A brief report of research activities of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) Karachi, Pakistan 2007-2010 (August)

Gobind M. Herani and Riaz Ahmed Shirazi

Indus Institute of Higher education

August 2010

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KARACHI, PAKISTAN
2007-2010 (AUGUST)

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INDUS INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AUGUST 2010
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FOREWORD

Sincerest gratitude is offered to the Almighty Allah for providing this Office with an opportunity to accept a research oriented challenging job relating to development of research activities in IIHE.

Research itself is the study of available material and sources in order to examine the facts and figures and to provide new insight on the basis of critical evaluation of all the “Research work” already produced by authors and faculty members, taking into consideration commonly used scientific and modern methodologies. According to the mind-science experts, the seeds of billions of innovative insights are innate in the human mind. However, there are invisible curtains that are required to be removed in order to create or invent a research oriented job or add new insight into available research work done by researchers. In fact, there is nothing impossible for human mind for it has already been empowered to conquer the cosmos. The invisible hands always help those, who arise with pure intentions to convert the impossible into the possible.

Grateful thanks are also extended to the “Indus Institute of Higher Education” (IIHE) for assigning the job of promoting research culture in the Institute i.e. research based qualitative transformation of BBA and MBA projects, and also to inspire and facilitate faculty members to write research articles, as this is one of the requirements of HEC of Pakistan. Any person can achieve a desired goal with putting efforts an organic way by using his God-given intellect and constant efforts.

Dr. Gobind M. Herani  
Director (Research Office)  
Riaz Ahmed Shirazi  
Manager, Research Operation
ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to summarize the past performance of “Indus Institute of Higher Education” (IIHE) relating to research work already done or being done in its different faculties. In fact this Institute is actively involved in research activities but never reflected them in any correspondence. This Institute is regularly publishing its academic journal with contribution from within the country and qualified researchers from abroad. Four active researchers, of this Institute, are registered and contributing articles in research journals and MPRA working paper series at national and international level. For the students of Bachelors and Masters Research Projects are mandatory for award of Degrees. The Institute has already started M.Phil and Ph.D programs and from the first batch of M.Phil a few students have already submitted their Thesis. The 2nd batch of M.Phil [16 students) is doing its thesis writing. As per HEC’s requirements every faculty have to contribute at least 2 articles at national and international level. In this respect the IIHE has planned to publish one working paper series and four e-journals in the field of textile, engineering and technology, education and economics. The management has decided to make it mandatory for every faculty to contribute at least two research papers/reports per annum. To achieve this objective Research Office has decided to train all the faculty members of the Institute through workshops etc. in order to creating awareness in Faculty members as well as students of MBA, BBA, M.Ed. and B.S.T. to use research-based structure and methodologies that are requisite for M.Phil. Or Ph.D students.

Keywords: Research Activities; IIHE, Cell; RePEc; Journal;
1- INTRODUCTION

1.1. Brief History of IIHE

The Higher Education Commission of Pakistan vide its letter No.20-1(Research Office)/R&D/10/5486 dated 12th February 2010 has conveyed its good intention to strengthening the qualitative research activities in all the Universities of Pakistan. This Institute sincerely appreciates HEC’s good intention and fully assures it to abide by its instructions.

Indus Institute of Higher Education, established by Pakistan Building Material Display Center Foundation [PNBMDCF) registered under the Societies Act of 1860 on 11th January 2002. This Institute was awarded charter through an ordinance promulgated by the Provincial Governor of Sindh on 24th October, and legislated by the Provincial Assembly of Sindh as the “INDUS INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION” UNDER Act No.1 of 2006on 18th January 2006, thus granting it the status of Degree Awarding and has been placed by the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, recognition of its high standard of quality education.

1.2. Campus of IIHE

The IIHE campus has two interconnected three stories buildings, covering an area of 85000 sq. feet with fully air-conditioned environment for the staff and students. It has a spacious library with more than 12000 books, magazines and research journals, with internet facility duly connected with HEC Digital Library. IIHE has spacious class-rooms and a big auditorium.

In Indus Institute actual research work started, on the one hand, with the issuance of Indus Journal Management & Social Sciences, and on the other hand, research based Projects writing by students of BBA and MBAs. Very experienced and qualified Faculty members are devotedly teaching and guiding their students. The list of students, who have already been awarded with Degrees after completing their Projects and after successfully facing the Team of Assessors, is enclosed.

1.3. Establishment of Research Office

Abiding by the instructions of HEC as laid down in its letter dated 12-02-2010, the Indus Institute of Higher Education has established a Research Office, as per given organizational Chart, with requisite staff on the ground floor of the Institute, at easily accessible distance from Chairman, Director and Rector’s offices. This office has started functioning and this is the first report being submitted for perusal, and if approved the essential part of it may be shared with the HEC just to bring to its notice that a Research Office has been established.
2. INDUS JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL SCIENCES (IJMSS)

2.1 Introduction

In 2006 the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education decided to take out its own Research Journal. It took management and Editors many months, a really very difficult time, to reflect and collect right person for the right job. Contacts were made through letters and personal meetings with many eminent Researchers/Writers of national and international repute for obtaining their consent to become members of IIHE Journal’s Advisory Board as well as to contribute their research papers to it. Some good responses, with appreciation and consent, were received from in and out side the country. They very kindly promised not only to contribute their research papers but also assured to send their comments within the shortest possible time, as their share in promoting research work. In fact, papers were received in large quantity and the best amongst all were selected and sent to referees for comments. Comments received from referees were then shared with the concerned authors to do the needful. It was an incredible experience for us all.

Grateful thanks are extended to Dr. Munir Qureshi, Rector; Mr. Wahid Farooqui, Director; of this Institute, as well as Dr. Naved Ahmad, Prof. Allah Wasayo Rajar; Dr. Rukhsana Nawaz, and Dr. Tanvir Sultana Junejo, as External Editors. Thanks are also extended to Dr. Hanif Muhammad, Mr. Asif Mansur, Mr. Riaz Ahmad Shirazi, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Mr. Riaz H. Soomro, for their services as Associate Editors and Mr. Muneeb Haider Jaffari, as Circulation Manager.

All the members of National and International Advisory Board deeply deserve gratitude for their loving cooperation and for quick response in communicating their comments to the editors.

2.2. Editorial Board of Indus Journal of Management and Social Sciences.
## 2.3 Review Sheet for Article

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### Comments:

**1-Brief comment:** If you think that bellow mentioned (originality, technical standard and concluding) remarks are enough then no need to fill this column. *(you can use extra sheet if needed)*

**2-Detailed comments for editor & author and changes to be incorporated:** If you think that bellow mentioned (originality, technical standard, and concluding) remarks are enough then no need to fill this column. *(you can use extra sheet if needed)*

**Originality:** References and technical notes are normally **accepted/ not accepted**, while major part of it is **published/not published** already by others.

**Technical standard:** This standard of paper published in other technical publications is counted **professional standard/ not professional standard**.

**Concluding comments:** This paper should be **published/ not published/ published after incorporation of comments**

### Guidelines for referees:

**1-Validity of content:** Referee has to criticize the paper on matter of only scientific principles, but not for validity of opinions and arguments presented in the paper. Referee has to ensure only that these are presented so, as to form reasonable article/thesis.

**2-Conciseness:** Papers should be as concise as possible. Referees are advised to mention what material be omitted or incorporated without loss of understanding.

**3. Editorial related matters:** Please mention standard of written presentation, which lacks normal standard and leads confusion or misinterpretation

**Review sheet should be returned to:** The Editor, Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences, Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan e Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan,

Editor: drgobind@hotmail.com or g_m_rathore@yahoo.com, Cell No: 0300 260 3841, 4801430-35, 4977457, Fax: 49855320, Email: indus@indus.edu.pk www.Indus.edu.pk
2.4 List of Research Articles in IJMSS

As prescribed by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan, Research Journal, of an international standard, is one of the essential requirements of a higher education institute. By the confirmation from on high, the first issue of IIHE’s Research Journal with ISSN: 1992-8319 emerged with the title “Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences” Vol 1. No.1:1-13 (Spring 2007). The recent issue is Vol.3, No.2 (Fall 2009). Our journal is indexed in the Directory of open access journals and also available on index of international e-libraries, under the Heading: “Economic Departments, Institutes and Research Centers in the World”. The rating of all the articles meant for our journal are examined taking into consideration: originality, way of writing, level of arguments made by the author, whether “Literature Review” Chapter matches with the statement of problem, new insight is must, as well as sufficient references and bibliography. The first page of every article is given below:
A Socio Religious Analysis of Suicides and its Impact on Economic Development

Aijaz Ali Wassan* and Mahwish Riaz **

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to gaining deeper insight into the reasons and consequences of condemned suicidal act from the socio-religious point of view and its impact on the economic development of a society. The condemned act of suicide and problems relating to it, keeping in view the available facts and figures is analysed in view of social and religious beliefs in the known religions of the world. Suicide is a serious public social problem. It is one of the important problems. Different reports on the causes and consequences of suicide have presented an extremely grim picture. It has threatened the life itself. The people resorted to suicides in huge numbers since last decade. Accordingly, the problem of suicide and other related matters may be viewed in terms of the role performance failure of the social & religious systems concerned and the social entities in their environment. Analogously, the problem may be interpreted in terms of the mal-functions of relationships based role on the reciprocity of expectations amongst the interacting social systems.

JEL. Classification: A13; A14; D71; I 12; J28; K42

Keywords: Suicidal, Economics, Socio-religious, Beliefs, Rituals, problems, Reasons, Consequences, Role-Performance, Interaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Suicide is a tragic and puzzling phenomenon and it is very difficult to ascertain its innumerable reasons. In this age of information technologies, which is producing miraculous inventions and providing computer-based solutions to problems in all the faculties of science, the sharp rise in suicidal attempts on one’s own life seems un-imaginable. For the individual who commits suicide, to him this act usually represents as the only solution to his problem, which he thinks would going to be worse. Suicide, in our view, is the cruellest act that is committed by a person who is depressed and fed up with the compelling situation of his dismayed life and thinks that suicide is the only solution to his agonies or unsuccessful life in this world.

Suicide is a neurological disease related to mal-functioning of the brain. Unfortunately, in Pakistan, there is minimal awareness of various neurological diseases, which are causing harm to the society beyond our comprehension. The nervous system of a human body chiefly constitutes of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves system. The neurological reports confirm that 10 to 15 percent people of the world have illness related to the brain, e.g. distress and tension. There are many such diseases, which may not be bothering people in under-developed and developing countries such as Pakistan, but which they
Reforming Farmland and Rangeland at Tharparkar: Suggested Implementations for Income Generation

Gobind M. Herani*, Allah Wasayo Rajar,** Muhammad Ali,***

ABSTRACT

This paper is the analysis of farming and rangeland of rain-fed area of Tharparkar and it is desert area, but the concept is general and applicable for every part of the world’s desert where agriculture is rain-fed dependant. It is disadvantaged area of Pakistan. Its’ main source of income is livestock, people like agriculture, but agriculture is not sustainable source of income due to shortage of rainfall. There is need of awareness of reforming of farmland and rangeland; fencing is the best way for farmland reform. Only this practice can help the farmers supplying the fodder in drought conditions. Rangeland also should be conserved for the natural vegetation providing, fodder. Increase in livestock would lead Thar to agro-based industrial economy. We should get the lesson from the example of Denmark where previous condition was like Tharparkar.

JEL. Classification: Q12; Q15

Keywords: Farming, Rain Fed, Livestock, Farmland, Rangeland, Forecast, Reform, Natural-Vegetation, Sustainable, Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background: Tharparkar is a desert region in the southern part of Sindh province in Pakistan. It mainly thrives on rains and it is saying that. Rains are blessing for Thar/desert else it is a fatal and daunting desert. Rains are the only source in the sand desert tract and it is rare, at intervals of 3-4 years and maximum rain fall is recorded up to 3 inches only, with the result that the local Tharies are always in the state of nomad tribes. Besides, uncertain fate, famine is inherited by Tharies*. This aridzone district of Sindh remains one of the country’s disadvantaged regions. Indicators of health, education and other determinants of well-being are invariably at the bottom of national scale, sporadic and scanty rain fall, dwindled water resources, transient and incoherent grazing, and reliance on exploitative economy even for mundane needs are the permanent features of Thari livelihood. Tharparkar supports a population of one million spread over

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors’ institutes.’.

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**Prof. Allah Wasayo Rajar is Professor of Economics at Sindh University, Jamshoro: Pakistan.

***Muhammad Ali is Research Fellow, Area study Centre Europe University of, Karachi, Pakistan.

1. Muammadi, Allah Wasayo, “Why and What is Thar Development Foundation” (Chairman Thar Development Foundation care of Hyderabad X-Ray, Jail Road, Hyderabad) leaflet. This organization does not exist now days.
Knowledge Transformation and Economic Development:  
The Role of Digital Technology- An Analysis

Gobind M. Herani,* Riaz Ahmad Shirazi, ** Noor Zaman,*** and Adnan Alam****

ABSTRACT

This paper assesses the role of evolutionary process in knowledge transformation and economic development, especially due to emerging diversified digital technology. Everywhere, in the world, ever-advancing digital technology is performing a revolutionary role in converting the world into a global village. The knowledge, scientific and non-scientific, is being transformed with an enormous speed through digital media. Getting education through technology is providing audio-visual way of enhancing knowledge. But digital technology has its positive and negative affects. It needs some positive steps to ensure the qualitative knowledge transformation. In this article copyrights of accessing computerized data is also discussed, which prevents legal transformation of knowledge for globalisation of the world, research based education, and economic development. There different views of different. Learned authors have presented different views for reflection and deeper understanding. This study, with brief history of knowledge transformation, is worthy of fruitful suggestions.

JEL. Classification: L86; M12; O33.

Keywords: Technology, Knowledge, Transformation, Scientific-Data, Research, Fair-Extract, Revolution and Low-Cost economic development.

1. INTRODUCTION

This study begins with brief description of the relevant legal infrastructure during the pre-digital period and by identifying certain factors, such as an introduction of electronic photocopying machines. It then outlines digital technologies' role in accelerating the exchange of information as a commodity to be bought or sold, and economic development. The review of relevant literature describes and analyses a few of available studies for, (http://nap.edu) and are referred also in this paper, but in Pakistan analysis of such type of studies has been limited to only a few studies (Mehar, 2005 and Rehan, 2003). No attempt has been made to estimate and analyze the development in

*The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors’ institutes*

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** Mr. Riaz Ahmad Shirazi is retired Research officer, export promotion Bureau, Karachi: Pakistan
***Mr. Noor Zaman is Assistant Professor CS & IT “Institute of Business & Technology (Biztek)”, Karachi: Pakistan
**** Mr. Adnan Alam Lecturer CS & IT “Institute of Business & Technology (Biztek)”, Karachi: Pakistan
Contribution of High-Yield Varieties Seeds to Major Food Crops
Production, Yield and Area in Punjab – Pakistan

Mohammad Pervez Wasim *

ABSTRACT

The present study is undertaken to measure the contribution of HYVs to major food crops (Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar and maize) production, yield and area in Pakistan Punjab. The study is based on secondary data for the last 44 years, i.e., from 1951-52 to 1994-95. For this purpose, a comparison of growth rates for production, yield and area is made (1) between period I (1951 to 1964) and period II (1965 to 1978). (2) between period II and period III (1979 to 1994) and (3) between period I and period IV (1951 to 1994). The study shows that the influence of HYV seed on production, yield and area for major food crops in Punjab is mixed. The contribution of HYVs to production, area and yield growth for wheat is remarkable. The adoption of HYVs has helped to accelerate the growth rate for production and yield for rice and maize in period II. In case of Jowar despite the fact that its area and production decreased its yield increased in period II, which may be due to the adoption of HYV seeds.

JEL. Classification: Q12; O13

Keywords: Growth, Comparison, Periods, Time-series, Semi-log, HYV seed, Food crops, Area, Yield.

1. INTRODUCTION

Food crops occupy an important position in Pakistan economy as they account for 68 percent of the gross cropped area (94-95). Punjab accounted for 45 percent (93-94) of the Pakistan acreage of food crops. Wheat undisputedly enjoys a pre-eminent status in the food crops profile of Punjab as it is cultivated in over 5902 thousand hectares and accounts for about 84 percent of production. Rice which comes after wheat occupies over 1339 thousand hectares and accounts for over 11 percent of food crops production. Maize which is the third major food crop in Punjab and comes after wheat and rice occupies over 345 thousand hectares and accounts for over 3 percent of food crops production. Bajra and Jowar which occupies over 303 and 253 thousand hectares respectively, accounts for less than 1 percent of food crops output.

Several micro level studies in India have substantiated the yield-raising characteristics of new seed varieties (HYVs)1. They suggest that production per unit of Land is higher on the farms which apply HYVs than on those which apply traditional seed varieties. At the same time, some of these studies have also indicated that the yield potential of HYVs has not yet been

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1 Acharya (1969), Gopalakrishnan (1968), Gohain (1968), Lavania and Dixit (1968), Parthasarathy (1971).
Trends and Growth in Livestock Population in Sindh: A Comparison of Different Censuses

Mohammad Pervez Wasim *

ABSTRACT

Livestock represents an important component of the agricultural sector in Pakistan especially Sindh. Indeed, crop and livestock activities are, to a great extent, interdependent upon each other, for their functioning within the farm sector. The latter provides inputs like farm yard manure (FYM) and draught power for the crop sector and, in turn uses fodder, crop products and residues. The present study has, therefore been undertaken to see the trend and growth rates of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and camels in Sindh during 1955 to 1996 livestock censuses. The study uses the livestock census data for 1955, 1960, 1972, 1976, 1986, and 1996. The study reveals that the population of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and camels has become steadily more important in the livestock economy of Sindh during the last two livestock census as compared to other provinces. The two types of livestock that showed relatively high growth rates over the four decades (1955-1996) are goats and sheep; the cattle, camels and buffaloes recorded relatively low growth rates. The highest number of cattle, sheep, goats and camels in Tharparkar are mainly glaring because the valley of Nagarparkar is richer in vegetable growth, which supports these types of livestock. A large number of buffaloes in Hyderabad and Nawabshah are mainly found, because in these two districts there are a large number of big farmers who can afford their farming in order to sell their milk.

JEL Classification: Q12; O13.

Keywords: Livestock, Trends, Comparison, Historical, Compound, Growth-rate, Semi-log exponential, Sindh

1. INTRODUCTION

From time immemorial livestock rearing is given much importance not only in developing countries but also in developed countries. In third world countries, where the level of mechanization in agriculture is low, livestock rearing is mainly for draught purpose. On the other hand, the use of animals for draught purpose is low in developed countries owing to high level of farm mechanization and the animals are mainly reared for the consumption of meat and milk.

Livestock represents an important component of the agricultural sector in Pakistan especially Sindh. Indeed, crop and livestock activities are, to a great extent, interdependent upon each other for their functioning within the farm sector. The latter provides inputs like farm yard manure (FYM) and draught power for the crop sector and, in turn uses fodder, crop products and residues.

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author’s institute*

* Mohammad Pervez Wasim is Staff Economist, Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi: Pakistan
WASTE DISPOSAL AND STREAM FLOW QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LYARI RIVER

Asif Mansoor * and Safia Mirza **

ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse the behaviour of Lyari River contaminated wastewater to main sea. Main focus is on the state of water ways and physical, chemical and metallic parameters for effluents. Empirical analysis is done for the proper conclusion and implications. Lyari River is the natural stream having substantial catchments area. It has become a natural drainage channel for almost a quarter of the existing built up area of the city. Lyari River becomes a putrid and toxic channel when it passes through the metropolitan area of Karachi. It carries the water which is purely a combination of domestic sewage and industrial effluents. These effluents have very high load of pollutants and pathogenic bacteria. Where as the industrial wastes are the main source of toxic metal, pesticides and lubricating oils. These effluents contaminate the marine aquatic environment and coastal area. New models are given for analyses.

JEL. Classification: O21; O22; Q22; Q24; Q25; R14; R15

Keywords: Water-Disposal, Stream, Quantification, Parameters, Physical, Chemical, Metallic, Contaminate, marine-organism, bio-accumulation

1. INTRODUCTION

Lyari River is an ephemeral natural stream having substantial catchments area that starts from as back as Badra ranges 100 Km from the city of Karachi. Lyari River originates from the desert south of the Rab Ranges and enters the north end of the city at the Super Highway bridges at Sohrab Goth. From this location it flows in the south west direction towards Maripur road bridge, Once it was a dry river, carrying floodwater only for two or three days during rains. Now it carries waste waters and sewage through out the year. Its details are discussed in the report of Haq (1971).

Lyari River is one of the major floodwater-carrying river which passes through the main city area of Karachi. In the metropolitan area the flow length of the river appears to be 24.5 Km. Lyari plains are sandy and at places high embankments indicate the past heavy discharge of river. Its catchments are covering an area of 700 Km2 out of which approximately 150 Km2 lies in the metropolitan area. Lyari River accommodates approximately 0.8 million people in near about 50 Katchi abadies along both sides of its banks. As said
Livelihood Diversification and Women Empowerment
Through Self-Help Micro Credit Programme:
Evidence from Jammu and Kashmir

Falendra K. Sudan*

ABSTRACT

In the paper an attempt has been made to analyze the process of livelihood diversification and women empowerment through women self-help groups (WSHG) and micro credit and its impact under Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP), Hills-II, Jammu and Kashmir; to find out difficulties in operationalizing micro income generating activities (MIGAs) through WSHGs and micro credit; and to suggest policy recommendations to make the programme of micro enterprise development through WSHGs and micro credit a success. The study reveals that through creation of WSHGs, 250 beneficiaries have been trained, out of which 50 percent have taken up MIGAs on sustainable basis and started earning up to Rs. 500 per month in Ramnagar Sub-watershed. The scheme of inter-loaning has also been introduced and members of WSHGs gets loan up to Rs. 5000. Through opening of saving accounts in nationalized banks, monthly savings of WSHGs have increased up to Rs. 1000. All these have resulted in increased income and improved livelihoods of the beneficiaries. New WSHGs should be formed through which new high potential MIGAs needs to be promoted. The system of revolving fund/mutual fund groups should also be promoted. The extent of beneficiaries’ willingness to contribute towards the cost of any MIGA is a ‘litmus test’ of their interest and commitment. Efforts should be made to evolve cost-sharing mechanism to ensure sustainability. The members of the WSHGs should be imparted training related to technical, financial, and marketing aspects, for which reputed local NGOs should be roped in. Exposure visits and training programmes should also be organized on regular interval to give WSHGs the opportunities to learn and express themselves in public and to improve their self-confidence.

JEL Classification: D13;D31;O15

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E-mail: fk_sud@rediffmail.com; fksud@yahoo.com
- An Analysis

Allah Wasayo Rajar*, Gobind M. Herani** and Ali Akbar Dhakan***

ABSTRACT

This study is first-ever in nature and belongs to Tharparkar but the concept is general and can be replicated in mostly rain-fed areas of the world. This study attempts to find out demographic, social and economic changes and its prospects. To achieve mandated task, the study is focussed on: Firstly, to find out the existing trends of demographic changes in the district. Secondly, to identify ever-increasing population and demographic problems and policy implementation gap, and finally, the paper attempts to suggest policy recommendations for sustainable management of demographic problems. Data analysis, findings and recommendations would be beneficial to the policy makers, planers, government, NGOs, and donor agencies for further planning of the development policies. Demographic, social and economic changes are the variables for special analysis. Therefore, an attempt has been made to test the following hypotheses. It was hypothesised that: (i). Higher the population growth rate, lower the affordability power. (ii). Higher the literacy ratio, lower the population growth. (iii). Higher the literacy ratio, higher the living status. (iv). Higher the urbanization, higher the literacy ratio. (v). When the literacy rate increases, the positive development also increases in social sectors. (vi). Population density increases, the income growth rate decreases.

JEL. Classification: J11, R11, O12

Keywords: Rain-fed Areas, Demographic, Social and Economic Changes; Transient and Incoherent Grazing

1. INTRODUCTION

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Health Insurance for the Poor in Informal Sector

Siddhartha Sarkar*

ABSTRACT

The realization that mere existence of health care facilities does not necessarily mean that they are readily accessible to the poorest section in the informal economy, tend to the evolution of a unique health insurance scheme, with contribution according to individual capacity. This paper examines several health insurance schemes catering to the informal sector as well as some critical issues with regard to extending health insurance coverage to poor households in general and those working in the informal sector in particular.

JEL. Classification: E26;G22; H55; I10;I30; I38; J16; J71

Keywords: Health Insurance Schemes, Health Care Facilities, Social Security, Informal Sector

1. INTRODUCTION

The informal economy is vertically stratified. The concept has sufficient flexibility and content to provide a suitable framework of analysis for the non-formal sector. It is an imperative segment of the labor market in many developing and transition countries. Starting from complete neglect, then phenomenon of informal economic activity has grown to be a subject of study by many researchers, both governmental and non-governmental. The informal economy is a part of survival and household strategies; nevertheless its contribution to well-being remains inadequately understood and largely unnoticed by policy makers. The recent phenomenal intensification of the informal economy and the rising interaction and interdependence of the formal and informal economy lead to growing interest in

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Self-Reliance Micro-Finance in Tharparkar-Sindh: Suggested Techniques

Gobind M. Herani*, Allah Wasayo Rajar** and Ali Akbar Dhakan***

ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt has been made to analyze the conditions and possibilities for Self-Reliance Micro-Finance (SRMF), and propose a Thar Micro-Finance Bank (TMFB) and suggest implications. This study is about Tharparkar but concept is general. The study reveals that the proposed bank can be established in Tharparkar. Some active NGOs have started such type of programs in some of the villages out of these some people are getting benefits. Introducing this system requires motivation and awareness among people about its benefits. This system will give dual benefits, first the assistance and second completion of social and economic projects. People will get benefit at the required time. This practice will save time and expenditure, which would be utilized for the disbursement of funds to be distributed by donors and government at the time of famine conditions and other emergencies like earth quack, cyclone and damages during rainfall, etc. This system will provide the safety nets to Tharis that will alleviate poverty to enable the Thari people to prosper, thus improving the economy of Pakistan.

JEL. Classification: D31; D92; O35; O55; G21

Keywords: Access to demand driven Self-reliance Microfinance, Depositing, Insurance, Education, Awareness, Motivation

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Perspective and Prospects of Commencing New Education Policy (NEP) of Pakistan: A Review of Conference

M. A Qureshi*, Riaz Ahmad Shirazi ** and Mohammad Pervez Wasim ***

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on four important factors: Assessment, Curriculum and Text Books’ Policy, Teachers for quality education and Education and management, as formulated by Education and Literacy Department of Sindh Government. Open poll discussions and views given by educationists and experts were taken. All the views have been summarized for consideration by all concerned. Chief Minister Sindh, Arbab Gulam Rahim, Javed Hussain, Education Minister, Hamida Khor in and Education Secretary to Government of Sindh, Ghulam Ali Pasha also shared their opinions on the new Education Policy and Government’s intention to ensure quality education in Sindh Province. The purpose of this article is to review and summarize the views presented in the Education Conference and reach fruitful conclusions. The implications are also made keeping in mind the targets of New Millennium Development Goals (NMDGs).

JEl. Classification: O32; O31; O38; P41

Keywords: Assessment, Curriculum and Text Book Policy, Education and Management, Literacy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Man is the best creation of God. The supreme Talisman empowered by Almighty Allah to conquer the cosmos by deviating the power of nature. The issues of human
Collection of Departmental Information by Utilizing Computer Technology: Evidence from Schools of Karachi

Wahid Farooqui*, Muhammad Iqbal Ahmed ** and Mohammad Pervez Wasim ***

ABSTRACT

This paper is an analysis of Collection of Departmental Information (CDI) of Education Department of Karachi, but the concept of the paper is general in nature and applicable to every department of any country for the purpose of computerization of all the related records and CDI. The Paper examines the existing manually run infrastructure of CDI for onward submission to concerned departmental authorities. With the advent of information technology, the transformation and collection of information is analyzed for comparison between traditional source code and computer based working system. Trend of introducing computer in Government Departments has been examined and recorded with positive results. The Governor of Sindh seems to be very serious and has much emphasized the need of using computer technology for easy access, efficient, diligent and versatile functioning of the departments. In the light of results based on interviews, literature review and their analysis, policy implications are made for better Management of CDI for concerned authorities.

JEL. Classification: O32, M12, L86

Keywords: Manual Information, Computer Technology, Versatile, Diligent, Acceleration, Access and Management

1. INTRODUCTION

Background of this paper can be given with an introduction of study of Karachi Education Department. Karachi is the capital of Sindh province and metropolitan city of Pakistan. In this metropolitan city private schools are comparatively sharing...
Scaling Aspects of Lyari River Flow Routing

Rana Khalid Naeem* and Asif Mansoor**

ABSTRACT

In this communication we utilize an improved version for model proposed by Manning for the waste flow via an open channel Lyari. We have computed the status of discharges, storages and depth for all allocations of the Lyari waste flow using this proposed model. We have found that the result obtained using this model is good agreement for the recent data sets.

JEL Classification: O21; O22; Q22; Q24; Q25; R14; R15

Key words: Open Channel, Proposed Model, Flow, Storage, Depth, Comparison

1. INTRODUCTION

Chezy (1776) developed an equation, which computes mean velocity in an open channel flow and that equation is,

$$V = C \sqrt{RS} \tag{1}$$

where $R$ is the hydraulic radius in meters and $S$ is the channel slope. In equation (1), $C$ is called Chezy’s coefficient and is dimensional, having dimensions (length)$^{1/2}$ per time. The Chezy’s coefficient is determined by experiments. Manning performed series of experiments and found that dependence on hydraulic radius is actually not as given in equation (1), and modified equation (1). The modified equation, called Manning equation, is

$$V = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} \sqrt{S} \tag{2}$$

in which $n$ is Manning’s resistance coefficients and its value dependents on the surface material of the Channel’s, wetted perimeter and is determined from experiments. This formula is more accurate than Chezy and is widely being used now a days. The relationship between Chezy’s $C$ and Manning’s $n$ is easily shown to be

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African economies are facing the critical challenge of raising the rate of GDP growth and sustaining high growth rates and thus meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The performance of agriculture is more paradoxical and African exports of industrial goods are dominated by mining and crude oil. The financial systems remain largely underdeveloped both in terms of the size and range of financial instruments and services offered. This article explores the recent growth performance both at the continental and subregional level. It discusses disparities in growth performance and the factors behind the observed disparities across countries and subregions. It also discusses developments at the sectoral level and progress and challenges in human development, closing with a brief exposition of the prospects for 2007. The paper further analyses the HIV/AIDS in the continent and its impact on the economy.

1. INTRODUCTION

African countries still face the critical challenge of raising the rate of GDP growth and sustaining high growth rates over an extended period in order to accelerate progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While growth has recovered over the past few years, very few countries have achieved and maintained the growth rates necessary to reduce poverty. Africa still tails behind other regions in most measures of human development. The continent is plagued by shocks from the vagaries of international markets and climatic changes as well as the expansion of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. To improve the situation, it is clear that
Improving Economic Position of Women through Microfinance: 
Case of a Backward Area, Mayurbhanj-Orissa, India

Jyotirmayee Kar*

ABSTRACT

This paper aims at assessing the potential of microfinance in extending credit facility to the rural poor in general, and women in particular, and examining how far such a programme has succeeded in ameliorating poverty in Orissa, the poorest state in the Indian Union. It is an attempt to arrest two individual but mutually dependent issues as regards the role of microfinance: has it succeeded in extending financial services to the poor women and has it influenced their economic condition and welfare significantly? Despite various targeted policy measures little success has been achieved in reducing the poverty level in the backward state of Orissa. The other alternative, microfinance, with its oft-repeated success story, has not made much headway in the state. The borrowers are not able to utilize the funds properly so as to help themselves out of the poverty level. The study makes some suggestions in this aspect and calls for a holistic approach encompassing financial assistance, entrepreneurial guidance and stage-wise supervision along with extensive awareness about benefits of joining a group.

JEL. Classification: D31; I31; 132; 138; J16

Keywords: Economic Position of Women; Microfinance through SHGs; Models of SHGs

1. INTRODUCTION

Shining India, even after 58 years of independence, has attracted world’s attention for its poverty stricken Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK Districts) in Orissa. The poor in the country live in severe deprivation, malnutrition, disease-prone, without minimum access to basic resources to pull themselves up above the poverty line.
Family Types, Authority Structure and Women Workers in Sindh Labor Force: Problems and Prospects

Mohammad Pervez Wasim*, Gobind M. Herani**, Wahid Farooqui*** and M. A Qureshi

ABSTRACT

The development of a society is virtually dependent upon the quality of human resources both male and female, the changing pattern of economic and social development of world societies irrespective of their level of development, necessitates and equal advancement of both the social segments. The numerical reality that women constitute about nearly half of the total population of Sindh ideally assigns to them equal participating role in the economic life of the province. However, like other developing countries, women’s role in Sindh as an active worker-producer of goods and services has not been duly recognized by this male dominated society. With the objective of ensuring increased participation of women, clear-cut guidelines about integrating women in the development process and defining their roles are still lacking in Sindh. The present study is a step in the direction of bridging the gap of information about female labor force participation of Sindh in different, activity rates, industry group, occupation group and employment status in 1981 and 1998 population census. The most important conclusion that emerges from this study is that though percentage of women labor force in different, activities, industry group, occupation group and employment status has mostly increased in 1998 as compared with 1981 but the rate of growth is not uniform.
Human Capital Investment Is a Continuous Proposition: A Study of North East African States

Ghirmai Kefela* and Ravinder Rena**

ABSTRACT

Human development is the beginning of economic growth. The main purpose of wealth should be to enrich people’s lives, to broaden people’s choices and to enable every citizen, every child, every woman and every man to reach her or his full potential. Yet, as the experience of many countries has shown, economic growth does not automatically translate into human development. Human capital refers to the stock of productive skills and technical knowledge embodied in country’s population. A well-educated, innovative and skilled population is the foundation as well as the goal of development. It is also the surest way to eradicate poverty. The education and training systems of all the nations jeopardizes the future of millions of children and of the nation itself. This paper analyses the importance of human being resources in general and economic development in North East African States (NEAS) in particular. The study focuses that the Human capital as both the goal and the engine of economic growth, because 40 to 60 per cent of growth rates in per capita GDP can be attributed to investment in human capital and the increased productivity that results. Sustainable development cannot occur in the absence of human resource. It is also concluded that major portion of means goes for middle man and upper classed families.

JEL Classification: E21; J24; O10

Keywords: Education, Human Capital, Skilled Manpower, Economic Growth and Development, North East African States, Poverty, etc.

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Optimal Ordering and Trade Credit Policy for EOQ Model

Hardik Soni* and Nita H. Shah**

ABSTRACT

Trade credit is the most prevailing economic phenomena used by the suppliers for encouraging the retailers to increase their ordering quantity. In this article, an attempt is made to derive a mathematical model to find optimal credit policy and hence ordering quantity to minimize the cost. Even though, credit period is offered by the supplier, both parties (supplier and retailer) sit together to agree upon the permissible credit for settlement of the accounts by the retailer. A numerical example is given to support the analytical arguments.

JEL. Classification: C02; C61

Key words: Trade Credit, Optimal ordering quantity, Lot-size

1. INTRODUCTION

The classical EOQ model is based on the assumption that the retailer must pay for the items as soon as it is received by the system. However, the most prevailing practice is that the supplier may offer a credit period to the retailer to settle his account within the allowable settlement period. The supplier will vary terms in anticipation of capturing new business, to attract specific group of customers to achieve marketing goals i.e. for supplier who offers trade credit, it is an effective means of price discrimination as well as efficient tool to stimulate the demand of his products.

Haley and Higgins (1973) studied the interaction between inventory policy and trade credit in the context of the classical lot – size model. Goyal (1985) developed mathematical model when supplier offers permissible credit period to settle the...
An Investigation into Traffic Turning Movement at Jibowu

S. I. Oni, Charles Asenime, Emmanuel Ege, F.O. Ogunwolu and S.A. Okè

ABSTRACT

This paper aims at understanding the behavioral pattern of traffic at Jibowu intersection with a view of using the results obtained as a model for understudying traffic movement at similar intersections in the Lagos metropolis. Consequently, an evaluation of the sampled intersections was carried out by employing a physical measurement of the layout, traffic volume at each turning point, and evaluating it against the backdrop of traffic delays at the intersections. The paper reviews the traffic flow situation within the context of increasing motorization, poor infrastructural facilities and a continuous stream of traffic inflow. It highlights the problems with emphasis on the importance of signalization, land use, intersection design and traffic systems management. The paper concludes that most of the bottlenecks experienced at the intersection are man-induced. Rather than obeying traffic regulations, people act otherwise either out of ignorance or gross indiscipline. Secondly the paper posits that the land use allocation in the area should be reviewed especially with emphasis on discouraging the luxury bus operators from using the area as their base or Main Park. Although the paper did not fully measure the delay at the intersection, it has however set the stage for further investigations.

JEL Classification: H53; I18; R41; R52

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Rainwater Harvesting Potential for Domestic Water Supply in Edo State

S. I. Oni,* Emmanuel Ege,* Charles Asenime,* and S.A. Oke**

ABSTRACT

In the face of increasing scarcity of water resources, there is a need for communities to undertake audits of their current rainwater harvesting potential as a practical and promising alternative solution for water shortage. Despite the importance of rainwater harvest in socio-economic development of communities, very little information exists in the literature concerning it. This paper is an attempt to bridge this gap by examining the techniques and materials used for rainwater harvest with a focus on the geographical spread of its use and an analysis to support its wide acceptance by considering a case study from Edo State. Investigations also relate to health implications of rainwater harvest and impact on food production. Also, examined are institutional arrangements and policies guiding water supply and distribution in the state as opposed to rainwater harvest. The total volume of water supplied by the rain (in gallons), and the volume of conserved were evaluated from hydro-meteorological data collection system and through a survey in different senatorial districts of the state. The results of the analysis show that majority of the people empty their tanks mid-way into the dry season, suggesting that the current volume of the tanks is not enough to sustain the people with water during the dry season period. New constructions of bigger tanks are therefore recommended, particularly for families who use harvested rainwater for cassava processing.

JEL. Classification: J24; J43; O12; O13; Q15; Q16

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A Daily Flow Profile of Traffic in an Urban Traffic Corridor: The Nigerian Experience

S. I. Oni,* Charles Asenime*, Emmanuel Ege*, Kemi Efunshade* and S.A. Oke**

ABSTRACT

In the commercial city of Lagos, Nigeria, traffic congestion poses a great challenge to commuters, particularly businessmen and workers that need to keep appointments and report in offices timely. A great amount of productive man-hours is therefore wasted in traffic congestion. This coupled with the psychological stress, and the loss of potential income that commuters experience in traffic jams present a frustrating scenario to those affected. As a result, traffic managers are motivated to understand traffic information through data generated from vehicle counts as a means of guiding road users on how to avoid traffic jams in routes. This is an urban traffic corridors problem, which plays an important role in urban traffic network analysis. Unfortunately, till date, there is sparse documented information on urban traffic corridors relevant to Lagos, Nigeria. In this paper, through the application of the screen line traffic count methodology, we investigate the daily flow profile of traffic

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An Analytical & Critical Review of G.A. Parwez’s Rububiyyah Order

Farooq Aziz*

ABSTRACT

As an modernist Muslim thinker the name of G. A. Parwez is well known in the literary circle. But whereas his thoughts are concerned a lot of contentions are with him. The same situation is with his economic ideas, which have significant difference from the traditional approach. He has presented his economic thought under the name of Rububiyyah Order. At least in the Sub-Continent it is a first well organized literary effort to present Islamic economic system on socialist lines. In his book Rububiyyah Order he has given outline of this system and with that, in his other books he has highlighted the characteristics of this system. But unfortunately there are many basic flaws in his theory and its practical implementations, e.g. extra ordinary emphasis on donation, negation of the concept of private ownership, hypothesis of equal wages regardless of education & experience, exceptionally heavy load on government and absence of practical mechanism of working of this order are those factors which infect left no room for its theoretical importance and practical implementation.

JEL. Classification: C14; C80; D62; R40

Keywords: Rububiyyah Order, Traditional Approach, Hypothesis of Equal Wages

1. INTRODUCTION

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Environment and Changing Agricultural Practices: Evidence from Orissa, India

Jyotirmayee Kar* and Mahamaya Kar**

ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt is made to examine vulnerability of farm households’ to adverse consequences of climate variables and extreme conditions like: food and cyclone. Three key components impeding food security with in the substance production structure are identified as (i) Inadequate food production by farm households. (ii). Distribution and marketing constrains and (iii) Low households’ income & procurement. Sampled data was used in the Cobb-Douglass function. This model and its results reveal that agriculture is largely dependent upon input prices, prices of livestock, and that of fertilizers. Highly significant response of farms’ income to precipitation reveals that investment in irrigation would improve farms’ income.

JEL. Classification: C35; C52;C67;J21;J30;O12;O13;O15;O18;R14;R15;R41

Keywords: Environment, Vulnerability of Households, Changing Climate, Agriculture Production and Income

1. INTRODUCTION

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Regulatory Challenges Strategically Enhance Banking Efficiency and stability:
The study of East African countries

Ghirmai T Kefela*

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to assess and promote safe and sound banking systems, including the policy, legal and regulatory framework which affects developing countries’ banking systems, especially in terms of the range of institutions and products available, their financial performance and their outreach, particularly to the rural and lower-income population. This review of the experience is intended to help guide other countries that are in the process of adopting legislation and regulations. The study also examines how the operation of banking systems and their clients may be affected by the impact of business and commercial laws and institutions, such as the impact on contract enforcement and the operation of banking systems.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan Africa, Banking Reform, Market for Credit

JEL Classification: 010, 055, G20; G21; G32; G38:M14

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Cost Minimization of a Competitive Firm

Pahlaj Moolio*, and Jamal Nazrul Islam**

ABSTRACT

One of the economists’ missions is to predict the behavioral responses of consumers or firms on the assumption that optimizing continues. Once this capability is developed, economists try to manage “today” to optimize future economic return of the inputs. Techniques to predict future performance vary from an educated guess based on an appropriate analogy to very complex analytical and numerical calculations and approximations. However, what they all have in common is that they analyze performance in past to say something to obtain constrained optimal output in future. Considering Lagrange multiplier technique applied to a firm’s cost minimization problem subject to production function as an output constraint, an attempt has been made in this paper to apply necessary and sufficient conditions for optimal values. We gave interpretation of Lagrange multiplier and showed that its value is positive. Examining the behavior of the firm; that is, if the cost of a particular input increases, the firm needs to consider decreasing level of that particular input; at the same time, there is no effect on the level of other inputs; also that when the demand of product increases, the firm should consider increasing its level of inputs: capital, labour and other inputs, have been derived.

JEL. Classification: L11; L23; L25; C51; C61; C67

Key words: Lagrange Multiplier, Optimization, Cost Minimization, Cobb-Douglas Production Function.

1. INTRODUCTION

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The Child Labor in Developing Countries: A Challenge to Millennium Development Goals

Ravinder Rana*

Abstract

The problem of child labour is immense and has been growing. Wherever poverty exists, child labour there prevails and it is one of the most striking issues in the developing countries. Hence, there is a need to identify the vulnerable children and point out the problems in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), particularly poverty eradication, education for all, gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and creation of a global partnership for development. To understand household labour supply decisions, considering relations to the labour market and to public interventions is critical in designing programmes in order to achieve the MDG. The research on child labour represent in this respect a largely untapped resource of knowledge for policymakers in the fields of education programme and poverty reduction programmes. An attempt is made in this article to demonstrate how increased education opportunities and increased welfare reduces child labour.

Keywords: Child labour, MDGs, Poverty, developing countries, UN Convention on the Child Rights, education, etc.

JEL. Classification: F16; J13; J24; I2; I3; E1; I32

1. INTRODUCTION

Child labor is found in every part of the world, particularly in developing countries. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention, child labour is defined as all children below 18 in harmful occupations or work activities in the labour market or their own household; all children undertaking work in the labour market or household interfering with their primary education; all children under 15 in full time employment; and all children under 13 in part time work. Child labour is defined not by the activity but by the effect this activity has on the child. In brief, the work or activities undertaken by children should not interfere with their education or pose

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The Child Labor in Developing Countries: A Challenge

By Ravinder Rana
Economic Factors Influencing Corporate Capital Structure in Three Asian Countries: Evidence from Japan, Malaysia and Pakistan

Muhammad Mahmud*, Gobind M. Harani**, A. W. Rajar*** and Wahid Farooqi****

ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to determine the factors that influence a firm’s choice of capital structure in three Asian countries: Japan, Malaysia and Pakistan. The specific objective is to investigate if country’s economic factors play a significant role in determining capital structure between markets. These countries are chosen in order to represent three different stages of economic development. Literature review reveals that considerable research has been made in the industrialized countries on the similar topic. Capital structure is one of the most complex areas of strategic financial decision making due to its interrelationship with macroeconomic variables. This study reveals that per capita GDP growth for Japan and Malaysia is significantly related to capital structure of firms and higher economic growth tends to cause to use more long term debt. These results for Pakistan are different from those other two countries. This also shows that inefficiencies coupled with high leverage may entangle Pakistani firms in debt trap. The indicator of prime lending rate is the most decisive factor affecting demand for credit for Japan and Malaysia. It is evident from the analysis that financial liberalization provides major support in the development of capital structure and overall corporate sector in all the three countries.

Keywords: Capital Structure, Business Cycle, Liquidity, Economic Growth

JEL classification: G1, G32, G33, C4

1. INTRODUCTION

The capital structure is a mix of a company’s long-term debt, specific short-term debt, common...
Preference of Social Choice in Mathematical Economics
Jmil Nazmul Islam*, Haradhan Kumar Mohajan**, and Pahilj Moolio***

ABSTRACT
Mathematical Economics is closely related with Social Choice Theory. In this paper, an attempt has been made to show this relation by introducing utility functions, preference relations and Arrow's impossibility theorem with easier mathematical calculations. The paper begins with some definitions which are easy but will be helpful to those who are new in this field. The preference relations will give idea in individual's and social choices according to their budget. Economists want to create maximum utility in society and the paper indicates how the maximum utility can be obtained. Arrow's theorem indicates that the aggregate of individuals’ preferences will not satisfy transitivity, indifference to irrelevant alternatives and non-dictatorship simultaneously so that one of the individuals becomes a dictator. The Combinatorial and Geometrical approach facilitate understanding of Arrow’s theorem in an elegant manner.

JEL Classification: C61; D11; D21; D78; D92

Key words: Utility Function, Preference Relation, Indifference Hypersurface, Social Choice, Arrow’s Theorem.

1. INTRODUCTION
This paper is related to Welfare of Economics and Sociology, in particular Social Choice Theory. Here we have tried to give various aspects of economics and sociology in mathematical terms. The presentation here is essentially a review of other's works, but we have tried to give the definitions and mathematical calculations more clearly, so that one may find the paper naive and simple. We

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Preference of Social Choice in Mathematical Economics
By P. Moolio, J. N. Islam, and H.K. Mohajan
Output Maximization of an Agency
Pahalj Moolio*; Jamal Nazrul Islam**, and Harafjan Kumar Molajian***

ABSTRACT

Considering Cobb-Douglas function in three variables as an explicit form of production function, in this paper an attempt has been made to maximize as output subject to a budget constraint, using Lagrange multipliers technique, as well as necessary and sufficient conditions for optimal value have been applied. We gave interpretation of Lagrange multipliers in this specific illustration, showing its positive value, and examined the behavior of the agency.

JEL Classification: C31; D24; I38; L21; L25; M11

Key words: Lagrange Multipliers; Economic Problems; Maximizing Output Function; Budget Constraints; Explicit Examples.

1. INTRODUCTION

The method of Lagrange multipliers is a very useful and powerful technique in multivariable calculus and has been used to facilitate the determination of necessary conditions, normally, this method was considered as device for transferring a constrained problem to a higher dimensional unconstrained problem (Islam 1997, Pahalj and Islam 2008). Using this technique, Baxley and Meouloue (1984) analyzed an example of utility maximization, and provided a formulation for non-trivial constrained optimization problem with special reference to application to economics. They considered implicit functions with assumed characteristic qualitative features and provided illustration of an example, generating meaningful economic behavior. This approach and formulation may enable one to view optimization problems in economics from a somewhat wider

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Output Maximization of an Agency

By P. Moolio, J. N. Islam, and H. K. Molajian
Consumer Satisfaction and Preferences towards Rythu Bazaar: A Study in Warangal District
Andhra Pradesh

Rudra Saibaha* and Suresh Vadda**

ABSTRACT

One of the weakest links in the chain of activities concerned with production and disposal of agricultural products is marketing. Besides the farmers, other major sufferers due to lack of proper marketing facilities are the consumers who are deprived of the fresh farm products. This paper analyses the preferences, needs and wants of the vegetable buyers and make them available to farmers so that they can take correct decisions regarding the marketing strategies to be implemented in Rythu Bazaar of Andhra Pradesh State of India. The findings of the study indicate that majority of consumers felt the location of Rythu Bazaar is not conducive; 58% of the respondents faced some or the other problem in making purchases in Rythu Bazaar. The study also reveals that majority of respondents felt the behavior of sellers at Rythu Bazaar has been impolite; and 63% of the respondents felt very bad about the parking facility and other amenities at the Rythu Bazaar. The paper recommended that the government should take adequate measures to educate both farmers and consumers, about farmers’ markets, and orient them the benefits of participating in the Rythu Bazaar. Local administration should also enlighten the farmers to acquaint themselves with the latest marketing strategies and help them become efficient and self-sufficient farmers. Location should be more effective where parking and other amenities should be there to make more conducive.

Keywords: Consumers Satisfaction; Preferences; Rythu Bazaar; Warangal

JEL Classification: D11; D12; D13; D31; D33; O12; O15

1-INTRODUCTION

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Consumer Satisfaction and Preferences 52

By R. Saibaha and S. Vadda

35
Livelihood Diversification$ and Opinion Polls' Analysis: Evidence From Taarparkar-Sindh (Pakistan)

Gobind M. Herani* Muhammad Mahmud**, M. A. Qureshi***, and A. W. Raja****

ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt has been made: (i) to analyse the opinion poll of Tharises about livelihood and its diversification, (ii) to identify the livelihood available resources and attitude of Tharises to these resources. Answers of the poll questions are analysed accordingly and conclusions are drawn from this analysis. Study reveals that Tharis like agriculture and main source of it is the livestock. It is the sustainable source of income. Agriculture is fail due to shortage of rain fall. Goats and sheeps are the main much growing variety of livestock. Every body want to rear it with interest because, it is easily saleable and can saleable. Attitude of Tharis shows that some people are ready to divert from conventional agriculture and adopt the other opportunity. Therefore awareness of new opportunity is needed.

JEL. Classification: D13; D31; D33; I33; J24

Keywords: Livelihood Diversification; Tharparkar; Agriculture; Livestock; Sustainable Source

1. INTRODUCTION

People of the developing countries are poor and presently the concept of livelihood is emerging survival strategy of rural households (Ellis 2000; Bryce and 2000). It is observed that rural people are looking forward for the diverse opportunities to increase stabilize their income as

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1 livilihood diversification is defined as the process by which rural households construct an increasingly diverse portfolio of activities and assets in order to survive and to improve their standard of living (Ellis, 2000).

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Livelihood Diversification and Opinion Polls' Analysis 64 by Gobind Herani, M Mahmud, MA Qureshi and AW Raja
Identifying Factors Playing Important Role in the Increasing Employees’ Turnover Rate: A Case of Telecom Industry in Pakistan

Tariq Mehmood*, M. Rashid Salaria**, Gobind M. Herani*** and Wahid Farooqi****

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to know about the practices of Telecom industry, regarding their employees and to know how they keep up with the intense competition in the industry. The study focuses on factors effecting employees’ turnover and those that factors play an important role in retaining the employees of Telecom industry. The universe of this study was all the employees of Telecom industry in Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore. For this purpose survey method was used by using questionnaire as a tool for data collection. The results have shown that Salary, Working environment and Benefits are three significant factors effecting employees’ turnover and correlated with each other. The study was faced by certain limitations, which include time constraints and resources constraints, which limit this research to only Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore offices of the organizations in telecom industry of Pakistan. The present study found support for an independent variable with Employees turnover. Significant negative correlations have been found for the Salary, Work environment and Benefits. Therefore, organizations need to focus on how to develop better Salary plan and reduce strain in the workplace. If staff voluntarily leaves, it is a great loss to the telecom industry. It is expensive to hire, train, and “bring up to speed” new replacements. It is, therefore, important to understand the antecedents of turnover intent of employees before they decide to quit.

JEL Classification: J23; J63;

Keywords: Employee’s Turnover, Telecom Industry; Pakistan; Factors.

1. INTRODUCTION

Employee turnover is a global phenomenon. In the present world of economic growth, changing socioeconomic factors, dynamic labor markets and hyperactive macro environmental factors, of almost all the organizations face the problem of employees’ turnover. In this very competitive

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Optimal Inventory Policies for Weibull Deterioration under Trade Credit in Declining Market

Niz H. Shah* and Nidhi Raykundaliya**

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to develop mathematical model for Weibull deterioration of items in inventory in declining market when the supplier offers his retailers a credit period to settle the accounts against the dues. The computational steps are explored for a retailer to determine the optimal purchase units which minimize the total inventory cost per time unit. The numerical examples are given to demonstrate the retailer’s optimal decision. A sensitivity analysis is carried out to study the variations in the optimal solution.

JEL Classification: C61; C63; D81;

Keywords: Weibull deterioration, trade credit, declining market.

1. INTRODUCTION

Till early 80’s, the inventory models were derived under the assumption that the retailer settles the accounts immediately on receipt of the goods in inventory. Brigham (1995) gave term “net 30” which means a supplier offers 30-days time period to the retailers to settle the accounts against the items procured. The supplier does not charge any interest for the dues if it is paid within 30-days. However, if the payment is not settled within 30-days, then interest is charged on the unsold stock in the retailer’s inventory. The retailer can earn the interest on the revenue generated and delay the settlement of account till the last allowable date of permissible credit period by the supplier. Thus, by taking advantage of trade credit, the retailer can reduce his total cost, equivalently, trade credit is discounting. For the supplier, it may be default risk (Teng, Chang and Goyal 2005).

The concept of trade credit inventory model was formulated by Goyal (1985). He discussed interest earned on the unit purchase price and concluded that the cycle time and order quantity increases marginally. Dave (1985) corrected the Goyal’s model by assuming the fact that the selling price is higher than its purchase price. The interest earned by the retailer should be computed on the selling price. Shah (1993a) derived a mathematical model when units in inventory are subject to constant

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Role of Quality Management in Pharmaceutical Development: Evidence from Islamabad and Lahore

Tariq Mehmood*, M. Rashid Salaria**, Gobind M. Herani*** and M.A. Qureshi****

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to investigate the employee's perceptions of the impact of Total Quality Management (TQM), on their roles within the organization and how they perceived the effectiveness of the quality processes in Pakistan Pharmaceutical industry. The universe of this study was the employees of Pharmaceutical industry in Islamabad and Lahore. For this purpose survey method was used by using questionnaire as a tool for data collection. The results have shown that Employee Training and Development, Employee Performance, Quality Process and Team Work are significant factors with the Total Quality Management and correlated with each others. The result shows the application of TQM principles addresses some of the key challenges facing the organization. The study was faced by certain limitations and included time constraints and resources constraints which limited this research to only Islamabad and Lahore offices, of the Pharmaceutical companies. The present study found support that pharmaceutical companies faced the same difficulties with TQM implementations as experienced in other industries. These include achieving a culture of continuous improvement, overcoming a lack of trust and understanding the TQM process itself, and what they were, as a company, trying to achieve. These problems are not new and many companies have difficulties in implementing TQM. Pharmaceutical companies also followed the path of achieving a quality certification; namely, ISO 9000 accreditation, in the pursuit of excellence.

JEL. Classification: d24; i11; j81; j25;

Keywords: Quality Management; pharmaceutical Development; Pakistan; Employee’s Perceptions

1. INTRODUCTION

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Agent Based E-Market: Framework, Design, and Implementation

Khubaib Ahmed Qureshi

ABSTRACT

Attempts have been made to design and develop a complete adaptive Multi Agent System pertaining to merchant brokering stage of Customer Buying Behaviour Model with the intent of appropriate framework. Intelligent agents are autonomous entity which observe and act upon an environment. In general, they are software robots and vitally used in variety of e-Business applications. This paper focuses on the discussions on electronic markets and the adaptive role, which agents can play in information transformation for automating e-market transactions. It is proposed to develop a framework for agent-based electronic markets for buyers and sellers totally with the assistance of software agents.

JEL Classification: O31; D85; G14; G24;

Keywords: Agent Oriented e-Business, Agent Oriented e-Markets, Buyer/Seller Agents, Java, Multi Agent Systems

1. INTRODUCTION

Software agents are programs to which one can delegate (aspects of) a task. They differ from traditional software in that they are personalized, continuously running and semi-autonomous. These qualities make agents useful for a wide variety of information and process management tasks (Maes 1994). It should come as no surprise that these same qualities are particularly useful for the information-rich and process-rich environment of e-commerce.

Electronic commerce encompasses a broad range of issue: including security, trust, reputation, law, payment mechanisms, advertising, ontologies, on-line catalogs, intermediaries, multimedia shopping experiences, and back-office management. Agent technologies can be applied to any of these areas where a personalized, continuously running, semi-autonomous behavior is desirable. However, certain characteristics will determine to what extent agent technologies are appropriate. For

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Islamic Economics system In the Eyes of Maulana Maududi- An Analysis

Farooq Aziz* and Muhammad Mahmud**

ABSTRACT

Attempts have been made to investigate the Islamic Economics System from the perspectives of Maulana Maududi. He is one of the greatest thinkers that Islamic world has ever produced. He was a great scholar, and has written a large number of books, articles and booklets on different aspects of Islam. Economics has been one of the fields of his interest. It may be said that at least in the Subcontinent, he was the person, who has established “Economics of Islam” as a separate branch of knowledge. In this context, he has highlighted the characteristics, principles and objectives of this system. On the pattern set by him, a large number of Muslim economic thinkers have followed his line of thinking. According to Maulana Maududi basic principles of Islamic economic systems are: private ownership, limits of halal and haram, economic equality, free economy and welfare role of state. Whereas this system is established to achieve the objectives of human liberty, simultaneous development of material and moral growth, establishment of justice, equal distribution of wealth, fulfillment of basic needs of people and co-ordination between different groups of society.

JEL Classification: B11; N3.

Key words: Islamic economic system, Principles, Objectives.

1. INTRODUCTION

No doubt Maulana Maududi was a great thinker & religious scholar. He has written a voluminous literature on different aspects of Islamic ideology. One dimension of his knowledge is economics of Islam. No doubt he is the person who has played a deciding role in shaping Islamic economy as a separate branch of knowledge (Chapra 1988:14). He has written on different aspects of Islamic economics, and it is almost impossible to review the varying dimensions of his economic thoughts

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Islamic Economics system In the Eyes of Maulana

Farooq Aziz and Muhammad Mahmud
Popularity of Tracking Device as an Anti-theft Measure and Impact of its sales on Sales of Auto Insurance Policies: Evidence from Karachi, Pakistan

Syed Karamat Ullah Hossainy*, Salman Bashir**, Syed Luqman Hakim*** and Uzair Baig****

ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt has been made to examine the popularity of tracking devices and its impact on the sales of automobiles insurance policies. Literature review revealed that people insure their vehicles to protect them from theft as well as from other perils such as fire, SRCC, accidental losses and third party liability. The coverage is mainly obtained to prevent theft, which has the major significance. Insurance companies have been trying since a long time to curtail the cost of theft, which is the major cause for higher premium rates. To achieve the objectives of this study Non Probability Technique known as Purposive Sampling is applied, based upon questionnaire survey from a representative sample of tracker and insurance service users. This research revealed that blending the motor insurance policies, with tracker devices, have successfully attracted the major clunk of market and have gained access to a larger segment of the market, offering packaged policies with discounted premium rates and hence the loss ratio has declined with the use of these devices, which ultimately affects the premium rates. The researchers tested the relationship between tracker sales and insurance policy sales. The research revealed significant insights into the relationship.

JEL Classification: D31; D91; G22; G34

Keywords: Tracker Devices, Auto Insurance, Sales, Theft, Third Party Liability.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Automobile Sector in Pakistan

The automobile sector in Pakistan witnessed a sharp increase in theft of cars during the late 1980’s and early 1990’s. There were many factors involved in it, the political uncertainty and the Afghan war considered to be the major ones. Although Car Insurance existed long before, it gained significance during that era due to the increased in theft. People adapted this concept rapidly during

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Popularity and sales of Tracking Device and its Impact...
3. FACULTY MEMBERS CONTRIBUTION IN RESEARCH

3.1 Contribution at National Level

Herani, Gobind M.


Rona, Tariq Mehmoond; Salaria, M. Rashid; Herani, Gobind M. and Amin, Mohammad (2009): *Identifying Factors Playing Important Role in the Increasing Employees’ Turnover Rate: A Case of Telecom Industry in Pakistan*. Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences,


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3.2 Contribution at International Level

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## 4. PROJECTS CONTRIBUTED BY IIHE’S STUDENTS

### 4.1 Year-wise list of MBA Projects

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### 4.2 Year-wise list of M.Ed. Projects

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### 4.4. Year-wise list of BST Projects

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5. IIHE’s M.PHIL AND PH.D PROGRAMS

5.1 List of First Batch.

Approved by the Board of Advanced Study and Research, IIHE

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<td>Sh. Asim Athar Qureshi</td>
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<td>Mr. Asim Mashkoor</td>
<td>Micro-credit Finance as an agent of women development in rural Karachi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Siddique</td>
<td>Significance of brand management in Pakistan: A case study of Tetra Pak Mills.</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Mr. S. Qamar Ali Zaidi</td>
<td>The role of monetary policy in stabilizing price level and reducing inflation: A study of hybrid model in perspective of Pakistan.</td>
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5.2 List of 2nd Batch (in process):

List of students who are studying in 2010

<table>
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<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Topic of the Thesis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mr. Tariq Mehmood</td>
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<td>Mr. Habibullah</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Mr. Abdul Jabir</td>
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<td>Mr. Ahmad Ali Faridi</td>
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<td>Mr. Anwarullah</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Mr. Fazal Malik</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Mr. Gran Basdshah</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Mr. Kamran Abbas</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Mr. Mohsin Jameel</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Fahat Bin Shahid</td>
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<td>15.</td>
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<td>Mr. Faseehullah</td>
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6. REGISTERED AUTHORS WITH RePec

Faculty of Business Administration

Indus Institute of Higher Education

Location: Karachi, Pakistan
Homepage: http://www.indus.edu.pk/faculties.php?fID=1

Areas or Functions: RePec:edi:fbiihpk

Additional details:

People who have registered with RePec and have claimed to be affiliated with this institution:

Find all publications of all authors listed below conveniently compiled on IDEAS. Authors with publications are listed below with 📖.

1. Ansari, Muhammad Yasir Sr.
2. Arain, Zahid Ali
3. Idrees, Muhammad Shoaib
4. Mughal, Muhammad Sajid
5. Rana, Tariq Mehmood 📖
6. Shirazi, Riaz Ahmad
7. Syed, Muhammad Asif

This listing is provided to you by EDIRC at the Economics Department, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of Connecticut. Please send additions and corrections to Christian Zimmermann.
7- STATISTICS BY RePEc

7.1 Author-wise impact factor

Hello, Gobind M. Herani!
http://ideas.repec.org/cgi-bin/rank.cgi?phe211&Exgl
This is your personalized report from RePEc. It gives you statistical details about your works listed in your RePEc Profile. This profile is available on the web on various RePEc services:

- EconPapers
- IDEAS (citation analysis)
- RePEc Author Service

Detailed download and abstract views statistics are available at LogEc. Here we provide various rankings, and include comparisons with the average score of other people registered in RePEc that have claimed the same affiliation(s) as you. Do not forget to regularly update your profile. The following affiliations are considered, along with their ranking among all institutions (modify affiliations):

1. Faculty of Management Sciences, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology (KASBIT), Karachi, Pakistan (ranked 2324)

You can also obtain rankings of top institutions and economists in the regions of your affiliated institution(s):

1. Pakistan (you rank 16 of 110, top 15%)
2. Asia (you rank 455 of 1881, top 25%)

These statistics are based on data from 25014 authors. Rankings for the top 5% authors are available here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Your rank</th>
<th>Percentile in RePEc (top x%)</th>
<th>Your score</th>
<th>Average score at affiliation 1</th>
<th>% with null score in RePEc</th>
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</table>

*: fewer than 5 scores available for this institution
7.2. Economics Departments, Institutes and Research Centers in the World

Pakistan

Please send any corrections and additions to Christian Zimmermann.

Symbol keys:

Broken link (corrections welcome!)

Defunct institution (to our knowledge)

Has members registered with the RePEc Author Service

Has publications listed on IDEAS

Is among the top 25% institutions in this region with members registered and ranked in the RePEc Author Service

Return to the EDIRC main page, countries alphabetically, country codes, continents, areas, search.

Top 20% authors and institutions in this region. Publications listed on RePEc from this region.

Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
  o Department of Economics

Comsats Institute of Information Technology, Lahore
  o Department of Management Science

Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, Islamabad
  o Economics Department

Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Karachi

Government College University, Lahore
  o Department of Economics

Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
  o Auditor General
  o Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics
    - Economic Affairs Division
    - Statistics Division
  o Ministry of Commerce
- Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development (PITAD)
- Ministry of Finance
- Board of Investment
- Central Board of Revenue
- Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis
- Ministry of Planning and Development
- Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
  - Social Sciences Division

Indus Institute of Higher Education, Karachi
  - Faculty of Business Administration

Institute of Bankers Pakistan, Karachi
Institute of Business Administration, Karachi
Institute of Business and Technology (BIZTEK), Karachi
Institute of Business Management
  - College of Economics and Social Management

Institute of Capital Markets, Karachi
Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar
Institute of Securities, Management and Research (ISMAR), Karachi
International Islamic University, Islamabad
  - Faculty of Management Sciences
  - International Institute of Islamic Economics (IIIE)

Islamia University Bahawalpur
  - Department of Economics

Jinnah University for Women, Karachi
  - Department of Economics

Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology (KASBIT), Karachi
  - Faculty of Management Sciences

Lahore School of Economics, Lahore
Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore
  - Department of Economics

Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center (MHHDC), Islamabad
National College of Business Administration and Economics (NCBAE), Lahore
National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Rawalpindi
  - Business School
  - Institute of Management Sciences

Pakistan Air Force - Karachi Institute of Economics and Technology (PAF-KIET), Karachi
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accounts (PIPFA), Karachi
Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
  - Department of Economics

Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur
  - Department of Economics

Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST), Karachi
Sindh Agricultural University
  - Department of Agricultural Economics

Social Policy and Development Centre (SPDC), Karachi
State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi
Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad
United Nations, Islamabad
  o United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
University of Arid Agriculture, Rawalpindi
  o Department of Economics and Agricultural Economics
University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad
  o Kashmir Institute of Economics
University of Balochistan, Quetta
  o Department of Commerce
University of Karachi, Karachi
  o Applied Economics Research Center (AERC)
  o Department of Business Administration
  o Department of Economics
University of Management and Technology (UMT), Lahore
  o School of Business and Economics
University of Peshawar, Peshawar
  o Department of Economics
University of Sindh, Jamshoro
  o Department of Economics
University of the Punjab, Lahore
  o Department of Economics
  o Hailey College of Banking and Finance

Return to the EDIRC main page, countries alphabetically, country codes, continents, areas, search.

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Original URL: edirc.repec.org/pakistan.html
7.3 Top 25% Institutions.

This page shows one of the many rankings computed with RePEc data. They are based on data about authors who have registered with the RePEc Author Service, institutions listed on EDIRC, bibliographic data collected by RePEc, citation analysis performed by CitEc and popularity data compiled by LogEc. To find more rankings, historical data and detailed methodology, click here. Or see the ranking FAQ. For Pakistan, there are 100 authors affiliated with 30 institutions. Note that authors affiliated only with institutions in this region that are not listed in EDIRC cannot be ranked. Authors with multiple affiliations are attributed to each according to a formula.

7.4 Top 25 Authors from Pakistan registered with RePEc.

This ranking is based on registered authors only, and only those who claimed some affiliation in this region, and this affiliation is listed in EDIRC.

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<tr>
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<th>Author</th>
<th>Affiliated with (in this region)</th>
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<td>Nadeem Haque</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>International Institute of Islamic Economics (IIIE), International Islamic University, Islamabad</td>
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<td>Institute of Business Administration, Karachi</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>Faculty of Management Sciences, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology (KASBIT), Karachi</td>
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<td>21.61</td>
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<td>State Bank of Pakistan</td>
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The data presented here is experimental. It is based on a limited sample of the research output in Economics and Finance. Only material catalogued in RePEc is considered. For any citation based criterion, only works that could be parsed by the CitEc project are considered. For any ranking of people, only those registered with the RePEc Author Service can be taken into account. And for rankings of institutions, only those listed in EDIRC and claimed as affiliation by the respective, registered authors can be measured. Thus, this list is by no means based on a complete sample. You can help making this more comprehensive by encouraging more publications to be listed (instructions) and more authors to register (form). For more details on the various rankings that are available as well for documentation, follow this link.

Credits:

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- Abstract views and downloads statistics from LogEc project by Sune Karlsson, Örebro University, Sweden.
- Author registration by Ivan Kumanov, Minsk, Belarus.
- Institutions database and ranking computations by Christian Zimmermann, University of Connecticut.
- RePEc has been initiated by Thomas Krichel, Long Island University.

We do our best, but we cannot exclude errors.
8. INTENDED RESEARCH WORK

In compliance with the instructions of HEC Pakistan, the IIHE is planning to publish one working-paper series and four e-journals of Textile, Engineering & Technology, Education and Economics. It has already been decided by the Management that every faculty should annually contribute at least two research papers/Research Report. Necessary Research Writing Trainings Workshops will be arranged for this purpose. According to IIHE’s mission statement we would be able to achieve the goal of providing our students “develop their skills in various disciplines thus providing diversified professional learning programs at par with the international standard” as required by the HEC.”

9. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that IIHE is sincerely and devotedly following the guidelines provided by the HEC and constantly striving hard to glorify the Institute’s name at the international horizon. It is performing well in the competitive research field, at national and international level. This Institute is regularly publishing and disseminating its research journal since its first issue Vol.-1 (Spring 2007) with contribution by qualified researchers of national and international repute. The students of BBA, BST. and M.Phil. are already being looked after by Research Supervisors. Under the guidance of HEC, the office of QEC and Research Office have been established with required staff and newly structured rooms on ground floor of the Institute, easily accessible by the Chairman, Director and Rector.

One of our Faculty members is listed in Top 25% Institutions and Economists in Pakistan, as of May 2010. Out of active researchers of this institution, 6 authors of IIHE are registered in RePec Author Service and they are regularly contributing their articles in research journals and also in working papers series, at national and international level, getting monthly report of impact and ranking factors.

The IIHE has already started M.Phil, M.S., M.BA and Ph.D. programs. The first batch of M.Phil students may complete/complete their thesis(s) by July or August 2010. Another batch of M.Phil. students are busy in their course work. Research Project/Report writing will be mandatory for award of Masters and Bachelors degrees. The best Project/Report would be published as e-print, in working papers series of Munich University Germany as RePec Personal Archive (MRPA).
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