Abstracts

Prince Hamlet’s Pretence of Madness Was Pretended

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Abstract: Hamlet was really the victim of the mental disease he claims to be simulating: in other words, his pretence was pretended, a ruse of madman’s cunning. The words mad, madness and lunacy all having the same import, indicate real madness. Derangement can be observed in prince Hamlet not only through the eyes of other characters with whom he comes into intercourse, but also through the peeping deep into the depth of his own self with the help of his own eyes. All the dramatis personae say that Hamlet is made. On the other hand, only once the King has expressed his doubt about Hamlet’s madness. And though, Claudius, the crafty king, left no stone unturned to publish the dementia of Hamlet, yet we don’t find any more characters talking about Hamlet’s madness. This mysterious situation pervading the whole play places critics to hold divergent opinions about Hamlet’s madness.

Restructuring of Financial Sector in Pakistan

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Abstract: Economic management in Pakistan has undergone a drift since the early 1990s. Impressed by “magic of the market” and “neo-liberalism” efforts have been directed toward an economy having market foundations and oriented more and more to outside world. The scheme of reformation includes liberalization of financial sector. The vision for the sector is an open, market-oriented and flexible sector responding to price signals. Besides, it will minimize intermediation, intermediation costs and related hazards. It aims at distributional justice far from the regimentation of the vested interests. This paper evaluates efforts undertaken in this regard.

Approaches to Watershed Management and Sustainability of the Renewable Natural Resources: An Indian Experience

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Abstract: Sustainability of renewable natural resources, in general, and common pool natural resources (e.g., land, Water and Forests) in particular has now become a major concern to natural resources policy makers, planners, scholars and managers in both developed and developing countries of the world. Sustainability implies not only conserving natural products which are maintaining ecological functions and supply of natural resources products essential to the livelihoods of local people. Common property resource (CPR) such as a village pasture, an open access resource such as marine fishery and sometimes even a private property resource such as fallow cropland. Although the CPRs include such diverse things as common pastures or grazing lands, community forests, community fish ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, ground water basins, air sheds, etc., they all face one common problem and that is: how to co-ordinate the whole community. The occurrence to “the tragedy of the commons” implies loss of sustainability, which translates to loss of welfare on part of those who depend on the CPRs in question for their livelihood. Both developed and developing countries of the world are best with “the tragedy of the commons” and are in search of practicable strategies to resolve the problem. In this paper, drawing upon India’s experience, an
attempt is made to show how the watershed management approach could attain sustainability of the renewable natural resources of land, water and forest in general and CPRs in particular.

**Educational Ideas of Iqbal (1877-1938)**

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**Abstract:** Iqbal’s ideas on education are reflected in his poetry, prose work and speeches he delivered on different occasions. After reviewing the extensive literature on the subject, this paper infers and presents Iqbal’s views on significant aspects of education i.e. aims, curriculum, teaching methods, women education, teacher’s characteristics, leadership, evaluation etc. It is concluded that Iqbal lays more emphasis, as compared to quantitative expansion, on education quality to be achieved through integrated curriculum. Finally, some recommendations have been proposed for reforming the present education system.

**The Contribution of the Private Sector to Higher Education in Pakistan with Particular Reference to Efficiency and Equity**

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**Abstract:** The study explored the contribution of the private sector with respect to efficiency and equity in higher education provision in Pakistan. Empirical evidence both from the literature on higher education and from primary sources in Pakistan was collected. A study of 10 universities/degree awarding institutes within the twin cities Rawalpindi and Islamabad was employed. The data were collected from administrators, the faculty and students through separate structured questionnaires. The data were complimented by the data collected from the senior management of privately managed universities and degree awarding institutes within the target area. For this purpose a structured interview schedule was used. The main research question was as follows: To what extent does the private sector contribute to efficiency and equity in higher education provision in Pakistan? This study has explored HE provision in Pakistan and has shown how the current system affects the equity and efficiency with which it is provided. On the basis of the study recommendations have been made to improve the efficiency and equity of provision, for example, with respect to scholarships and loans for talented and needy students.

**A Study of the Quality of Teaching at University level in Pakistan**

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**Abstract:** This article describes some quality concern concepts. The parameters of the quality teaching-learning process have been explored and the most important quality assurance mechanisms used at the reputed universities of the world have been discussed. Through documentary analysis and other available evidences the quality of the teaching at Pakistani university was examined. Some measures for promoting the quality teaching at the institutions of higher learning of the country have also been proposed.
Migration and Poverty in India: Some Themes and Dimensions

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Abstract: Migration exists in many parts of the country since the time Immoral. People migrating from rural to urban area are most common among third world countries. But, however the urban people migrating to the rural areas now a days also been increasing. This circular migration has become possible due to Modern transport, communication technology and mass media. But it does not have any economical significances. People migrate to urban areas for variety of reasons. The most important is involvement in economic activities. This migration has a direct effect on the existence of the poverty related issues. Further this intensive migration has caused a serious rethinking on the poverty alleviation programmes of the government. Hence here is an attempt has been made to find out the relation ship, advantage and disadvantage of circular migration In Bangalore Dist-Karnataka-India. Further this paper adds to general knowledge base how rural migrations keep changing over time and space and effect of this change on urban economic activities. This article is based on the interview conducted with more than 1500 migrants in the city and review of current literatures.