



ABSTRACT BOOK

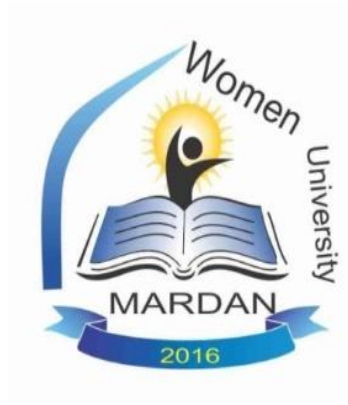


5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on ISD/QEGE

13-14 DECEMBER 2023

WOMEN UNIVERSITY MARDAN
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN

5th International Conference on Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Quality Education and Gender Equality (ISD/QEGE)
(13th and 14th December 2023)



**5th International Conference on
Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Quality
Education and Gender Equality (ISD/QEGE)**

13th and 14th December 2023

Organized by

Faculty of Social Sciences, Women University Mardan

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

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Preface



Sustainable Developmental Goals were originated in 2015 and pivoted on creating sustainable means of development and upgrading the livelihood of the upcoming generations. Out of the total seventeen SDGs, the conference titled ‘5th International Conference on Inclusive & Sustainable Development through Quality Education and Gender Equality’ talked about SDGs4, SDGs5, and SDGs10 which are Quality Education, Gender Equality, and Reduced Inequalities. Given the aforementioned SDGs, the conference achieved to attract abstracts from both national and international scholars. The conference aimed to bring eminent figures from esteemed institutes of national and international standings. It provided a forum to gather researchers, students, and scholars from across the world to share their views on gender equality, quality education, and discussed ways to reduce inequalities through their abstracts. I take pride in introducing the Abstract book of the 5th International Conference on Inclusive & Sustainable Development through Quality Education and Gender Equality, organized by Women University Mardan. The University since its establishment in 2016 has laid great emphasis on research-oriented education and it is for this fact that it became part of various workshops, seminars, and conferences, as it believes that only research-based study can induce quality education. The fifth international conference was a continuation of the efforts of Women University Mardan to instill awareness in connection to the Sustainable Developmental Goals. The conference included four keynote speakers apart from drawing a large number of academicians. Among these four keynote speakers, two were national speakers who represented renowned universities of Pakistan and two from illustrious international universities; the national keynote speakers were Prof. Dr. Husnul Amin; Head of Peace and Conflict Studies, National Defense University Islamabad, and Prof. Dr. Iftikhar Ahmad, former Vice-Chancellor, Gomal University and Abbottabad University of Science and Technology and international keynote speakers were Prof. Dr. Ilhan Ozturk from University of Sharjah UAE and Prof. Dr. Tajularipin Sulaiman from the University Putra Malaysia. Devising a grand event like this conference could not have been possible without the industrious efforts of the organizing committee along with their whole team. That being the case, I would like to laud the entire team for their hard work in making this conference phenomenal. I hope this conference comes up to the expectations and plays a genuine role in calling global attention to the betterment of the standards of life for the generations of the coming times.

Prof. Dr. Ghazala Yasmin
Chief Organizer

On behalf of the organizing team.



Message of the Honorable Vice-Chancellor, WUM

It is with a deep sense of fulfillment that I present this abstract book for the ‘5th International Conference on Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Quality Education and Gender Equality’. This conference, organized by Women University Mardan, abridged national and international presenters and scholars. The target of the conference lined up with the Sustainable Developmental Goals presented by the United Nations. The conference aimed to address the issues like gender disparity, inequalities, and low-quality education. It would transpire to yield the desired results in providing antidotes to the aforementioned problems that are faced by the current generation. Women University Mardan believes in providing premier education to its students. It stands for empowering women through nothing less than quality education and for creating opportunities for them in the job market. It is with pleasure that I as the Vice-Chancellor of this prestigious institute hosted two national and two international key note speakers for this conference. I am delighted that scholarly participants from national as well as international affiliations participated in the conference enthusiastically and played their part in enlightening the audience regarding the significance of the targeted SDGs in upgrading the conditions of the generations to come. I hope that Women University Mardan through such conferences, seminars and workshops continue to play its due role in making the world a better place to live for the underprivileged segment of the society. I am positive that the university will continue to provide platforms that would voice for eradicating tribulations and bringing ease to the lives of the disadvantaged.

Prof. Dr. Ghazala Yasmin
Chief Organizer



Principal Organizer's Note of Thanks

Within the confines of this Abstract Book for the 5th International Conference on Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Quality Education and Gender Equality, we embark on a collective journey of intellectual exchange and shared commitment to progress. Prof. Dr. Ghazala Yasmeen's visionary leadership has not only orchestrated the confluence of minds but has been instrumental in propelling the cause of women's education to new heights. Her tireless efforts as the Vice Chancellor of Women University Mardan have not only redefined the educational landscape but have also been a beacon in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those pertaining to gender equality and quality education. The distinguished voices of our international keynote speakers, Prof. Dr. Ilhan Ozturk and Prof. Dr. Tajularipin Sulaiman, alongside our esteemed national speakers, Prof. Dr. Iftikhar Ahmad and Prof. Dr. Husnul Amin, illuminate the global significance of our shared mission. Their insights promise to enrich our collective understanding. To the organizers, presenters, and participants from diverse corners of the world, your commitment is truly inspiring. This Abstract Book encapsulates the essence of our collective endeavor, providing a glimpse into the rich tapestry of discussions, ideas, and collaborations that will unfold during the conference. May this compilation of abstracts inspire contemplation, spark curiosity, and foster a sense of camaraderie. Let it be a precursor to the vibrant dialogue, insightful exchanges, and enduring connections that will shape the proceedings of the conference. On behalf of the organizing committee, I extend my sincere gratitude. May this conference be a reservoir of profound insights, meaningful discussions, and enduring connections. Thank you for your presence, and I wish you a rewarding and memorable experience at this esteemed gathering.

Dr Farah Khan

Principal Organizer

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chief Organizer

Prof. Dr. Ghazala Yasmin (Vice Chancellor Women University, Mardan)

Principal Organizers

1. Dr Farah Khan (Head of the Institute of Education and Research (IER), Women University, Mardan)
2. Dr Hira Iqbal (Head of the Department of Economics, Women University Mardan)
3. Dr. Rashida Parveen (Head of the Department of Islamic Studies, Women University Mardan)

Organizing Committee

1. Dr. Bushra Sajid (Head of the Department of Psychology, Women University, Mardan)
2. Dr Nelofar Ikram (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Women University Mardan)
3. Dr Samina Begum (Head of the Department of Management Sciences, Women University, Mardan)
4. Dr Haseena Bashir (Head of the Department of Political Science, Women University, Mardan)
5. Dr Haleema Akbar (Assistant Professor, Institute of Education and Research, Women University Mardan)
6. Dr Asma Saeed (Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Women University Mardan)
7. Ms Anfal Afridi (Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Women University Mardan)
8. Ms Farah Aqil (Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Women University Mardan)

Advisory Committee

1. Dr Farah Khan ((Head of the Institute of Education and Research, Women University, Mardan)
2. Dr. Bushra Sajid (Head of the Department of Psychology, Women University Mardan)
3. Dr Nelofar Ikram (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Women University Mardan)

MINISTER'S MESSAGE

It is both an honor and a pleasure to extend my warmest greetings to Women University Mardan on conducting a successful conference on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a primary focus on Gender Equality, Quality Education, and Addressing Inequalities. I am confident that the research papers and discussions will not only deepen our understanding but also pave the way for actionable strategies to propel us closer to our shared goals. As we peruse the abstracts within these pages, let us recognize the potential for transformative change that lies within the collective wisdom assembled here. Together, let us strive to ignite conversations that lead to actionable outcomes and contribute significantly to the advancement of our global objectives.

Gender Equality and Quality Education stand as fundamental pillars in the journey towards sustainable development, with the imperative to address inequalities serving as a guiding principle. This conference provides a vital platform for exchanging ideas, sharing experiences, and collectively shaping the narrative that will drive progress in these crucial areas.

I applaud the organizers for their dedication in curating a program that fosters inclusivity and diversity of thought. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all participants for their invaluable contributions.

Best regards,

HED SECRETARY MESSAGE

It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I extend my warmest congratulations to all of you for the conference on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), focusing on the pivotal themes of Gender Equality, Quality Education, and Addressing Inequalities. The pursuit of Gender Equality and Quality Education, coupled with efforts to address inequalities, forms the cornerstone of sustainable development.

This Abstract Book serves as a testament to the collective wisdom and innovative ideas that were shared during the conference. I am confident that the insights and solutions presented will contribute significantly to advancing our understanding and fostering actionable strategies.

I commend the organizers for curating a program that encapsulates the diversity of perspectives and experiences crucial for meaningful dialogue. By fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange, we pave the way for tangible outcomes that will resonate beyond the confines of this conference. It is heartening to witness the dedication and commitment of Women University Mardan in bringing together experts on national and international level to talk on these crucial issues.

Higher Education Department appreciates Women University Mardan and will support it in future to arrange such conferences to ignite conversations, challenge assumptions, and chart a course towards a future where Gender Equality, Quality Education, and Addressing Inequalities are not just aspirations, but realities experienced by every individual. I look forward to witnessing the positive impact that will undoubtedly emanate from this conference.

Sincerely,

KEYNOTE LECTURE - I



Prof. Dr. Ilhan Ozturk
College of Business Administration
University of Sharjah, Sharjah UAE

How to publish in impact factor journals? A guide to follow

This presentation is intended primarily for academics and doctoral candidates interested in publishing their research in highly cited international research journals such as those indexed by Thomson Reuters/ Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science. Establishing a record of publication is essential if you intend to pursue a career as an academic or scientific researcher.

Based on my experience and knowledge as journal editor, reviewer and author, participants will learn how to prepare quality papers and how to successfully navigate the process of communicating with journal editors and reviewers. Essential components of a successful paper will be presented and discussed in detail. Errors typical of inexperienced authors will be elaborated along with sound advice on how to avoid them. Thus, my suggestions will increase your chances of having your paper published and also improve your research profile and career progression.

KEYNOTE LECTURE-2



Prof. Dr Tajularipin Sulaiman
Pedagogy and Cognitive Development
Faculty of Educational Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia

Impact of Innovative Research in Education

Innovation research in education has the potential to bring about significant positive impacts on various aspects of learning, teaching methodologies, and the overall educational ecosystem. Some of these impacts include a) Improved Learning Outcomes; b) Personalized Learning; c) Enhanced Teaching Methods; d) Integration of Technology; e) Accessibility and Inclusivity; f) Professional Development; g) Preparation for the Future Workforce; and h) Global Collaboration. Innovation research often leads to the development of new teaching methods, technologies, and approaches that cater to diverse learning styles. This can result in improved student engagement, comprehension, and retention of knowledge. Innovative research in education often explores personalized learning approaches. By leveraging technology and data analytics, educators can tailor educational content and experiences to meet individual student needs, allowing for more effective learning experiences. Innovative research provides insights into effective teaching strategies, allowing educators to adopt more dynamic, interactive, and inclusive approaches in the classroom. This can lead to increased teacher efficacy and student participation. Research in education innovation often focuses on integrating technology into the learning process. This integration can create more interactive and immersive learning environments, fostering creativity, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills among students. Innovations in education often address barriers to learning by making education more accessible and inclusive. Technologies and methodologies developed through research can cater to learners with disabilities, those from diverse socio-economic backgrounds, or in remote areas. Education research fosters ongoing professional development for educators. It enables them to stay updated on the latest teaching techniques, tools, and educational theories, empowering them to deliver higher-quality instruction. Research-driven innovations prepare students for the rapidly evolving job market by emphasizing skills such as adaptability, collaboration, critical thinking, and technological proficiency. Education research often encourages collaboration and knowledge-sharing among educators and institutions worldwide. This fosters a global community of learning and promotes the exchange of best practices. Overall, innovation research in education plays a vital role in shaping the future of learning, making it more engaging, inclusive, and effective for learners of all ages and backgrounds.

KEYNOTE LECTURE-3



Prof. Dr. Iftikhar Ahmad

Former Vice Chancellor, Gomal University & Abbottabad University of S&T
Presently working as Professor of Physics, University of Malakand, KP

Proactive Role of Academics in Semester System for Sustainable Change

Pakistan in the footsteps of Japan, South Korea, and China has adopted the United States Higher Education System to change the socioeconomic status of its society. Based on personal experiences of teaching with distinction at different universities in the United States, in this paper gaps in the Semester System in Pakistan are surfaced to evaluate the reasons for poor academics. Out of the various shortcomings, the two mains, are standard textbooks and proper timetables as per the requirements of the semester system in public sector universities. Proactive academics at all levels can resolve quality issues and can enforce continuous academic audit of students' learning and success.

KEYNOTE LECTURE-4



Prof. Dr. Husnul Amin
Head Peace and Conflict Studies
National Defense University, Islamabad

Higher Education in Pakistan

Pakistan is experiencing a boom in higher education for the last two decades. The number of universities and higher education institutions has tremendously increased. This book includes both public and private sector institutions. This trend has brought both challenges and opportunities for Pakistani youth and specifically women. This presentation concerns the role of government policies, the challenges of equity and inclusivity, the state of research and innovation, and the evolving needs of a modern workforce. I will also identify some potential avenues for reform and innovation.

5th International Conference on Inclusive & Sustainable Development Through Quality Education & Gender Equality.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

PROGRAM
(December 13th – 14th 2023)

Venue: Serena Hotel Peshawar

DAY 1
(December 13th 2023)- Session 1 (Opening)

S.No	Timings	Activity
1.	10:45 am-11:00am	Arrival of the Chief guest/Reception/seating
2.	11:00-11:05 am	Recitation of the Holy Quran
3.	11:05 am-11:15 am	National Anthems of Pakistan, UAE, Malaysia
4.	11:15 am-11:25 am	Introduction/Welcome Note by Honourable Vice Chancellor Professor Dr. Ghazala Yasmeen
5.	11:25-11:35 am	Speech by the Minister of education
6.	11:35-11:45 am	Speech by HED secretary
7.	11:42-12:00 pm	Prof. Dr Ilhan Ozturk (Keynote Talk; online)
8.	12:00-12:15 Pm	Prof. Dr. Tajularipin Sulaiman (Keynote Talk; online)
9.	12:15-12:20 pm	Note of thanks by Dr. Farah Khan
10.	12:20 pm-12:30 pm	Awarding Shields to the guest of Honor and Chief guest, Chief Organizer, Principal Organizers and Organizing Committee
11.	12:30 pm -1:15 pm	Lunch for guests and Tea (AP, Lecturers, Administration Staff, and Participants) break
12.	1:15 pm-1:30 pm	Prof. Dr Iftikhar Ahmad (Keynote Talk) Hall A
13.	1:15 pm-1:30 pm	Prof. Dr Husnul Amin (Keynote Talk) Hall B
14.	1: 30 pm-1:40 pm	Group Photo

Day- One: Session 2A (SDG 4 Quality Education + SDG 5 Gender Equality)

Session Chair: Dr. Bushra Sajid

Dr. Nelofar Ikram

Venue: Hall A

S . No	Time	Name & Title
1.	1:40-1:49 Pm	<p>“Explaining the impact of Workplace Harassment on women turn over intentions and absenteeism: The mediating role of psychological distress in the education sector of Pakistan”.</p> <p>Dr. Mehwish Ghaffoor, Zartashia (online)</p>
2.	1:49-1:58 pm	<p>“Transformative men and gender justice: Stories of Personnel”.</p> <p>Dr. Waqar Ahmad</p>
3.	1:58- 2:07 pm	<p>“Climate change a threat multiplier: The future of militants mobilization in Pakistan.”</p> <p>Dr. Irfan Mahsood</p>
4.	2:07-2:16 pm	<p>The power of acceptance and rejection: A comparative study of Parental acceptance–rejection and emotional intelligence among substance abusers and non-abusers of Pakistan.</p> <p>Dr. Syeda Nadia Shah</p>
5.	2:16-2:25 pm	<p>Title: “Getting an insider perspective: Understanding Neo-Tribalism, Masculinity, and Women empowerment in the tribal districts of Pakistan”.</p> <p>Dr. Asif Iqbal Dawar.</p>
6.	2:25-2:34 pm	<p>“When early life gives them recession, central bankers show resistance to political cycles”.</p> <p>Dr. Maqsood Aslam</p>
7.	2.34-2.43 pm	<p>“An analyzing the role of discipline in school and its impact on the process of Learning at elementary level in district Mardan, KP”.</p> <p>Irsa Fazal, Hafsa Nafees and Dr. Farah Khan</p>
8.	2.43-2.52 pm	<p>Title: “Emancipation and Empowerment of Women in Early Islamic History: A Historical Perspective”.</p> <p>Dr. Rashida Parveen</p>
9.	2.52-3:00 pm	<p>Title: “Searching causes of dropout students from schools at secondary level in Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”.</p> <p>Sehrish Kareem & Dr Farah Khan</p>

10.	3:00- 3:10 pm	Battered Bodies and Shattered Minds: Assessment of socio-cultural determinants of violence against women in KPK, Pakistan. Dr. Asif Salim
11.	3:10-3:20 pm	Investigating the impact of policy efforts and macroeconomic conditions on selected SDGs; a global perspective Dr. Zahoor Khan
12.	3:20 -3:30 pm	Title: “Women empowerment in local Self-government in Tehsil Miranshah North Waziristan tribal district”. Zeeshan Khan
13.	3:30-3:40 pm	“Democracy, foreign direct investment, and economic growth insight from middle-income countries”. Sifatullah, Abdur Rauf
14.	3:40-3:50 pm	Socio-economic differential in self-assessment of health and happiness in Asian Countries: Empirical evidence from world value survey (seventh-wave 2017-2021). Akhtar Gul
15.	3:50-3:55 pm	“Islamic perspective on gender equality: A harmonious approach”. Dr Sajjid Mahmood, Dr Maryum Noreen
	3:55 -4:00 pm	“Deficiency of Ethical Education In Educational Institutions: Causes and solution” Muhammad Usman Ghani

Day- One: Session 2B (SDG 5 Gender Equality+ SDG 10 Reducing Inequalities)

Session Chair: Dr. Hassina Bashir

Dr. Asma Saeed

Venue: Hall B

S. No	Timings	Name & Title
1.	1:40-1:49 Pm	Title: “Promoting Quality Education and its Impact on Society Development”. Shafiqat Rasool
2.	1:49-1:58 pm	Title: “Estimating inequality for the urban and rural area of Baluchistan Province-A Gini Coefficient and Lorenz curve approach”. Fatma Zahid, Prof. Dr Muhammad Azam Khan, Dr Muhammad Tariq
3.	1:58- 2:07 pm	Title: “Exploitation of Zaitoon in Sidhwa’s The Bride”. Farah Momi
4.	2:07-2:16 pm	Unveiling the divide: inequality trends Title: “Inequality and sustainable development in least developed countries (LDCs)”. Amna Ashfaq
5.	2:16-2:25 pm	Title: “Beyond Boundaries: The quest for gender equality in Pakistan”. Naeema
6.	2:25-2:34 pm	Title: “Quality education in Pakistan: A catalyst for societal development”. Aqsa
7.	2.34-2.43 pm	Title: “Indian strategic ambition in Indian ocean region (IOR)”. Kinza Sajjad Abbassi (online)
8.	2.43-2.52 pm	Title: “Islam Perspective on gender equality”. Maimoona
9.	2.52-3:00 pm	Title: “Exploring the Nexus of Domestic Violence, gender inequality and Women’s Health: A Qualitative Study in District Bannu”. Dr. Haleema Akbar

10.	3:00- 3:10 pm	Title: “The impact of teachers training on the performance of students”. Khushbakht
11.	3:10-3:20 pm	“Problem faced by minorities at workplace: A case study of Public and Private sector Universities of Peshawar”. Haleema Ikram, Azhar Zahoor
12.	3:20 -3:30 pm	Title: “Education Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”. Noreen Pervaz
13.	3:30-3:40 pm	“Family and Gender Roles”. Noor Fatima
14.	3:40-3:50 pm	Investigating the factors influencing students' choice, of teaching as a career Nazia Rahat and Dr. Wilayat BiBi
15.	3:50-3:55 pm	Quantitative analysis of the relationship between education, gender equality, and the development of Islamic banking in Pakistan Najmul Saqib
16.	3:55 -4:00 pm	Debating the “text” versus the “Context”: Analyzing the policy Framework adopted in KP women empowerment policy 2017”. Kiran Saeed

DAY 2 (November 14th, 2023)

DAY-2 Session – 2A
(SDG 4 Quality Education + SDG 5 Gender Equality)
Session Chair: Dr. Hira Iqbal
Dr. Samina
Venue: Hall A

S.No	Time	Name & Title
1.	10:00- 10:07 Am	SDG-4: “Quality education”, cornerstone of the SDGs: A case study of Pakistan”. Dr. Nelofar Ikram, Dr. Samina Begum
2.	10:07-10:14 am	Relationship between psychological distress and resilient among women with PCOS. Dr. Bushra Sajid, Syeda Khola
3.	10:14-10:21 am	Title: “Islamic perspective of gender equality”. Maheen Ali, Dr. Hassina Bashir
4.	10:21-10:28 am	Qualitative education in the context of inherited attitudes. (analytical studies) Dr. Ansaruddin (online)
5.	10:28-10:35 am	Title: “Investigation of feminism trends through Sentiment analysis using Machine learning and NLP Technique”. Sana Sohail (online)
6.	10:35-10:42am	Title: “Gender inequalities in political perspective of KPK”. Ayesha Tariq
7.	10:42-10:50am	The Islamic concept of Guardianship in a family Dr. Ambreen Atiq(online)
8.	10:50-10:57pm	“Education for all (SDG4) is a pathway to achieve sustainable development through Islamization”. Dr. Misbah Rehman(online)
9.	10.57-11.05 am	“Unity in diversity: Embracing gender balance in Islamic Principles”. Javeria Noor Sawal
10.	11.05-11.12 am	Title: “Violation of women education in Pakistan: Case study of “Students of government girls college kuchlak vs government of Baluchistan”.

		Muniba Afridi, Sundas Saba & Anfal Afridi (online)
11.	11.12-11.20 am	“Gender Inequalities and role of Education: Global Perspective”. Prof. Dr. Shabnam Gul, Hira Shakir (online)
12.	11.20-11-27 am	“An Analysis, Role of Education in Sustainable Environment of Pakistan”. Israr Khan (online)
13.	11.27-11-35 am	“Exploring Islamic perspectives on gender equality; challenges and progress.” Dr Samina Begum, Dr Shabana Noureen and Dr Hashmat Begum (online)
14.	11-35 -11:42 Am	“Cyber harassment experiences and mental health of female young adults: Mediating Role of Psychological insecurity”. Sadia Fazal (Online)
15.	11-42-11:49 am	Women's economic struggle for sustainable development in the light of Seerah Hafiza Tooba Sani, Prof. Dr. Salahuddin Sani (Online)

DAY-2: Session 2A
(SDG 5 Gender Equality+ SDG 10 Reducing Inequalities)
Session Chair: Dr. Haleema Akbar
Dr. Rashida Parveen.

Venue: Hall B

S.No	Time	Name & Title
1.	10:00- 10:07 am	“Competencies of Teachers Regarding the Use of ICT and their Effect on Student’s Learning at Higher Secondary Level in Peshawar”. Erum Hassan
2.	10:07-10:14 am	“Comparative analysis of women’s depiction in Sylvia Plath’s poetry and Islam”. Miss Asma Ali
3.	10:14-10:21 am	Women role in peace making through interfaith dialogue; a study with reference to SDG-5 Miss Zainab Moin
4.	10:21-10:28 am	“Impact of government expenditure on economic growth of Pakistan”. Wajeeha Fazal and Dr. Asma Saeed
5.	10:28-10:35 am	Determinants and outcomes of voluntary blood donations among adults in Khyber pakhtoonkhwa. Qandeel Saleem
6.	10:35-10:42am	“A study on the economic feasibility of Khadi Fabric bussines in district Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”. Nida Akhtar
7.	10:42-10:50am	In the perspective of biography, the cultural status of women in modern times Dr. Inayatu Rehman
8.	10:50-10:57pm	“A critical ecological discourse analysis of green discourses of Pakistan leading fashion brands”. Miss Shumaila Ashee

9.	10.57-11.05 am	<p>“Role of Tuition centers in the academic achievements of Students”.</p> <p>Halima Nawaz</p>
10.	11.05-11.12 am	<p>“Mental health in education sector: Efficacy of dialectical behavior therapy with students diagnosed with borderline personality disorder”.</p> <p>Miss Salma Rehman</p>
11.	11.12-11.20 am	<p>The Effect of Parental Involvement on the Academic Achievement of Students at the Secondary Level in District Peshawar</p> <p>Dr. Waliyat/ Maimoona Aslam</p>
12.	11.20-11-27 am	<p>Impact of entrepreneurial leadership on women empowerment under the influence of gender equality</p> <p>Faryal Arif</p>
13.	11.27-11-35 am	<p>Knowledge based economy, total factor productivity and sustainable development in Pakistan.</p> <p>Muhammad Adnan Khan, Prof. Dr Muhammad Azam Khan, Dr Muhammad Tariq</p>
14.	11-35 -11:42 am	<p>“Existing with border zone: Women, identity and liminal spaces in Mirza Waheed’s <i>The Colloborator</i>”.</p> <p>Aneela Naz</p>
15.	11:42-11:50 am	<p>The Impact of Education on Gender Equality: A Comprehensive Analysis</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Ghazala Yasmeen and Muhammad Hashaam</p>

Conference Abstracts
(ORAL PRESENTATIONS)

S . No	Codes	Name & Title
1.	ISD/QEGE-01	“Explaining the impact of Workplace Harassment on women turn over intentions and absenteeism: The mediating role of psychological distress in the education sector of Pakistan”. Dr. Mehwish Ghaffoor, Zartashia (online)
2.	ISD/QEGE-02	“Transformative men and gender justice: Stories of Personnel”. Dr. Waqar Ahmad
3.	ISD/QEGE-03	“Climate change a threat multiplier: The future of militants mobilization in Pakistan” Dr. Irfan Mahsood
4.	ISD/QEGE-04	The power of acceptance and rejection: A comparative study of Parental acceptance–rejection and emotional intelligence among substance abusers and non-abusers of Pakistan. Dr. Nadia
5.	ISD/QEGE-05	“Getting an insider perspective: Understanding Neo- Tribalism, Masculinity, and Women empowerment in the tribaldistricts of Pakistan”. Dr. Asif Iqbal Dawar.
6.	ISD/QEGE-06	“When early life gives them recession, central bankers show resistance to political cycles”. Dr. Maqsood Aslam
7.	ISD/QEGE-07	“An analyzing the role of discipline in school and its impact on the process of Learning at elementary level in district Mardan, KP”. Irsa Fazal, Hafsa Nafees and Dr. Farah Khan
8.	ISD/QEGE-08	Title: “Emancipation and Empowerment of Women in Early Islamic History: A Historical Perspective”. Dr. Rashida Parveen
9.	ISD/QEGE-09	“Searching causes of dropout students from schools at secondary level in Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”. Sehrish Kareem & Dr Farah Khan

10.	ISD/QEGE-10	Battered Bodies and Shattered Minds: Assessment of socio-cultural determinants of violence against women in KPK, Pakistan. Dr. Asif Salim
11.	ISD/QEGE-11	Investigating the impact of policy efforts and macroeconomic conditions on selected SDGs; a global perspective Dr. Zahoor Khan
12.	ISD/QEGE-12	“Women empowerment in local Self-government in Tehsil Miranshah North Waziristan tribal district”. Zeeshan Khan
13.	ISD/QEGE-13	“Democracy, foreign direct investment, and economic growth insight from middle-income countries”. Sifatullah, Abdur Rauf
14.	ISD/QEGE-14	Socio-economic differential in self-assessment of health and happiness in Asian Countries: Empirical evidence from world value survey (seventh-wave 2017-2021). Akhtar Gul
15.	ISD/QEGE-15	“Islamic perspective on gender equality: A harmonious approach”. Dr Sajjid Mahmood, Dr Maryum Noreen
16.	ISD/QEGE-16	“Deficiency of Ethical Education In Educational Institutions: Causes and solution” Muhammad Usman Ghani

17.	ISD/QEGE-17	Title: “Promoting Quality Education and its Impact on Society Development”. Shafiqat Rasool
18.	ISD/QEGE-18	Title: “Estimating inequality for the urban and rural area of Baluchistan Province-A Gini Coefficient and Lorenz curve approach”. Fatma Zahid, Prof. Dr Muhammad Azam Khan, Dr Muhammad Tariq
19.	ISD/QEGE-19	Title: “Exploitation of Zaitoon in Sidhwa’s The Bride”. Farah Momi.
20.	ISD/QEGE-20	Unveiling the divide: inequality trends Title: “Inequality and sustainable development in least developed countries (LDCs)”. Amna Ashfaq
21.	ISD/QEGE-21	Title: “Beyond Boundaries: The quest for gender equality in Pakistan”. Naeema
22.	ISD/QEGE-22	Title: “Quality education in Pakistan: A catalyst for societal development”. Aqsa
23.	ISD/QEGE-23	Title: “Indian strategic ambition in Indian ocean region (IOR)”. Kinza Sajjad Abbassi (online)
24.	ISD/QEGE-24	Title: “Islam Perspective on gender equality”. Maimoona
25.	ISD/QEGE-25	Title: “Exploring the Nexus of Domestic Violence, gender inequality and Women’s Health: A Qualitative Study in District Bannu”. Dr. Haleema Akbar

26.	ISD/QEGE-26	Title: “The impact of teachers training on the performance of students”. Khushbakht
27.	ISD/QEGE-27	“Problem faced by minorities at workplace: A case study of Public and Private sector Universities of Peshawar”. Haleema Ikram, Azhar Zahoor
28.	ISD/QEGE-28	Title: “Education Governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”. Noreen Pervaz
29.	ISD/QEGE-29	“Family and Gender Roles”. Noor Fatima
30.	ISD/QEGE-30	Investigating the factors influencing students' choice of teaching as a career Nazia Rahat and Dr. Wilayat BiBi
31.	ISD/QEGE-31	Quantitative analysis of the relationship between education, gender equality, and the development of Islamic banking in Pakistan Najmul Saqib
32.	ISD/QEGE-32	Debating the “text” versus the “Context”: Analyzing the policy Framework adopted in KP women empowerment policy 2017”. Kiran Saeed

33.	ISD/QEGE-33	SDG-4: “Quality education”, cornerstone of the SDGs: A case study of Pakistan”. Dr. Nelofar Ikram, Dr. Samina Begum
34.	ISD/QEGE-34	Relationship between psychological distress and resilient among women with PCOS. Dr. Bushra Sajid
35.	ISD/QEGE-35	Title: “Islamic perspective of gender equality”. Maheen Ali, Dr. Hassina Bashir
36.	ISD/QEGE-36	Qualitative education in the context of inherited attitudes. (analytical studies) Dr. Ansaruddin (online)
37.	ISD/QEGE-37	Title: “Investigation of feminism trends through Sentiment analysis using Machine learning and NLP Technique”. Sana Sohail (online)
38.	ISD/QEGE-38	Title: “Gender inequalities in political perspective of KPK”. Ayesha Tariq
39.	ISD/QEGE-39	The Islamic concept of Guardianship in a family Dr. Ambreen Atiq(online)
40.	ISD/QEGE-40	“Education for all (SDG4) is a pathway to achieve sustainable development through Islamization”. Dr. Misbah Rehman(online)
41.	ISD/QEGE-41	“Unity in diversity: Embracing gender balance in Islamic Principles”. Javeria Noor Sawal
42.	ISD/QEGE-42	Title: “Violation of women education in Pakistan: Case study of “Students of government girls college kuchlak vs government of Baluchistan”.

		Muniba Afridi, Sundas Saba & Anfal Afridi (online)
43.	ISD/QEGE-43	“Gender Inequalities and role of Education :Global Perspective”. Prof. Dr. Shabnam Gul, Hira Shakir (online)
44.	ISD/QEGE-44	“An Analysis, Role of Education in Sustainable Environment of Pakistan”. Israr Khan (online)
45.	ISD/QEGE-45	“Exploring Islamic perspectives on gender equality; challenges and progress” Dr Samina Begum, Dr Shabana Noureen and Dr Hashmat Begum (online)
46.	ISD/QEGE-46	“Cyber harassment experiences and mental health of female young adults: Mediating Role of Psychological insecurity”. Sadia Fazal (Online)
47.	ISD/QEGE-47	Women's economic struggle for sustainable development in the light of Seerah Hafiza Tooba Sani, Prof. Dr. Salahuddin Sani (Online)

48.	ISD/QEGE-48	<p>“Competencies of Teachers Regarding the Use of ICT and their Effect on Student’s Learning At Higher Secondary Level In Peshawar”.</p> <p>Erum Hassan</p>
49.	ISD/QEGE-49	<p>“Comparative analysis of women’s depiction in Sylvia Plath’s poetry and Islam”.</p> <p>Miss Asma Ali</p>
50.	ISD/QEGE-50	<p>Women role in peace making through interfaith dialogue; a study with reference to SDG-5</p> <p>Miss Zainab Moin</p>
51.	ISD/QEGE-51	<p>“Impact of government expenditure on economic growth of Pakistan”.</p> <p>Wajeeha Fazal and Dr. Asma Saeed</p>
52.	ISD/QEGE-52	<p>Determinants and outcomes of voluntary blood donations among adults in Khyber pakhtoonkhwa.</p> <p>Qandeel Saleem</p>
53.	ISD/QEGE-53	<p>“A study on the economic feasibility of Khadi Fabric bussines in district Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”.</p> <p>Nida Akhtar</p>
54.	ISD/QEGE-54	<p>In the perspective of biography , the cultural status of women in modern times</p> <p>Dr. Inayatu Rehman</p>
55.	ISD/QEGE-55	<p>“A critical ecological discourse analysis of green discourses of Pakistan leading fashion brands”.</p> <p>Miss Shumaila Ashee</p>
56.	ISD/QEGE-56	<p>“Role of Tuition centers in the academic achievements of Students”.</p> <p>Halima Nawaz</p>
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58.	ISD/QEGE-58	The Effect of Parental Involvement on the Academic Achievement of Students at the Secondary Level in District Peshawar Dr. Waliyat/ Maimoona Aslam
59.	ISD/QEGE-59	Impact of entrepreneurial leadership on women empowerment under the influence of gender equality Faryal Arif
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61.	ISD/QEGE-61	“Existing with border zone: Women, identity and liminal spaces in Mirza Waheed’s <i>The Colloborator</i> ”. Aneela Naz
62.	ISD/QEGE-62	The Impact of Education on Gender Equality: A Comprehensive Analysis Prof. Dr. Ghazala Yasmeen and Muhammad Hashaam

ISD/QEGE-01

Exploring the Impact of Workplace Harassment on Women Turnover Intentions and Absenteeism: The Mediating Role of Psychological Distress in Education Sector of Pakistan

Mehwish Ghaffoor and Zartashia

Abstract

This study investigates the intricate relationships between Workplace Harassment, Psychological Distress, Turnover Intentions and Absenteeism experienced by Faculty in Education Sector of Pakistan. Grounded in the Transactional Model of Stress and Coping, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the mediating role of Psychological Distress in the context of Workplace Harassment outcomes.

A quantitative research design is employed, utilizing a structured questionnaire to collect data from 500 women working in Higher Education Institutions in Pakistan. Statistical analyses, including regression and mediation analysis using SPSS and Smart PLS are employed to examine the direct and mediated effects.

The result of the study reveals a significant positive association between Workplace Harassment and on organizational outcomes i.e. Turnover Intentions and Absenteeism. Moreover, the results reveal that Psychological Distress does mediate the relationship between Workplace Harassment and Turnover Intentions and Workplace Harassment and Absenteeism. Findings of the study also reveal that Higher Education Institutions with more robust anti-harassment policies and proactive intervention programs has comparatively lower levels of reported harassment cases which in turn leads to low Turnover Intentions and Absenteeism rate in these institutions.

Moreover, regression analysis revealed that Workplace Harassment was a positive predictor for Psychological Distress. The study has implications in police force to develop harassment control strategies and effective work hours to reduce psychological distress and promote healthy work environment for female employees.

5th International Conference on Inclusive and Sustainable Development through Quality
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(13th and 14th December 2023)

Key Words: Workplace Harassment, Psychological Distress, Turnover Intentions,
Absenteeism

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**TRANSFORMATIVE MEN AND GENDER JUSTICE: STORIES OF PERSONAL
TRANSFORMATION IN THE PASHTUN SOCIETY IN KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA PAKISTAN**

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Dr Muhammad Ibrar

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Abstract

Patriarchal societies entangle power concentration with men obstructing gender justice in many ways and Pashtun society may not be an exception. In many cases, the role and status of women in Pashtun society is perceived in the context of cultural codes and rigid religious interpretations, expecting men to express their masculinity through aggressive behaviour, whereas women to be passive, silently tolerating all types of physical and emotional abuses by men and staying loyal and obedient to their fathers and husbands, for the well being of their families and avoiding shame to the community. Violence therefore becomes a gendered norm in the society placing Pakistan at 145th position among 146 countries on World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index. Despite the alarming numbers and high prevalence of such Gender Based Violence in Pakistan, it is encouraging to note that a good number of Pashtun men are coming forward to challenge existing gender norms and harmful patriarchal practices in their communities. This study, led by the Faculty of Social Work, University of Calgary Canada as part of the global study in six regions on "*Stories of Personal Transformation: Men Working for IPV Prevention and Gender Equity*", pins down on collecting stories of such transformative men working for gender justice in the Pashtun society in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan. Primary data was collected through extensive field work in various rural and urban areas

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of the province identifying, recruiting and conducting ten in-depth interviews with these transformative men working for gender justice in their own capacities, including participants from diverse fields—academia, lawyers, bureaucracy, social sector, political elite and student activists. The study recorded findings on ‘*motivating factors*’ behind the significant gender justice work by these men and some very impactful ‘*Actions taken*’ form institutional establishment to social mobilization, besides highlighting the *Challenges* faced by these men, the *societal responses* and the *future of men’s work for gender justice*.

Key Words: Transformative Men, Gender Justice, Gender-Based violence, Pashtun Society,

ISD/QEGE-03

Climate Change a Threat Multiplier: The Future of Militant Mobilization in Pakistan

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Abstract

In several Middle Eastern and sub-Saharan African countries, climate change has been identified as one of several key factors in the mobilization of armed conflict. The emergence of violent conflict is more likely in vulnerable countries such as Pakistan. Pakistan is the 5th most climate affected country in the world, the damages due to floods in August/September 2022 has been estimated US\$16 billion to Pakistan with alarming increase in national poverty rate of 4.0% (World Bank Report, 2022). The research explores link of climate change and armed conflicts in Pakistan keeping in view 64% youth bulge of 22 million population in the country. There is a dearth of theoretical construct to link climate change and armed conflict. The proposed study will contribute to the global literature on the impact of climate change on armed conflicts by studying the case of Pakistan’s climate change challenge as a direct security threat. This interaction analysis will enable me to examine, whether or not climate change and its fallouts has the potential to strengthen the ongoing militant activities in Pakistan’s erstwhile tribal areas and Baluchistan province and how far it can give rise to the emergence of new violent conflicts. This research study plans to adopt a thematic analysis and employ qualitative

method, primary data will be collected through an intensive in-depth semi structured interviews, informal discussions, and conversations with various relevant groups and stakeholders.

Keywords: Climate Change, Security, Pakistan, Militant Groups, Youth.

ISD/QEGE-04

The Power of Acceptance and Rejection: A Comparative Study of Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Emotional Intelligence among Substance Abusers and Non-Abusers of Pakistan

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to find out the role of parental acceptance and rejection in emotional intelligence among substance abusers and non-abusers. The sample consisted of four hundred subjects (N=400), two hundred of them were substance abusers (n₁=200) and two hundred were non-abusers (n₂=200). After taking the informed consent, the participants were approached at Universities of KPK including University of Peshawar, Agriculture University and that of Islamia College University. Participants were requested to complete demographic information sheet, Parental Acceptance-Rejection questionnaire (PARQ) developed by Rohner (1984) and Self-Report Measure of Emotional Intelligence (SRMEI) by Rizwan Alam khan (2010),

Results indicated that substance abusers scored high on parental rejection ($t = -10.9, p = .000$) and low on self-report measure of emotional intelligence ($t = 10.0, p = .000$) as compared to non-abusers. Results indicated that parental acceptance increased emotional intelligence ($F=1,199, 38.753^{***}$; adjusted R^2 is .248), among non-substance abusers.

Key words: *Parental acceptance-rejection, emotional intelligence, substance abuse.*

**Getting an Insider's Perspective: Understanding Neo-tribalism, Masculinity and
Women Empowerment in the Tribal Districts of Pakistan**

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Abstract

The notion of gender equality and women empowerment has become vital objective of the strategic development goal (5) at global level. Similarly in Pakistan, the issue of gender equality, equity and women empowerment have been widely debated among the scholars and academicians. In Pakistan's tribal districts, the notion of femininity and masculinity is deeply entrenched in the cultural norms of the society. It has widely compromised women's essential role in the society, even created many challenges to their fundamental rights. The existing literature has widely discussed the women empowerment in terms of increasing economic opportunities, power relations and the ability to make strategic life choices. However, there is a dearth of any compelling evidence on the importance of context sensitivity and women empowerment. Context sensitivity determines an understanding of the local cultural competence in any given time and place. This research paper takes tribal districts as a case study and draws a connection between context sensitivity and women empowerment in the emerging neo-tribalism (*transformed form of tribalism*). The paper presents an insiders perspective on how has neo-tribalism influences the masculinities and provided space to women empowerment in a patriarchal society. In the same vein, it is also emphasizes that if men's traditional role is challenged, what happens to the perceptions of male identities? By analysing the context sensitivity within socio-cultural dimension, this research will suggest how to offer space to women empowerment. The research ensures contextual knowledge on gender dynamics but also strives to acquire knowledge relevant to the broader scholarly community and the understanding of societal dynamics in women empowerment in the tribal districts of Pakistan.

When early-life gives them recessions, central bankers show resistance to political cycles

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Etienne Farvaque³

Hira Iqbal⁴

Abstract

How do recession episodes experienced by central bankers in their impressionable years influence their monetary policy decision making during election periods? Using a large data of central bankers (from developed and developing countries) over the period 2000M1 to 2017M12, we find that central bankers who have gone through a higher number of recession episodes resist more to Political Monetary Cycles (PMCs) and counter potential vote buying efforts by lowering money (M1) growth. The effect disappears after the second month of election. The results are robust to alternative measures, adding controls variables and central bankers' characteristics.

JEL codes: E58; E71

Keywords: Central bankers, recessions, political business cycles

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ISD/QEGE-07

**AN ANALYZING THE ROLE OF DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOL AND ITS IMPACTS
ON THE PROCESS OF LEARNING AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL IN DISTRICT
MARDAN KPK.**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of school discipline in school and its impacts on the process of learning at elementary level in district Mardan. The study to identify the attitude of the students about school discipline. Moreover, find out the motivation techniques in maintaining school discipline. The study is descriptive and quantitative in nature. A questionnaire consisted of 15 statements for teachers is used for data collection. Findings of the study were that teachers are agreed that discipline is important in every stage of life. "Life without discipline is just like a ship without radar," as the saying goes, is true. It is concluded that punishment and reward should be used in equal measure to maintain discipline. It is recommended that school administrators need to receive training on the principles of discipline in order to follow the best practices for establishing discipline in children.

Key words: Discipline, impact, learning process, education, elementary level

**Emancipation and Empowerment of Women in Early Islamic History: A Historical
Perspective**

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Abstract

Throughout the annals of world history, women often endured lives of misery and servitude, relegated to the roles of dependents or even treated as slaves, particularly in the time preceding the advent of Islam. The root causes of this deprivation stemmed from social oppression and the lack of encouragement for women to actively engage in nation-building activities. However, with the arrival of the Islamic era, the landscape underwent a profound transformation. Women were not only liberated from the shackles of centuries-old traditions but were also encouraged to participate in various facets of life alongside their male counterparts.

Islamic teachings, particularly the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), have consistently supported the empowerment of Muslim women to pursue professions, trades, and self-sufficiency, all while fulfilling their social responsibilities. Islam bestowed upon women the freedom of expression and facilitated their intellectual and professional growth. In fact, from the very inception of the Islamic Caliphate, numerous erudite and highly skilled women were integral members of society.

This article delves into the remarkable activities of some renowned women from the early days of Islam, shedding light on their accomplishments and contributions. By examining the experiences of these trailblazing women, we aim to inspire the new generation to embrace their potential and attain genuine emancipation in the context of Islamic principles. Furthermore, this study offers valuable insights for future research and critical examination, serving as a foundation for the ongoing pursuit of gender equality and empowerment.

**Searching causes of dropout students from school at secondary level in Mardan,
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

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Abstract

Education is needed for an improved level of social being. It has been observed that school enrolment is not desirable in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). According to the 2030 agenda of the United National Sustainable Development Goal, education for all is also a prime goal. The purpose of the study is to identify the reasons for student dropouts and also to identify the effects of students' dropouts on financial and social conditions of the people. The study is descriptive and quantitative in nature. The population of the study is based on all government girls' secondary schools of district Mardan, KP. The sample included 30 teachers (10 teachers from each school) and were selected randomly from the sample. An instrument based on a five-point Likert scale consisting of 16 statements, is used for data collection. The results of quantitative data reveal that parents' illiteracy, poverty, fear of failure, and lack of employment opportunities are the causes of dropout students. The study findings are that teachers strongly agreed that poverty is the main cause of dropout. This study concluded that poverty and lack of employment opportunities causes dropout. Based on the result, it is recommended that the policy makers need to educate parents about the value of education through various seminars, workshops, and thereby reduce dropout and increase school enrolment which will ultimately improve their financial and social condition.

Keywords: Education; Causes of dropout, secondary level, Fear of failure., KP

**BATTERED BODIES & SHATTERED MINDS: ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-
CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF VOILENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA, PAKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

Violence against women in Pakhtun society is influenced by a number of socio-cultural elements. This study, being qualitative in nature, was adopted with the major aim to explore the socio-cultural determinants of violence against women in four districts of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in Pakistan: Peshawar, Dir (lower), Kohat, and Charsadda. Primary data was collected through in-depth interviews from all 20 women five each from the sampled districts. The study results reflect Pakhtun society is traditionally patriarchal; therefore, men possess power and women remain submissive. Power imbalances may promote violence against women. Similarly, Pakhtun culture fosters abusive practices and attitudes towards women. Honor codes often give rise to violence against women which promote fear and control. In addition, women were found vulnerable to violence due to low levels of education, which trap women in abusive situations by concealing their rights and alternatives. Besides that, Pakhtun women depend on male family members financially, therefore this dependency may prevent them from leaving violent relationships. Traditional gender roles and societal expectation also limit women's independence prospects and mobility beyond the confines of the house. Misinterpretation of religion by clerics in Pakhtun society justifies gender-based violence. Most crucially, ineffective law enforcement and constitutional safeguards for women encourage lawlessness for criminals. Violence against women is further exacerbated by this lack of accountability. Reporting or addressing violence against women is typically stigmatized, which also discourage victims from getting assistance. The study recommends for an effective policy by the Government of Pakistan to empower women with knowledge and awareness of their rights, awareness seminars about gender equality, providing economic opportunities for women to make them financially independent, and providing training for law enforcement and judicial personnel on handling cases of violence against women.

Key Words: Violence, Pakhtun Culture, Honor Codes, Patriarchy, Religion

Investigating the impact of policy efforts and Macroeconomic conditions on selected SDGs: A global Perspective

Zahoor Khan⁵, Ibrahim Shah⁶, Muhammad Kaleem⁷ and Iftikhar Ahmad Aakash⁸

Abstract

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 is imperative at the global scale to improve the lives of billion with disadvantageous conditions. These interconnected and ambitious goals set forth by the United Nations serve as a blueprint for a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous future for all.

This study investigates the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with specific focus on Goal 4 (quality education), Goal 5 (gender equality), and Goal 10 (reducing inequality). The primary emphasis of the study is on assessing the influence of macroeconomic conditions and policy efforts, at the country level, on the selected SDGs. Since 2018, this information about policy efforts has been collected through the SDSN survey on national coordination and implementation mechanisms at the central/federal level of government which shows the commitment of governments to realize and prioritize SDGs at national and subnational level.

This study uses secondary data sourced from reliable sources such as the SDG report 2023 by the UN and the World Bank database. A cross-sectional analysis is conducted encompassing 155 countries. Three distinct models are employed, each dedicated to assessing progress towards a specific SDG.

The study reveals important insights. Macroeconomic conditions of a country play an important role. It positively influences the SDGs score significantly all across the three goals. The sum of policy efforts also plays important role to push the SDGs score upward. Furthermore, variables such as unemployment, poverty headcount ratio, and the population in urban slums exhibit significant relationships with their respective SDGs, underscoring their relevance in shaping progress toward these critical global objectives.

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**WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN TEHSIL
MIRANSHAH NORTH WAZIRISTAN TRIBAL DISTRICT:**

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Abstract

The study is mainly focused on the women's empowerment in local self-government in Tehsil Miranshah, North Waziristan Tribal District. A multi-disciplinary approach is applied in this study. The study shed light on the brief evolution of local government system and its features in former Federally Administered Tribal Areas; and the scholar has also tried to mention the ratio of women's representation and participation in decision making process at local government institutions levels.

Keywords: Women representation, Women Empowerment, Local self-government, Tribal areas, Social Cultural norms.

**Democracy, Foreign Direct Investment, and Economic Growth, Insights from Middle-
Income Countries**

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Abstract

The study undertook an examination of on economic growth in 68 middle-income countries, with a specific focus on the influence of democracy with FDI. Data spanning from 2006 to 2021 were collected from the World Bank (WDI), World Governance Indicators (WGI), and the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). The Gross Domestic Product growth (GDPG) was utilized as a proxy to measure economic growth, while the Democracy Index from the EIU served as an indicator of the state of democracy and foreign direct inflow is used as proxy for FDI. To address potential biases, the researchers incorporated various control variables into the model, encompassing Government spending on education, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Political Stability, Rule of Law, Gross Government Expenditure, and Inflation. For robustness of the results another variable is used on the place of democracy, which is ACC (voice and accountability). The analysis utilized a two-step Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) to address potential endogeneity bias, alongside FGLS (feasible generalized least squares) to evaluate Heteroskedasticity, ensuring the validity of the hypothesis. The findings indicate a positive correlation between democracy and economic growth. Additionally, the presence of democracy positively influences Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), suggesting that higher levels of democracy in a country correspond to increased FDI. This underscores the importance of promoting democratic processes for policymakers, as it can lead to higher FDI and ultimately foster economic growth, a primary goal of any economy.

Keywords: Democracy, Economics Growth, FDI, GMM, FGLS,

ISD/QEGE-14

Socioeconomic differential in self-assessment of health and happiness in Asian
Countries: Empirical Evidence Form World Value Survey (Seven-Wave 2017-2021)

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This study investigates the factors contributing to wealth-related inequalities in self-rated health (SRH) and happiness, particularly in Asian countries. The data taken from the 2017–2021 World Values Survey includes 17380 participants aged 16 and above from Asian Countries. Socioeconomic inequalities are measured using the concentration index, with a focus on calculating the impact of various predictors on these inequalities through regression-based decomposition analysis. The study results show that the concentration index is consistently negative for both outcomes across all countries, indicating an overrepresentation of poor SRH and unhappiness among the poorest socioeconomic groups. The study classifies satisfaction with financial situation as a major contributor to wealth-related inequality in poor SRH, while level of income and satisfaction with financial situation are primary contributors to inequality in unhappiness. The study focused on the association between wealth-related inequalities, poor SRH, and unhappiness in Asian countries. The findings suggest that equity in health, as recommended by the commission on social determinants of health, could be instrumental in combating the unequal distribution of resources.

ISD/QEGE-15

Islamic Perspective on Gender Equality: A Harmonious Approach

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Abstract

In Islam, the concept of gender equality is rooted in the belief that men and women are equal in their spiritual and moral worth, but they may have different roles and responsibilities. The Quran emphasizes the fundamental equality of men and women, stating that both were created from a single soul (Quran 4:1). Islamic teachings promote justice and fairness for both genders. While men and women are considered equal, Islam recognizes the inherent differences between them and assigns specific roles and responsibilities based on these differences. For example, men are often seen as providers, and women as caregivers. However, these roles are not meant to imply superiority or inferiority; rather, they are complementary. Islam also acknowledges the importance of

women's rights. Women have the right to education, work, own property, and participate in social and political activities. Islam prohibits the mistreatment or oppression of women and emphasizes their dignity and respect. It's important to note that interpretations of Islamic teachings on gender roles and equality can vary, and cultural practices may sometimes differ from the core principles outlined in the Quran and Hadith (sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad). Modern discussions within the Muslim community often focus on understanding and implementing gender equity in contemporary contexts

تعلیمی اداروں میں اخلاقی تربیت کا فقدان : اسباب و سدباب

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اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو جن دو اوصاف سے خصوصیت سے نوازا ہے ان میں سے ایک علم اور دوسرا اخلاق ہے۔ علم کی عملی صورت اخلاق کہلاتی ہے۔ اخلاق علم کی ترویج اور اس پر عمل پیرا ہونے کا نام ہے۔ اسی لیے تعلیمی اداروں میں علم کے ساتھ عمل یا تربیت خصوصی اہمیت کا حامل رہا ہے۔ صفہ کے چبوترے سے آغازِ علم کے ساتھ آغازِ تربیت بھی ہوا اور حضور نبی کریم ﷺ نے اپنے طلباء کی اخلاقی تربیت کر کے اخلاق کی اہمیت کو علم کے ساتھ جوڑ دیا۔ موجودہ دور میں تعلیمی اداروں میں حد درجہ اخلاقی تربیت کا فقدان ہے۔ بلکہ تعلیمی اداروں کا مقصد فقط کاغذ کے پلندے کا حصول ہے۔ زیر بحث مقالے میں تعلیمی اداروں میں اخلاقی تربیت کی کمی کے اسباب اور ان اسباب کے سدباب پر روشنی ڈالی جائے گی۔ کلیدی جملے : علم و عمل ، تربیت ، اخلاقیات

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Promoting Quality Education and its Impact of Society Development

SHAFIQAT RASOOL and AMNA SABIR

Abstract

In the pursuit of societal development, the role of education emerges as a cornerstone, influencing not only individual trajectories but also the collective progress of communities and nations. This research investigates the promotion of quality education and its profound impact on societal development. Through a comprehensive exploration of educational systems, methodologies, and policies, the study aims to delineate the mechanisms by which quality education contributes to holistic societal advancement. The research underscores the transformative power of education in fostering critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills among individuals. By examining case studies and empirical evidence, the study illuminates the positive correlation between access to quality education and socio-economic development. It delves into the role of educational institutions, educators, and curricula in shaping well-rounded citizens capable of contributing meaningfully to societal progress. Moreover, the research explores the ripple effects of quality education on various facets of society, including healthcare, gender equality, and civic engagement. It examines how an educated populace becomes a catalyst for innovation, social cohesion, and sustainable development. Additionally, the study scrutinizes the challenges and disparities in accessing quality education, offering insights into potential strategies for equitable educational opportunities. As societies navigate the complexities of the 21st century, this research contributes timely insights into the instrumental role of quality education as a catalyst for positive societal change. By understanding the dynamics of this relationship, policymakers, educators, and stakeholders can collaboratively work towards creating educational frameworks that not only impart knowledge but also empower individuals to actively participate in and contribute to the development of a thriving and inclusive society.

Key Words: Quality Education, Society Development, 21st Century Skills, Education

Estimating of inequality for urban and rural area of Baluchistan Province- A Gini Coefficient and Lorenz curve approach

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Abstract

This research article is designed to estimate the income and expenditure of urban and rural area of Baluchistan Province, Pakistan. The study used cross-sectional data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) year 2018-2019 to determine the income and expenditure levels of the sampled Household. Total sample size of Baluchistan is 2327(HIES) where rural area is 1568 and urban area is 759. Appropriate statistical framework is employed for assessing income inequality in the research area including the Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient. The Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient values, both income and expenditure methodology are used to measure income inequality. The empirical results of the Gini coefficient value of income approach of urban area of Baluchistan found are 18.40% and Rural area is 8.60%. While the Gini coefficient value of expenditure approach of Urban area found is 7.21% and Rural area is 11.04%.

Keywords: Income inequality, Expenditure, HIES, Gini coefficient, Lorenz curve, Baluchistan

Exploitation of Zaitoon in Sidhwa's *The Bride*

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Abstract

The present study is a qualitative analysis of exploitation of Zaitoon in Sidhwa's novel *The Bride*. Bapsi Sidhwa is a Pakistani writer who depicts the actual Pakistani society in her novel *The Bride*; where Men are considered powerful and superior over females; while females are weaker and powerless in male dominancy. The study applies Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* as a framework wherein she raises voice for female equal rights. Further, some logical tools of textual analysis are also used to highlight the problems in the novel. Also, complete exploitation of Zaitoon is reflected in *The Bride*. Specifically, she is deprived from her education only because of her gender and according to her father Qasim she is not going to become a doctor. The exploitation of female can easily be seen in the character of Zaitoon. The study emphasizes and concludes that females should also be given their basic rights and freedom. By giving them equal rights many social issues may be resolved. If in the start of the novel Qasim had given the basic rights to his daughter, then she would not have become the victim of her husband.

Keyword: Female exploitation, gender inequality, education, feudal system

Inequality and Sustainable Development in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

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Abstract

Economic and political inequalities always has been an alarming and dreadful dilemma faced by the least developed countries with the poverty and subordination being there ultimate fate . Economic inequalities leading to the political and the social discrimination to the least developed countries on all international forums always have and are still playing a critical role in these countries affecting their future sustainable development paths , least developed countries (LDCs) as a group has lose the most development gains from inequality as measured by the “inequality adjusted human development index (IHDI) “. This paper analyzes in depth the levels and trends of inequality in LDCs not just in the distribution of income (Economic) but also political and social using the distributions underlying each components of IHDI .

The prime objective of this study is to highlight the reasons why the least developed countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh , central African republic s (Listed by the united nations) as well as Pakistan being a developing economy with rich natural resources lack behind in spite of being in economic agreements with the developed countries (current example with china CPEC) ? How this economic Inequalities place them under the political subordination of the world leading economic powers ruling the international politics? And how far the international organizations and there development programs have played a role ? ..

Applying qualitative design, we utilize how these Inequalities can be lessened by the progress of SDGS 10 while analyzing and referring to different books written on inequalities and there impacts on LDCs , UNICEF and world economic forum interviews of experts as a secondary source.

To conclude we can say that this study is quite helpful to understand the national as well as international dilemma being faced since years , provides a clear and genuine picture of the reasons behind these inequalities since decades , impacts of these inequalities and the role of SDGs 10 as a positive leading pathway ..

Keywords : least developed countries, icalities, sustainable development, SGD's 10 , MDGs , human development, IHDI , international development programs .

Beyond Boundaries: The Quest for Gender Equality in Pakistan

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Abstract

This research is about an exploration into the dynamic and complex landscape of gender parity within Pakistan. This research abstract navigates through the societal, cultural, and institutional realms shaping the quest for equality. It delves into the multifaceted challenges hindering gender equity, examining the nuances that extend beyond conventional boundaries. With a focus on socio-cultural narratives, policy frameworks, and grassroots movements, this study unravels the intricate web of factors influencing gender dynamics. It further investigates the aspirations, achievements, and setbacks in the ongoing journey towards equality, unveiling both the strides made and the hurdles yet to be surmounted. Through a comprehensive analysis, this abstract illuminates the multifaceted dimensions of the quest for gender equality in Pakistan, highlighting pathways forward and envisioning a future transcending traditional confines. The research employs a rigorous secondary research methodology. Through a systematic review of existing literature, reports, and empirical data, this study will collate, synthesize, and analyse information from academic papers, government reports, and non-governmental organization publications. The secondary research approach will allow for a comprehensive examination of historical trends, current challenges, socio-cultural constraints, legal frameworks, educational disparities, economic factors, and the impact of interventions and policies affecting gender equality in Pakistan.

Key words: Gender equality, women's empowerment, feminism, social change

Quality Education in Pakistan: A Catalyst for Societal Development

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Abstract

Quality education plays a vital role in the development of any society, and Pakistan is no exception. This study explores the significance of quality education as a catalyst for societal development in Pakistan. The assessment of quality education in Pakistan involves various factors, including access to education, curriculum standards, teacher training, infrastructure, and educational policies. Data from government reports, surveys, and academic research are utilized to evaluate the state of education in the country. Additionally, input from educators, students, and stakeholders is considered to gather diverse perspectives. As the global landscape evolves, the imperative to equip citizens with a high-quality education becomes increasingly pronounced. This research aspires not only to dissect the existing educational landscape but also to shed light on how an enhanced education system can become a linchpin for societal development in Pakistan. The study employs a secondary research methodology, involving the examination and synthesis of existing literature, government reports, and scholarly discourse to distill key insights. The research aims to provide evidence-based recommendations as a blueprint for fostering a robust education system in Pakistan. Prioritizing access, curriculum enhancement, teacher training, and infrastructure development is essential for equipping citizens with the skills needed for societal progress. Stakeholders must collaborate to overcome challenges and create an inclusive, quality education system that empowers individuals and drives development in Pakistan.

Keywords: Quality Education, Societal Development, Education System, Infrastructure Development, Pakistan, Social Cohesion

Indian Strategic Ambitions in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

Kinza Sajjad Abbasi ,

Amna Nadeem Abbasi ,

Romana Dawood

Abstract

This research examine the Indian strategic ambitions in the Indian ocean Region (IOR), emphasizing its evolving role as a major maritime power. India with its extensive coastline and maritime interests, recognizes the critical importance of the IOR for economic security and geopolitical objectives. This research also explore the key drivers, security challenges, rivalry of india with china on IOR and collaborative efforts undertaken by India in pursuit of its strategic interests in the region. This study employs a comprehensive analysis of historical context, geopolitical assessments and also examine India's economy, military and diplomatic engagement in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) to address the research questions. A qualitative approach is used, drawing on historical data, geopolitical developments, and official statements. Additionally, case studies and examples are incorporated to illustrate India's evolving role in the IOR. Data for this study is taken from research papers and from different articles.

Islamic perspective on gender equality

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Abstract

The issue of gender equality has garnered global attention, with various cultural and religious perspectives shaping the discourse. In the context of Islam, a religion followed by over a billion people worldwide, understanding the stance on gender equality is of paramount importance. This study employs a multidisciplinary approach. It involves a comprehensive review of the Quran and Hadith (sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad), as well as scholarly interpretations and historical context. Additionally, it considers the evolution of gender roles in Islamic societies and the impact of cultural interpretations. The analysis reveals that Islamic teachings emphasize the fundamental equality of all human beings, regardless of gender. While recognizing physiological and psychological differences, Islam asserts the spiritual and moral equivalence of men and women. It promotes the rights of women in matters of education, employment, property ownership, and participation in public life. However, it is essential to acknowledge that interpretations and practices regarding gender equality can vary significantly across Muslim-majority societies, influenced by cultural, social, and political factors. However, the actual realization of gender equality in practice can vary widely, influenced by cultural and societal factors. This qualitative study, in which the data is collected from secondary sources, calls for a nuanced understanding of the Islamic stance on gender equality, emphasizing the importance of promoting interpretations and practices that align with the religion's egalitarian principles while respecting the diverse cultural contexts within which Islam is practiced. It is a reminder that while religious teachings provide a foundation, the interpretation and application of these teachings are multifaceted and continually evolving.

Keywords: Gender equality, Islam, Quran, men, women.

**Exploring the Nexus of Domestic Violence, Gender Inequality, and Women's Health:
A Qualitative Study in District Bannu**

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Abstract

Violence against women is a pervasive issue, transcending global borders and cultural boundaries. In various regions, marital dynamics often involve the dominance of husbands and the subjugation of wives, leading to a submission that sacrifices personal advancement, self-esteem, and even health. The term 'violence' encompasses acts causing physical or mental harm, rooted in gender inequality. Heise et al. assert that violence against women is a widespread but often overlooked violation of human rights, cutting across geographical, racial, social, and economic divisions globally. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as behaviors by intimate partners causing physical, sexual, or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse, and controlling behaviors. Culprits are not limited to partners but extend to family, friends, and acquaintances.

Domestic violence (DV) encompasses any violence suffered by women from biological relatives, predominantly men within the family or relatives. The issue persists in silence, finding legitimacy through cultural norms. Violence represents a serious violation of women's rights, a significant cause of injury, and a risk factor for various physical and psychological health problems.

This study utilizes secondary data collected from literature, including books, journals, newspapers, and the internet. The objectives are to identify factors promoting domestic violence, particularly against women, and assess the impact of domestic violence on women's health. The research design is qualitative, based on primary data, and descriptive. Structured interviews serve as the data collection instrument, with domestic women in District Bannu comprising the population and 20 domestic women as the study sample.

Results highlight major types of domestic violence affecting women's health. The consequences of abuse extend beyond individual well-being, impacting entire communities. Living in a violent relationship diminishes a woman's self-esteem and her

ability to engage in the community. Recommendations include raising community awareness through national campaigns, conducting a national prevalence survey on domestic violence, and ensuring well-trained health professionals can assess domestic violence cases.

Keywords: Domestic violence, Violence against women, Global borders, Cultural boundaries, Marital dynamics, Dominance of husbands, Gender inequality

ISD/QEGE-26

The impact of teachers training on the performance of students

Khushbakht

Abstract

The teacher's training has a higher impact on the performance of students. The well-trained teachers will provide a productive and effective environment for students to learn. Through continuous training the teachers will not only be updated from the educational trends but will also adapt new methods of teaching that could result in a better learning environment. This professional training of teachers will provide them opportunities to learn and develop their various skills and abilities. The impact of well-trained teachers will not only limit to classrooms but will goes beyond, shaping students into confident learners that could face various challenges. The research questions of my article will be: How does teachers training influence students' performance? What changes can be foreseen through implementation of teachers training? Does the teachers' training significantly enhance our academic fields? .I will use the qualitative study for my research. I'll discuss in detail with various teachers and will analyze the main themes to understand that to what extent the teachers training could affect students. This research will relay on both primary and secondary sources. As a primary source I will conduct various interviews and books, articles, journal and other internet sources as a secondary source. The article will hold significance for researchers because it explores the multifaceted impact of teachers training on students and their performance. It will offer various strategies in order to enhance the academic sector and innovative teaching methods.

Key words: well-trained teachers, students, education sector, professional training

**Problem faced by minorities at Workplace: A case Study of Public and Private
Sector Universities of Peshawar**

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Abstract

This study was conducted to identify the issues faced by minorities at workplace. For this purpose, Case study research was conducted in Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University and City University Peshawar. Data was collected through in-depth interviews from the Christian employees. Themes were derived from the interview questions which were answered by 13 Christian employees working at these universities. A total of 17 Christian employees were contacted among whom 13 agreed to spare time for the research, so the response rate is 75%. Results showed that Under the thematic code “Problems at workplace, seven sub-codes were identified: under the umbrella of one thematic code namely Problems of Minorities at workplace, such as, job insecurity, job description, workplace bullying, low wages, lack of promotion, and work hazards. This study can help the policy makers to consider the problems faced by minorities while formulating the work related policies and regulations so that the society may benefit.

Key Words: Religious minorities, Workplace, problems

ISD/QEGE-28

EDUCATION GOVERNANCE IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

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Abstract

As a signatory of SDGs, Pakistan has aligned its education policies with goal 4, i.e., quality education. As a developing country, we face various challenges, and some innovations have been introduced in the education sector to ensure access to quality education. This paper discusses the various important legislative and administrative measures the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government took to improve the education sector's governance in the province. It is evaluated that multiple positive developments have been witnessed in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa education sector as the enrollment rate has increased and attendance and assessment have been improved. The curriculum has been updated, and the deficiency of teachers and infrastructure has been reduced. Reforms were introduced in Tertiary and higher education as well. Political leadership is willing to education sector reforms; however, the main hurdle is the lack of financial resources. The work opens new ways for further research on education sector governance. While working on the paper, the official documents were accessed through formal procedures. Education policy, plans, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa parliamentary acts were scrutinized. After data analysis and finding recommendations for reformed education governance in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are followed in the paper.

ISD/QEGE-29

Family and Gender Roles

Noor Fatima

Abstract

Family and gender roles have played crucial roles in society systems for ages. These positions, which have strong connections to cultural and historical settings, have had a crucial impact on molding the dynamics of families and the identities of individuals. This article will examine the complex interaction between family and gender roles, tracing their development throughout time and assessing their effects on individuals and civilizations. Family has consistently served as the fundamental basis of human civilization throughout history. Families offer a conducive setting for individuals to mature, acquire knowledge, and cultivate social and emotional aptitudes. Nevertheless, gender roles have frequently been distinctly established within these family groupings. Historically, traditional gender roles have imposed distinct obligations and anticipations on individuals according to their gender, wherein males are commonly expected to be the major earners while women are

largely tasked with managing the household and caring for children. The reinforcement of these conventional gender roles was facilitated by society conventions and expectations, resulting in the perpetuation of an inflexible division of work within families. Males were traditionally anticipated to possess physical strength, emotional resilience, and confident behavior, whilst females were commonly taught to exhibit qualities of compassion, attentiveness, and deference. These positions were firmly established in several cultures and were widely accepted as the standard for many generations.

Keywords . Gender norms , Feminists movement , substantial metamorphosis , gender parity ,Cultural norms .

Investigating the Factors Influencing Students' Choice of Teaching as a Career

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore the perceptions of students choosing the teaching profession as a career in Public and Private Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The objectives were: (a) To understand student motivation towards choosing teaching as a career based on gender, and (b) To understand the reasons for choosing the public or private sector for teaching and to identify the reasons behind joining the teaching profession by pre-service teachers. The population of the study included students in teachers' training programs (Bachelor of Education - B.Ed.) from public and private sector universities. A total of 210 pre-service teachers were randomly selected as samples. The survey utilized a designed questionnaire with 30 items/statements reflecting the research objectives. Pre-service trainee teachers responded on a Likert scale, ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree. The major findings indicated that students in pre-service teachers' training programs hold positive perceptions about the teaching profession. The majority of students expressed motivation for entering the teaching profession due to job opportunities, inspiration from teachers, the potential to solve financial problems, the respect and leadership role of teachers in society, acquiring pedagogical skills, and the significant impact of educating the community in achieving learning objectives. Recommendations were proposed to stakeholders for further improvements and future research in developing strategies and planning for the teaching profession.

**Quantitative Analysis of the Relationship between Education, Gender
Equality, and the Development of Islamic Banking in Pakistan.**

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Abstract

In the backdrop of Pakistan's evolving financial landscape, this study delves into the involved dynamics of education, gender equality, and their collective influence on the development of Islamic banking. Employing a quantitative research design, the research aims to provide a significant understanding of the role of education in shaping individuals' comprehension and acceptance of Islamic financial principles. Furthermore, it investigates the impact of gender equality in fostering a more inclusive and diverse participation within the Islamic banking sector.

The research methodology involves the systematic collection of primary data through structured surveys distributed across diverse demographic segments. Statistical tools such as regression analysis, correlation, and descriptive statistics will be harnessed to quantitatively explore the relationships between education, gender equality, and key indicators of Islamic banking development.

The study anticipates uncovering insights into how educational attainment influences the awareness, understanding, and utilization of Islamic banking products among different segments of the population. It also seeks to ascertain the extent to which gender equality acts as a catalyst for increased participation and engagement with Islamic banking services. Through this quantitative analysis, the research endeavors to bridge the existing gap between theoretical discussions on the theoretical benefits of education and gender equality and their practical implications for the Islamic banking sector.

By contributing empirical evidence to the ongoing discourse, this research aims to inform policymakers, financial institutions, and stakeholders about the quantitative dimensions of the relationship between education, gender equality, and the sustainable development of Islamic banking in Pakistan. The findings are poised to facilitate evidence-based decision-

making, enabling targeted strategies to enhance financial inclusion and promote the long-term viability and resilience of Islamic banking in the country. As the global Islamic finance landscape continues to evolve, this study holds significance not only for Pakistan but also for broader discussions on the intersectionality of education, gender, and financial development within Islamic banking frameworks.

Keywords: Islamic Banking, Education, Gender Equality, Financial Inclusion, Sustainable Development, Financial Literacy, Economic Empowerment.

ISD/QEGE-32

**DEBATING THE ‘TEXT’ VERSUS THE ‘CONTEXT’: ANALYZING THE
POLICY FRAMEWORK ADOPTED IN KP WOMEN EMPOWERMENT POLICY
2017**

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Abstract

Despite the concerted efforts towards women empowerment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan little success has been made in the right direction. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) launched the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Women Empowerment Policy 2017, based on the Women Empowerment Policy Framework of 2014. Several policy interventions were planned to achieve the stated objectives during the five-year implementation phase from 2017 to 2022, but non-achievement of the objectives has been the norm. This paper evaluates the KP women empowerment policy 2017 by placing a focus on the *policy context*—the antecedents of the policy, the forces and values, and the socio-political environment—while analyzing the *policy text*—the content of the policy document—leaving the policy consequences to other researchers. The paper adopts Policy Document Analysis as a qualitative research method and asks if the drivers and/or forces behind the policy are evident. The paper also evaluates the values that underpin and guide the policy and the linkages the subject policy has with the local, indigenous, and national strategic and quality issues besides discussing the possibility of tensions created by multiple values. The paper analyze the text as how is the policy structured and how does the text provide evidence of its construction or

development and posits that one of the most important reasons for the non-achievement of the objectives is that scant attention has been paid to the critical role of adopting a comprehensive framework for the policy which is supposed to be rooted in the indigenous values and local contexts in order to reduce the possibility of tensions created by multiple values. Consequently, the policy framework remains enslaved to the mainstream theories and tools of colonial discourses more focused on public administration to *control the public*, rather than *owning the public*. This has been the central debility obstructing the women empowerment policy interventions in establishing a good impact in the right direction.

Key words: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Women Empowerment Policy 2017, Policy Context, Policy Text, Policy Document Analysis.

ISD/QEGE-33

SDG 4 "Quality Education", Cornerstone of the SDGs: A Case Study of Pakistan.

Dr. Nelofar Ikram and Dr. Samina Begum

Abstract

Education is believed to be a fundamental human right that is vital for sustainable development. The Right to Education (RTE) was realized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948. Recognizing this, nations from all over the world have trailed the root of the provision of quality education. States are trying to achieve the targets set by the 17 MDGs by 2030. Among the SDGs, SDG 4 Education Quality is of the highest importance. The purpose of this research is to understand the dynamics of the education sector of Pakistan per the SDG-4 (Quality education). A literature review proposes that there is a fusing thread in these action guidelines for sustainable development. Therefore, this research presents a case study on the latest educational policies in Pakistan. The findings signify that with quality education, there may be outcomes for job creation, competitiveness, and more social cohesion. This contribution implies that the pursuit of continuous improvement in quality education could create a worthy cycle of productivity results, economic growth, and prosperity. Data is collected through a qualitative method- Interviews and secondary sources. Five themes were

extracted from this study: the role of Provinces of Pakistan to have key policies to attain the SDG 4 targets including Access to and Quality of Education, Gender Parity in Education, Adult Literacy, Educational Infrastructure, and Teacher Training. This study will help in evaluating the educational policies in Pakistan in pursuance of SDG- 4 Quality Education.

Key Words: Sustainable Development Goals, Education, Pakistan, SDG-4, Provinces of Pakistan targets

ISD/QEGE-34

Relationship between Psychological Distress and Resilience among Women with PCOS

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to explore the possible relationship between psychological distress and resilience among women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS). For this purpose, a representative sample of 148 participants from various hospitals and areas in Pakistan was taken. The research was carried out into two phases: a pilot study with 60 respondents (N=60) and a main study with 88 respondents (N=88). Based on the objectives of the research, a significant relationship between psychological distress and resilience between PCOS was hypothesized. In addition, assessing the impact of the relationship between psychological distress and resilience in the study population was also assumed. The data was collected through survey method by systematic administration of standardized scales. More specifically, Kessler Psychological Distress Scale, developed by Kessler and Barker (2003) was used to assess the degree of psychological distress, whereas, resilience was measured by administering Brief Resilience Scale (Smith et al., 2008). However, a self-devised questionnaire was used to collect information regarding the demographic variables of the participants, such as, age, gender, education, and

socioeconomic status. Statistical analysis of the data showed a negative relationship between psychological distress and resilience among women with PCOS. The implication of this research is to enhance understanding of issues affecting women's health, emphasizing the need for significant attention and care to minimize the social, psychological and emotional challenges that arise in the population.

Keywords: psychological distress, resilience, women

ISD/QEGE-35

Islamic perspective of gender equality

Maheen Ali

Abstract

Gender discrimination is the daunting problem and important topic and Islam is one of the religion which attempt to emphasize equality for all mankind. Because in Islam men and women are equal by means of human beings as Islam conclusively establishes that all human being have a common origion. But unfortunatly, there are claims that Gender inequality and injustice are being justified in the name of Islam. Islamic texts are blamed for having deliberately encouraged gender bias and have shown in preference for males over females. There are some misconception prevailing in west about Islamic perspective of gender equality they declared Islam as backward religion Because of restrictions on women limited role in public life. Therefore, the prime objective of this study is to pick out how women's rights are ensured in Islam? Why is gender equality important for stable society? And how Islam protects the rights of both men and women?

This study also aims to remove any accusation that claims Islam is an unjust religion toward gender equality.

Applying the qualitative design, this study collects and analyses related verses from the Quran and the selected hadith. The data is collected from secondary and primary source. Quran is used as primary source.

To conclude we can say that this study is also helpful in providing the clear and genuine picture of islamic perspective of gender inequality. Women role in stable society.

Keywords: Gender equality Islamic perspective women, Equality superiority piety, hadith.

Qualitative Education in the Context of Inherited Attitudes. (Analytical studies)

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Abstract

In the region of the world where people are in favor of leading a better social life, they need to create awareness to achieve many basic rights. So that they can live a satisfying life in the society. Here by awareness, I mean education and training, i.e., to get that awareness under the existing education system and by satisfactorily it means to be satisfied with the prevailing social attitudes of the society in which one lives.

There is no doubt that the families we are looking at necessarily have certain rules and regulations in the light of which every member of the family lives consciously or unconsciously. This is the reason why before undertaking many tasks related to his/ her life, he/she is satisfied that my actions are not against the prevailing attitudes of the family. That is, to gain awareness under the existing education system and to be satisfied means to be satisfied with the prevailing social attitudes of the society in which they live.

Below we will present some Qur'anic verses in the light of this concept of life, which our elders used to act according to their understanding and framework, and the people around them who had the passion to learn learned the behaviors that we call inherited behaviors. We look at them with respect while naming them, and under the influence of these attitudes, people have been trained for many decades and even today there are many areas where education and training are organized in the light of these inherited attitudes.

We will consider the roles of observational events to illustrate our short paper and will present their references so that researchers aware of the usefulness of this subject can see and analyze these scenes.

Keywords: satisfying life in the society; social attitudes of the society; observational events; Gilgit-Baltistan.

**Investigation of Feminism Trends Through Sentiment Analysis Using Machine
Learning and NLP Techniques**

Sana Sohail

BE. Computer Systems, MS. Data Science

Furqan Amjad

MS. Data Science

Abstract

This study investigates the burgeoning popularity of feminism in Pakistan and delves into the evolving trends that have permeated the nation in recent years. Leveraging the wealth of data available on Twitter, and recognizing the paucity of data-driven analyses on feminism-related tweets, this research employs sentiment analysis through Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques.

With the absence of a comprehensive dataset for analyzing feminism trends in Pakistan, this research endeavors to construct the inaugural comprehensive dataset specifically focused on Aurat March tweets. By employing sentiment analysis techniques powered by machine learning and NLP, this research aims to unravel the intricate tapestry of feminism trends in Pakistan.

In addition to exploring feminism trends through sentiment analysis, this research places a significant emphasis on the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a groundbreaking tool for sentiment analysis on textual data. This study is designed to shed light on the changing landscape of feminism in Pakistan and offers a pioneering approach to understanding the shifting paradigms within society.

GENDER INEQUALITIES IN POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE OF KPK

Ayesha Tariq

Abstract

The constitution of Pakistan guarantee equality to each gender. Same as the case of khyber pakhtun khwah government legislation which provides equal rights to man and woman . Despite of having such constitutional rights , a great gender divide still exist in kpk. This study explore the gender inequalities that exist in the province of kpk of pakistan. The social and cultural patterns, patriarchal norms , misogynist attitudes , shame, fear of victimisation , lack of support and facilities , lack of education and wrong practice of pukhtoonwali and seclusion (pardah) are some of the reasons of women political deprivation in KPK. Excluding the women from mainstream politics means paralysing and oppressing almost half of the population of pakistan. Therefore, the main objectives of my study is to figure out the problems which keep the KPK women's deprived of their political rights , how the constitution of pakistan secure women political rights in KPK ? ,and to find out proper solutions to eliminate this male dominated politics of KPK . This study aims to highlight the hurdles faced by women while participating in politics. The main focus of the study is to eliminate the gender inequalities in the politics of KPK. Through the qualitative method of research, the data is collected from the primary and secondary source. Qualitative Primary data was collected through interviews. Newspapers , books and articles are used as secondary source. To conclude the study we can say that the primary focus of this study is on achieving the gender equality in the sphere of politics of KPK.

Key Words : Gender divide, misogynistic attitudes, Gender inequality, paralysing, oppression ,Seclusion, Victims

ISD/QEGE-39

اسلام کا تصور قوامیت اور تشکیل خاندان

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Abstract

A family is the basic institution of the society. A happy family is based on the relationship between husband and wife. Islam highlighted the affectionate and compassionate relationship between them. This relationship is based on the Islamic rule of Qawwamiyat. According to Quran Allah consider man as a qawwam in a family, who is responsible for the right conduct, safe guard and maintenance of the affairs of a family. Man is also proved to be the governor, director, protector and manager of the affairs of the woman. Men are superior to women in the sense that they have been granted with certain qualities, abilities and powers that have not been given to women, or have been given in a lesser degree. This superiority is not in the sense of honor and excellence, but it is due to the responsibilities given to men. On the other hand, Islam demands the obedience and devotion from a righteous and believing woman. The devotion actually means willing obedience, motivated by love not the sort of obedience and devotion enforced against one's wills.

Key words: Family, Institution, superiority, obedience, safeguard, maintenance

ISD/QEGE-40

Education for all (SDG4) is a pathway to achieve sustainable development through Islamization

Misbah Rehman

Abstract

The foundation of any civilized society is its women. Whatever their role—friend, sister, wife, mother, or worker—women have contributed to this society dominated by males in every way. Approximately half of all people on Earth are women. However, women do not have an equal say in matters of nutrition, employment, owning a home, and particularly education. As women's education has remained an unreachable goal in

Pakistan since independence, we must, if necessary, concentrate on it. It's intriguing to talk about how well the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) align with the Islamic perspective on development, given that Islam's philosophy drives the development agenda in Muslim communities. In Islam, education is a crucial part of growth. A quality education for all is emphasized in SDG 4. This essay aims to shed light on several issues related to women's education and the necessity for sustainable growth to ensure a bright future. We talk about Islamic perspectives, society, the environment, and the economy, as well as the four pillars of sustainable development. Examining the fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), "achieve quality education," in the context of the Quran and Sunnah is the goal of this research work. This essay uses descriptive and analytical techniques to explain the Islamic viewpoint on providing high-quality education. It's intriguing to talk about how well the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) align with the Islamic perspective on development, given that Islam's philosophy drives the development agenda in Muslim communities. In Islam, education is a crucial part of growth. High-quality education for all is emphasized in SDG 4. The introduction, study objectives, and Islamic teaching for female education and sustainable development are covered in the first section of the article. A few Islamic precepts from the holy Quran that can help advance or support SDG 4 and sustainable development are also reviewed in this study. Because the researcher employed secondary data—such as newspapers, books, journals, etc.—it adheres to the qualitative method. This study shows that investing significantly in human capital development is the first step toward achieving sustainable development. Furthermore, to attain sustainable development, Islamic principles must be applied to the future, values, systems, and strategic thinking.

Unity in Diversity: Embracing Gender Balance in Islamic Principles

Javeria Noor Sawal¹⁰ Uroosa Ishfaq¹¹

Abstract

In today's globalized world, achieving gender equality has become critical in many societies. This study aims to shed light on the inclusive nature of Islam and its potential to promote gender equality by examining Islamic teachings, scriptures, and historical interpretations. It explores the fundamental principles of Islam, such as justice, compassion, and respect for all individuals, regardless of gender. Moreover, the concept of unity within Islamic communities emphasizes how embracing diversity can be a source of strength and progress. By empowering women and promoting their active participation in various aspects of life, Islamic principles can serve as a catalyst for positive change. The study further examines the role of education, reinterpretation of religious texts, and the efforts made by Muslim scholars, activists, and organizations to challenge patriarchal norms and promote gender equality based on Islamic principles. Ultimately, the significance of the research paper lies in the concept that unity in diversity is compatible with Islamic principles and crucial for achieving gender balance. By recognizing the inherent equality of all individuals and embracing inclusive interpretations of Islamic teachings, societies can work towards a more balanced and equitable future.

Key Words: Gender Balance, Diversity, Women Empowerment, patriarchy, Inclusivity

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**Violation of women education in Pakistan: Case study of “Students of Government
girl’s college, Kuchlak vs. Government of Baluchistan”**

Muniba Afridi, Sundus Saba, and Anfal Afridi

Abstract

The education of women has been a subject of argument for many years in Pakistan. There are still several obstacles preventing women from accessing school, especially in spite of government initiatives to raise the rate of literacy and support education. The constitution of Pakistan in chapter two “Fundamental Rights” guaranteed the right to education for all citizens irrespective of gender. The constitution empower High Court under Article 199 and Supreme Court under Article 184(3) to take a suo motu action in case of infringement of any fundamental right as in this case Government girl’s college, Kuchlak Versus Government of Baluchistan (2012 C L C 168) Qazi Faez Isa take a suo motu action. All of the data for this study is gathered through secondary sources and the study qualitatively analyzed the existing literature on women's education in Pakistan. After collection of data it is analyzed that in different parts of Pakistan violation of women is occurring and the study of this case is its actual proof also the government of Pakistan is taking action by passing laws and judiciary is authorized to take action as in this case judiciary play active role by taking suo motu. Pakistani women's education confronts several obstacles, such as poverty, cultural constraints, abusive use of power by influential people etc. Islam also support women education and there are clear verses in Quran and Ahadith. To enhance the women education government should conduct awareness campaigns regarding education in every part of country and implement strict laws who violate article 25(2) of constitution.

Key Words: Education, fundamental right, Suo Motu, Islam, Judiciary

Gender Inequalities and Role of Education: Global Perspective

Prof. Dr. Shabnam Gul¹² Hira Shakir¹³

Abstract

The gender inequality describes the discrepancies and distinctions between people of various genders in terms of social, economic, and political opportunities, rights, and treatment, frequently favoring one gender over the other. These disparities can take different forms, such as unequal access to healthcare, work, education, and decision-making opportunities. Social, cultural norms are the foundation of gender inequality, which sustains unfair and discriminatory behaviors that restrict people's abilities and potential. Discrimination based on gender has a long history. Global efforts to eradicate this discrimination have been made as discipline of International Relations has developed. Education is one of the strategies used to limit gender inequality. At the state level, laws are introduced in an effort to draw attention to gender inequalities. These laws aim to empower females and transgender, granting them opportunities, challenging gender stereotypes through education. This study aims to highlight international initiatives to counter gender inequality and offers some recommendations for addressing the phenomenon.

Keywords: Gender, Stereotypes, Inequalities, Education, culture, norms, traditional, laws

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An Analysis, Role of Education in Sustainable Environment in Pakistan

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Abstract

Education is the key to success at all the levels and provide knowledge, skills, values and attitude for learners of all ages to solve the problem for a better sustainable future. This study examine that how we can sustain our now and future through education. This research will be quantitative in nature and different opinions will be obtain from people through questionnaires. Secondary sources for this research will be purely includes books, research articles, and research journals as well. Education encompasses teaching and learning of specific skills, posture attitude and well developed wisdom. In Pakistan, the need of sustainable development arises because on the name of economic development we have damaged natural resources and that can be difficult for future generation to sustain. Education serves as a catalyst for raising awareness of environmental issues, instilling a sense of responsibility and fostering a mindset that values environmental sustainability. In Pakistan, by incorporating environmental education into the curriculum, students gain an understanding of the interrelationship between human activities and the environment. Education provides individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to make informed decisions that contribute to environmental protection. It promotes sustainable practices, encourages the efficient use of resources and instils a sense of care for the environment. In addition to providing information, education fosters a sense of environmental ethics, inspiring a commitment to conserving biodiversity, mitigating climate change and ensuring the well-being of future generations. Furthermore, education plays a key role in

shaping public opinion and influencing policy decisions. Informed and environmentally conscious citizens are more likely to advocate for sustainable practices and policies, creating a ripple effect that spreads to communities and societies at large. In a nutshell, education makes us aware and by active participation we can make the earth a better place for now and for future.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Generation, Environmental Issues, Pakistan, Biodiversity, Practices and Policies, Communities.

ISD/QEGE-45

Exploring Islamic Perspectives on Gender Equality: Challenges and Progress

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Abstract

This paper critically examines the intricate relationship between Islamic principles and the pursuit of gender equality. It begins by contextualizing the foundational teachings of Islam regarding gender roles, emphasizing the diversity of interpretations within Islamic jurisprudence. It further delves into the complexities surrounding gender equality in contemporary Islamic societies, acknowledging the challenges embedded in cultural, social, and legal frameworks.

The exploration navigates through historical contexts to understand the evolution of gender norms within Islamic communities, shedding light on the complexities that arise from traditional interpretations and their impact on women's rights. It scrutinizes the hurdles obstructing the realization of gender equality, ranging from entrenched cultural beliefs to institutionalized barriers.

Moreover, this study illuminates the ongoing progress and transformative initiatives within Islamic communities that challenge traditional norms and advocate for gender parity. It

highlights reformative movements, legal adaptations, and educational endeavors that aim to reconcile Islamic principles with contemporary notions of equality.

In conclusion, this analysis underscores the multifaceted nature of gender equality in Islamic perspectives, recognizing both the challenges and the promising advancements. It advocates for nuanced approaches that integrate Islamic teachings with modern interpretations, fostering a comprehensive understanding that paves the way for gender equity within Islamic societies.

ISD/QEGE-46

Cyber Harassment Experiences and Mental Health of Female Young Adults: Role of Coping Self-efficacy and Cyber Law Awareness

Sadia Fazal and Dr. Sobia Masood

Abstract

Aim/Objective:

With increased use of technology and internet cyber harassment is becoming a major challenge in Pakistan (Naqvi, 2022) which is linked with negative effects on mental health (Fairchild & Rudman, 2008; Mitchell et al., 2016), however, in line with stress buffering model (Cohen & Wills, 1985), certain factors such as coping self-efficacy and awareness about cyber laws may protect these victims from negative mental health impacts.

Using a survey research design, Cyber Harassment Experience Scale-Urdu Version (four subscales), Mental Health Inventory-Urdu Version, and Coping Self-Efficacy Scale-Urdu Version were administered on a sample of 500 young female adults (age range from 18-30 years). SPSS-26 was used to analyze the data.

Findings revealed that cyber harassment was negatively while coping self-efficacy was positively related to mental health among female young adults. Similarly, results of multiple regression analysis showed that use of sexual content, cyber terrorization, unauthorized use of identity information and intimidation (subscales of cyber harassment)

negatively predicted mental health. Coping self-efficacy and cyber law awareness moderated the relationship between cyber harassment experiences and mental health.

Coping self-efficacy and cyber law awareness play a significant protective role for the relationship between cyber harassment experiences and related mental health impact. Present findings offers guidelines for legislatures and policymakers for the prevention of cyber harassment Furthermore, the current study's findings highlight the importance of including some gender-specific strategies in the development of counselling programmes for young adults in order to protect them from the negative psychological impact of cyber harassment.

Keywords: Cyber Harassment Experiences, Mental Health, Coping Self-efficacy, Cyber Law Awareness

WOMEN ECONOMIC STRUGGLE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE LIGHT OF SEERAH

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Abstract

Islam is a complete and comprehensive religion.

This abstract explores the concept of economic empowerment of women in the light of Seerah.

The Seerah provides valuable insights into the principles of justice, equality, and social welfare, which can be applied to modern efforts to empower women economically. The paper discusses how the Prophet's teachings and actions promoted the economic autonomy of women in his community, emphasizing their right to work, own property, and engage in trade.

It also highlights the role of women such as Hazrat Khadijah R.Z, who was a successful businesswoman, and the Prophet's encouragement of their participation in economic activities.

By drawing parallels between the Seerah and contemporary women's empowerment initiatives, this article aims to shed light on how the principles of Islam's early years can guide efforts to achieve economic empowerment for women in current era.

KEYWORDS: EMPOWERMENT, COMPREHENSIVE, RELIGION, ECONOMY

Competencies of Teachers Regarding the Use of ICT and their Effect on Students Learning at Higher Secondary Level in Peshawar

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the competencies of teacher regarding the use of ICT and their effect on student learning with respect to gender in higher secondary schools Peshawar district. The objectives of the study were to investigate the competencies of teacher regarding the use of ICT in higher secondary schools Peshawar district. To find out significant correlation between competencies of teacher regarding the use of ICT and their effect on student learning on the basis of their academic achievements. To explore differences in use of ICT competencies with respect to female gender in higher secondary schools Peshawar district. All girls' higher secondary schools constituted the study's population. Female teachers participated in the study population because they were the main objective of the study. Data was collected from 25 different Higher Secondary Schools, District Peshawar. A total of 25 teachers from IT section from each school and 25 teachers constituted the sample size and simple random sampling technique is used for the study. The collected data was further fed on SPSS software version 25. To check the null hypothesis the mean, percentage, standard deviation, and Pearson product moment correlation were used.

Key words: ICT Integration, Teacher, Assessment, Competency, Technology

Comparative Analysis of Women's Depiction in Sylvia Plath's Poetry and Islam

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Abstract

The status of women has always been a matter of controversy in various religions, societies and individual human thinking approaches towards them throughout the whole history. Therefore, its contemplation as one of the most stimulating sources of fascination among research community working in this dimension cannot be underestimated. In continuation with the desirability of the topic and contribution towards the literature, this work is focused on a comprehensive comparative analysis of women status in Islam (religion of peace) and Sylvia Plath (a feministic poet). In this study, the prestige of women in Islam is explored as individual holding different positions in the Islamic communal and compared with the stature identified by Sylvia Plath with the same positions outlined in her poems. The present study applies Shulamith Firestone's work "The Dialectic of Sex: The Case for Feminist Revolution" as a theoretical framework in which she not only raises voice for the exclusion of male supremacy but also against the gender inequality. The study follows qualitative method of research. This research is conducted to bring awareness in the society to prevent women from male suppression and to pay their due rights.

Keyword: Feministic poet, women status, comparative analysis, prestige of women, Islam, women's depiction, gender inequality, male supremacy

Women Role in Peacemaking through Interfaith Dialogue: - A Study with Reference to SDG5

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Abstract

Interfaith exchange is talked according to numerous viewpoints: philosophical, religious, language and correspondence science, political, basic freedoms, worldwide relations and women's activist viewpoint. This research explores targets featuring that the difficulties of building pathways to sustainability and gender equality, both are critical to improve orientation uniformity. Coordinating orientation balance with practical improvement requires significant theoretical comprehension of the two ideas and their interlinkages as SDG 5 expects to 'accomplish orientation correspondence and engage all women and young ladies'. The objective of this research comprises of nine targets, including focuses to end all types of orientation segregation, take out orientation-based brutality and unsafe practices, perceive neglected homegrown work, guarantee public interest and equivalent open doors, guarantee sexual and conceptive wellbeing privileges, and equivalent freedoms to financial assets. This paper likewise investigates the hole of orientation uniformity with females' job for peacemaking through interfaith discourse. This research also explores the gap of gender equality with women role for peacemaking through interfaith dialogue in SDG5 connotation. The highlights of the research are to focus on the promotion of gender equality in spheres of interfaith work for peacemaking. SDG5 aims at decreasing gender inequality which is possible if women role in peacemaking is taken into account. This research objective is also to remove this concept that religion is only associated with men's rights, it equally provides opportunity through interfaith dialogue ensuring peace in the society. SDG 5 and interfaith dialogue's integration can well articulate women role in peacemaking strategies. This research concludes that women have paid great attention to achieve equality which is possible if SDG5 is understood in its deeper meanings.

Keywords: Interfaith dialogue, women role, SDG5, Peacemaking

ISD/QEGE-51

**IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF
PAKISTAN**

Wajeeha Fazal and Dr. Asma Saeed

Abstract

The study examine the impact of government expenditure on economic growth by using secondary data for the period 2000-2021. The result of data analysis were obtained using a multiple regression model. Economic growth is taken as a dependent variable while education, health, foreign direct investment, infrastructure, domestic investment, inflation and exchange rate are taken as independent variables. According to this study education, health, FDI, infrastructure and domestic investment all have a significant positive impact on GDP whereas exchange rate and inflation have negative impact on economic growth. Government must spend in these sectors (education, health, infrastructure, domestic investment and FDI) meanwhile they boosts economic growth of a country.

Keywords: Government Expenditure, Foreign Direct Investment, Domestic investment, Gross Domestic product

ISD/QEGE-52

**DETERMINANTS AND OUTCOMES OF VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION
AMONG ADULTS IN KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA**

Qandeel Saleem

Abstract

One of the most reassuring discoveries in recent decades is that individuals not only participate in generous conducts like donating blood, but also appear to enjoy them. The very act of blood donation can have many determinants which motivate individuals to donate blood without getting any material reward in return. It also has various outcomes like happiness. This study was initiated to investigate the psychological determinants as well as the outcomes of voluntary blood donations in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Data was collected via online as well as physical means. Both Purposive and convenience sampling techniques were used to collect data. The present study utilized the data collected from 154 individuals out of which 85 were regular donors, 53 participants were non-donors, and 16 were 1st time donors. The 12 item General Health Questionnaire, Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, and Activity Perception Scale of IMI were administered. After using statistical

tools ANOVA and Linear Regression, the results indicated that blood donation had a significant impact on general mental health and happiness among regular non-ruminated volunteer blood donors compared with 1st time donors and non-donors. Moreover, regular donors appeared to be more intrinsically motivated towards blood donation. Hence it was concluded that voluntary blood donation had positive psychological effects on regular blood donors. This research will add up to the existing body of knowledge and may prove as a source of motivation for the youth to donate blood voluntarily. Limitations of the study along with implications for future research were also discussed.

Keywords: voluntary blood donation, happiness, general mental health, intrinsic motivation, volunteerism

ISD/QEGE-53

**A STUDY ON THE ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF KHADI FABRIC BUSINESSES
IN DISTRICT CHARSADDA, KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

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Abstract

Khadi, also known as khaddar, is a traditional fabric that holds a sense of local prestige and patriotism. It is primarily handwoven, although it can also be produced using power looms due to its high demand in District Charsadda. This district is renowned for its cloth weaving (khaddar) products, which have a distinct identity among the Pushtun population. The weaving of khadi fabric involves spinning yarns using a spinning wheel called the charkha. It is woven on handlooms using woolen yarn, cotton, and silk, all of which are hand spun.

While khaddar products were initially made using handlooms, the increasing consumer demand has led to the adoption of power looms. However, businesses in this industry face various challenges during manufacturing and marketing. These challenges include the lack of energy backups, limited access to advanced technology, insufficient financial support from the government, absence of subsidies, inadequate product advertisement, internet

connectivity issues, and a lack of exhibition programs. These issues significantly impact the profitability of these businesses.

To address these concerns, the proposed research aims to provide comprehensive information on the economic feasibility, determinants, value chain process, and problems faced by firms located in District Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

ISD/QEGE-54

In the perspective of biography, the cultural status of women in modern times

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Abstract

The lawful relationship of the wife is the foundation of the family, and the entire cultural life of human civilization revolves around it. In this way, husband and wife, parents, children, and relatives are vital components of Muslim society. These Muslim community Demonstrations essentially begin with the customs of a husband and wife in a culture Before Islam, the cultural status of women existed on some level in all religions. This cultural standing rusted with the passing of time and the incorporation of myths into religious doctrines. There are three types of examples of this in the Prophet's (peace be upon him) Meccan time. Religion concepts, Jahiliyyah practices, and the Prophet's (peace be upon him) covenant throughout the Karushan period This subject is being presented in three new ways in the modern day.

First and foremost, her caste is being debated. That is, women face discrimination based on their caste and gender. Then his obligations are discussed, and it is revealed that his scope of responsibility is quite broad. The third number under consideration is religious teachings that portray their objects in the form of women. The following sentences make an attempt to emphasize the same topics.

Key Words: husband and wife in a culture. cultural status of women. Responsibility. Gender. quite broad

A critical ecological discourse analysis of Green Discourses of Pakistani leading fashion brands

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Abstract

As environmental protection and preservation are the hot burning issues of the day, the study in hand is critical analysis of the discourses being produced by leading fashion brands related to this global environment problem. The study deconstructs the statements made by two leading Pakistani brands namely *Sapphire* and *Generation* to explore how the environmental issue have been framed. The study is significant as for ascertaining the environmental emancipation, it is needed to demystify the hidden meanings being constructed by the corporate side. The study is qualitative in nature and uses critical ecolinguistics as theoretical underpinning. Fairclough three dimesion model is used as analytical tool. The study highlights the environmental discourses produced in the fashion industry. The findings reveal that in the green campaign of these fashion brands, the terms like ‘sustainability’, ‘ecofriendly’, ‘natural’, ‘recycled’ and ‘environment friendly’ are used again and again to make the customer believe that their products are ‘green’ and ‘nature friendly’. The technique of foregrounding is used to amplify the ecofriendly image of these brands but the harmful environmental impact has been backgrounds or totally erased. The ideology of consumerism which itself is environmental destructive is promoted with the use of certain linguistic choices. The study concludes that behind green campaign; a consumeristic ideology is operant. The discourses demand a compromise on many aspects from the consumer and hence shifts a burden from the brand to the customer.

Key words: Green washing, consumerism, ecolinguistics, CDA

ROLE OF TUITION CENTERS IN THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF STUDENTS

Halima Nawaz

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to investigate the impact of tuition centers on the academic achievement of students. The main objectives of the study is to determine the strategies and technique's employed by tuition centers to assist student's in exam preparation therefore, the study aimed to investigate the strategies that tuition centers employed to assist students before their exam. The research was descriptive in nature, and the study used researcher made self-constructed questionnaire for the collection. The population of the study consisted four tuition centers. All of Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSSC) students pursuing pre-medical and pre-engineering courses, enrolled in tuition centers. A sample of 160 students, 10 students selected from each of the pre-engineering and pre-medical programs for both XI and XII year students through purposive sampling technique was used. To analyze data descriptive analysis i.e. percentage, mean and standard deviation statistical procedures were run by using SPSS version 25 and chi-square test was applied to infer the results. Pilot study was conducted to test the validity of the internal consistency of the items. The results revealed that the tuition center have highly significant impact on students' academic performance. The results also indicate that there is a significant difference among students from different tuition centers in their perceived view of the strategies and techniques employed by these centers. The key recommendations of the study are college should provide good learning environment on campus and provide differentiation instruction in a classroom to satisfy individual learners need.

Key words : Tuition Center, Students, Intermediate Level, Teaching Strategies

Mental Health in Education Sector: Efficacy Of Dialectical Behavior Therapy With Students Diagnosed With Borderline Personality Disorder

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to empirically investigate the idea that dialectical behavior therapy significantly reduced symptoms of borderline personality disorder, restructure the distorted cognitive pattern of thinking, improve the disturbed interpersonal relationship and aid in, in the overall life satisfaction of client with borderline personality disorder. Purposive sample of 24 students with age range from 18 to 24, (mean total sample age of 21.58 years) who meet criteria for borderline personality disorder were screened out from Islamia college university Peshawar and assigned to experimental group. Baseline assessment was done by using McLean screening instrument, experience in close relationship, cognitive distortion questionnaire and satisfaction with life scale. Twelve group sessions, once a week were conducted for a period of twelve weeks. Techniques of dialectical behavior therapy were administered in therapeutic sessions and home work assignment was given to client to generalize the changed behavior from cubic to once real life situation. The clients were reassessed after completion of 12 sessions on all measures administered at baseline. Result of the study found that students with the borderline personality disorder report a significant reduction in the symptoms of borderline personality disorder, cognitive distortion and increment in the life satisfaction at the post assessment level as compared to pre assessment level endorsed the efficacy of dialectical behavior therapy as a remedy to reduce the intensity of borderline personality disorder .

Key words: Borderline personality disorder, dialectical behavior therapy, cognitive distortion, disturbed interpersonal relationship, life satisfaction, university students.

The Effect of Parental Involvement on the Academic Achievement of Students at Secondary Level in District Peshawar

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Abstract

Parents play a vital role in uplifting their children, and their involvement in students' education across all ages and levels has positive effects on achievement. This study specifically explored the impact of parental involvement on the academic achievement of female students at the secondary level. The objectives were to examine the effects of parental involvement on the academic achievement of female students in this context. The study followed a quantitative and descriptive approach, conducted in public sector girls' secondary schools. The population comprised girls' secondary schools in the district of Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The sample includes five such schools, and the study is further delimited to 200 female students in grades 9th and 10th, with 40 students randomly selected from each school (20 from each grade). Data collection involved a questionnaire with 20 items and a demographic sheet. Analysis, performed using IBM SPSS version 24, reveals a high level of parental involvement but indicates a weak relationship between such involvement in educational activities and students' academic achievement. Consequently, the study rejects the hypothesis that academic achievement is significantly associated with parental involvement. The findings suggest that while parental engagement is crucial for students' academic performance, students also play a vital role in meeting parental expectations through their hard work.

The Impact of Entrepreneurial Leadership on Women Empowerment under the Influence of Gender Equality

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Abstract

Women entrepreneurship plays vital role in development of the economy and gives significant edge to the nation. The purpose of this paper is to study the impact of entrepreneurial leadership on women empowerment. This model is studied under the moderating effect of gender equality. The methodology of this study is to collect quantitative data from women entrepreneurs through survey questionnaire. The study used random technique for data collection. The total number of sample for empirical analysis is 200. The data empirically tested through STATA implementing structural equation modeling to empirically test the moderating effect of gender equality on the relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and women empowerment. Findings indicate that entrepreneurial leadership has positive significant impact on women empowerment. The presence of gender equality strengthen the relationship between entrepreneurial leadership and women empowerment. According to this study, findings suggest policy makers to provide avenues for women entrepreneurs where entrepreneurial leadership and women empowerment are encouraged without gender discrimination.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Entrepreneurial Leadership, Gender Equality, Entrepreneurship

Knowledge-based economy, total factor productivity and sustainable development in Pakistan

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Abstract

Knowledge-based economy is one in which knowledge is produced, disseminated, and used. Knowledge is a key factor in growth, wealth creation, and employment and one in which human capital is the driver of creativity, innovation, and the generation of new ideas, with information and communication technology (ICT) serving as an enabler. In the knowledge-based economy innovation and digitalization plays a vital role in the sustainable development and productivity of a country. This study examines the linkages between knowledge economy, productivity and sustainable development in Pakistan from 1990-2022. The long-run and short-run coefficients are computed using the ARDL (augmented autoregressive distributed lag) model. The empirical results show that innovation, digitalization, and human capital along with investment are the key factors accelerating productivity and sustainable development. These empirical findings suggest that more research and development activities, ICT and decent work needs to be provided to achieve 2030 agenda of the United Nations sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Knowledge economy, Innovation, Digitalization, sustainable development, ARDL, Pakistan

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**Existing with Border Zone: Women, Identity and Liminal Spaces in Mirza Waheed's
*The Collaborator***

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Abstract

The paper re-imagines the concept of border as a physical and metaphorical space, to consider how women bodies are caged in liminal spaces through power relations to dismantled their gender identity. The borderland stands in for liminal spaces that exist in the physical world but also related to cultural experience within which women bodies and their roles are stereotyped. The study aims to highlight how through power structures the women bodies are enclosed in the liminal spaces to the extent that the women bodies reflect “silences” and “shadows” in their own community. The women bodies exist within those liminal spaces to create their sociopolitical identities. Drawing upon the notions of ‘border’ as elaborated by Gloria Anzaldúa’ in *Borderlands / La Frontera* and Judith Butler’s *Gender Trouble* the study will discuss the ways in which the woman bodies are connected to deep structures of power in Mirza Waheed’s *The Collaborator*. These power structures within borderlands through social interactions and family relations not only erase the uniqueness and individuality of women, but also leave them unrecognizable as human bodies. This study examines that the borders play an important role in the exploration and construction of woman identity. It reveals that the family relationships embodied power and provided spaces within which women bodies and roles are stereotyped. Moreover, they have been grouped together in a border zone based on shared characteristics and interests, which can limit their ability to choose their own identities.

Key words: borderlands, border zone, liminal spaces, woman identity, stereotypical roles.

The Impact of Education on Gender Equality: A Comprehensive Analysis

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Abstract

Ensuring gender equality is a matter of social justice, encompassing rights, opportunities, and freedoms. It plays a significant role in sustainable development, fostering peaceful societies, and promoting individual well-being. At the local, national, and global levels, governments, civil society, and multilateral organizations prioritize gender equality. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and Millennium Development Goal commit the global community to achieve gender equality. This research study explores the correlation between education and gender equality. The research is focused to determine how education serve as multiplier catalyst in transforming traditions, norms and society. The research is focused to explore the impact of education on parity between genders. This research determines varying effects of educational intervention on economic empowerment, social attitude and gender role taking into account global perspective with the aim to recommend significant insights for stake holders, policymakers and reformers inspired to develop a more equitable world. The research methodology includes a comprehensive review of existing literature, statistical analysis of relevant data, and case studies from diverse socio-cultural contexts. Findings suggest that education serves as a powerful tool for eliminating stereotypes attitudes, gender-based barriers, enabling individuals to challenge discriminatory practices and contribute to the formation of a more egalitarian society. The research emphasizes the need for inclusive curricula that promote the economic dimensions of the education-gender equality nexus and gender sensitivity. The recommendations highlight the importance of the critical role of vocational and skills-based education in equipping women with the tools needed to access non-traditional fields, thereby breaking down occupational gender segregation. the economic dimensions of the education-gender equality nexus,

Keywords: Education, Gender Equality, Empowerment