had occurred with a 2049 storms have occurred in the year 2018. From the year 1995 to the year 2014, around 89 percent of the world’s casualties that had resulted from storm were in the countries with low amount of economy. A total amount of USD 4 trillion and 2.5 million people have been lost in the last 30 years. The estimated global losses have increased from USD 500 billion a year to a surprisingly USD 200 Billion (World Bank, 2019).

However, the year 2017 is considered to be at a loss of 330 Billion USD due to natural disasters.

Theoretical Framework:

The disaster risk management framework can be an effective tool to understand and evaluate the Quetta city plan (Abunyewah et al., 2018). The framework is comprised of 4 factors which are mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Each of the factors enables urban planners to plan cities in such a manner so as to decrease the impact of natural disasters and to prepare them before, during and after a disaster has been struck.

Moreover the plan can also enable authorities to adapt to the adverse effects of the natural disasters by improving the communication of emergency services and to be prepared by improving the architectural practices in the city (Eltinay & Egbu, 2015).

Furthermore, the framework can also be used to reduce the risk of vulnerability in urban areas and is likely able to provide the urban planners or government authorities with adequate knowledge of the possible damage that is likely to be caused (Ciurean et al., 2013). Using the disaster risk management can enable the provincial authorities and the government of Pakistan to develop the city in such a manner so as to prevent loss of human life and to construct buildings which are strong enough to withstand any damages.

Research Methodology:

Research Design: In order to conduct the research and to obtain accurate answers, the researcher made use of qualitative research design. The reason for qualitative design is to develop a better understanding of the topic which is to evaluate the Quetta City Master Plan in terms of disaster risk reduction. The qualitative design allowed analyzing the case study of Quetta and coming up with solutions to the problems and subjective view with regard to the conclusion of the topic.

Data Collection & Variables of the Study:

The researcher used primary and secondary sources of data to obtain maximum amount of data to conduct the research. Primary data was obtained by interviewing experts regarding the Quetta city plan and obtaining their views on the urban planning of Quetta. Furthermore, the interviews aided the in receiving adequate amount of information regarding the limitations of disaster risk management in the Quetta City Plan.

The variables of the study were the architectural response and the disaster risk management. The dependent variable was the disaster risk management and the independent variable was the architectural response. It was important to study the previous city plan of Quetta in order to come up with a new plan which needs be implemented. The previous plan was analyzed using the secondary sources and the expert views through primary interviews.

Sampling:

The researcher adopted the non-probability sampling as opposed to probability sampling because the population was known. Further in the non-probability sampling technique, the study utilized purposive sampling which involved choosing a population which was based on their qualifications. The sample size that was taken for this study was 20 people from Quetta city, 10 of them were individuals that were expert on the subject while 10 from people that are from the planning department of Quetta. Another reason for using this type of sample is due to the fact that the subject requires information that can only be extracted from experts.

Research Analysis Tools:

The researcher will make use of thematic and content analysis for the data that has been collected to carry out the research. The primary data will be analyzed using thematic analysis in which patterns trends, patterns and the details regarding city planning and disaster risk management will be analyzed. On the other hand, content analysis will be used to analyses the secondary data obtained from previous studies regarding the topic. The content analysis will enable the researcher to come up with particular conclusion to the research.

Thematic Analysis and Results:

Risk and Disaster Management Techniques in Pakistan:

The first theme focused on the risk and disaster management and whether the disaster risk management techniques are applicable in Pakistan. The first respondent was asked about his knowledge on disaster risk management, on which the response was:

“Well definitely this word is in my knowledge and I have heard about it. The disaster management as the word suggests is the application and implementation of the policies that are aimed to reduce disaster risk, besides to prevent the new risk and I would say to manage the existing risk prevailing in the country, which I believe can reduce the losses.”

The other respondent, Respondent 3, was then asked about whether Pakistan has the disaster risk management techniques, on which he responded as follows: *“Our country is the one which is prone to many disasters and risk, such as floods, earthquakes, glacial outburst, landslides etc.*

Well, in our country, the disaster management has always been inactive and stagnant, but after 2005 earthquakes, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was established in 2007. We witness the central authority breaking into provincial and regional disaster authority, but is quite inefficient, I would say.”

When the researcher asked the respondent to shed light on the reasons for ineffectiveness, the respondent responded by:

“Well, the prime reason, as per my observation is that the disaster management authorities particularly National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) gets active after the disaster to deal with aftermath of the disaster, although their role I believe is to introduce measures that can either reduce risks of disaster or alert the country of the citizen. Besides, I hardly see that these disaster management authorities coordinate with each, thus there is a major drift at national and regional level.”

This has been triangulated in the study of Zeeshan and Khan (2015), which stated the presence of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), founded in 2007 after the earthquake and then articulated the National Disaster Response Plan in 2010 to further enhance its domain. Although early warning systems have been in practice but is inactive in case of disasters. The prevention better than cure principle is not implemented in the country, which have left the country exposed to more risks and vulnerabilities. The government has tried community based management system to incorporate different communities to actively take part in the system, working on law and order, sanitation and basic water facilities which though looked small in matters but are the slow poison in causing of the floods or drought in either of the cases.

Benefits Associated with the Implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Plan:

This theme focuses on the risk management plan in the country and the benefits that are associated with the disaster management plan. The respondents were asked in regard to it, on which the respondent 4 responded:

“Well, without any doubt, there should be a risk management plan. It is the need of an hour; you know the country’s geographical location makes it a disaster prone zone, particularly due to high altitude. There are so many benefits that are attached to it like you see implementing you can save hundreds of lives if you have a proper risk management plan. Secondly, the fact that proper risk management plan can lead to preparedness of the communities where they can make arrangements.”

This has been validated in the study of Zeeshan and Khan (2015), which highlights the benefits of the disaster risk management plan, is to

strategies the risks perceived in order to prepare the community with the life-saving method. The implementation of the plan can help the people to save from the monetary losses. Moreover, having a sound disaster management plan can lead to finding out the alternates as if a disaster has struck an area, and the disaster risk management is active, it can relocate all the important buildings, such as schools and hospital and evacuation of the houses to save valuable lives. When the respondent 5 was asked in regard to the benefits he believe in the risk management plan, his response was:

“Well, if you take my opinion, I would say that it is very beneficial to have a sound disaster risk management plan. Without any second thought, every country ought to have it, as there are numerous advantages such as reduction in the calamities, saving of lives and other valuables. Well, further I would say that it can save a country from huge economic losses, as the country like take our example suffered billions of Rupees losses in the 2010 floods and 2007 earthquakes.”

After coughing for a while, he continued with a sigh of flashback in his mind: *“Ummm... Not only is the loss restricted to valuables and belongings being damaged, but the rehabilitation process. I still remember witnessing such a burden on Karachi, when floods hit the upper Sindh and Punjab and evacuation process shifted the victims to mainland Karachi, it was doom and gloom. The situation was so in trepidation, as the city already bearing excess number of people was burdened with more numbers, much of which could have been saved if there was an adequate disaster management plan. That’s I believe is the real benefit of the disaster management system that it alleviates the additional economic cost on the economy resulting from the devastation of the floods and other catastrophes.”*

Casualties and Destruction caused by Natural Disasters:

Based upon the current data and the news in this domain, it was found that Baluchistan is largely affected by natural disasters and Quetta being the capital city, is adversely affected by it too. Be it floods, earthquake, droughts or even Tsunami, Quetta was always affected by the natural disasters. The major reason behind this is the seismic active area/region of Baluchistan which is naturally prone to disasters. However, this was contradictory because human contribution has also played a significant role in increasing the natural disasters. Tracing back to May 31st, 1935 when a powerful earthquake triggered Quetta and around 35,000 innocent lives were lost and most of the city was found under the rubble (PDMA, 2019). The interview was conducted with the experts working in the disaster management department and also from the general public so that the opinion of both can be analyzed in light of the topic.

One of the experts was asked about causalities and destruction caused by the natural disasters in Quetta and the following response was obtained: *“Well, my point of view might be a bit different from your other responses but I will try to put in easy manner. I think that natural disasters are responsible for causing destruction and huge amount of causalities and destroy the infrastructure as well. You must be aware that Quetta has now developed and become a better city but still, the facilities and poor infrastructure do not show that the conditions have improved. This is so because the natural disasters occur at great range and scale due to which, everything is destroyed.”*

On the basis of the above response, it can be analyzed the experts are well aware that natural disasters destroy the infrastructure. However, the expert has emphasized on this fact that Quetta has developed a lot as compared to the previous years but still, it has a long way to go in terms of further development. The geographical location of Baluchistan is critical and this is why, it is affected by natural disasters. Another response was obtained from the expert when asked about the destruction and causalities after the natural disasters:

“We have developed a disaster management cycle which includes some of the important steps such as response, rehabilitation, reconstruction, development, prevention, mitigation and preparedness. But the problem in Pakistan is that, we are not given enough resources for managing the disasters and mostly, we are lacking because of something or the other. Disaster management practices in Pakistan mostly revolve around flood disasters and the relief strategies are not implemented immediately due to lack of funds.”

The above response of the expert reveals that natural disasters that occur in Pakistan are mostly hazardous and cause great loss to the infrastructure. However, this has also been identified from the existing studies that disaster or relief departments always remain untrained and they are not made part of the development process at the national or federal level (Khan and Khan, 2008).

Risk Assessment and Sustainable Strategies for Disaster Risk:

The next set of questions that were asked from the experts working in disaster management department of Baluchistan was associated with risk assessment and sustainable strategies for disaster risk management. Also, the risk assessment strategies that are applied were asked from the respondents so that thorough analysis can be done. One of the experts shared their opinion in the following words: *“Risk assessment is part of our job roles and responsibility and during every natural disaster and even before that, we have tried to reduce risks through every possible manner so that we can protect the innocent lives and the infrastructure. Apart from this, PDMA is responsible for taking important measures such*

as assessment of disaster affected areas for emergency, a plan of transition to ensure that the recovery is ensured and public briefing is also managed so that, panic is not created anywhere.”

The above opinion of expert shows that the risk assessment is done before the natural disasters occur because they are aware that predictions cannot exactly show the accurate results and that they need to prepare themselves. Based on the response of the expert and the findings of the literature, it was determined that the risk assessment which is suitable for Quetta, Baluchistan is hazard assessment and vulnerability assessment. In these methods, the disaster management team is responsible for identifying the hazards, for instance, the magnitude of 2008's earthquake was above 7 and the predictors did not expect it to be this much, hence, it is to be noted that risk strategies depend on the intensity of the natural hazard that occurs. On the other hand, vulnerability assessment can also be performed which helps in identifying the elements that are prone to it such as the infrastructure, site and people.

In order to obtain some more realistic responses, the public was approached and they were asked regarding the risk assessment strategies and what they think should be the necessary steps for managing the natural disasters in Quetta:

“I think that risk management should be done before the natural disasters occur and here in Quetta, we have been facing this issue since a long time because of which there is limited development. I think that in Quetta, there are limited human and property awareness campaigns due to which we are unaware of what to do when the disasters occur. I clearly remember that when earthquake was hit in 2008, we were confused and had no clue about what to do and what not to do because we were in state of shock. It is necessary that the government should take some initiatives in order to help the people understand the situation and act accordingly.”

Based on the above response obtained from the general public, it was found that awareness campaigns are highly necessary in order to take the right action on the right time. Another question was asked from the expert regarding past disasters and sustainable strategies to which the following response was obtained:

“The country previously did not prepare for any disasters nor were there any special strategies but now, we have developed many frameworks for tackling the natural disasters and have also ensured that they are implemented timely. Sustainable strategies for managing risk include trainings, recovery measures and preparation of relief plans. The major goal or the motive, I tell you, behind it is to increase the resilience of infrastructure and reduce risk by all means.”

It was found from the above response that the country is now prepared for any natural hazards to occur but still, it is not able to fully control it. The news channels and the social media have also started playing a vital role in increasing awareness among the general public. According to PDMA (2019), it was found that the department of disaster management has prepared a program called as CBDRM which includes some important guidelines and activities for dealing with the natural disasters and how they can be mitigated. Since, Baluchistan is strongly affected by natural hazards, therefore, PDMA has already held some meetings with their stakeholders and other regional departments regarding the upcoming monsoon season. Also, the past disasters that occurred due to flooding in 2007, 2010 and 2012 has affected the local people badly and it has also had adverse effect on economic stability of the province.

National Legislation, Urban Planning and Disaster Risk Requirements:

The next set of questions that were asked from the respondents was related to national legislation, urban planning and disaster risk requirements for managing it.

Based on it, the respondents were asked questions and the following response was obtained from the experts working in the disaster management department:

“In my opinion, I have had many experiences where people ask me about how urban planning should be done in Baluchistan and how can the planning be effective enough for managing the risk. But I want to tell you something that, urban planning is done in other advanced countries too which are prone to natural disasters such as Malaysia, Philippine, Indonesia and Japan. However, the problem is only related with resources and funds, because the international countries are supported by many other international agencies but the issue with Pakistan is that, they are not supported by any funding or resources.”

Based on the above response, it was determined that urban planning should be done more timely and it is necessary for the local departments and disaster management agencies to ensure that they implement the plan effectively. Moreover, it was also found from the existing studies that urban planning of Baluchistan or Quetta specifically cannot be done so easily because literacy rate is low and local people have little or no awareness about it.

Funding for Architectural Disaster Programs:

The next set of questions that were asked from the experts and public were related with funding for architectural disaster programs. Basically, the funding has become an issue for the local authorities and the

provincial government because lack of tools, techniques and equipment's and resources lead towards ineffective implementation of disaster management plans. The budgetary distribution allocates very less amount for preventing any natural hazards or disasters hence, it is not covered efficiently. One of the experts stated that:

“We have many times communicated to the higher authorities that we need resources and financial budget for managing disasters but no action is taken yet. Quetta council has also discussed this issue with the provincial level authorities but, they do not take it seriously. All we are left is with limited resources.”

Discussion:

Problems faced by the Quetta city in accordance to the Quetta master plan. The objective of this paper was to discuss in depth about the problems that the city of Quetta faces in regard to Quetta master plan that has been developed by Pakistan's civil authorities, targeting the underdeveloped region of the Quetta city, in order for the city to undergo drastic changes in the structural construction. As per the interviews conducted and the thematic analysis carried out, the research identifies that the major problem faced by the Quetta city is the improper urban planning, that is left the city to remain underdeveloped and exposed to natural disaster.

The city was originally planned to accommodate around 100,000 individuals, but at present 3 million people are residing in the city which is creating a huge burden on the city (Aamir, 2015). There even lies a problem of mismanagement of the funds that is being allocated to the city thus the city is deprived of improvement in its conditions. Moreover, mismanagement of the city is further advancing congestion and traffic problems within the urban areas (Shaw, 2015). The large cause of this is accounted in the rural-urban ratio which is disrupted due to the urban migration, which has further deteriorated the master plan as the city faces shortage of housing facilities (Rasheed, Zeeshan and Zaidi, 2017).

The other major problem identified in regard to the city of Quetta is it is affected by the plethora of natural and human induced hazards, which are in form of the earthquakes, floods, landslides, sea tides and droughts, which is seconded in the research of Qadeer (2014). The water transport incidents are the most of the humanely incidents faced by the Quetta city. Thus, it is identified that these disasters are creating a barrier for sustainable development of the city. The urban challenges in the city are further visible in terms of the availability of the unsafe water which is a significant challenge faced in the urban areas of Baluchistan, primarily Quetta.

As derived from the thematic analysis, the major complaints of the people of Quetta were the proper sanitation facilities as well as the problem of the drainage. The major proportion of the city is predominant by the Kachii Abadies, which is the home for low income people. As per the plan the city of Quetta is found rapidly growing and there is an expansion at higher rate, primarily based on the agricultural land, and the expansion is related to the groundwater recharge zones, creating further pressure on the scarce water resources of the city, which have led to the trepidation of drought and famine, which are triangulated in the study of Ghani (2012).

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