Changing Dimensions of the United Nation’s Role in Iraq Crisis

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Abstract: This article examines how the United Nations adjusted its role in Iraq, in changing circumstances, how it responded to Iraqi invasion of Iran, what role it adopted during Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and how it molded its role to respond Iraqi accumulation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and international response, how it managed to counter the challenges, of structural, normative and functional type, posed to its effectiveness in Iraq. This article suggests that the Security Council must assert its indispensability, should undergo reforms, it should revive its universality and responsibility, should be conferred on its member, to strengthen it morally and financially.

Keywords: Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, UN, Peacekeeping.

Pakistan’s Media Policy in Search of Theoretical Framework

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Abstract: The tradition of media research in Pakistan is as old as teaching of Journalism or Mass Communication is. Research articles and books on the working, functions and importance of Journalism or Mass media in Pakistan have been contributed by different scholars & writers but the tradition of working on a particular theoretical framework is not much developed. This article is an attempt to search a theoretical framework for the working & functions of mass media in Pakistan. The methodology of literature survey is employed for the purpose. The article concludes that media sociology is the most prospective candidate for such type of academic research.

Street Children: A Great Loss to Human Resource Development in Pakistan

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Abstract: The paper denotes research findings regarding human development amongst street children in Pirwadhai, Rawalpindi. This study provides an empirical evidence that how human development and street life influence each other in respect of adverse effects of poor management, impact of environment, role of social values, interaction of genetics and culture etc. Street children had lost their trust on the people and their false promises and this mistrust led them to juvenile behavior that ultimately retarded their development as a human. The challenges encountered by the street children outcastes them from the mainstream while at the same time labelling them as either obedient or deviant or in extreme cases as social evils. Once the children are able to overcome the tough street tests, they accept the culture of the street where dishonesty and double dealing is considered a norm. Gradually they come to know that certain groups wish to highlight their plight and misery and thus they start learning the art of lying and deceiving them. They learn to fabricate stories and distort facts according to the situation. This study depicts together with, street children’s life in terms of human development and their experience in the streets.
Keywords: Street Children, Human Development, Juvenile Behavior, Street Life, cognitive and socio-emotional processes, Disparities, and Deprivations

Career Management Practices in Pakistan: An Exploratory Study

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Abstract: Examines the career choice and career management strategy among employees in a developing economy with a collective social setup. With regard to career choice, found that there are other considerations in making a choice of career that take precedence over personal aspirations. Due to the nature of the study an exploratory research was conducted using focus groups as an instrument for data collection. This research will help employees as well as organization to understand the factors that influence career management and thus a reform in the HR practices can be initiated which will be in harmony with the career development objectives of the careerists.

Keywords: Career development, Human resource management, Developing countries, Pakistan

Co₂ Emissions, Population and Energy Efficiency in Pakistan: ARDL Cointegration Approach

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Abstract: This study examines the relationships between carbon dioxide emissions, population, affluence and energy efficiency for Pakistan using the ARDL cointegration technique. The results of study provide strong evidence for fairly robust long run as well as short run relationships between these variables for the period 1975-2005. The results state that population and affluence have positive impact on carbon dioxide emissions and energy efficiency has negative impact on dioxide emissions. The study suggests that enhancing the energy efficiency and controlling population are helpful in controlling the pollutant emissions.

JEL Classification: Q53, Q56, Q43, P44

Key Words: Co₂ Emissions, Population, Energy Efficiency, Affluence.

Private Saving in Pakistan: Role of Financial Development

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Abstract: The national saving rate of Pakistan remained unsatisfactory throughout the history, and it has a significant ratio of private savings. The political and socioeconomic factors are equally important to determine the lower level of private savings. The paper examined the role of financial development in
private savings along with other macroeconomic variables using time series data for the years 1978-2008. After checking the stationarity OLS model is applied. The explanatory variables along with financial development are per-capita income, inflation, real interest rate on deposit and bank spread. The function is estimated in linear form and all the parameters estimated are found with expected signs. The estimates show that financial development influences the private savings positively. The per-capita income and real deposit rate are the variables influencing private savings positively but inflation and bank spread have shown no significant effect. From the policy perspective higher interest rate on deposit may be recommended to increase the savings in the short-run while growth of per-capita and process of financial development would result into higher private saving rate in the long-run.

**Keywords:** Inflation, Per-capita income, Interest rate on deposits, Financial Development.

**JEL Classification:** E21, E31, G21, P43.

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**Fertility Practices: A Qualitative Analysis of a Slum in Sylhet, Bangladesh**

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**Abstract:** Based on in-depth interviews, case studies, and focus groups discussions of 39 married women aged 14 to 36 years, this study explores how social-cultural, economic, religious and structural conditions affect fertility practices of a slum in Sylhet city corporation area, Bangladesh. From the women’s ethnographic descriptions it may seem that they are aware of socio-economic and cultural transformation of Bangladeshi society, but in practice they still emphasize early age at marriage, son preference for the maintenance of descent, old age security and risk insurance that children may form for them. The Family Planning program in Bangladesh has emerged as a successful program but the women’s narratives show that the prevalence of contraception in the slum is also limited due to socio-cultural norms and attitudes, unwillingness of the male and misconception about its side effects.

**Key Words:** Fertility; Age at Marriage; Contraceptive; Son Preferences; Bangladesh.

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**Data as Resource Differential for Sustainable Development and Governance in a Developing Country**

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**Abstract:** Virtually, the managers in the establishments / organizations (Public, Private or Corporate) have to make certain decisions for promoting the business activity under control. Policy making and controlling affairs of the state. Such decisions are pivotal in all fields like production, agriculture, population, banking, crimes, healthcare, industry and environment.

The types of decisions could be short, medium or long term have for reaching impact on the business. The decisions are taken by the managers under certainty, uncertainty conditions and under conflict. These decisions affect both the internal as well as external business environment and resultantly help state functionaries in overall development and governance of a country. So while taking such decisions (managerial, technical or administrative), the decision makers must base their decisions on unchallengeable information and this requires proper data capacity building. This paper seeks to quantify the role of quality data powers in the organizations in a developing country leading to development and good governance in a state.
Global Financial Recession and its Impacts on Islamic Banking versus Conventional Banking in Pakistan

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Abstract: The research investigates the performance of Islamic banking compared with the conventional Banking system in Pakistan. Data were collected from six leading conventional banking and four Islamic banks operated in Pakistan. It examines the major products/services offered by various Islamic banking institutions (IB) as well as analyzing such institutions' financial performance based on the latest data available. It was revealed that some of the practices and the financial instruments used by the Islamic banks do not seem to conform to the traditional Islamic principles, and it offers suggestions for improvements. It was revealed that performance of Islamic banking during the recession period is better than conventional banking in Pakistan. It was further revealed that Islamic banking has more growth during the recession period in Pakistan. The main reason of slow growth of Islamic banking is due to unawareness among the customers and the conventional banks in Pakistan has longer history and experience in doing the banking business and holding dominant position in the financial sector in Pakistan. The financial ratios such as return on Assets (ROA), return on Equity (ROE), Loan to Deposit ratio (LDR) Loan to Asset Ratio (LAR) Debt to equity Ratio (DER), Assets Utilization (AU), and Income to Expense ratio (IER) are used to assess banking performance. T test and F-test were used in determining the significance of results. It was revealed that Islamic banking is less profitable, less risky and less efficient compared with the conventional banking in Pakistan during the study period 2007 to March 2009.