

**Study of Researches Completed by the
Social Scientists of Peshawar University
At Ph.D and M.Phil level
(1970 - 1998)**



**Thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirement for Ph.D. Degree**

Submitted by

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Approval Certificate

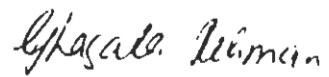
This is to certify that the present research entitled "Study of Researches completed by the Social Scientists of Peshawar University at Ph. D and M. Phil level (1970-1998)" has been completed by Zakia Ali under the supervision of the undersigned towards the partial fulfillment of the degree of Ph.D in Education from Peshawar University.



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Dedication.

I am pleased to dedicate my sincere efforts in framing this dissertation to all who live for the cause of Research for enhancing knowledge in the field of social science.

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A B S T R A C T

The present study aimed at collecting information about the research work done at Ph.D and M.Phil level in the disciplines of Social Sciences in Peshawar University. For this purpose a sample consisting of all the Social Scientists who have completed their research during 1970-98 from Peshawar University was selected.

The instrument used consisted of a questionnaire and a proforma asking details of research work as well as problems and issues faced by the research scholars was administered. The data showed that in some departments sufficient research work has been carried out continuously in three decades (1970-98) at both levels. Few departments have not shown continuous as well as sufficient research work.

The Social Scientists of Peshawar University faced many problems during their research. They were not provided with proper financial support, library, laboratory and conveyance facilities, secretarial assistance, typing and computer services. Recommendations have been made to compensate them in the future for research work.

Chapter 1

Introduction

And

Historical Background

Necessity to control different social customs consisting of different types of behavior is felt from the very beginning, when the life started on the planet earth. This gave rise to laws and legislation formulated by more knowledgeable persons of the society from time to time. Over the years when humans became more and more civilized, the urge for new fields of knowledge concerning society started growing.

The rapid growth of knowledge in the 20th century has provided mankind with an ability to exercise control over its environment and search for new dimensions of knowledge that would have seemed like a fiction a generation ago. The knowledge which has been acquired provides great potential, if it is used properly, it can help people to solve many problems, that have plagued them all during their existence on this planet. But if it is used improperly it can conceivably terminate their existence here.

The world today is divided into developed and developing-nations strictly from the point of view of science and technology. In modern times development has become a joint enterprise between the developing and developed nations. Development both economic and social has become the key word in the present era. It is not only a process of change but also signifies the rising aspirations of people. Development then becomes purposive and behavior of the people despite environmental limitations in terms of illiteracy, poverty etc. is governed by the social values and norms which people cherish.

Development plans are formulated generally by teams of external and indigenous economists. The implementation of these plans becomes necessary for a planned change. The materials utilized in planned change in the development process are largely the result of social science research. This is particularly true of the behavioral dimensions of the various disciplines in the social sciences. The awareness of the cultural patterns and the organization of the society in which technical advisors are working facilitates their maximum contribution to development.

Development in the socio-cultural context of developing nations in South Asia necessitates material advancement in terms of increase in per capita income and agricultural production as well as non material advancement in terms of patterns of behavior and attitude of the population.

At this stage it becomes appropriate to raise the question what role does social research play in the process of development specially in an under developed economy or a developing society. As it was stated in National workshop on Research and Methodology (1988) that the developing countries are bound to meet the expectations of their people. Plans and Programs are made to achieve the targets according to the available resources. The importance of Social Research therefore, is to verify the aimed targets through the feed back from the people. For this purpose the Universities can play a crucial role. It is a universally accepted fact that

university education plays a vital role in the socio-economic and cultural development of a country.

Training and Research at University level are indispensable components of higher education. A University is committed not only to disseminate knowledge through teaching but also through search for new knowledge. Research is one of the essential features of University Education and prerequisite of sound planning for the whole society. It has a great national importance in the development of society. The productive research enriches the scientific and cultural heritage of humanity. An educationalist like Whitehead assigned three functions to modern University teaching, research and providing extension and advisory services. According to him education is adventure of life and research is intellectual adventure. While Universities should be taken as home of adventures to be shared by both students and teachers.

The class room teaching is ideally enriched if it is supported by research findings. The teacher will not only produce competence skill in the field of learning in his/her students but will also create other attributes of enquiry and critical mind, the willingness and the ability to learn and the capacity to meet the demands of the changing conditions.

The mission of Universities has been most widely extended in our day and age. There are many fields of social sciences in which the universities have trained the people to serve and get involved in the productive welfare for the particular community or all human society. We

can not gain full understanding of man's social life by studying some of its aspects and neglecting others. All phases of human culture are related and interdependent.

Human behavior is the expression of entire self which is the product of interaction between individual and environment. Research in isolation about individual or environment alone can not prove to be much effective unless it is co-ordinated in the different disciplines of knowledge. For the better results of the research the coordination of interdisciplinary areas is essential. It was agreed by a Study Group (1975) that environmental Sciences, Bio Physics, Geography and Social Sciences can jointly make full use of necessary talent in any individual discipline where the number of workers is too small to do any thing worth while on its own.

One of the most significant trends in Western Social Science Research is toward "team approach" in which two or more scientists collaborate to investigate an issue of common concern. The Psychologists, economists, Anthropologists, Historians, Political Scientists and Sociologists usually constitute the team of social scientists. The specialists in these fields pool up their efforts to study human relationships, the functions of the social groups and institutions to solve many problems faced by the societies.

In addition to being team members of a joint research project, scientists communicate, with one another by means of their published works, and by presenting papers at seminars and conventions. The standard practice of exchanging ideas and discussing research findings

among them is a useful process which leads to constructive criticism, revision, and further refinement of basic issues. As such this process is an integral part of personal growth of the scientist.

The United Nation's Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) is an autonomous agency that engages in multi disciplinary research on the social dimensions of contemporary problems affecting development. Its work is guided by the conviction that for effective development policies to be formulated, an understanding of the social and political context is crucial.

This institute attempts to provide governments, development agencies, grass-roots organizations and scholars with a better understanding of how development policies and processes of economic, social and environmental change affect different social groups. Working through an extensive network of national research centres the United Nation's Research Institute for Social Development aims to promote original research and strengthen research capacity in developing countries. Its current research themes include crisis, adjustment and social change, socio-economic and political consequences of the international trade in illicit drug, environment, sustainable development and social change, integrating gender into development policy participation and changes in property, relations in communist and post communist societies, political violence and social movements, ethnic diversity and public policies and economic restructuring and social policy.

It must be remembered that social scientists themselves have not yet arrived at anything like finality in their investigations on group life, group processes and other areas of human relationships. They are continuously reviving their conclusions in the light of newer data and methods of investigation. The economic and social commission for Asia and Pacific (1994) found that due to lack of contact between the authorities responsible for the development of community and social scientists, the Universities are not playing their due role in the community development in Asian countries. The research work which is carried out outside the University for the community development is negligible for south Asian countries.

It is a fact that research work which is carried out outside the University for the community development is negligible in developing countries. The reasons are:

- i. Inadequate development of Social Science.
- ii. Non availability of social science literature for the solution of the problems.
- iii. Lack of coordination among various social scientists working separately on the same or allied problems.
- iv. Non existence of professional social science organizations.
- v. Ill-planned and theory ridden instruction in social science at practically all levels of our education. Consequently there is a low pace of development lagging far behind the needs of the people.

The manpower is another important factor in the socio economic development of the country. Research work is not done in the vacuum it is the result of the advancement of knowledge guided by highly qualified and trained manpower. The availability of manpower possible in case of well equipped institutions of higher learning e.g, properly maintained libraries, upto date laboratories, conducive environment and necessary expertise which could provide leadership and guidance. Compared to Natural Sciences, field of Social Sciences has been overlooked in training of staff at higher level. A study was conducted by the Ministry of Science and Technology in 1987, the findings of the study showed an acute shortage of qualified staff in Research and Development Organizations. It was found that most of the existing Research and Development Institutions have only 2 to 4 Ph.D degree holders. Thus research in these organizations is mainly in the hands of those who are not highly qualified. The future scenario is more alarming because by 2010, a large percentage of qualified staff in the universities will retire. If proper arrangements to meet the shortage are not made the situation will be critical. Pakistan cannot afford a shortage at the level of expertise and in research oriented programs in Social Sciences like economics, sociology, psychology, philosophy, political science, anthropology, history, education etc. The lack of highly trained manpower results in lack of interests of talented students, to take up higher studies in Social Sciences. The non availability of research literature, periodicals, proper books, is another cause for the lack of interest in research. Library

plays a vital role in the development of research and education which in turn contributes positively to national development.

The Commission on National Education (1959), pointed out that unfortunately very little research was carried out by the teachers in our Universities. The main causes for this were old and outdated curricula, heavy teaching load, rules of promotion which favoured the seniority rather than the achievement, no academic freedom and professional competence, lack of research facilities and low salaries for University staff.

As stated in National Education Policy 1992 that there has been a neglect in teaching and research in social sciences almost at all levels of education, as compared to natural sciences. An effort is needed to train high quality manpower in vital disciplines of social sciences. Keeping in view the importance of social sciences, its text and curriculum and teaching methodology must be given proper attention at all levels of education, because it is the Social Scientist who shows his talent and abilities to maximize the use of science and technology.

Presently little research activity is done in the field of social sciences. The lack of research in social sciences in the country and the increasing social problems as a result of the impact of changing patterns of society necessitates that research on social problems be seriously taken up on national level. It was reported by U.G.C. in 1959 that there was a need for an independent National Institute of Social Sciences. It should work on its own without the control of Government departments and should have

sufficient number of qualified staff to prepare pilot projects. The staff of this institute may be honorary members of the University faculties. It should have its own finances for funding research projects relating to Social sciences.

The University must be in close contact with public and society and it must feel their pulse. Sociologist like James (1965) stated that the University will not solve the purpose if it goes out of touch with the community in which it lives. Outstanding teachers must be attracted by a University through proper incentives which will result in the supply of outstanding professionals to the community. It is easier to construct buildings than to recruit capable staff, but once the junior members have been selected in a discipline, they should be properly exposed to the research task by senior staff. It will help a lot in development of research culture at all academic levels resulting in formulating valid research programs. The valid research programs take into account the urgent needs of the community and personal interests of the researchers.

Research programme depends upon the availability of funds and the needs of community. Funding is very meagre for all research works specially for those related to social sciences because these are not saleable quickly as compared to researches of technological sciences which are of higher priority to the enterprenure. In case of scarcity of finances it is unwise to construct expensive buildings for the laboratories, instead of paying attention to the urgent needs of the community, like food, health,

education, environment etc. Research which is not going to facilitate the life of masses and solve their problems will go in waste by disappointing the community. We as a nation are not lacking in potential or research capabilities, but we need adequate availability of specialized technical staff, qualified to prepare and execute research designing. Our research workers are facing problems like research on education in remote rural areas remains largely neglected mainly because of transport problem and difficult living conditions for the research workers. Another problem is strong traditions of reliance on judgmental opinions by which research findings receive little attention in decision making. Time factor is another constraint for our researchers. Research is basically a time consuming process while political compulsions are urgent. So research in education is relegated to secondary importance.

The Universities in Pakistan can play invaluable role in introducing social changes and encouraging human progress. What we need is a close contact between the social scientists and authorities or practitioners of community development. As is proposed in National education policy (1998-2010) that a purposeful and practical research related to socio economic problems will be treated on the basis of priority.

The continuous development of social sciences needs planning and organization. The quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement in research work at university level needs serious attention of the researchers as well as authorities at different levels. Proper measures are needed to be

taken including access to the up-to-date and relevant information about various departments/ disciplines.

The access to relevant information at right time is very important for all those related to the different disciplines of knowledge. The economists, educationalist, psychologists, administrators, planners, policy makers, historians, Journalists, doctors, lawyers, engineers, sociologists, social workers etc, all at one time or other are in need of information. Information has many forms. These are record or physical forms. The information cannot be used accurately and effectively if a unit of information is not adequately identified and tagged, even the most sophisticated retrievable system will not be able to locate it.

Libraries provide points of access to the materials available at present the INTERNET has made the access easy. The libraries of Pakistani Universities need to be linked with one another in the country and with the research libraries abroad through INTERNET, to share national as well as international information sources. It has been recommended in the National Education Policy (1998-2010) that national Documentation Centre in Education, with the core collection of 50,000 research reports will be established. It is anticipated that in the next century, higher education services will become an internationally saleable commodity in the international market due to the development of Information Technology. The investment in Information Technology can put us as a Nation on the

right track by solving many problems of the time including development of research and education.

In the present age of computers the students, teachers, and the research scholars will be completely lost in the mass of literature being published in their field without proper record. Preservation and conservation of the efforts of knowledgeable people in their respective discipline is very essential . It serves many purposes including:

- (a) Record of knowledge covering all the aspects of human life.
- (b) Bringing the required piece of literature in an organized form to the notice of those who need it.
- (c) Helping to avoid the duplication and copying of efforts in the field in which some work might have already been done.

An eminent educational planner Onushki (1974) was of the opinion that an information system in any organization needs to be developed in stages. Since institutions cannot develop the whole system at one time, they must choose systematically an order of priority.

In Pakistan the daytoday operation of information system is imperfect. Advancement of management information system is the dire need of the time, both for day to day and long term planning.

Bibliographies, Documentation, Compilations, Annotated Bibliographies are important means of keeping record of the human deeds and progress and passing it on to the posterity.

Bibliography And Documentation at International Level

In great Britain during 70s the library system was not in hierarchical order. In order to know about the facilities available, the investigator had to be aware of the whole system of British libraries.

There were copyright libraries, such as the British Museum, the Bodleian and the National Library of Wales, which were reference libraries only. There was also the National Lending Library (NLL) for Science and Technology at Boston Spa, Yorkshire, which lend especially periodicals, and enlarged its scope to cover the social sciences including education. Publication in the NLL were available to any body through a photocopy service, and to organizations through a postal loans service.

The quickest way to approach a subject was often via an encyclopedia and a good general survey of educational research was to be found in the "Encyclopedia of Educational Research", issued by the American Educational Research Association. Now the new editions are published at ten yearly intervals, and its last 6th edition was published in 1989. The Encyclopedia contains critical articles on almost every aspect of education, with summaries of past research and useful bibliographies. It is supplemented by the "Review of Educational Research" issued by the same association, 1931 to date.

More detailed information on research in specific fields, together with relevant abstracts or bibliographies, is provided by a number of handbooks and literature surveys, such as:

1. Educational research in Britian (1968, 70, 73) edited by Butcher.
2. Handbook of research in teaching (1963) edited by Gage.
3. Review of child development research (1964) edited by Hoff Man.

The chief guide to current bibliographies in general is the Bibliographic index, NewYork, 1938 to date which includes bibliographies relating to education. Some useful Bibliographies relevant to research in education are:

- i. An annotated International Bibliography about "Research On Language Teaching.
- ii. Economics of education a selected annotated bibliography in 1970 by Blaug.
- iii. A select Bibliography in two volumes by the title Universities and University education by Powell in 1971.
- iv. A critical bibliography "The Literature of Education 1945-1970" by Richmond in 1972.

Much research appeared for the first time in the publications of research associations and in research journals. The National foundation for Educational Research in England did a lot of work in this connection and issued a series of occasional publications research reports, a journal and a newsletter and began a series of paper back books and pamphlet intended

for the classroom teacher. This organization summarized in a very readable form the results of research.

The Scottish council for Research in Education, the society for Research in Higher Education, the Australian council for Educational Research, the National Society for the study of Education (USA) are further examples of associations which have all issued valuable series of publications.

To trace incomplete references, and to provide information on periodicals, articles in general, various indices were compiled. The oldest of the current indices is "Educational Literature in Education", compiled by Wilson in 1976.

Sometimes the latest findings of the research are contained in the unpublished material like thesis submitted for higher degrees. Modern British University theses can be traced through the "aslib index to thesis accepted for higher degrees in great Britain and Ireland, 1950/51 to date". This is arranged in classified order of subjects treated, with an author index. Some individual universities also issue list of their own degree thesis.

For British thesis in educational fields accepted during 1918 to 1957, the best guide is A.M Blackwell's list of researches in Education and Educational Psychology, presented for higher degrees in the universities of

the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic 1918-48 and 1949-51, issued by the National Foundation for Educational Research in two volumes 1950-53 with supplements 1-3 covering the years 1952-57. It is arranged in classified order, with author and subject indexes.

Research in progress can be traced through various publications none of which gives complete coverage. The Warren Spring Laboratory's, "Register of Research in Human Sciences", 1959/61, 1960/63 and 1962/65 has been succeeded by scientific research in British Universities and colleges, in 3 volumes, while Social Sciences 1966/67 to 1976, issued by the Department of Education and Science and the British Council. The Social Science Research Council issues its own list of researches, supported by it since 1967 to date. "France the courier de la recherche pedagogique" lists researches in progress about once a year.

Bibliography And Documentation In Pakistan

Literature and related information which could be easily made use of from bibliographical record was very deficient at the time of independence in 1947. No official record of publications was maintained and it was just an individual effort through personal enterprise. The

concept of National Bibliography was not developed yet. The press and registration of books or periodicals act was enforced in the sub-continent of India at the time of independence and this was inherited by Pakistan. The act was mainly made with a purpose concerned about the possible effect of wide and uncontrolled dissemination of information on the political loyalty of the people of the then Government. According to this act various provincial Governments were obliged to compile and maintain a register called The catalogue of books printed in British India. Under this act a memorandum of every book was deposited with the authorities by the printers not the publishers. The details entered in this register were required to be published in official gazette after every three months. Thus the act helped in compilation of certain "Regional lists" which formed part of the provincial gazette, but it did not help in the production of comprehensive national bibliography of Sub Continent.

In 1950 a private organization was formed with the help of UNESCO and supported by Government of Pakistan by the name "Pakistan Bibliographical working Group". It was further reorganized in 1953. The Pakistan Bibliographical working Group owes its existence to the International conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services held in 1950 under UNESCO auspices.

The Punjab University Lahore, established a centre of social science research in 1962 in the University. It was named as "Social Science Research Centre". This centre was to initiate research projects and the contract

projects with agencies outside the university. Another purpose of this cell was to train young persons for social research and to assist research workers in the various teaching departments of the faculty of social sciences of the University.

It was not directly concerned with the documentation but during the research programme it compiled references. It has published a book '*Principal Research Institution in Pakistan*'. Which contains list of publications of the research organizations of Pakistan and is a good bibliographical source also.

'The Central Bureau of Education' was setup by Ministry of Education; Government of Pakistan on 28th october 1960. It was an attached office of the Ministry with the following aims and objectives.

- i. The collection and processing of current statistics on educational development and their presentation in a simple form.
- ii. The compilation and maintenance of documentary materials on education both to serve the needs of the Ministry and to deal with enquiries from foreign governments, international organizations and research workers and
- iii. The Publication of reports, bulletins etc, on educational planning and development.

Foreign Bibilographies On Pakistan

In 1951 UNESCO Started a series of quarterly bibliographies in the field of social sciences, under the following titles:

- i. International bibliography of Sociology 1952.
- ii. International Bibliography of Political Science 1954.
- iii. International bibliography of Economics 1955.
- iv. International bibliography of social and cultural anthropology 1958.

All these include references from Pakistan. In 1955 Hodgson's *Pakistan a Bibliography* was prepared to furnish a background for the advisory projects with the University of Peshawar. It was published in Colorado.

In August 1956 the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was called upon to set up a documentation centre with the assistance of UNESCO".

In January 1957 with the technical assistance of UNESCO the council established the "Pakistan National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre" (PANSDOC) and started offering services in April the same year. It provided services in respect of document procurement from any part of the world, translation into English of Scientific papers written in any language and compilation of Bibliographies on requests as well on its own initiative. "It compiled 550 specialized subject bibliographies upto the end of 1966, which are contained in a list of PANSDOC with title Bibliographic catalogue of Scientific periodical holdings of Karachi on cards."

Studies on Pakistan's social economic condition, in the form of bibliographical note was prepared by Berkelay in 1958.

In 1958 Berkelay and Hall's Bibliography of settlements in India and Pakistan was published from Oregon.

Documentation in social sciences and cultural anthropology appeared in 1958 by UNESCO. It consisted of 1-5 volumes. Volume No 6 was published by International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation.

In 1959 Pakistan planning commission Karachi published an annotated bibliography of economic development.

In 1960 for the first time after independence, the press and publication ordinance No XV(15) was passed which was further modified in 1963. According to this act printers were required to deposit four copies of each book or Newspaper with the Government.

A directory of Publication on education in Pakistan appeared by the West Pakistan Bureau of Education, Lahore in 1960.

In the field of science, Pakistan scientific literature on indexing service was started by PANSDOC in 1961 which was superseded by '*Pakistan Science Abstracts*' being published quarterly by the same organization, since 1962. A compilation of serial publications was published by the name of Research sources for south Asian Studies in Economic Development.

Khurshid and Mohammad Idris in 1962 published an annotated bibliography of documents and working papers of planning commission by the title Education It was published with index of authors and subjects.

Efforts on Government level to take up the work of compilation of National Bibliography was made in 1962, by the Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan in the Directorate of Archives and libraries. The work of this unit was handicapped due to many difficulties. The first Pakistan National Bibliography Annual volume 1962 was published in 1966 which is a valuable reference source on publications in Pakistan. This unit later on did lot of work on compilation of relevant literary information.

The first annotated bibliography at international level about education in Pakistan can be traced back to 1963 by the title *Education and Development in India and Pakistan*. It was published by East Lansing Michigan State University College of Education.

Bibliography of books and pamphlets on education (English and urdu) in Pakistan was published by west Pakistan Bureau of Education, Lahore. The state of information about educational research was Unsatisfactory for quite long which caused over lapping and unproductive efforts on the part of researchers. A selected bibliography of Educational Material in Pakistan was compiled for the National Science Foundation Washington D.C by the Pakistan programme for scientific translations in 1967.

Volume I No 1	1956-67	1967
Volume I No 2	Jan-June 1967	1967
Volume I No 3	July-Dec 1967	1968
Volume II No 1	Jan-March 1968	1968

In 1968 an important work *South Asian History 1750 (a guide to periodicals dissertations and News papers)* came to notice. It was compiled by Margaret.

Studies and efforts about documentation, compilation and bibliography were also made at national and international level about specific areas of social sciences.

Discipline Of Political Science:

In 1954 Wilson and Patrick prepared an international bibliography of political science published by UNESCO's branch of Documentation in social sciences in London. *Government and politics of India* was the title of a bibliographical works in western languages.

Maron,s and others in 1956 prepared an annotated bibliography for Pakistan Sociology, economics and Politics.

In 1958 a *Bibliography of Settlements in India and Pakistan* was prepared by Hall and Norma.

The Politics of the New States a selected bibliography with special reference to the Common wealth was published in 1961.

Discipline Of History

In the area of History a short Bibliography of Indo-Muslim History (1958-61) appeared in 1963 through Historic research Institute, compiled by Abdur Rashid Sh.

In 1968 Aziz K.K compiled an annotated digest of source material. Its title was *The Historical Background of Pakistan 1857-1947*.

Discipline Of Public Administration

In the field of Public Administration Khurshid and Mohammad Idris put their efforts together and published, Bibliography on Administration of Pakistan in 1958.

An annotated bibliography on Urban and metropolitan affairs with special reference to Karachi, Pakistan was written by Munir in 1964.

Sparks and others prepared a bibliography on Development of Administration in India and Pakistan in 1964.

A library bulletin by the title *Public Administration sources* was compiled by the Department of Public Administration, University of Punjab in 1965.

Planning Development and Change was the title of an annotated bibliography prepared by Shaukat Ali and others in 1966.

In 1966 *Public Administration in Pakistan* an annotated Bibliography was written by Niaz and others.

Regional Cooperation for Development (R.C.D) compiled a publication on Public Administration and Management in 1967. It includes Bulletin of Sources in Administration and Development.

Zehra Zaidi, in 1968 compiled a research work about Public Administration it has information about subject, title and author index of thesis in administrative science.

Discipline Of Sociology

United Nations Educational scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO) published International Bibliography of Sociology in 1952.

An annotated bibliography for Pakistan sociology, economics and Politics was published in 1956. The authors were Maron and others.

Bibliography on urbanization in Asia was prepared by UNESCO research centre on the social implications of Industrialization in southern Asia for joint UNESCO Seminar on Urbanization (UNESCO 1956)

Raghu Singh and others Published an annotated bibliography of Pakistan Academics for Rural Development, Comilla and Peshawar, (1959-1964) in 1965.

Social change and Nation Building in the developing Areas a selected annotated bibliography was written by Kabir in 1965.

Discipline Of Education

The state of information of educational research was unsatisfactory for quite long which caused over-lapping and unproductive efforts on the part of researchers. A Directory of publication on Education in Pakistan appeared by the Bureau of Education Lahore in 1960.

Khurshid and Muhammad Idrees in 1962 published an annotated Bibliography of documents and working papers of planning commission by the title *Education*.

The first annotated bibliography at international level about education in Pakistan can be traced back to 1963. Its title was *Education and Development in India and Pakistan*.

The National Development Group of Asia Programme for Educational innovation and Development (APEID-UNESCO Regional office Bangkok) Ministry of Education entrusted the task of collection and compilation of Research and survey documents in the field of Education to the Academy of Educational planning and Management. For the first phase Dr. Sarfarz Khawaja Faculty Member of the Academy was given the responsibility to collect and compile informations in a consolidated form in 1985.

This documentation was compiled in two phases. During Phase 1 the basic information about authors and sources of various research documents was to be collected. In the subsequent phase copies of relevant documents

were collected, analyzed and after scrutiny abstracts of the relevant research studies were published.

The study on *Documentation of Educational Research in Pakistan 1947-85* (Phase 1) was published in 1986 by the Academy of Educational Planning and Management initiated by National Development Group. The Academy collected several papers/reports from different organizations/Institutions for the purpose of annotation covering information about authors, titles, source of publications, alongwith annotations of more than 100 titles in alphabetical order covering a wide spectrum of researches in the sector of education. Its compiler was Shabab M.H. In the second phase of Documentation of Educational Research in Pakistan M.H Shabab, Dr.Abdul Ghafoor and Dr. R.A.Farooq members of Academy of Educational Planning and Management compiled the first comprehensive annotated bibliography in the field of Education. This volume (Phase 2) was the final and comprehensive draft containing more than 260 annotated entries in the field of education especially relating to educational research, Planning, policy formation, educational administration, innovations, educational finance, etc.

In 1987 a survey study on research in support of decision making or policy making was conducted by R.A.Farooq, member of Academy of Educational planning and Management. This study was assigned by UNESCO consisting of two sections.

Section--I: Listing 53 important studies, researches and surveys with annotations and

Section--II: deals with the detailed description of three studies, surveys selected from section-I. This study was presented at UNESCO regional office, Bangkok.

Academy of Educational Planning and Management, Ministry of Education published another compilation of researches with more than 450 annotated entries in the field of education. As Prof. Laeeq Ahmad Khan the then Director General of the Academy of Educational Planning and Management said that Academy of EPM was charged with dissemination of information including documentation alongwith the responsibility of training of educational planners and administrators was conducting research on problems and issues related to various aspects of educational development. The volume (Phase-II) by the title *Documentation of Educational Research in Pakistan (1947-1990)* was a comprehensive compilation containing more than 450 annotated entries in the field of education. It was related to educational research, educational administration, policy formulation, educational financing and Planning. It was the effort made by Mr. M.H. Shabab deserved to be appreciated for his useful contribution in this field.

In 1995 a revised edition of the above documentation work was published by the title *Documentation of Educational Research in Pakistan (1947-1995)* by the AEPM. Mr. M. H. Shabab compiled it and it is an annotated bibliography. This documentation is designed to provide upto date bibliographic information on education in Pakistan. It contains the valuable data, on education and its sub-sectors. It also contains brief abstract of the

references selected from published material from 1947 to September 1995. Each abstract gives full information to inquirer interested in the research work in education.

A useful research study, documentation or annotated bibliography can make the access easy to a particular discipline or disciplines by serving multiphasic purposes, including strengthening of the potential. It will assist all those interested in research and development of research in the Universities of Pakistan.

The present investigation was aimed at documentation of all the researches in Social Sciences carried out by Ph.D and M.Phil Scholars of Peshawar University during the last three decades. The study will help in providing the latest information about the problems and issues studied by the Social Scientists of Peshawar University. It will also help in overcoming the problem of duplication and repetition of the researches by enabling the present as well as future researchers to think ahead for those problems which are yet to be studied and solved.

Chapter 2

Statement of the Problem

Civilized nations have always been looking to their institutions of higher learning for the betterment of their lot and development of their countries. In view of the developing technology and scientific explosion, the role of the institutions of higher learning, particularly of Universities become more diverse, complex and challenging. The entire world is now moving towards specialization in business, commerce, industry and applied research which are expected to be undertaken in higher institutions.

Universities are assigned to perform three important functions, the training of individuals to play leadership role in the reconstruction of their country, to expand the frontiers of knowledge through research and to transmit the valid and relevant knowledge to the individuals. All these functions are interrelated and interdependent. In all these elements research enjoys the central position. Because it is through research that classroom teachers can be enriched, teaching becomes more effective, the real problems and needs are identified for the training and education purpose, and the link between universities and community is better established.

It is true that teacher plays a pivotal role in the system of education. The question arises how will he be able to perform such role, and to perform his specific responsibilities of teaching, research and self improvement ?

The present study deals with the research activities performed by the Social Scientists of Peshawar University in addition to their other responsibilities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To determine the status and quantity of research in the faculty of social sciences.
2. To identify the disciplines that can be ranked higher than others in terms of research work.
3. To probe into problems of conducting research and getting it published.
4. To suggest ways and means to improve the existing research facilities.
5. To explore and determine priorities for further research in Peshawar University.
6. To arrange the collected data systematically, so that it could be used as documentation for future research.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The present study is significant in the following manner.

- a. It will provide information about the researches completed by the Social Scientists of University of Peshawar.
- b. It will provide a rationale for better organization and implementation of research programme in future.
- c. It will provide a suitable platform to the authorities to bring about practical changes and improvements in their strategy of qualitative development of research in the University.
- d. It will yield information about research facilities offered by the University as well as the major problems faced by the investigators in carrying out their studies.
- e. It will also prove helpful for research student in the Universities of Pakistan.
- f. This information will enable the University authorities to devise effective strategies to promote research activities in the University.
- g. The data will enable the researcher to study the extent to which the available facilities have been utilized by the Faculty Members.

Chapter 3

Method

Sample

The sample consisted of all the social scientists of Peshawar University who have been awarded M.Phil/Ph.D degrees or have at least completed all the requirements for these degrees.

Instruments

1. A questionnaire was prepared to collect informations about researches completed at M.Phil, and Ph.D levels in various departments of social sciences of Peshawar University.
2. A proforma was also prepared to collect informations about available facilities to the subjects.

Procedure

The investigator contacted the subjects included in the present sample, to collect relevant information. Each subject was requested to provide full information while completing the questionnaire/proforma provided for this purpose. Information supplied in the proforma helped the author to find out major problems faced by the researchers during their research as well as to collect informtions about the utilization and availability of facilities for the researchers in University of Peshawar. The

proforma helped to find out major problems faced by researchers during their search. This also served the purpose of collecting informations about the utilization and availability of facilities for the researchers.

Besides collecting data information from the researchers the following resources of Peshawar University were utilized for relevant data.

- a. The central library of Peshawar University.
- b. The controller of Examinations, University of Peshawar.
- c. The libraries of the departments of Social Sciences of Peshawar University.
- d. The Heads of the Departments of Social Sciences.

In order to compare the research work done in other Universities of Pakistan at Ph.D and M.Phil level with Peshawar University, the revelent information was obtained from the following resources:

- a. The Central libraries of Universities.
- b. The Central library of University Grants Commission.

Chapter 4

Results

Table 1

Number Of Scholars Awarded
Ph.D. Degrees By The
University of Peshawar
During 1971-1998

SNo	Name of the Department	1971-80	1981-90	1991-98	Total
1	Area Study Centre	-	7	9	16
2	Applied Economics	-	1	-	1
3	Economics	-	-	-	-
4	History	-	1	-	1
5	Institute of Education and Research	-	-	6	6
6	Law	-	1	-	1
7	Public Administration	-	1	1	2
8	Political Science	-	-	-	-
9	Pakistan Study	-	-	-	-
10	Psychology	2	4	4	10
11	Social Work	-	-	2	2
	GRAND TOTAL	2	15	22	39

Table 2

**Number Of Scholars Awarded
M.Phil Degrees By The
University of Peshawar
During 1971-1998**

S.No	Name of the Department	1971-80	1981-90	1991-98	Total
1	Area Study Centre	-	6	2	8
2	Applied Economic Study	-	1	3	4
3	Economics	2	3	3	8
4	History	-	1	-	1
5	Public Administration	-	1	-	1
6	Political Science	-	2	2	4
7	Pakistan Study	-	-	-	-
8	Psychology	2	6	6	14
9	Institute of Education & Research	-	-	-	-
10	Law	-	-	1	1
11	Social Work	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	4	20	17	41

Table 3

**Assessment Of Supporting Facilities
For The Research**

<u>ture of Facilities</u>	<u>Most Adequate</u>		<u>Adequate</u>		<u>Inadequate</u>	
	<u>M.Phil</u>	<u>Ph.D</u>	<u>M.Phil</u>	<u>Ph.D</u>	<u>M.Phil</u>	<u>Ph.D</u>
ial Provision	--	--	--	--	34 (100.0)	36 (100.0)
y	--	--	15 (44.1)	6 (16.7)	19 (55.9)	30 (83.0)
story *	--	--	3 (27.3)	4 (40.0)	8 (72.7)	6 (60.0)
yance	--	--	5 (14.7)	5 (14.0)	29 (85.3)	31 (86.0)
rial Assistance, g, computer	4 (11.8)	--	7 (20.5)	12 (33.3)	23 (67.6)	24 (66.7)

h.D n = 36

l.Phil n = 34

quired only in two Institutes (Psychology and I.E.R).

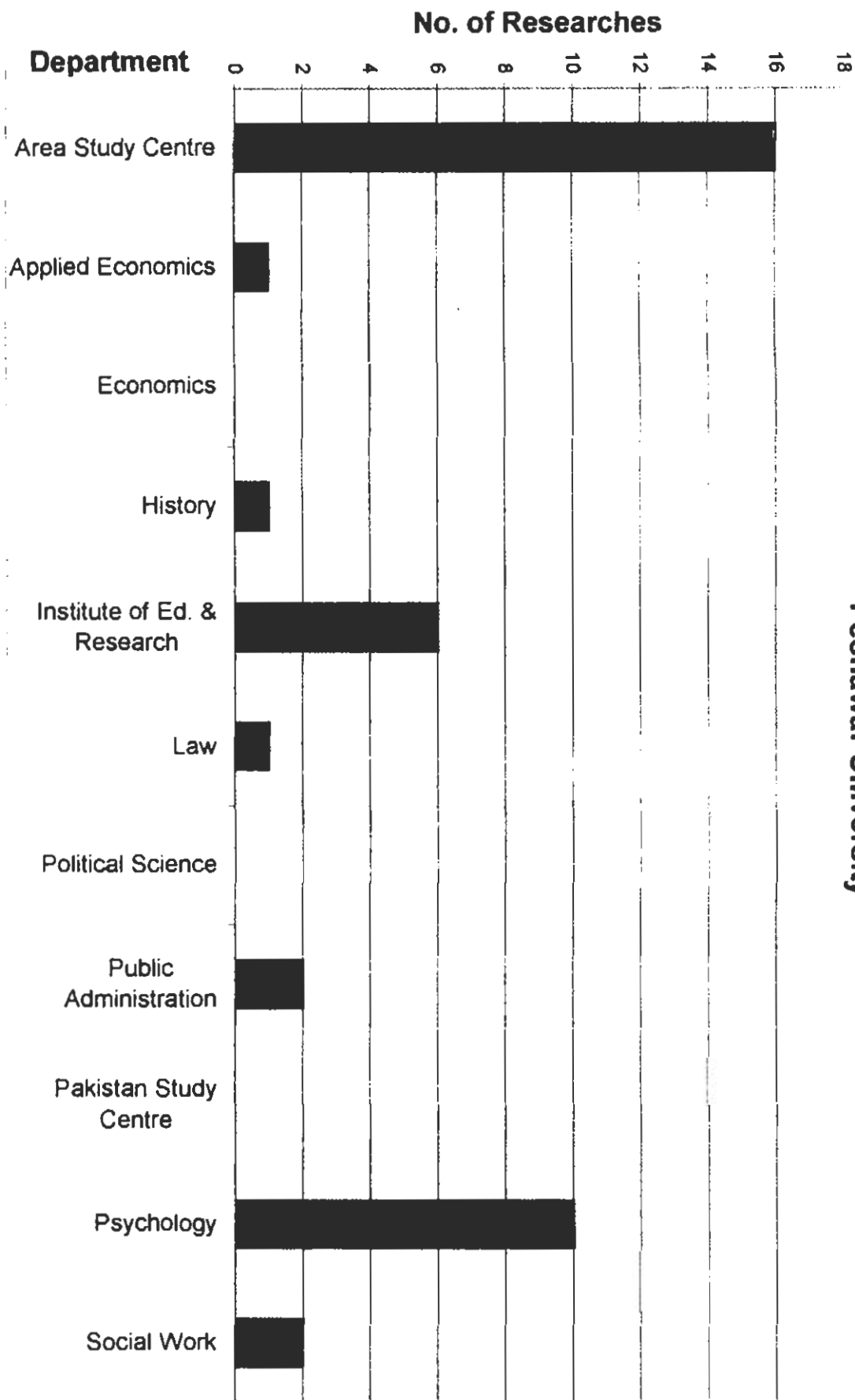
gures given within Parenthesis represent percentages.

**Year Wise Number of Researches Completed in Various Departments of Peshawar University
at Ph.D. Level (1970-98)**

S.No.	Department	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	Total
1	Area Study Centre																1		1		2	3	1		1	1	4	2			16
2	Applied Economics																				1										1
3	Economics																														
4	History																	1													1
5	Institute of Ed. & Research																					1					1	2		2	6
6	Law																	1													1
7	Political Science																														
8	Public Administration													1														1			2
9	Pakistan Study Centre																														
10	Psychology									2							1	1		1	1		1						1	2	10
11	Social Work																						1					1			2
Total										2				1			2	3	1	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	5	5	2	4	39

75

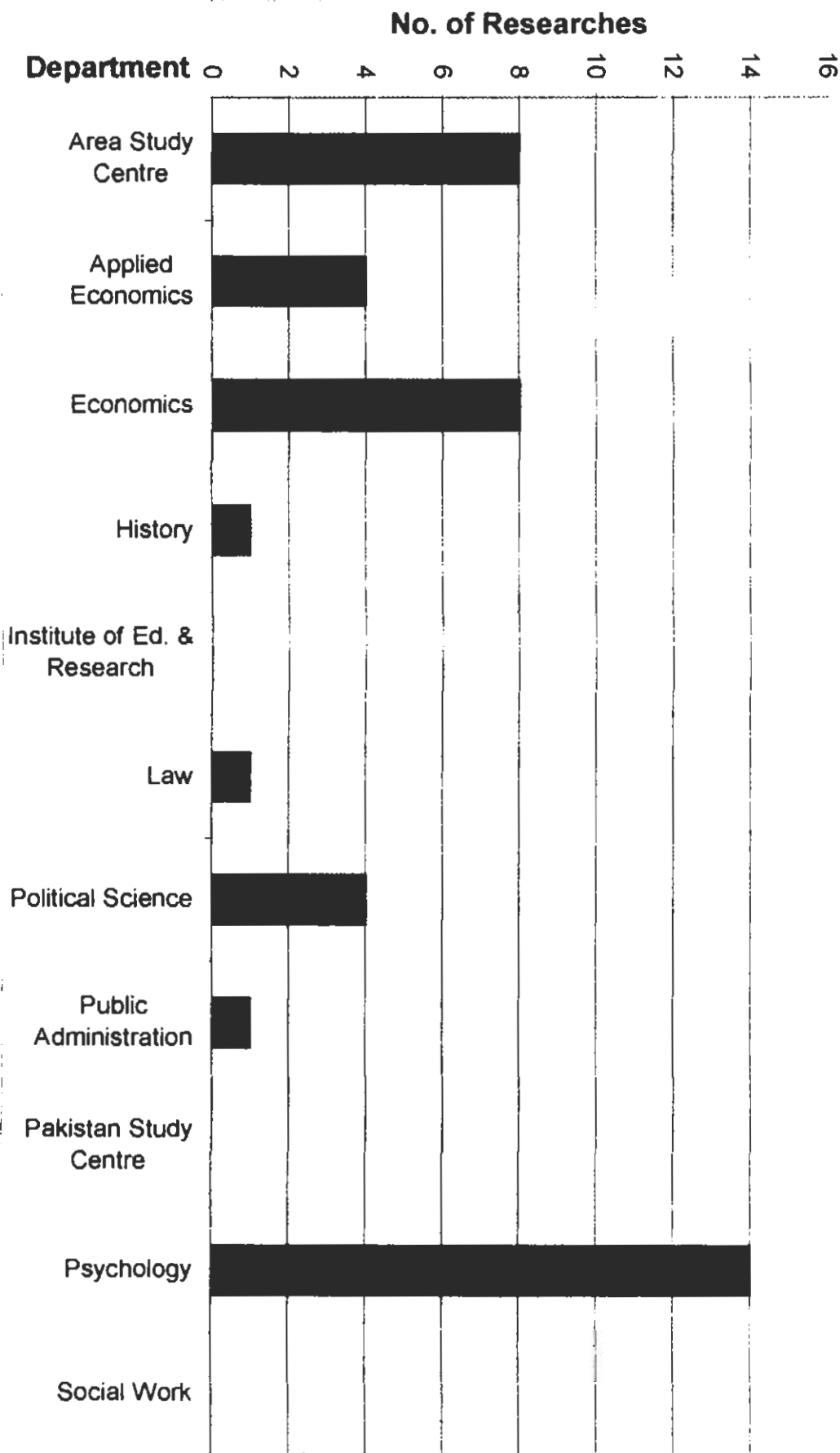
**Department wise Number of Ph.D. Researches Completed during (1970-98) in
Peshawar University**



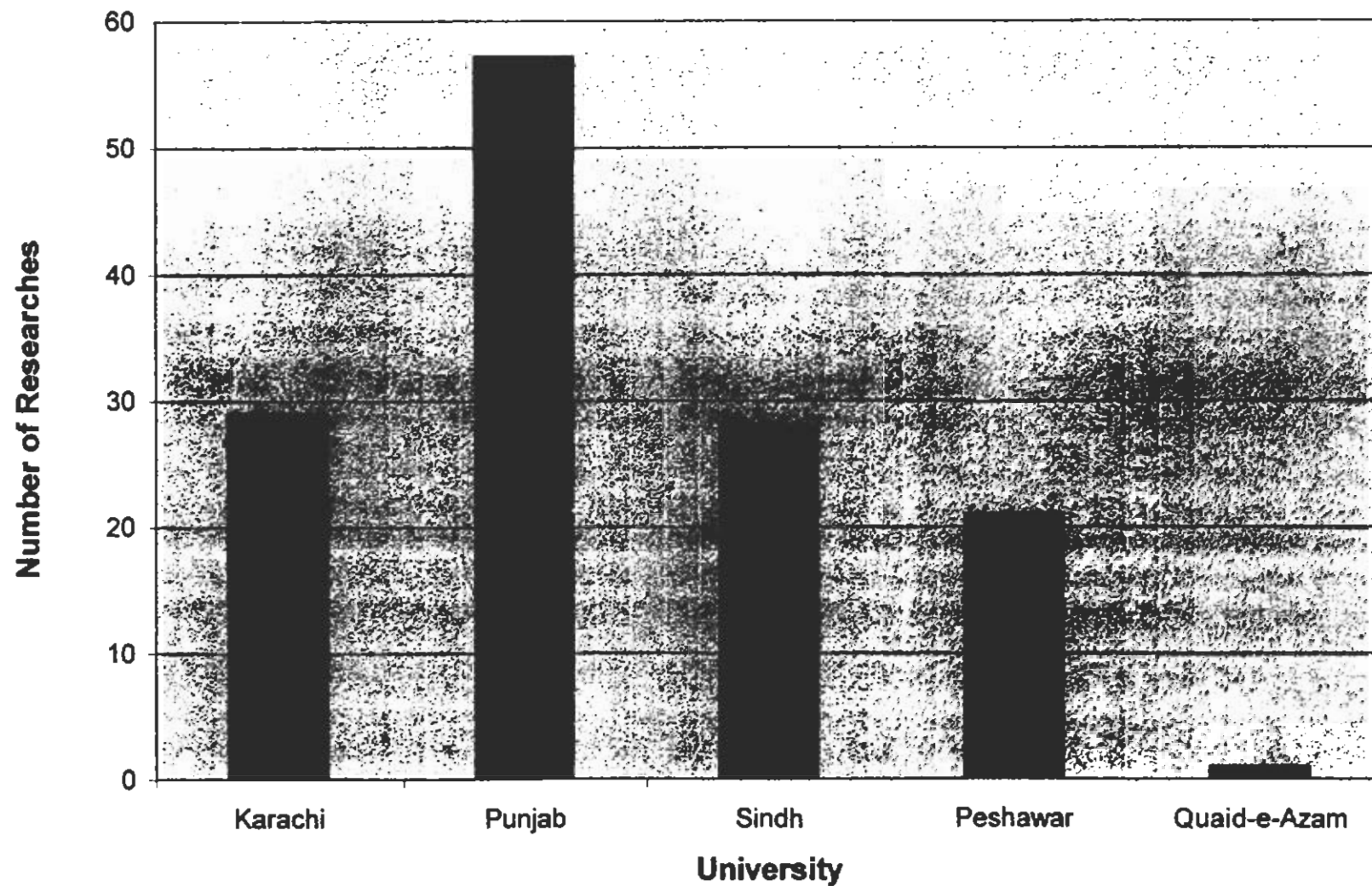
**Year Wise Number of Researches Completed in Various Departments of Peshawar University
at M.Phil. Level (1970-98)**

S.No	Department	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	Total
1	Area Study Centre												1	3			1			1			2								8
2	Applied Economics																	1					2					1			4
3	Economics										2		2									1		1			1		1		8
4	History														1																1
5	Institute of Ed. & Research																														
6	Law																									1					1
7	Political Science																	1	1							1		1			4
8	Public Administration																					1									1
9	Pakistan Study Centre																														
10	Psychology											2	1			1	1			2	1			1			3	1	1		14
11	Social Work																														
	Total										2	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	4	2		2	4	3	2		41

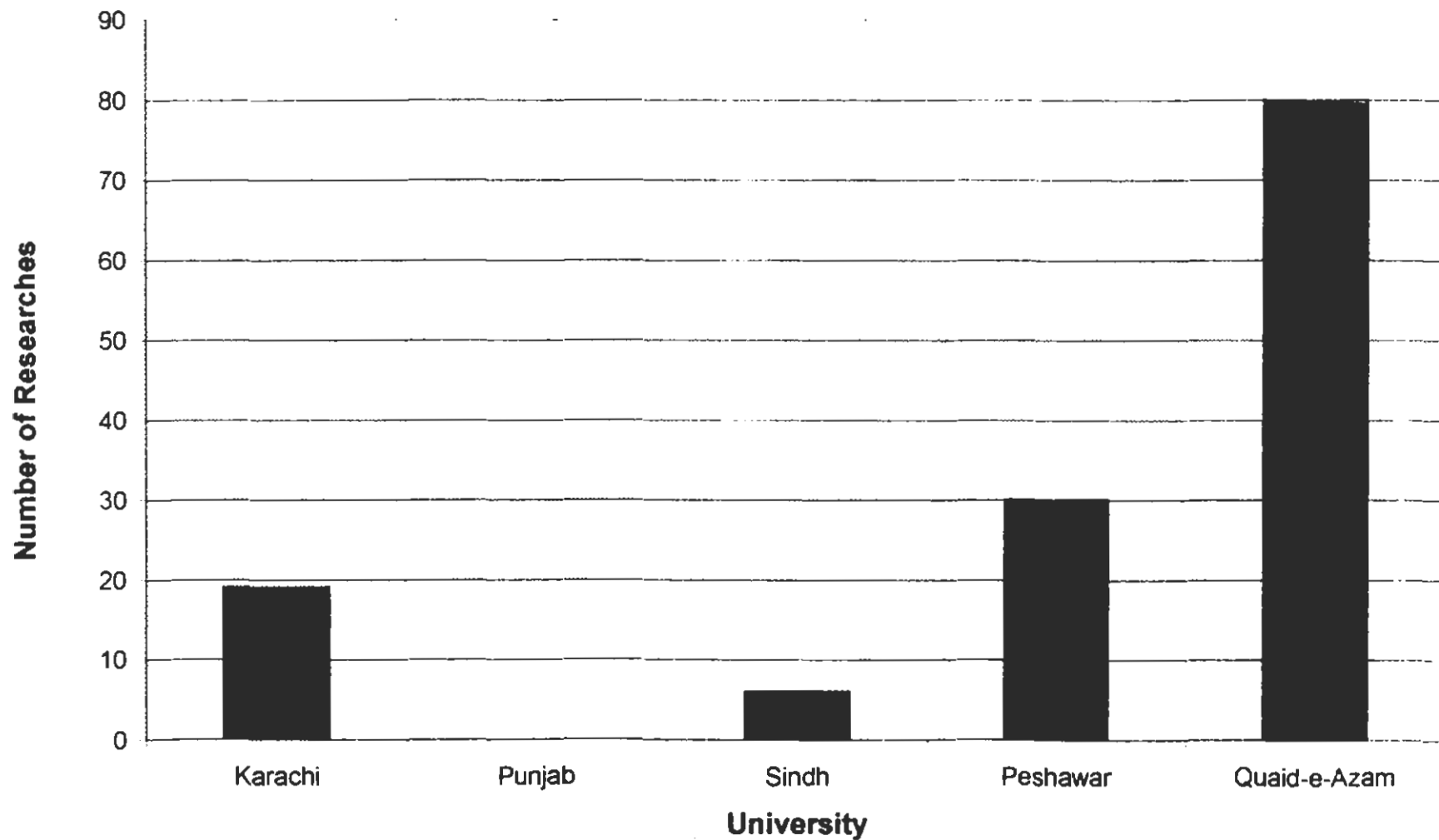
**Department wise Number of M.Phil Researches Completed during (1970-98) in
Peshawar University**



No. of Ph.D. Researches Completed during (1970-92)



No. of M.Phil Researches Completed during (1970-92)



Chapter 5

Discussion

The present study deals with the status and quantity of Research work done at M.Phil and Ph.D level during 1970 to 1998 as well as the supporting facilities for the Researchers in the faculty of Social Sciences.

Table 1 shows that during the first decade (1971-1980) little research work was carried out in most of the Departments of Peshawar University. Out of a total of 11 departments of Social Sciences only one department offered Ph.D programme. The data shows that psychology department was the first one to produce two Ph.D degree holders by the end of first decade (1978).

The data in the second decade (1981-90) shows an increase in the research work by involving Area Study Centre and four more Departments of Social Sciences. The total number. of Ph.D awardees is 15. Area Study Centre awarded 7 Ph.D degrees while department of Psychology awarded 4 Ph.D degrees. Applied Economics awarded 1, Department of History shows 1 Ph.D and Public Administration and Law also show one in each.

The decade of 1991-98 shows an increase in the total number of Ph.D awardees i.e 22.

Most of the work has been carried out in the Area Study Centre, where 9 Ph.D degrees have been awarded so far. The Institute of Education and Research awarded 6 Ph.D degrees. Public Administration shows 1 Ph.D. The data of Social Work and Psychology departments show 2 and 4 Ph.D awardees respectively.

The total number of Ph.D awardees during the third decade (1991-98) is 22. The data in all the three decades shows that 39 Ph.D scholars have been awarded so far.

Area Study Centre started functioning in 1978 as a unit. It is academically attached to Peshawar University and financially linked to the University Grants Commission. Each year 10-15 students are enrolled in M.Phil and Ph.D courses. The Institute of Education and Research was raised from college of Education to the status of Institute in 1980, but it actually started functioning as Research Institute in the middle of eighties by offering M.Phil and Ph.D courses.

Education is basically a multidisciplinary field having major contributions from psychology and philosophy. Majority of the staff and advisory committee of 6 Ph.D awardees came from these two departments. The year wise output of every department of Social Science has been shown in the graph.

The data in table 2 shows that in the first decade (1971-80) out of eleven departments of Social Science only Economics and Psychology departments produced two M.Phil degree holders in each department.

The second decade (1981-90) shows 6 M.Phil awardees in the Area Study Centre while 6 in the department of Psychology. The Department of Political Science produced two M.Phil degree holders, the department of Applied Economics 1, Economics 3, History and Public Administration have one awardee in each department. So the total No. of M.Phil degree holders is 20 in this decade. The data in the 3rd decade shows that Department of Psychology produced 6 M.Phil degree holders. The department of Applied Economics shows 3 awardees. Area Study Centre awarded 2 M.Phil Scholars. The Department of Economics produced 3 M.Phil

degree holders while Political Science awarded two M.Phil degrees, whereas Law Department produced one M.Phil awardee. The total number of M.Phil Scholars during 1991 to 98 produced by the above mentioned departments is 17. The research work carried out in 3rd decade is less than the 2nd decade. The reason is that in some departments some scholars were granted conversion form M.Phil to Ph.D courses by the University of Peshawar.

By looking at the total output from 1971-98, Psychology Department produced 14 M.Phil awardees, Area Study Centre 8, Applied Economics 4, Political Science 4, Economics 8, Public Administration 1 and Faculty of Law 1, by making the Grand total 41.

Financial Provision

Regarding facilities about research work the figure shown in table 3, are clearly indicating that financial provision is inadequate. None of the researchers received any financial help form the University of Peshawar or any other organization.

Library

44.1 % M.Phil and 16.7 % Ph.D researchers found that library facility is adequate but most of the M.Phil and Ph.D Scholars were of the opinion that this facility was inadequate. They could not find periodicals research journals proper books or all sorts of printed material which is useful for researchers. So 55.9 % M.Phil and 83.0 % Ph.D researchers labeled this facility as inadequate.

Laboratory

The laboratory facilities are needed in Psychology and I.E.R, small number of the researchers from these two departments found it adequate i.e 27.3 % from M.Phil and 40 % from Ph.D Scholars. While it was thought inadequate by 72.7 % M.Phil and 60% Ph.D degree holders.

Conveyance

There is a scarcity of conveyance facilities also, the data given in table 3 shows it clearly that only 14.71% M. Phil and 14.0% Ph. D Scholars were provided transport facility where it was available on request during their research work. Most of the M.Phil and Ph.D researchers reported that transport facility is not a regular feature of the research programme in any department or centre. They had to face many problems and much of their time was wasted because of this deficiency. Many people at times think to give up research because of this problem.

Secretarial assistance, Typing and Computer

Secretarial assistance, typing and Computer is the only facility which was evaluated by 11.8% M.Phil researchers as most adequate. They found it ideal because these scholars possess computer literacy. They utilize this facility in different ways and were satisfied with it. Some other researchers expressed the opinions that they were provided the facility of the computer but because of lack of know how they had to depend upon others. Any how what so ever was provided was not bad. It was

expressed by 20.5 % Researchers. A large number of M.Phil Scholars were of the opinion that computer facility was not provided. It was rather a depriving situation for them. A few of Ph.D Scholars about 33.3% reported that the facility was not so bad and it was adequate. The majority i.e 66.7 % was deprived of this facility. They reported that due to lack of this facility they did not have any access to dynamic world of information and distant libraries. Internet is a source which creates new opportunities for international information and cooperation and computer-assisted teaching facilities can raise the standard of education.

Research Work Completed In Different Universities of Pakistan at Ph.D and M.Phil Level during (1970-92)

Informations about researches completed by the social scientists of other universities of Pakistan were obtained from the library of University Grants Commission. This data is from 1970-1992. From Graphic representation it has been found that:-

1. Karachi University awarded 29 Ph.D degrees and 19 M.Phil degrees during (1970-92).
2. Panjab University being the oldest centre of learning awarded 57 Ph.D degrees during the same period of time.
3. Peshawar University awarded 21 Ph.D and 30 M.Phil degrees during 1970-1992.
4. Quaid-e-Azam University has awarded 80 M.Phil degrees during the same period of time.
5. Sindh University awarded 28 Ph.D and 6 M.Phil degrees during 1970-1992.

It is concluded that Punjab University did not offer M.Phil programme and Quaid-e-Azam University did not offer Ph.D Programme during 1970-1992. Karachi, Peshawar and Sindh were offering both M.Phil and Ph.D programmes and have awarded degrees at both levels during 1970-1992.

Chapter 6

Conclusion & Recommendations

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The findings of the present study lead us to conclude:

1. Two institutes can be ranked high on the basis of research work done at Ph.D and M.Phil level. This ranking provides an insight about the different aspects of research output. Department of Psychology and Area Study Centre have significantly contributed to the advancement of research in Peshawar University. Since 1975 the Psychology department is engaged in research activities and is constantly and gradually moving on ahead by attracting and guiding more research scholars. Similarly the Area Study Centre since 1980s has shown a gradual increase in the research programme. The Institute of Education and Research and Department of Economics come after them for Ph.D and M.Phil programme respectively. I.E.R showed a sudden rise in the research programme during 90s. The next position goes to Applied Economics, then comes Department of Political Science, Social Work and Public Administration. The last position goes to Faculty of Law and Department of History.
2. The 2nd conclusion drawn is that inspite of all the difficulties and scarcity of facilities almost all the Departments of Social Sciences more or less have carried out a research programme. In some of the Departments the graph has gone up while in some it has remained the same. The volume of real facilities available in support of research is inadequate.

On the basis of the conclusions drawn from the present study the following recommendations have been made:

1. To promote research in Peshawar University financial help is recommended for the researchers. An appropriate amount may be paid to the scholars on the basis of supervisor's report.
2. Departments where outstanding research work has been completed during a specified period of time must be awarded some distinction by the U.G.C or University.
3. The Departments which are lagging behind or showing no progress in research work must be paid attention by the concerned authorities.
4. Arrangements should be made by the Departments to promote computer literacy among the faculty members.
5. Libraries need special attention, because they play a vital role in any institute. The status of the central library may be upgraded by providing latest books and magazines, Research journals, along with complete and fully computerized facilities. Moreover a documentation centre be established in University library in which relevant information about ongoing research undertaken and the findings of completed research in all the Universities, Centre of Excellence and their relevant institutions of our country may be made available to other research scholars, policy makers and teachers or the persons in need.

In order to promote library service, appropriate incentives may be awarded to the best library and librarian of the university.

7. Computer literacy should be promoted especially among the faculty members of all the academic institutions. It is a dire need of the time that every discipline should make arrangements to provide know how to its staff members in this field.
8. Documentation or Bibliographic work should be done in all sorts of academic activities including research work, symposium, seminars, lectures, workshops etc. It will help and make the access easy to recent informations.
9. An information cell about research work in Universities of Pakistan needs to be established in the central library. It should be properly linked through electronic or non electronic media with the central libraries of other Universities.
10. While collecting data for the present research, it was noted that in a few cases, some vital information is missing from the title page. It is suggested to record and display the title contents invariably in case of all theses evolving a uniform format.
11. To avoid duplication and wastage in repeating topics on which already sufficient work has been done, documentation on national level is proposed. This will help all future researchers.

Researches Completed
by Scholars at
Ph.D level During
(1970-1998)

Effects of Television Programmes on Children

Alay Ahmad

Department of Psychology

University of Peshawar

(1978)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:

The study covers the effect of T.V. Programmes on children. The researcher Dr. Alay Ahmed has summarised that children watch T.V. Programmes for satisfying three needs.

Informations.

Fantasy, like cartoon and fairy tales.

Becoming more social, display high level of status. They watch T.V. quiz programmes, so that they may gain more general knowledge to see the activities of their age mates in other countries. For fantasies they watch T.V. programmes like cartoon, stories and dramas about Fairies and Ghost. The cartoons, and information and quiz are very popular among children. Also they watch and have TV at homes as this is known as status symbol with immature people like the children.

The researcher says that Schramm and his associates (1961) have classified content of mass media into two types. (1) Reality content (2) Fantasy content. These classification are based on Freudian pleasure pain principles. The first part i.e. reality content presents cognitive subject matter. According to this theory the programmes

always present the real problems of the practical life on earth, it invites alertness, activity and activities that is survival for existence. Generally the children like both these programmes, but slowly and gradually they are attracted more towards fantasy.

Main purpose of this research is to study change in the behavior of children, by seeing T.V. programmes.

In the beginning they are attracted more towards fantasy i.e. cartoons and Fairy tales, but with passage of time they are attracted by getting more and more informations, enriching their memories and increasing their knowledge.

In most of the relative studies carried out in U.S.A., U.K., and Japan, they have shown remarkable change in habits and behaviours which led to the following questions.

- I. Why do children view T.V. programmes and how much time daily they spend on this.
- II. What effects has T.V. on Radio listening, home work, rising and sleeping hours.
- III. What is the change in moral and social behaviour and the cognitive skills.

Now answers to above queries are.

- I. They see programmes for fun and fantasies.
- II. They reduce sleep hours and also reduce radio listening.
- III. They become more intelligent, but sometimes lose track of their moral obligations.

In this investigation the researcher has taken 94 T.V. and 50 non T.V. children. Students were from 3rd to 10th grade ranging in age from seven to 15 years and 50

fathers of T.V. children were studied through open ended interview. The major findings of the present study are summarised as under:

I. T.V. programmes preference

- a. Social dramas were preferred by girls, while violence, and detective dramas programmes were favoured by boys.
- b. Majority of children did not like documentary and interviews.
- c. Majority of boys like violence, detective and the girls like comedy.
- d. Fathers and parents like the following programmes
 - i. Romantic dramas
 - ii. Movies
 - iii. Crimes violence and dance programmes.

**A Study of Distinction Between Intelligence
and Creativity and Some of Their
Correlates among a Group of
Pakistani Children**

Mah Nazir Riaz

Department Of Psychology

University of Peshawar

(1978)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The study was carried out on Pakistani school going children with a purpose to find out if Intelligence and creativity could be separated as distinct, independent variables each contributing to scholastic achievement.

The group was subjected for Intelligence and creativity tests and their scores were based on their performance on RSPM and an abridged form of Wallach and Kogan creativity tests respectively. Also the validity and reliability of RSPM were determined for a sample of our school children, prior to its administration to the experimental group. The reliability of creativity tests were also determined by split-half and item-sum correlation techniques.

The researcher arrived at the following conclusions..

- a. Intelligence and creativity contribute independently of each other to scholastic achievement, the correlation between the first two i.e. Intelligence and creativity was insignificant.
- b. Intelligence contributes significantly to scholastic achievement.

c. Creativity also contributes to scholastic achievement.

d. The Intelligence and creativity combined together contribute more to scholastic achievements than they do so independently. On the basis of a fore mentioned results the author has suggested the following for improvement in the admission test, curricula and teaching methods.

- a. Both Intelligence and creativity tests should be introduced for admission in different classes.
- b. Special educational and learning programmer such as brain storming, synectics, productive thinking should be introduced in primary as well as secondary schools.
- c. Highly creative children need be spotted out and given special learning projects calling for explanation, divergent thinking and self initiating ability.
- d. Flexibility in curricula and educational practices are essential to promote divergent thinking, the teacher should have a more open mind on these rather than a rigid attitude.
- e. The secondary schools, professional colleges and universities offer a variety of courses of study. A decision about selection of different courses based on one's Intelligence and creativity scores would be far more dependable than the one based on either of these or just on past academic achievement.
- f. A large number of researchers have shown that intelligence tests are not very effective predictor of academic achievement at higher levels of education. One possibility is to try creativity tests and see if they are effective in predicting academic achievement at this level.

- g. A knowledge of one's intellectual and creative abilities is also helpful in vocational selection. This is very important when different individuals are being selected for jobs requiring originality and innovation, e.g. scientific research, social planning, educational planning etc.
- h. Nurturing creative talent is very important in developing society as without innovation the gap between developed and developing countries cannot be bridged. To develop its human resources, our country needs to train and recognize talent, so as to achieve overall economic and social development.

**Public Service Organisation
An Ideal Type for Pakistan.**

Hidayatullah

Deptt. Of Public Administration

University of Peshawar

(1982)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarises his thesis as under.

The purpose of the study was to develop a model of the ideal public service for Pakistan. The analysis was based on two closely connected and interdependent assumptions. First one was that the developing countries required a professionalized and development oriented system of public service. For Pakistan the entire system of public personnel management needed fundamental changes. A system would have to be designed to attract, retain, reward and motivate professionally competent, dedicated responsible and creative public servants. New methods of criteria would have to be devised for recruitment and selection, training and development, performance appraisal, promotion and salary administration.

In Pakistan from the very early days of its independence many commissions with different terms of reference were appointed by different governments for suggesting ideal system of public service. A study of these reports will reveal that no fruitful results were achieved. One thing was common in all those reports that the public servant should be an ideally honest person and capable of rendering service to the public without favour or fear, which of course is an ideal, but ideals were never achieved in any country.

**Socio-economic and Political
Factors Related to Imperilled
Afghan Migration to Pakistan**

Abdul Hamid Malik,
Area Study Centre,
UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR
(1985)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:

Commonly agreed and accepted definition of migration is to cross the geographical limits of one administrative unit of population and join another one in one country or that of totally a new country involving permanent change of residence.

Some social scientists like J.J. Mangalam, and S. N. Eisenstadt, view the migration phenomenon as a group activity and do not refer to the individual except in a passing manner. Thus according to majority of intellectuals migration is a relatively permanent moving away of collectively called migrants, from one geographical location to another. Migration is a motivational behaviour and therefore Brinley Thomas has defined it as under:

The movements involving change of permanent residence from one country to another which takes force with volition of the individuals or family concerned.

Now from above definition one can conclude the following:

An individual or a group of individuals when optionally or under compulsion migrate to another place or country, the following few conditions normally contribute to this activity:

- i. when there are chances for better livelihood through employment
- j. when resources at home are destroyed by natural calamities like fire, flood or earthquakes.
- k. When the country is invaded by a foreign power and one runs both for life as well as resources to live on
- l. local disturbances and lack of confidence in the performance of the government towards its citizens
- m. partition of country e.g. British India into Pakistan and India

In Afghanistan, the researcher says all these factors existed before and after the invasion of Russia on that country. However the main cause of mass migration to Pakistan was due to invasion of a foreign power. Now after driving the Russian by Afghan Mujahideen there should be no reason why Afghan may not go back to their homeland.

Of course for sometime till the small feuds between different factions of the Afghan leader do not subside, the major causes for staying out of their country are the economic reasons. Jobs within Afghanistan are to be created in that country to attract back their nationals.

**An Analysis of Themes of Children
Readers in Urdu in Terms of Achievement,
Affiliation and Power Motives in Pakistan**

Mehar Bano

Department of Psychology

University of Peshawar

(1985)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises her thesis as under :

The present research was designed to study the dominant motivational trends in Pakistani Society for children of thematic Analysis of popular Urdu short stories for children written by Pakistani writers during 1947-82.

In this case total of 250 short stories were selected from different children magazines and reader digests published in Pakistan during this period. Short stories were further categorized in three portions i.e. 1947-1958, 1959, 1970 and 1971 - 1982. These periods roughly correspond to the three phases of political development in Pakistan. The first time period contains 72 stories, the 2nd time period contains 79 and the 3rd contains 99 stories.

An exploratory study of 22 children text book stories in Urdu published in NWFP text book board from 1981 onwards was also undertaken to see if the text book stories were of any different form.

The stories were analysed in terms of number achievement, number Affiliation and number power. The guide for coding the motives was McClelland's method of coding historical source materials for motivational variables 1975. These motives as

borne out by previous studies are productive of great societal consequences including economic development, War, Peace and Conquest McClelland, 1961 and 1975.

Result of the present research show that among the above 3 motives, number power, on the whole is highest. Number achievement is lowest and number affiliation is in between and these differences are significant. The number achievement is consistently low while number affiliation follows number power rather closely, perhaps as a partially balancing factor is also clearly borne out by certain tables.

In general, the expectancy value theory has been found to provide an appropriate interpretative framework for these results.

Judicial Protection of Personal Liberty and the Law of Preventive Detention in Pakistan

Faqlr Hussain

Faculty of Law

University of Peshawar

(1986)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:

Personal liberty is the fundamental right of every citizen of a country and preventive-detention is a state control activity exercised by the executive functionaries of the state to maintain peace in the larger interest of public and society. Thus preventive detention draws a line between the liberty of an individual beyond which one can not transgress into the right of others.

The basic function of the judiciary is to interpret law and to safeguard the right of an individual as well as the state so that no body suffer at the expense of the other. Legislative Assemblies make law called legislation. Through these laws the state functionaries keep control over the general public. In case of abuse of these powers, by the state agencies, the public approach the judicial courts for remedy and thus judicial courts play important role of security in each case and thereafter rendering justice to all without favour or fear.

The researcher has pointed out that the law of preventive detention is necessitated during abnormal circumstances, for example when the state is at war with other country as was done by the British Govt. in the two world wars i.e. world war I

and world war II, but the Govt. of India and Pakistan kept this as a permanent law even during peace time and there have been instances of making use of these laws against the opposition.

The author has therefore suggested that the judiciary has a very important role to play for safeguarding the personal liberty or fundamental right of the public and see in each case loopholes in the circumstances in which Govt. make use of the laws of preventive detention.

Iran-Iraq Relations From (1958-1978)

Ghulam Taqi Bangash

Deptt. Of History,

University of Peshawar

(1986)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:

Relations between Iran-Iraq, two neighbouring countries remained tense between (1958-1978) for a period of 20 years as a result of change from monarchy to Islamic Republic Revolutions in both countries.

History of Iran-Iraq relations (1958-1978) is explained in this thesis with historic background since June 1949, untill the revolution in Iraq in July 1958. The Iraqi revolution was turning point which changed the relations between the two neighbours, history of both interpenetrates each other. The Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979 is yet another turning point where this study ends. The Revolution in Iraq haunted Shah of Iran since its inception in July 1958. Monarchic regime of Iran recognised Qassim's regime on 31st July 1958, but relations with Iraq were far from being smooth. During the twenty years period both the countries were ruled by regimes which were not really deriving power from the Masses. The phenomenon of Nationalism made development more difficult both within the two countries and between the two neighbours.

Iran's friendship, or rather Iranian Monarchy's very close relationship with USA was a permanent worry for all the Iraqi regimes almost throughout the twenty years

period. Thus tensions were bound to increase after Iran-U.S military agreement. Relations between the two countries were marred by border closer, with holding of passports, breaking of diplomatic relations, intrigues and counter Anthraces, espionage and counterespionage, coup attempts against each other, border clashes and war clouds, Assassination attempts on the political exiles as the Shah's interests was in eliminating his political exiles in Iraq. Life at times became unbearable for persians living in Iraq due to the torture by Iraqis. Thousands of innocent Iranians permanently living in Iraq were expelled by Iraq. General Taimul Bakhtiar, an ex-savak chief and a cousin of Queen Soraya planned a broad based revolution against the Shah from Iraq soil and with the help of the Iraqi authorities. The shah sent assassins and killed him in Iraq. For about nine years after the revolution in Iraq, the heads of state of both countries did not meet each other. President Arif of Iraq visited Iran in 1967 but major problems between the two countries were not solve. General Tahir Yahyar, Prime minister of Iraq visited Iran in 1968, major problems were again discussed but remained unresolved.

One foreign policy issue between the two neighbours was the Iranian friendship with Israel. Iran-Israel relations were a source of tension between Iran and Iraq. Iran kept trade with Israel which Iraq could not ignore.

In January 1970, Iran master minded a plot to overthrow the Baathist regime which deteriorated the relations further. Both sides expelled each others diplomats Both the neighbours struggled for supremacy in the Gulf area.

Due to many reasons Iran played a leading role in Gulf, while Iraq struggled for preservation of Arab Nationalism in the wake of Iranian occupation of three Arab

Islands and the Iranian thinking that Bahrain also belong to Iran. The Shah deployed Iranian troops in Dhofar.

Iraq-Iran statistical data shows why Iraq always tried her best to avoid full scale war with Iran. A comparison of defence forces, defence spending, defence planning of both the countries explains the defence capabilities of each.

Iraq was compelled to sign Algiers Agreement with Iran in 1975. However, it meant a détente and not rapprochement in relations and the possibility of a direct war between the two was forestalled.

Saddam Hussain the president of Iraq visited Tehran in 1975. The Shah of Iran had already pledged to end his interference in Iraqi affairs. The détente continued until the collapse of the Shah's rule in Iran.

A Study of Therapeutic Effects Of Faith and Mentors In Mental Health Problem

Syeda Farhana Jahangir
Department of Psychology
University of Peshawar
(1986)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized her thesis as under:

During the study different religions mentors were approached to get information. They co-operated to the extent that they gave the addresses of some people who suffered from some sorts of psychological problems in the past, and who came to these mentors for treatment. Out of those some subjects were selected by the researcher. It was also ascertained that these patients did not receive any other kind of therapeutic treatment.

The information in respect of the nature of psychological disturbance, the severity of disease and duration of faith therapy was collected from the relatives of the subjects. On the basis of these informations, the case study of every subject was prepared. The symptoms shown in these history sheets were noted from their cases of DSM-III. It was noticed that majority of cases included in the present study were severely disturbed and their psychopathology bordered on the psychotic or was clearly psychotic.

At the time of this research five different objective and standardized tests were administered to every subject individually, to measure psychological health.

According to these tests results as well as the verbal report, of the subjects, they are all functioning normally at present.

The results indicate that people living in this culture are likely to benefit from faith therapy. An attempt is made to explain these results within the context of our socio-religious culture. People living in the far-flung areas and who do not have contacts with modern sources of communication media i.e. Radio and television have been comparatively benefited more through this faith therapy of religions mentors as compared to those living in the cities.

Growth and Development Of the Wakhi Language

Nazeer M. Gardezee

Area Study Centre

University of Peshawar

(1987)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised his thesis as under:

Love of the mother tongue is natural with human race all over the world. Love of any particular language or dialect is innocent by itself, but if these language/dialects assume a disproportionate magnitude of local affinity so as to disrupt integrity, then a balance between the common mass medium and local/regional languages has to be maintained and guarded.

In a group of several nationalists striving to live together a common language acts as a cementing force. The wakhi language of the Wakhan corridor and northern areas of Pakistan (which was once an almost dying language) is now emerging as a living language with its own script. Wakhi is not only spoken in the northern areas of Pakistan but also in Afghanistan, Iran, Russian part of central Asia and the Chinese part of central Asia region. The northern areas of Pakistan are an ethnological museum. The difference that distinguishes one ethnic group from another is very sharp on account of physical barriers that separate one group from the other. But due to one religion (Islam) all those languages spoken by the Muslim residing in these areas have been greatly influenced by Arabic and Persian. No doubt that Islam emerged from the Arabian peninsula, but it developed and crystalised as

the religion of several states outside Arabia and spread through central Asia and a major part of the then known world.

Before the emergence of Islam the cultural and court language of central Asia peoples and rulers was, by and large Persian. So the Persian language had an equal chance of influencing all those languages whose speakers came into contact with Muslims whether through commerce, travel, subjugation or conquest. Therefore, Arabic words on account of religion, and Persian words through education and communication were accepted by all those languages whose speakers came in contact with one another. Thus the wakhi language which developed with time contain lot of Arabic and Persian words.

Resistance in Implementation Of Family Planning Programme

Ghulam Sarwar

Deptt. Of Psychology

University of Peshawar

(1988)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:

Population explosion is one of the most serious problems confronting all countries especially in South Asia, where population has grown out of proportion and resistance to family planning is shown due to lack of literacy and ignorance.

Generally resistance in implementation of family planning like all other social programmes is due to either lack of information or facts are twisted purposely to serve the interest of few, who do not want that others be benefitted by the good aspects of these programmes.

The researcher has described that the purpose of this work was to study the impact of some psychological variables e.g. Belief in external control, and conventionalism of the subjects were important factors offering resistance to family planning programme in Peshawar region of Pakistan. It was also assumed that the variable, of belief in internal control and authoritarian submission of the subjects help in acceptance of family planning.

The external control subjects are those who believe more in fate, luck and the internal control subjects are the one, who believe more in their abilities of achieving goals. Conventionalism of the subjects refer to those who resist changes in their

attitudes towards social norms, while authoritarian submission of the subjects stands for those who are law-abiding and submission to the moral authority of the society.

Potter's internal external scale was administered to measure belief in internal-external control of the subjects and F. scale was used for measuring conventionalism and authoritarian submission of the subjects. Both these instruments, were individually administered on the subjects. A sample of 200 married teaching and non-teaching employees in Basic pay scales 5 to 22 of the university of Peshawar were randomly selected from the population of 904. The sample size represented 22% of the population. The number of male subjects was 163 and the female was 37. Both Muslim and non Muslim were subjected to the required tests. The range of age selected was from 20 years to 60 years. The educational level of the subjects was from Matric to Ph.D. The conclusion drawn confirmed the hypothesis that the Internal subjects have more knowledge and frequently practiced family planning than the externals, as such the externals are resisters towards family planning. The results also showed that the subjects, from higher social status group or internals, have greater knowledge and more practice of the family planning than those belonging to the lower social status. The overall trend of the investigation revealed that the variable of belief in external control acted as resistance to family planning.

Latent Angles of the Afghanistan War (1978-89)

**Brig. Ahsanur Rahman Khan
Department of Area Study Centre,
University of Peshawar
(1989)**

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:

The general impression that Mujahideen having shared spirit of Jihad defeated a super power like the USSR, of course with material help offered by USA. This concept has been discussed in this thesis and the researcher arrived at a conclusion that the real object of Mujahideen was to gain political victory which they could not achieve and therefore they failed in their main objective as they fell prey to minor ethnic and clannish disputes amongst themselves and lost sight of the real issue. The researcher discusses that approach to materials concerning different operations in Afghanistan was difficult as these were confidential matters and were not to be made public.

The researcher however, got permission from the General Head Quarter of Pakistan Army at Military Intelligence directorate and thereafter came in contact with material concerning different operations within Afghan territory. These informations were published by Iran after the Revolution of 1979 in Iran itself. It was found that these publication were containing correspondence and messages exchanged between CIA and the diplomatic and state department officials of USA, through secretary of states Washington DC and American /embassies at Moscow, Tehran, Kabul,

Islamabad and Ankara. These were in many volumes and were published in English and Persian version. Two of these volumes relate to Afghanistan war covering period 1978-79.

Besides the English texts, their Persian translation is also provided, for and the volumes are named in Persian language. Many of the documents compiled in these volumes are highly revealing in relation to behind the scene activities connected with Afghanistan war.

Besides, these valuable sources of information, some of the middle and high ranking Afghans of different strata, a senior officer of Afghan Army and a senior Pakistan official, who actually handled important matters during the course of war, also contributed a lot in this research through their interviews. Armed with much factual details from these sources maximum material published in Pakistan and abroad too was used for better and careful interpretation. The period in this research was from 1978-89, because the Soviets made their first major intervention in Afghanistan through the April coup in 1978, and withdrew their military formations from that country in 1989.

This thesis is in six volumes covering different aspects of importance phases of war. The researcher in the end concludes that the information material which was used mostly concerned the media coverage of the war.

A Study of Relationship of Individual Psychopathology and Family

Rahat Taj

Deptt. Of Psychology

University of Peshawar

(1989)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarized her thesis as under:

The study covers the design and administering of different psychological tests on psychotic and neuritic patients selected from psychiatry wards of Lady Reading and Khyber Teaching Hospitals at Peshawar.

The families of these patients were also contacted, who agreed to co-operative during performance of these tests. An equal number of families were also selected who had no neurotic or psychotic member amongst them. These tests were administered to each member of the family in every category. The purpose was to arrive at mental health, adjustment of a person in the family and to determine ego-strength of each member of the family. At the same time the purpose was to see the effects of a disturbed person on other members of their family and the contribution of the family, if any, in the disturbance of such a member. The results indicated that the presence of a disturbed member in the family affects others. The disturbance in the parental relationship affects the psychological condition of the children.

Comparison of the different categories of families revealed no substantial difference on two of the tests. On family adjustment test there was a marked difference between different groups.

During the process of administering these test and arriving at definite conclusions, the researcher had to overlook sometimes, her own family, tolerance towards that was very much commendable.

The psychotic tests are so much time consuming and at times tiring that it is just possible that one gets frustrated oneself, but it did not happen to the researcher for which she paid tributes to all concerned including her own family.

**Critical Study of the Project:
Appraisal Management and Control System
In Pakistan. An Exercise in Evaluation.**

Sayed Zia-al-Jalaly

Deptt. Of Center for Applied Economics

University of Peshawar

(1989)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized her thesis as under:

Like all other developing countries, the history of planned development in Pakistan is full with flopped projects, projects that do not appear to be completed within the stipulated time and cost, or projects which do not fulfil their conceived objectives. There is no integrated system of planning.

This study is a detailed analysis and evaluation of the project appraisal, management, and control system in Pakistan. The approach taken is an integrated one. Despite the emphasis on the ex-ante appraisal and implementation stages, the entire project cycle in Pakistan has been examined in order to be able to link the stages and study the problems of omission and commission which emerge at the implementation stage. The study is, however, confined to the public sector projects which need to pass through the well laid out procedures. Being a study in the evaluation of a system, it has involved quantitative as well as qualitative examination. These examinations range from a review of the theoretical aspects of the project-cycle and its stages as well as the techniques used at various stages, to the progression of the project cycle

in Pakistan, eventually to an evaluation of the system and recommendations to improve the system

The theoretical sections are based on extensive review of literature followed by use of secondary data based on Government publications, supplemented by interviews and discussions with experts involved at various levels of planning and stages of the cycle.

The main findings of the study centre around the inadequacies in the structure of pc-1, cost and time overruns, data gaps, motivation and training of personnel, lack of co-ordination, absence of contingencies planning, lack of appropriate appraisal parameters problems relating to project selection criteria and procedures, lack of staff, absence of an institutional link between appraisal wing and monitoring team. Finding relating to the approval and implementation stages of projects relate to the distortions arising out of anticipatory approvals, breaking of projects into smaller components to avoid higher echelons of approval and appraisal problems arising out of discrepancies between the need and availability of resources, a total absence of any provisiosns of essential services and physical infrastructure, problems arising out of basis of award of contracts and selection of sites, lack of inter-agency coordination and communication and lack of a modern progress monitoring system.

Political Analysis of the Saur Revolution

Sher Zaman Teizi

Area Study Centre

University of Peshawar

1989

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:

Afghanistan is a Muslim State having majority of its population as Hanafite Sunnis and minority as Shias. A few percent about 1 % followers of other religions like Sikhs, and Hindus. Also a few thousands Jews lived in Kabul but they migrated to Israel in 1970. The official religion is Islam, all the Abdali Rulers adhered to this doctrine. The Afghans take pride in the ancestry of Abu Hanifa Al-Numan. His grand father was taken from Kabul to Kufa as a prisoner of war. He settled there permanently. The Afghan state could maintain religious harmony and tolerance for more than 230 years. The Shariat courts established in Urban centres usually left sectarian problems to be solved by traditional means when services of the sufi orders of involved parties were invoked with political favours. The State was almost closed to other ideas and doctrines.

Taimur shah (1773-93) established an office in his court to combat the wahhabi office in his court to combat the wahhabi doctrine founded by Mohammad Bin Abdul Wahab (1703-91) as a reform movement aimed at purification of Islam. The Afghan ulema considered it apostasy. So much so that even Syed Jamal ud Din Afghani did not conceal his dislike for it. Referring to Syed Ahmad Brelvi, the celebrated Syed says "He Akhund Abdul Ghafoor alias Da Swat Akhun Sahib" called the people for Jihad. Thousands of people gathered around him. He was supported and asked by the Indian wahhabis of the party of Syed Ahmad Wahabi, who had migrated due to fear of Indian Sunnis and settled in swat and Bunir. Amir Abdur

Rahman (1880-1901) directed Ulema to combat Wahabism which he considered dangerous for Islam. The Amir banned the entry of people from Arabia, even, of those who claimed descendants from the Holy Prophet, considering them beggars or European agents like wise propagation of Qadianism was also checked. Mian Abdur Rahman, a Qadiani was executed by suffocation by his orders. Amir Habibullah ordered storing of another Qadiani Mohammad Abdul latif of Khost to death in 1903. Maulvi Niamatullah Panjsheri, professing the same belief, was stoved to death under the orders of Amanullah Khan.

The British machinery encouraged the Indian press to take note of these executes and criticized the Afghan Government. Ghulam Ahmad the founder of Quadiani doctrine, sent a note of protest to the league of Nations. Amani Afghan an Afghan magazine in Kabul, defended the executes in a serial article. When Amanullah was given an understanding that British Government of India had infiltrated her agents in the Dar-uloom, Devband, Ulema entry in Afghanistan, was banned. The loya Jirga of 1928 held at Paghman endorsed his edict. Indian immigrants linked with Devband were expelled from the country, and movement of Afghan Ulema who had studied in Dar-ul-uloom were confined to given localities. Maulvi Mohammad Ibrahim, father of Mohammad Mousa Shafiq of Kama and Maulvi Fazal Rabi of Paklac were arrested. Having closed the country effectively to foreign religious ideas, the Afghan Rulers did not tend to encourage religious education at home. Too much restriction on the religious faith of the people from the rulers side ultimately resulted in saur revolution, which in the beginning started with an idea that state has nothing to do with the faith of the people; but ultimately resulted in one party governance over the people.

Geo Strategic Importance of Durand Line

Azmat Hayat

Area Study Centre

University of Peshawar

1990

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:

N.W.F.P lies some 23 miles away from the pillar XII, which is erected on the Sarikol range of Pamir. This pillar is made of cobble stones in the shape of pyramid eight feet high. It was constructed by joint Anglo Russian commission in September, 1895, on the left bank of a tributary of the Tegermen Su river. Pillar XII is the last among the pillars which carry the Russo Afghan frontier from the eastern end of lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier. How it came to be erected at this location is historically significant because, with the eleven other pillars, it has for over sixty years effectively separated the Indo Pakistan sub continent from Russia. It is about twenty three miles South of Pillar XII in a wild mountaneous area that the Durand line begins, near the Mintaka Pass. The demarcation of the Durand line was carried out in fulfillment of the agreement of November 12, 1893. Signatories of the agreement were Sir Mortimer Durand, the foreign secretary of the Government of India, and Amir Abdur Rehman of Afghanistan. According to it both parties agreed not to exercise interference in each others territories lying beyond the line. A small section in the incinity of the Khyber Pass which was left un-demarcated was finally completed in 1919 after the 3rd Afghan war.

**A Study on Pakistan - China
Trade with Special Reference
To Karakoram Highway**

**S. Mohammad Ishaq
Area Study Centre,
Peshawar University.**

(1990)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:-

Pakistan and China as next door neighbours both developing countries have co-operated and collaborated with each other for the past four decades in the economic field including foreign trade. The circumstances under which they agreed to construct the Karakoram Highway on one of the ancient silk routes necessitated to assess and analyse the contribution of this land route to Pakistan - China trade. For that reason, the study was designed to make a survey of existing trade relations between two countries and come out the economic role of the two countries as well as its resulting impact on the economic development of the northern areas of Pakistan. The main emphasis of the study were as under:

To assess, evaluate and project the role of the Karakoram highway in the economic co-operation and collaboration with the peoples republic of China.

To conduct a survey of the ancient silk route in order to place it in the historical perspective and assess its roles in the enhancement of international trade in the past.

To determine the volume of trade through the land route and the overall gains from trade for Pakistan in general and the northern areas in particular.

To assess and analyse the overall trade position between Pakistan and China since 1951 and the circumstances that necessitated these commercial relations between the two countries.

2. The silk route (the Modern Karakoram Highway) had been in use since 2nd century BC. This route linked China and central Asia with Europe on the western side and with India on south and south eastern side. This land route facilitated the easy transportation of surplus products from China such as silk, porcelain and China ware to Europe through central Asian Regions/Countries. The enhanced Chinese Production was needed every where which gave an impetus to international trade through this route in the past. The central Asia people like the Parthian and the Romans played the role of middle men who sometimes handled most of the trade followed by the northern route to Byzantine. During the Han Dynasty, rolls of silk were used as currency in official trade with foreign countries. Porcelain and licquer ware among the other prized commodities exported from China.

Chinese inventions that went to foreign countries through the silk route were the wheel barrows, porcelain making techniques, cast Iron, gun powder, the compass and printing materials.

China, in return imported jewels, rhinoceroshorn, tortoise shells, pearls, coral, amber, demasks, rugs, asbestos, cloth storage (ointment), spices, fine steel, and copper, hunting dogs, elephants, and lions.

As such, the ancient silk route played an important role in the expansion of international trade in the past for many centuries.

So far Pakistan, China trade relations are concerned these started much earlier than revival of trade through Karakoram Highway. Both countries had shown keen interest in enhancing the mutual trade but the trend in the growth of trade could not show any remarkable progress in the past. This was because Pakistan as a developing country had to establish trade relations with all the major countries and it had to maintain the volume of trade even under the conditions of political and economic policies. For this reason the trade between the two neighbouring countries could not show sufficient progress in the balance of payment problem for Pakistan. During the sixties both countries had agreed to receive the trade through the ancient silk route with its change nomenclature as Karakoram Highway. The first trade caravan was exchanged in September, 1969 with load worth Rs. 2.40 lacs. Later on this route facilitated the exchange of eighteen caravans of trade with varying amount of exchanges each way.

The volume of overall trade as well as trade through the highway was not commensurate with the existing political relation. This was due to Pakistan bent towards western countries in terms of political relations and economic policies in the past. But now, this route offers better scope and prospects, especially after China opening upto the outside world in the recent past.

Now Pakistan's exports to China are on the rise and China's exports to Pakistan have declined from 3200 millions in 1986 to Rupees 193 millions in 1989.

Immediate gains obtained from trading through Karakoram Highway were of prominent nature to the northern areas of Pakistan in particular and to the country in general. The trade has expanded markets which has enhanced the rate of consumption and production in the bordering regions. Although the quantum of trade is still much below the stage of satisfaction, however, it has good prospects to improve further. This highway also serves the tourist potential and provides scenic beauty, archaeological linkage as transition route.

Pakistan Afghan Trade

Tariq Rahim

Area Study Centre

University of Peshawar

(1990)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised his thesis as under:-

The study includes both recorded and un-recorded trade between the two countries. In spite of broken diplomatic relations, the recorded trade between Afghanistan and Pakistan remained approximately about Rs. 493 millions annually. This was about 1.6% of Pakistan and about 5% of Afghanistan total world trade. During 1985-90, the average annual trade came to Rupees (Rs.) 440 million and the highest was Rs. 32 million annually from 1975-88.

The recorded trade goods were mostly indigenous i.e. goods produced locally in these countries. The review of the goods entering Pak. Afghan recorded trade validates the hypothesis that:

- (a) The composition of goods entering Pak-Afghan trade is consistent with the composition of their domestic product.
- (b) The persistence inter exchange of the given goods is reflective of the two countries comparative cost advantages in their production.

This is a solid evidence of inherent stability of Pakistan Afghan trade and also indicative of the complementary supplementary character of the two economics concerned.

Regarding the unrecorded trade it is to be mentioned that it refers to smuggled goods coming from Afghanistan, the total value of which could not be recorded for many reasons. We should think that the figure must be more than the official or recorded trade . One clue which can be verified from the fact that in 1983-91 contraband goods worth Rs. 0.415 million a year were seized by the custom deptt: of Pakistan. The seizure is a very small part of the total consignments that got away.

Border exchange of goods or smuggling in border towns like Peshawar, Quetta is very common.

**The Geo-political Significance
Of the Southern Passes
Of the Wakhan, Corridor**

Inayat Ullah Faizi
Area Study Centre
University of Peshawar
(1991)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised his thesis with the following conclusions :

Latest development in the area suggests that there is a potential threat to the security of Pakistan from the southern passes in case of any shift in the balance of power in the North of Hindu Kush. There are more than two passes, that can sustain mechanized military operations and there is the possibility of developing missile sites, and landing strips in some of the valleys situated in close proximity to Chitral. The population of Ismaili sect on both sides of the border, due to their resentment over the attitude of militant Sunni neighbours, can play a role in the shaping of events in times to come. This factor combined with Pak-Afghan relations, Soviet -Afghan and Pak-Soviet relationship can contribute to make the Northern borders of Pakistan unsafe at any stage.

The geographical location of the Wakhan corridor in a mountainous region, having been a meeting point of the interest of many rival powers, adds to the severity of its most common problems. Growing military activities around the salient, from longer kish and murgat to Aksai chin, Kashmir and Siachen in the Northern Areas of Pakistan are closely linked with the future of Wakhan and the valleys situated on the southern side of the corridor.

The Relevance of Philosophy of Education Of Maula Ashraf Ali Thanvi to the Present Day Needs of Education in Pakistan

Mian S. Bashir Ahmad

Institute of Education and Research

University of Peshawar

(1991)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:-

The study covers the whole life of Maula Ashraf Ali Thanvi, especially his endeavour, in the field of education and spreading of Islam (1863-1943). In this regard the researcher has gone through all the relevant literature produced by Maulana, have collected all the reliable data consisting the following main aspects of the life span of Maulana, which lead to the following conclusions.

Hazrat Hakeemul Umath gives seeking to the pleasure of Almighty Allah and visualising the hereafter as the basis of our aims and objectives of education.

Teaching of Islamiyat and Arabic, recitation of the Holy Quran according to the rules of phonetics (Tajveed) and books prescribed for the inoculation of right conduct must be given due importance in our curriculum.

Students may be given an opportunity to give practical shape to what they learn in their schools.

Teaching of Arts and crafts may also be included in the curriculum of religious institution.

It is important to have separate classes for girls and boys to avoid undesirable impact. More importance be given to character building at the elementary school level.

Hakeemul Umat practised educating through correspondence, therefore this may be given more projection.

Individual guidance and counselling be given more attention.

Poor standard of teaching is mainly responsible for lack of proficiency in the students standard be kept better.

English should yield to the National language, the place which it occupies today.

Teachers should do their best with all honesty.

Hazrat Hakeemul Umat has designed curricula for the scholar, the Islamic mystic and the masses.

Speech of a research worker for a minute is more effective than half an hour speech of a person who does not base his talk on research findings.

Suicidal trends in research and experimentation are condemned by Hazrat Hakeemul Umat.

The final verdict given by Maulana in respect of political activities, was that student must refrain from active politics.

Hazrat Hakeemul Umat was against the involvement of teachers in active politics.

Hazrat Hakeemul Umat ascribes all his achievements in the field of psychotherapy to the blessings of Almighty God.

In psychotherapy the client cannot be cured if he does not co-operate with the therapist.

The recommendations of the researcher are based on all principles narrated above.

A Cross Cultural Study of Child Rearing Practices and Their Effect on Personality Development

**Nasim R. Sahibzada
Deptt. Of Psychology
University of Peshawar
(1991)**

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized her thesis as under:-

The comparison is between Pakistani and Keny culture. The higher income groups in Pakistan as well as in Kenya, gave toilet training to their children earlier than those having a lower income ... Where ($P < 0.1$). In case of punishment, as a mode of discipline, a higher percentage of Pakistani mothers punish their children for misbehavior, as compared to Kenya mothers ($P < .05$)

In the joint family system, mothers of both the cultural groups, reward their children for good behavior more, in contrast to nuclear family system ($P < .05$).

The results also revealed that mothers from both the cultures, belong to higher income groups, reward good school work more as compared to lower income group ($P < 0.05$)

The result of one group revealed that independence was highly related to bottle feeding ($P < .01$) whereas, breast feeding shows no such relationship. Furthermore, the sex of the child shows a significant relationship with aggressive behavior ($P < 0.5$). Thus a high percentage of boys, of both the cultural groups exhibit aggressive behavior more frequently as compared to girls.

Kinship and Marriage In Pukhtoon Society

Sara Safdar

Department of Social Work

University of Peshawar

(1992)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized her thesis as under:-

To find out the relationship between marriage in pukhtoon society and their kinship ties, efforts have been made to find out the correlation of kinship ties and Marriage practices. The assumption is that kinship ties are maintained through mutual interaction by the relatives, who are, by and large at the level of same socio-economic status. Another finding is that kins marriage is practiced by the relatives of same socio-economic status. This study also states that kinship ties are kept strong and the practice of kins marriage continues on the basis of their traditional tribal pattern (Faction and Fends)

The correlation between socio-economic status and kinship ties was measured and it was found that respondents of higher socio-economic status indicate strong kinship ties towards the relatives with lower socio-economic status.

87% of the pukhtoon were in favour of endogamy in tribes where there had no or very little feuds. The correlation between the socio economic status and exchange marriage was measured and it was found that 68% respondents were in favour of exchange marriages. The respondents were selected at random from three different areas of N.W.F.P that is tribal, settled and Afghan refugees. Male and female had

qual representation i.e. 150 each out of the total of 300. Their age was between 25 to 45 years. The percentage of literacy was 53% literate and 47% illiterate. All the female respondents were house wives, and the male respondents had no government service and were small businessmen or cultivators.

The researcher has suggested that it needed further investigation on more tribes, as the work was done on one tribe. This will help in finding the status of pukhtoon women in the present scenario of overall development in N.W.F.P.

Peshawar under the Mughals

Rafiqullah

**Area Study Centre,
University of Peshawar**

1993

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:-

Peshawar enjoyed a unique fame not only because of its historical importance but also it is rich in Archaeological wealth and buried treasures. Its importance and antiquity are evident from the fact that its border areas are frequently mentioned in the most ancient Aryan religious book, the Rig veda. Thus from the very beginning of human history this area has enjoyed great historical importance. It also transpires that in those days the valley of Peshawar was very green and fertile. The travels of the Chinese pilgrims, Fahien and Huen Tsang also testify that Gandhara (Present Peshawar) was thickly populated and green Area.

The valley has witnessed many civilizations and religions. That is why nowhere else in the Indo Pak subcontinent are found so many Buddhist stupas and temples as found in this area. Similarly Greek culture and civilization have left their deepest marks in Peshawar valley. This is the land from where the Greek civilization spread to the whole of the Indo Pakistan Sub continent. The oldest name of Peshawar was Parshapura and Pushkalavate (Charsadda) about two thousand five hundred years before Christ.

The Aryans snatched away the land of Peshawar from Kol, Bhil, Naga and other tribes and instead founded the structure of a beautiful civilization.

From tracing back the history it comes to light that about two thousand five hundred years ago, Peshawar valley was not a part of India, but it was an eastern province of the Persian empire. This land was known then by the name of paruparaesanna. The great Persian Ruler, Cyrus, after reducing Bukhtar (Present Afghanistan) passing through the Khyber Pass, conquered Gandhara, Peshawar. Before the invasion of Alexander the great, this area was part of the empire of Darins the great Greek in the Peshawar valley.

The ancient Hindu name for the valley of Peshawar as it appears in Sanskrit literature is Gandhara, its Capital pushklavate (Charasadda) is maintained by Arians, as a large and populous city, captured by Hephaistion, the general of Alexander. Alexander of Macedonia was probably the first European invader of India. However Alexander's stay in this area was very brief but his successors remained here for a long time. They brought along with them the best sculpture and rational philosophy of their times. Alexander got defeat from India Hindu Maharaja Chandragupta Maurya. After Chandragupta Kanishka took over in 120 A.D and it was Kaniskha who named this capital as parshapur. Peshawar became centre of trade between India and Afghanistan. In 979 A.D one Hindu Raja by the name of Jarpal advanced from Peshawar and attacked Subuktagin, governor of Khorasan, but got defeat and Peshawar came in the hands of Turks. He appointed Abu Ali as its Governor. Mahmud Ghaznavi ascended the throne in 997 A.D and came to Peshawar from Khyber. Where Babar became king of Afghanistan after the death of his uncle Mirza Ulugh Beg, he attacked Peshawar two three times but failed. At last Babar made peace with the opposing Yousafzai tribes in Peshawar valley and married the

daughter of Malik Mansur and this was the way how Moghals came to Peshawar on 10th December 1525 A.D.

Babar ordered the construction of a fort at Bagraim (old name of Peshawar) at the foundation of an old fort. This fort is now adays called Bala Hisar, a very significant feature of Peshawar city. Peshawar is about 1000ft above sea level in the north western side of N.W.F.P is at present its Capital. During Mughal's period Peshawar was attached to the Suba of Kabul. Then it was called Bagram, which is now a days Peshawar.

**Peshawar under the Afghans
Between (1753-1891)**

Sughra Bibi

Area Study Centre (Central Asia)

University of Peshawar

(1994)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised her study as under:

Peshawar lies at the north of North West Frontier province which served as a gate to India for all invaders coming from Afghanistan. Most of these invaders were Greeks, Persians and Moghals and Afghans. Peshawar lies at the mouth of KHYBER pass while coming from Afghanistan. There are other passes too which served as entering routes to NWFP from Afghanistan, such as south Waziristan but KHYBER pass is the most popular in the history of Indian sub continent. Peshawar is also called 'The Rani of the Frontier and the centre of its busy life'. It is situated in the irrigated portion of Peshawar valley, about 20 miles from entrance to Khyber pass. The city of Peshawar never had great importance as a market or industrial centre, but it takes its significance from its strategic positions, a cross road of commerce and nerve centre of the whole frontier. It was the north western terminal for the sub-continent, railway system and for centuries it marked the end of the Grand Trunk Road across Northern India. It was the port to the Khyber pass and served as great caravan sarai at the end of the trail that came down through Khyber pass. It formed the connecting link between central Asia trade and therefore the political centre of the Frontier dubbed it as the 'Paris of the Pathans'. With change of masters the fate and faces of the city kept changing, with the air of central Asia. Peshawar was the most flourishing town in the Frontier under the Afghans. Afghans were considered as separate people long before the birth of their country.

Ibne Batuta who passed through Kabul in 1333 wrote that it was inhabited by a tribal of Persians called Afghans. They hold mountains and posses considerable strength and were mostly highway men. The derivation of Afghan is unknown, but it was first used in a work called Hudad-Al-Alam, by an anonymous Arab geographer, written about 982 A.D. while other people developed, the Afghan remained as shepherds when Babar established the Mughal empire in Delhi in 1556, after the battle of panipat, the country of the Hindu Kush became merely an outpost and as such it remained for nearly 200 years. The Uzbek fought the Mughals for Badakhshan, the high barran platue near the oxus loop, and the Persians and Mughals fought for Kandahar, and altogether the situation was confused and unstable with the weakening of Mughals about 1650, the pattern changed considerably, with the Persians occupying Khandahar and threatening Ghazni, while the Afridis of the Khyber revolted against the Mughals. The early 18th century saw the rise of the Persians, Nadir Quli Beg who was later known as Nadir Shah Afshar came through Iran from a Turkish tribal, who defeated the Ghilgies and Abdalis in Afghanistan by 1738 had captured both Herat and Kandahar.

In 1747 when Nadir Shah was on his way to deal with a revolt by Kurds, some member of his court murdered him. The commander of Afghan body guards, a man called Ahmad Shah Abdali managed to escape from Persian camp along with his soldiers and reached Kandahar. Here Ahmad Shah was elected as first King of Afghanistan, who stretched his territory up to Delhi, but went lack to Afghanistan.

Through out this period Peshawar served as a transit city to invader, both from North and from South. From south it remained under Ranjeet Singh a Sikh Maharaja for a short time, but mostly it remained with Afghans.

The Khilafatists Hijrat to Afghanistan

Noshad Khan

Area Study Centre

University of Peshawar

(1995)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:-

After the first world war (1914 - 18), the British in India pursued a policy of "All take and no give" attitude. It gave birth to a new political resistance later called as Khilafat movement. It was meant basically to redress the grievances of Indians (especially the Muslims of India) and to protect their interest Karamchand Ghandi also launched satyagrah i.e. (non co-operation movement based on non-violence) and he along with Muslims like Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Ali Bahais, and some other like minded joined and projected their feelings through news papers namely Al-Hillal Hamdard, Zamindar and Comrade, which later on were considered as the pillars of Muslim journalism. At that time Afghanistan was considered as Darul Islam and India was considered as Dar-ul-Harb, therefore people from India started Hijrat (temporary migration) to Afghanistan.

In Afghanistan they were not accommodated according to their expectations and they felt a big difference of govt. official treatment much different than the attitude of the public of Afghanistan.

They had not taken enough money or other resources along with them to live on it but they were not helped in their mission by the Afghanistan government. As a

result they came back to India. In this process of Hijrat, many friends became enemies and many enemies became friends.

This was a first attempt of escaping from the slavery of British Rule in India. It became a foundation for liberation of India from Britishers, which resulted ultimately in partition of India between Muslims and Hindus and contributed towards creation of Pakistan.

A Field Study of Current Curricula Of Science and Teaching Methods Used In Secondary Schools of Nwfp

Mehmooda Rehman

Institute of Education and Research

University of Peshawar

(1995)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her study as under:-

It includes the study of present curricula of teaching science in the secondary schools of NWFP both male and female. Method adopted by the researcher was preparation of Questionnaire and its administering on students (selected) teachers and heads of the institutions separately to give their views on the present curricula. From collected information certain conclusions have been drawn and recommendations made for making certain changes in curricula and teaching methodologies to make teaching of science more objective, effective and useful.

The researcher has given the following recommendations for conducting further researches.

A study to evaluate in service curriculum in development of scientific attitude at secondary level.

A study to evaluate in service training programmes in science education.

A study to explore the need of science education at secondary level to enter 21st century successfully.

A comparative study on the effect of inquiry and traditional methods of teaching on the students co-operative style, and curiosity at secondary level.

A study on the effectiveness of educational programme of science teachers, at B.Ed. level.

Development of package in integrated science curriculum at secondary level.

Experimental evaluation of some conceptual aspects of secondary school science.

An experimental study on development of reasoning and conceptual behaviour at secondary level.

A study on the effects of teaching science on the academic achievements of students.

A study on techniques applied at secondary level for science education.

Frontier Contribution In Making of Pakistan

**Parvez Ahmad Khan
Area Study Centre ,
University of Peshawar
(1995)**

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:-

The study covers the problem of making of Pakistan and the contribution of Frontier towards same. The issue started with the political insurgence or revolt of religious binding emanating from Khilafat movement which was started mostly by people living in N.W.F.P. These people migrated to Afghanistan to show a practical demonstration against the atrocities of the British rule in India. The researcher emphasized that as Khilafat movement became a part of congress which ultimately started the demand of liberation of India from the British clutches, therefore the people responsible for running Khilafat movement who were mostly from NWFP have more contribution towards making of Pakistan.

The researcher has not pointed out many people, but to him the real struggle for liberation started from N.W.F.P.

This is a recorded fact that majority of Muhajirs who went on Hijrat to Afghanistan short before the liberation of India were very influential people from N.W.F.P, who scarified many comforts for initiating a protest against the British Rulers in India.

Impact of Kabul River on Socio Economic Development Of Peshawar Valley

Janbaz Khan
Area Study Centre,
University of Peshawar
1995

ABSTRACT

The researcher has concluded his thesis as under:-

In Pakistan, after partition, Agriculture along with Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fisheries, used to be the largest sector contributing to economy. 75 % of the civilian labour force used to be employed directly or indirectly in the Agriculture sector. About 95 % of the total foreign exchange earnings used to be from Agriculture, but out of 200 million acres of land only 76 million acres (38 %) was cultivated. Also out of 41 million Acres of cultivated area only 25 million Acres i.e 61 % was irrigated and the rest used to depend on Rain. If rain came at proper time and in adequate quantity the cultivation used to lead to prosperity otherwise it does nothing more than providing fodder for animals. As there was shortage of electric power supply, therefore tube-well irrigation pumping of water from rivers at low flow season was not possible, which used to hamper the Agricultural activity. Water and power both are essential for better utilization of Agricultural land. River Kabul is the main source of water supply in NWFP. During the time of flood, the water used to overflow and would inundate and erode large percentage of culturable land, resulting in wastage of valueable water and land.

In early fifties a Dam was constructed on Kabul River at warsak with the help of the Govt. of Canada, which produced power and also conserve extra water at the time when it was not required. Thus warsak dam which was the first power and irrigation project on River Kabul in NWFP contributed substantially to the development of NWFP as a whole with special uplift of people living near around Peshawar valley. It resulted in more factories, more irrigation and more employment avenues for the people living in Peshawar valley.

Agricultural Marketing in NWFP
A Study of Costs and Contributions
Of Market Intermediaries

Nasir Ahmad

**Area Study Centre,
 University of Peshawar**

1995

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised his thesis as under:

Agriculture is the single largest segment of Pakistan's economy and will continue so for quite a long time therefore it is very essential to look into the different productive aspects of the Agriculture.

For quite sometime its performance is not satisfactory for want of lack of allocation of funds, lack of infra structure for marketing the products, and thus full utilization has not been possible in view of these impediments.

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In order to achieve the national targets of faster rate of growth in Agriculture, improved farm income, more exports and raw material for the expanding industry, it is essential to accelerate the pace of progress by converting the mode of static Agriculture into dynamic and market oriented Agriculture, capable of absorbing better technology, resulting in better productivity. At the same time economic size of land holding and land tenure system be introduced to get better and more efficient products. Some of the important conditions to be created for better productivity are given below:

- 1 Size of land holding
- 2 land tenure system
- 3 Price sturcture for Agriculture products.
- 4 Adequate marketing facilities.

By applying above steps practically and proposing reasonable prices to the farmers a lot can be achieved in betterment of the future of Agriculture as an industry. Pakistan is basically an Agriculture producing country and thus it is very necessary to think upon these proposals for implementation for raising both the level of socio economic standard of the farmers as well as increasing the resources of the country.

Political and Administrative Development of Tribal Areas

Mumtaz Ali Bangash
Public Administration
University of Peshawar

1996

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under.

The study relates to the development of Tribal Areas with special reference to Khyber and Kurram Agencies.

The tribal areas of Pakistan has an area of about 27,224 sq.km, and a population of about 3.5 million people and is lying on the North Western borders of Pakistan along Afghanistan. There are 5 passes all leading towards Afghanistan from Pakistan side. These tribal people have been opposing the invaders throughout the history, but during the second Afghan war the British succeeded in appointing a Political officer in Khyber in 1878. Kurram became Agency in 1892. Malakand and Waziristan Agencies were created in 1896. Malakand Agency was placed under the control of Govt. of India i.e Delhi and the rest of these Agencies were under the Govt. of Punjab till 1901 when Lord Curzon the Viceroy of India created a New province by the Name of NWFP. These Agencies were under the Administrative control of central Govt, but after partition of India when Pakistan was created in 1947, three more Agencies by the name of Mohmand, Bajaur and Orakzai were created during 1951-1973. Mohmand was created in 1951, whereas Bajaur and Orakzai were created in 1973. These agencies have a political Agent for maintaining

law and order with the co-operation of native tribal chiefs called Maliks. The socio economic level and the education of the people in tribal areas were very low because of no employment avenues. To control the crimes or offenses there are two types of regulations one is called FCR (The Frontier Crimes Regulation) and the 2nd is Jirga. FCR is imposed from the federal Govt. of Pakistan, whereas the Jirga system relates to the customs and traditions of the social interaction of the tribal people and is being run by the tribal chiefs as their members. The Jirga works as a Judicial forum to administer Justice amongst the section of different tribes, themselves, and the FCR relates to their offenses with respect to the violation of laws concerning the Federal Govt. The budget for these areas are provided by the federal govt as there is practically no sources of revenue. The budget is at the disposal of the political agent, who in consultation with local Maliks spends this for maintaining law and order and little bit of development works over the years and introducing some better variables of life the Govt. of Pakistan has succeeded to some extent in raising the economics and educational level of the people there, by keeping seats reserved for tribal students in the Medical, Engineering and other institutes of higher educations, as well as keeping a quota in the Govt. Service for them, but still their demand for constitutional and legal right remained unsolved, which needs attention.

Mujahedeen Movement in Malakand And Mohammand Agencies (1900-1940)

Jehanzeb

**Area Study Centre,
University of Peshawar**

1996

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under:

Mujahidden in broader sense of the term means freedom fighters for Islam. During the period under reference East and West Punjab and NWFP were under the domination of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh (Sikh Sardar). Syed Ahmad Brailvi along with his men fought against sikhs in Malakand and Mohammand Agencies to liberate these areas and established the rule of Islam there. By the year 1849 the sikhs became weak in Punjab and as Frontier was a part of Punjab till 1901, therefore Britishers succeeded in capturing a large part of these Northern Areas.

The present study is an account of the holy war waged by the followers of Syed Ahmad against the enemies of Islam, specially during the British ascendancy in India in the first four decades of the twentieth century. The foundation of Mujahideen movement in India may be said to have been laid by Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi popularly known as Mujadid Alafsani who rose against the great Mughal King Akbar, when the latter made an attempt to synthesise Islam with other religions by creating Mazhab-e-Ilahi. Mujaddid was followed in his struggle by Shah Wali Ullah in the 18th century, who endeavored to preserve the political sovereignty of Islam and to protect it from foreign influences at a time when Muslim India was

Plunged into degeneration. Shah Wali ulah's son, Shah Abdul Aziz was the first who took notice of Sikh excesses in Punjab and organized a band of Mujahiddin under the command of Syed Ahmad Brailvi. Syed Ahmad accompanied by Shah Ismail and Molvi Abdul Hai, relatives of shah Abdul Aziz marched through Baluchistan and Afghanistan and arrived Nowshera to organise struggle against non Muslim rules. They encamped at Akora Khattak a few miles west of Indus river and fought against sikh garrison. In several encounters they uprooted their enemy and succeeded in liberating Peshawar from Sikh domination. Due to some blacksheeps in the Mujahideen, Syed Ahmad had to migrate to Hazara with a view to launch a fresh offensive against the Sikh forces, but there too his hopes were dashed to ground. There were some black sheep among the Mujahedin's ranks and they lost very heavy and bloody battle near Balakot where Syed Ahmad shifted to hideouts in the black mountain areas occupying some parts of Buner Distt: where they felt secured. The main hideouts were at Asmas (Buner), Chamarkand (Bajaur) and Lakaray (Mohammand Agency) where they remained underground till partition of India and departure of the Britishers in 1947.

**Development of a Strategy for
Restructuring Secondary Education
In the Light of Policy Initiatives of Govt. Of NWFP.**

Major Mohammad Younas
Institute of Education and Research
University of Peshawar
(1996)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:

During the study following questions arose while formulating an opinion by the researcher.

What are the main features of the official policy of the government regarding the development of secondary education.

What is the organizational structure of secondary education

What innovations have been introduced by the govt. for enhancing the out put of secondary education.

How adequate is the allocation of funds by the govt. towards implementation of National Education Policy.

Is the present course at the secondary level of education relevant to the socio-economic needs of the society.

How adequately the teacher training programmes meet the demand.

Keeping in view the requirement of the study lot of govt. policies and present practice have gone through by the researcher and gave the following

recommendations as for a large number of students secondary school education is an end of their academic carrier and entering a new phase of their life.

Secondary school education should be job-oriented

The course should be diversified and vocationalized.

It should have a deeper link between the school and places where ultimately the students have to work for their livelihood i.e. factories/farms/community projects.

The students should have sufficient theoretical back-ground before joining the practical life towards either joining govt. service or self employment.

The Role of Afghan Loya Jirgah In Law Making

Misal Khan

Area Study Centre

University of Peshawar

(1996)

ABSTRACT

Researcher has summarised his thesis as under

Afghanistan is a land locked country, but due to its geographical position and neighborhood with big powers like the Soviet Union, china, India, Iran and Pakistan its importance in central Asia is of great importance.

Jirgah means a tribal council which forms the basis of forming a central govt, mostly headed in the past by one man called the king. Thus tribal chiefs used to work as a member of Jirgah. It used to be a tradition that jirgah used to elect head of the state and therefore the importance of Jirgah was always acknowledged by all rulers of Afghanistan, those who overlooked them were overthrown like in the case of Amanullah Khan in 1928.

The constitutional decade (1963-1973) introduced the parliamentary form of government and the system of parliamentary democracy in Afghanistan. Formation of political parties were allowed, however this was not compatible with traditional pattern of governance. This resulted in collapse of monarchy.

No government in Afghanistan can ever run the country smoothly without the help and support of the traditional leaders. These tribal leaders forming jirgah adjudicate disputes through a wide range of customary laws. No Afghan government

ever tried to abolish the system of tribal justice. Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani gained an international reputation in the 19th century for his campaign against colonialism and the revival of Islamic civilization. At present Mawlavi Nabi Muhammad Muhammadi, a leader of Haraket-e-Engalab-e-Islami who is strongly supported by the ranks and file throughout Afghanistan, is a typical "ulema" leader in the traditional mould. Thus 2nd position goes to mullas. A third position in traditional tribal life goes to pirs, Hazarats, Malangs, or Darwesh, who have a tradition of many centuries behind them. An important historical reference goes to the nomination of Ahmad Khan by Pir Sabir Shah Kabuli who, in 1747 after days of discussion in the Loya Jirga of Kandahar (to determine the future leader or head of state of Afghanistan) put his hand on Ahmad Khan, the youngest tribal chief Ahmad Khan who afterwards became Ahmed Shah Baba, liberated Afghanistan from the clutches of Iran and founded the empire of modern Afghanistan, went up to India. The rule of his dynasty lasted for 100 years Thus Afghanistan Loya Jirga is the basis of forming governments in Afghanistan since quite a long time.

A Study of the Nature of Changes in the Secondary Level Biology Curriculum since 1960

Shafqat Perveen

Department of I.E.R

University of Peshawar

1996

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

Curriculum development is a dynamic and continuous process. It is subject to change in view of the changing socio-economic and political scenario.

Biology as an important scientific discipline, has been gaining currency during the last three decades, and plays significant role in the field of science. It helps in understanding ourselves, our environment and the world around us. Such as the 'guiding spirit' that inspired the researcher to study in depth the nature and process of changes and developments of biology curriculum offered at secondary level in Pakistan since 1960.

The main objectives governing the study are:

- a. To study the nature of changes brought about in biology curriculum,
- b. To identify factors and forces warranting such changes,
- c. To ascertain the problems and issues in implementation of the curriculum in the class room and
- d. To formulate guide-lines for correcting the situation and making it more responsive to the challenges of the 21st century.

The study is descriptive in nature and is based on documentary analysis and field assessment of the execution of the subject in the class room. The field analysis is based on comments, observations of the heads of the institutions, teachers, biologists and educationists, on the nature, scope and relevance of biology curriculum, the infra-structure and the instructional facilities provided for effective teaching of the subject.

On the basis of analysis and other situational factors, it is concluded that biology curriculum has been diversified in nature and scope and has been expanded vertically and horizontally. But still change is needed in its descriptive nature, ensuring its integration within itself and among other scientific disciplines and projecting more its social aspect and practical approach to the solution of environmental problems of the country.

The study is hoped to influence the policy of the Government and will provide feedback, on the operational status of the curriculum.

Impact of Socio-cultural Factor, on Participator of Community Development in NWFP

S. Zari Raflq

Deptt. Of Social Work

University of Peshawar

(1997)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised her thesis as under

For the past 3 decades, socio-economic uplift of the people particularly those living in the rural areas, has been given increased attention by all government, in the 3rd world countries. Since the achievement of independence in Pakistan various govt, of Pakistan have experimented with different methods of community development with an end to bring change in the standard of living of the people. A common element lacking in all these approaches has been the encouragement and involvement of the people as an instrument of community development.

In this research study an attempt has been made to analyse the degree of authority and responsibility given to the people for broad base participation at various stages of development programmes.

To find out the nature and extent of participation of community people in the present system of development work (through elected representative) data were collected from 400 community people (211 males and 189 females) of the rural and urban areas of all the four zones of NWFP and 76 elected representations (Ex-councilors, and members of Provincial Assembly) belonging to rural and urban areas of same zones. The main councils were suspended therefore ex-councillars were interviewed. Both the categories of respondents were selected through probability sampling techniques. The four districts drawn from the target zones through random

sampling techniques of probability sampling included Mardan from zone "A", Mansehra from Zone "B", Swat from Zone "C" and D.I. Khan form Zone "D".

Two sets of interview schedules were designed for the community people and elected representatives with a purpose

- i. To test the validity of the hypothesis that "socio-cultural factors of the area inversely affect adversely the people's direct participation in community development works, and
- ii. Secondly to probe into and find out the level of public participation in govt. sponsored development programmes,
- iii. To find out the effect of socio-cultural factors on community participation in development programmes.
- iv. To find out the attitude of the public towards the present system of developmental programmes, and finally
- v. To find out the attitude of the elected representatives towards participation of community people in developmental programmes.

The data collected was analyzed, tabulated and the following conclusions were drawn.

1. The higher socio-economic status of elected representative is an obstacle to the participation of common people in community development.
2. Lack of effective communication between the people and their elected representatives has further distanced the former from community development participation.
3. Among the women folk, purdah is a strong inhibiting factor, keeping them confined to homes badly affected the community development projects.

Psychological Characteristics of Drug Addicts and Non Addicts

Mr. Muhammad Tahir

Department of Psychology

University of Peshawar

1997

University

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:

The present study was designed to identify certain psychological characteristics associated with drug addicts which differentiate them from non-addicts. It was hypothesized that the drug addicts would be found different from the non-addicts on variables such as attitude towards drug taking, interpersonal relationship, self-concept, personal values, risk-taking, motivation, rebelliousness, pleasure seeking and peer influence.

A sample of one hundred male subjects including an equal number of drug addicts and non addicts which were carefully matched on variables such as, age, education, marital status, economic status and residential area.

The subjects were contacted at the Drug Abuse Treatment Centres (DATC) of Government Lady. Reading Hospital (LRH), Hayat Shaheed Teaching Hospital (HSTH), Mental Hospital and Dost Welfare Foundation Peshawar.

A semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the demographic information and other relevant information of drug-addicts and non-addicts.

Psycho-social characteristics rating (PSCR) Scale (Urdu version adopted) was administered to addicts and non-addicts. The results show a significant differences between addicts and non-addicts. Our finding indicate that the score of addicts show higher elevation on sub scales, attitude towards drug taking, risk-taking tendency. Rebelliousness, pleasure seeking and peer influence as compared to the non-addicts while the non-addicts show high elevation on the sub scales interpersonal relationship, self concept, personal values and motivation as compared to the drug addicts. These results provide sufficient reasons to suspect that these differences in personality characteristics are associated with the vulnerability to drug addiction which may be considered as a risk factors.

Hypotheses have been confirmed ($P < .0001$)

Another sample of 50 subjects including an equal number of addicts and non-addicts were also studied. These subjects were also matched on the above mentioned variables. Rorschach Ink Blot Test was administered on both the subjects to measure the inner psychological characteristics. The results obtained from Rorschach Ink Blot Test Data provided findings which supports the formulated hypotheses.

The additional information collected through questionnaire were found useful and relevant to the study. The author with the permission of his supervisor included these information in the present study.

Developing Strategies for Improving University Education

Asha Shafiq

Institute of Education and Research

University of Peshawar

(1998)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

Thesis submitted is about developing strategies for improving university education. The researcher has noted with concern that standard of education is deteriorating with time and therefore thought about finding causes and suggesting remedies for making improvements especially at graduate level.

During this study 400 subjects (male and female students) from science as well as Humanities groups were selected at random from six degree colleges of Peshawar. Two tests namely Teachers rating scale and survey of study attitudes were administered one after the other.

The results revealed that lack of student teacher communication and unfair attitude of the teachers are the main factors which create dissatisfaction among students. Nevertheless, faulty study habits of students lead towards low academic achievements. These surveys helped the researcher in arriving at the rootcause of the problem and therefore suggested the following steps for improvement.

1. Unscheduled holidays should be curtailed.
2. Admission should be strictly on merit.
3. Libraries should be well equipped with latest printed media.

- . System of examination should be improved by including regular oral and written tests results in addition to the final examination.
- i. Teacher should guide students in developing effective study habits.
- i. Training of teaching staff should be given priority for efficient results.
7. Attitude of the teachers be more effective and practical and should not discourage the students if they ask for certain points to be clarified or elaborated.
3. The duration of periods for teaching in class should be practical and results oriented.
9. Sufficiently equipped laboratory facilities be provided along with demonstrating staff to help science students for performing experiments.
10. Political interference in colleges should be avoided or discouraged.
11. Sufficient sports facilities to students be provided after their academic hours for healthy consumption of their leisure hours.
12. Competition in essay writing, debating and other factors leading towards better personality development, should be inculcated in the students.
13. Improvement in study habits of the students should be given more attention.
14. Students should give equal attention to all subjects and they must study daily at least for 2-3 hours at home or in the hostels.
15. The teacher must explain to the students about the future jobs and openings available to them. This will motivate them towards better results.
16. Teacher should make preparation for the class one day before.

**Evaluation of Guidance and Counselling
Programmes in the Teacher Training
Institutions of Pakistan**

Wazim Khan

Institute of Education and Research

University of Peshawar

(1998)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:

The main purpose of this study was evaluation of guidance and counselling Programmes in the teacher training institutions of Pakistan.

Guidance is concerned with the entire personality of an individual, and during education includes all the process that develop human ability and behavior. Thus guidance and counselling occupies an important place in education.

In order to find out the attitude of teacher education and prospective trainees of teacher training institutions of guidance and counselling programmes samples were taken from IER's and some teacher training colleges.

The data collected and findings concluded have been reported as under:

1. The faculty members have shown positive attitude towards guidance and counselling.
2. The B.Ed/M.Ed. male trainees have shown high negative attitude towards guidance and counselling.

Keeping in view the above results the researcher has suggested the following recommendations.

- a. Guidance and counselling should be made compulsory subject at the B.Ed/M.Ed. levels.
- b. The curriculum in guidance and counselling should be revised and made practically oriented.
- c. For the provision of Master trainers in the field of guidance and counselling special programmes should be arranged at the post graduate level.
- d. Proper provision should be made in the programmes of teacher training institutions for the dissemination of information about guidance and counselling.
- e. Seminars/workshops/symposia should be conducted on educational, vocational and social guidance at all the teacher training institutions.
- f. Every teacher training institution should have well resource guidance and counselling unit with an expert specialist/therapist.
- g. Funds should be allocated for the creation of a post of guidance worker or counsellor in each academic institution.
- h. Testing programmes should be launched in the field of guidance and counselling.
- i. Due emphasis should be laid on research literature and equipment in guidance and counselling.

Examining the Gender Differences Between Personality Characteristics of Male and Female Executives

Asad Bano

**Deptt. Of Psychology
University of Peshawar
(1998)**

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The study consisted examination of gender differences between personality characteristics of male and female executives through California psychological inventory (Gough, 1987) and an indigenous work management scale. Sample consisted of 70 executives (35 males and 35 females) randomly selected from various districts of NWFP. It was found that male executives were significantly better than female executives in their interpersonal relationship, intellectual stance and achievement ability. The female executive have however scored higher than male executives on the scale measuring, Interpersonal controls, value styles, beliefs and conceptual interests. The difference between personality traits of executives who have joined the profession other than that of their parents was also noted. The results revealed that executive who have adopted the profession of their parents scored higher on the scales measuring Dominance, sociability, responsibility, socialization, self control, and good impression. Along with these scales the female executives also showed significantly better performance than the other group of female executives on social presence, self acceptance, and achievement via conformance scales. On the other hand the male executives who have joined the profession other than that of

their parents performed significantly better on the achievement via conformance, psychological mindedness, and social presence scales of the instrument. Female executives of this group performed better than female executives of other group on achievement via intelligence, intellectual efficiency, psychological mindedness, flexibility scales. Female executives scored higher than male executives on the work management scale. The job performance of these executives were also evaluated by their subordinates through purdue bating scale (Remmers and Hobson 1951).

The sample was of 430 subordinates randomly selected. The investigation revealed insignificant differences among both gender of the executives when they were evaluated by their same sex sub-ordinates, except on social responsibility scale, where female executive are rated higher than male executives by their subordinates.

It was also noticed that even the varied educational qualification of the executives rendered no difference in their ratings. By contrast, significant differences were revealed when the evaluations were made by raters of gender other than that of their bosses. Female executives were rated low by their male subordinates on all the three scales of purdue Rating scale, which are social responsibility, administrative achievement and democrate orientation than their female colleagues, Where as male executives were rated higher by their female subordinates on all the three scales of the rating scale than their male colleagues. It was concluded from the research study that societal norms and tradition effect the personality traits of the executive and also create evaluated biases.

**Personality Pattern and
Mental Health Of Students
With Rural and Urban Back Ground**

Naeema Sattar

**Department of Psychology,
University of Peshawar**

1998

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised her thesis as under:

The present research was designed to find out the differences in personality patterns and mental Health of the students with rural and urban backgrounds. For this purpose a sample of 100 students, 50 each from male and females of Peshawar University was selected according to predetermined criteria set for urban versus rural differentiation. It was hypothesized that different cultural systems in urban and rural areas give rise to different socialization practices which in turn lead to different personality systems having varying implications for personality weaknesses, psychopathologies and deviant behaviours personal data and other relevant information related to urban versus rural differentiation. Two personality test, i.e sixteen personality factors questionnaire (16PF) and omnibus personality inventory (OPI) were used to determine personality characteristics of urban and rural students. Local norms were determined for both the tests. The results revealed statistically significant differences between urban and rural student, on certain personality characteristics. Males are emotionally more stable, tough minded, self assured, controlled, relaxed, intorvert thinkers, theocratically-oriented, personally integrated,

and pretenders as compared to females. By and large urban students are more intelligent, assertive, happy go lucky and conscientious as compared to rural students urban males are more assertive, happy go lucky and conscientious as compared to rural males, whereas urban females are more intelligent but emotionally less stable, moderately apprehensive and tense as compared to rural females. Urban males seem to be emotionally more stable, venturesome, tough minded, self assured experimenting, controlled, introvert thinkers, theoretically oriented, personally integrated, relaxed, masculine and pretenders as compared to urban females. On the other hand rural males are more intelligent, personally integrated and relaxed as compared to rural females. On the whole rural students as compared to urban students seem to be more prone towards personality disorders, manifesting a higher tendency towards avoidant and obsessive compulsive personality disorders.

Researches Completed
by Scholars at
M. Phil level During
(1970-1998)

**Carpet Industry in N W F P
(with Special Reference to Peshawar)**

Wall Ullah

**Department of Economics,
University of Peshawar**

1979

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:

Twenty carpet manufacturing units in Peshawar were surveyed to inquire into the economic conditions of the Industry.

Although carpets enjoy a wide and growing market, local manufacturers are unable to produce to capacity due to lack of finance, weaver's unwillingness to participate and, rapid rise in cost of inputs. Hence, under utilized capacity.

Most of these units are heavily dependent on production advances and as such, are mere contractors. They cannot establish direct contact with the final customer and are consequently deprived of the full economic benefits. The manufacturers and the final consumers are separated by a strong class of traders. The public sector agencies have not paid due attention to these problems.

The major problem is lack of credit and finance. This can be greatly overcome if these units are organized into cooperatives, which if also assigned the marketing functions, would enhance their efficiency and increase their profit margin.

**Socio-economic Impact
Of Water Shed Management
Pilot Project In Hazara**

Sallheen Khan

**Department of Economics,
University of Peshawar**

1979

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:

The study covers the problem of soil erosion which is of vital importance both for public as well as the Govt. At the same time salinity and water logging are two main diseases of culturable land which reduces the productive capacity.

Aware of the ravages caused or which can be caused in the future by soil erosion, the Govt of Pakistan has started watershed management programme. This is essential in order to repair the damage already done by soil erosion and also to provide safeguards against any emergency in the future.

In N.W.F.P. the launching of watershed management pilot project in certain parts of Hazara Division constitutes major step in this direction. The main aims of this project were to conserve soil and water and to provide for their best possible use the measures adopted which have a positive impact and lead to the reduction in soil erosion, decrease in the silting of reservoirs, increase in front production. The cumulative developments were expected to favorably affect the following:

1. Quality of the land covered by the project is improved which results in better productivity.

2. Socio economic conditions of the participants are improved.

The pilot project concentrate on the following:

1. To describe the origin, growth of working of the watershed management pilot project.
2. To describe the performance of the project by the implementing agency i.e the Forest deptt: of N.W.F.P.
3. to study empirically the impact of the project on the people in the area covered.
4. To highlight the projects achievements and failures.
5. To present proposals on the future operations of similar projects.

**Achievement Oriented and Failure
Avoidance Oriented Attitudes**

Nasim Jadoon

Department of Psychology

University of Peshawar, Peshawar

(1980)

A B S T R A C T

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

This study was conducted by Miss. Nasim Jadoon as a requirement for the award of degree of M.Phil in Psychology in 1980. The investigation was done on a total of 247 subjects of whom 164 were male 83 were females students of Postgraduate departments of the University of Peshawar.

The results of test conducted showed that achievement oriented attitude has an inverse relationship with failure avoidance oriented attitude.

A Validation Study of Cattell's Culture Fair Test of Intelligence

Qurat Ul Ain

Department of Psychology

University of Peshawar

(1980)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The study cover validation of Cattell, Culture fair test of Intelligence. The purpose of this study was to validate Cattell, Culture fair test of Intelligence for Pakistani children:

For this purpose scale II, form "A" of Cattell Culture fair Intelligence test was used. The study was conducted on 1129 students, of 5th, 6th and 7th grades of English and Urdu medium schools of Peshawar. The following were the major trends of the present study.

1. As the subjects advanced in their grades, the scores on culture free intelligence test also increased.
2. On the contrary there is no correlation between scores on culture fair intelligence test and the age of the subject.
3. Scores on culture free intelligence test are significantly correlated with achievement scores.
4. Scores on culture free intelligence is correlated with teachers evaluation.
5. Test retest scores of the subject on culture free intelligence test is also significantly correlated.

The results show that Cattells Culture free intelligence test is a valid and reliable measure of Intelligence for Pakistani Children.

**Problems and Prospects In Production
And Marketing of Virginal Tobacco
With Special Reference to
N.W.F.P.**

**Sayed Zia Aljalaly
Department of Economics,
University of Peshawar**

(1981)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized her thesis.

The study is based mainly on secondary data provided by the various Government organizations and their publications. These informations have been further analyzed to determine the reliability of the data. Statistical exercises have also helped to arrive at the trend lines which have then been depicted in graphic form.

Tobacco has been established as a major cash crop in N.W.F.P. There is a Tobacco Board which controls different activities with regards to this crop.

In the field of production and marketing the input and output is being critically reviewed by the growers as well as the concerned authority. The input efforts are still beyond the reach of growers, as a result the yield suffers and also potential growers stay away.

The price fixing mechanism is used by the authority to minimize the problems of the growers.

The Pakistan tobacco board which deals only with the crop of tobacco has contributed a lot to reduce the problems of the growers. This study was undertaken to determine the problems and prospects in production and marketing of production are centered around the input output ratio. The basic inputs are seeds, fertilizer and water alongwith land, labour and capital. In capital credit of machinery are main inputs. The machinery is expensive for formers who live barely on subsistence level. Fertilizers are partly imported and therefore when there is fluctuation in the international market, it adversely affects the growers. Credit itself is a scare resource. Adequate courage is also not given against plant disease and parts.

The process of production is also influenced by other conditions. The process of curing is expensive as the fuel used is scarce and harmful. The problem in marketing deal with need for credit and other problems i.e Transportation, storage, grading etc. Price also plays an important role & acts as incentive for further production and better quality.

**A Study of the Land Reforms
In Pakistan with Particular Reference
To the North West Frontier Province**

**Muhammad Ahmad Khan
Department of Economics,
University of Peshawar**

1981

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

This study explains, examines, and evaluates the background, intents, contents, and socio economics impact of land reforms in Pakistan with particular reference to the North West Frontier Province. The study is restricted to distributivist land reforms of 1959, 1972, and 1977. It treats the subjects at micro-level, implying facts and figures drawn from secondary sources including the NWFP, land commission, Peshawar and the Federal land commission Rawalpindi. On the factors pleading for introduction of land reforms, the study finds that the case was pleaded mainly on economic grounds. The justification laid in the need to correct the highly skewed distribution of land ownership, but the chronology and content of reforms were determined largely by political factors. They were introduced chiefly to secure and consolidate political influence and power, and not to effect the real improvement in the welfare of the masses. Their vote-wining effect rather than the development effect was the main consideration when they were introduced.

Salajit: Its Composition and Biological Action**Sultan Mohammad Khan (Daur)****Area Study Centre,****University of Peshawar****1981****ABSTRACT**

The researcher has summarised his thesis as under:

Salajit is a dark, sticky substance, found in central Asia and other countries of the east during the summer season. It is a compact mass of vegetables matter, saliva in taste. It is soluble in Benzene, Chloroform and partially soluble in water and has acidic reaction. Beside black (Aftabi Salajit) and white salajit, four types of salajit are usually mentioned in literature. For example:-

1. Gold Salajit (Red)
2. Silver Salajit (White)
3. Copper Salajit (Blue) and
4. Iron salajit (Black)

Therapeutically blackish salajit is considered as the best. Salajit is given different names in different parts of the world. Tyrosine, valine, laslencine, a large quantity of benzoid and hippuric acid and its salt, and nearly about 45 minerals and its compounds. Benzoic acid and Benzoates are considered to be the chief active substances of salajit. The benefits ascribed to it by the Hindu Physicians in different diseases may be attributed to this drug. The origin of salajit in nature is still a problem for investigation. There are different views about the origin of salajit. Some authors are of the view that salajit is of oil origin, and is found under the influence

of micro organisms. According to some authors, salajit is either of animal or plant origin. But the most doubtful view about the origin of salajit is that of seraveshko a Russian Scientist , who divided salajit in three groups, depending upon the animals and plants lives of the area and also upon the environmental conditions of the area. According to Beruni, the Indian name of the substance (silajit) is derived from the fish, shljama, which is found in the waters of the Indian oceans under the influence of sun and time, the fats of this fish is transformed into a honey like substance, which has curative properties in the fracture of bones. Purified salajit can be prepared from the crude variety through regular filtration with water in the presence of sunlight. The oil distilled from analysis of salajit has been made by Chopra (India) Chosal and Reddy (India). Seraveshko (USSR) and Karimullah (Pakistan) which is given below. The result of above analysis show that salajit contains gums, albuminoids, traces of resin, Fatty acid, carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Glycerine, Hydroncy prolines, Threonine, Alanine, Proline. It is divided into three groups given below:

1. Group No 1: This includes central Asian Momio and the Indo Pak salajit.
2. Group No 2: It is found mainly in Cancans.
3. Group No 3: It is found in central Asia and Cancans and is known as the stone oil or white oil.

According to seraveshko, the first group is of the animal origin, while the other two groups are of the mineral origin.

**Power and Affiliation
Oriented Attitude**

Talat Ambareen Qazi

Department of Psychology,

University of Peshawar

(1981)

ABSTRACT

The Researcher has summarized her thesis as under:

A study on 247 subjects was carried out through a questionnaire MY-3 to find out the compatibility between power oriented and affiliated oriented attitudes. The subjects were selected at random from postgraduate departments of Arts as well as Science of the University of Peshawar.

No time limit was set for the respondents for returning the questionnaire. It was confirmed by the results of this survey that the correlation between power oriented attitude and affiliation oriented attitude were not very significant.

Kabul's Non Governmental Newspapers During Freedom

Nazeer Mohammad Gardezi

Area study centre

Peshawar University

1982

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

Non Governmental newspapers of Afghanistan during the freedom of press 1960-69 failed to perform their duty as per journalistic ethics, who should have made constructive criticism on policies of the government as a third organ of governance, resulting in disaster and collapse of the system, ending in mass migration of the Afghan population out of the country, majority of whom went to Pakistan and Iran. One can say without hesitation that Afghan newspapers in general and the newspapers brought out under 'Freedom of Press' (1963 constitution) in particular did not influence general public of Afghanistan. Those who were influenced were literate persons who were Russian educated or were the adherent of socialist parties. The impact of these socialist newspapers on educated people was immense. But those who could not read them were little influenced.

Notwithstanding the role of newspapers may not be underestimated and minimized. If these newspapers had been allowed, to function freely for a longer period, the present Afghan Government would not have faced such disturbance within and outside the country. Millions of Afghans would not have migrated to Pakistan, Iran

and other countries of the world; and from there would not have launched propaganda and struggle against the present Afghan government.

Like a hill torrent, the writers went on expressing their views in writing as they were only addressing and advising their partymen who cent per cent agreed with them, as if no body else with different views than their opinions were living in Afghanistan. There was no universality in these newspapers. No newspaper of this period reached even the standard of a fifty years old newspaper of Afghanistan (Sirajul Akhbar) when the world was not so advanced in the field of journalism and Afghanistan was in its preliminary stages in journalism.

The Journal Pukhtoon

S. Iftikhar Hussain

Area Study Centre,

University of Peshawar.

(1982)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

Thesis includes appraisal of journal Pukhtoon. The researcher pointed out the difficulties regarding published issues of this journal, connected with a very old political party which remained for many years under the pressure of the then ruling parties. A few copies were found through the co-operation of Messers Amin Jan Khan, Perwaiah Shaheen, Mohammad Nawaz Khan, Zamarud Khan, Salar Shemali and Azmat Hayat Khan. A large number of copies are preserved with the Khaleeq family, and the author of this thesis was given permission to consult with good offices of Mr. Jehanzeb Khan the grandson of Mr. Abdul Khaliq Khaleeq who remained its editor for considerable time. A short and brief history of the journal Pukhtoon is given below:

The journal was started by late Abdul Ghafar Khan its founder and first editor in May, 1928. It was a monthly journal intending to become a daily, but it did not materialize and its publication remained suspended a few times on political reasons. On 11 August, 1947 i.e. the partition of India and creation of Pakistan. About Abdul Ghafar Khan the editor of this magazine who was popularly known as Fakhre-ud-Din, a Red shirts leader was born in 1890 in a village named Utmanzai,

Tehsil Charsadda, District Peshawar. After doing his matriculation Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan joined politics and became active member of All India Congress.

In 1940, the Congress started the Civil Disobedience Movement which disturbed the British Government. The journal 'Pukhtoon' used to carry reports of the movement and earned the wrath of the government which resulted in a fresh ban on it.

In 1942 when the congress passed the Quit India Resolution against the interest of British Government. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was in the forefront. In October, 1942 he was arrested when he in pursuance of the programme of the movement intended raiding the district courts at Mardan. He was beaten up by the police sustaining injuries including the fracture of his two ribs. He was arrested, tried and sentenced to three years imprisonment. At one time Abdul Ghani Khan his elder son founded a party known as 'Zalmay Pukhtoon', however, Abdul Ghaffar was against it and disowned this party.

Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan developed some difference again with Congress, but strongly was opposing Muslim League and its objectives. His correspondence with Mahatma Ghandhi during 1947, presents a very pathetic picture of the situation recorded by Tendulkar in his work. Abdul Ghaffar Khan then left congress. In disgust Abdul Ghaffar Khan said once 'I must own that I am not politician, I do not understand legalities, I know nothing of diplomacy. The congress working committee later agreed to the Muslim league demand for the partition of India. This gave another shock to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He proposed for a referendum in

NWFP to which the congress had agreed. The congress however came out with a proposal for a independent home land for Pukhtoos under name of Pukhtoonistan. The movement was jointly launched at Delhi and within NWFP championed by late Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his party.

However, on emergence of Pakistan, Abdul Ghaffar Khan expressed his willingness to come to some sort of an understanding with Muslim league but this was not agreed by the top leaguers. The Muslim league conducted a referendum in NWFP and they won against Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

The journals publication was banned later on by the government of NWFP therefore that was the end of this politically motivating magazine.

Afghan Political Literature**Inayatullah Faizi****Area Study Centre,****University of Peshawar****(1982)****ABSTRACT**

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

At present, any break down of literature in any area or language necessarily includes the Newspapers as one of its components, and the same is the case with Afghan literature in Peshawar. During the period in this study i.e. 1978-82, the Afghan political media in Peshawar have them bringing out 27 newspapers and none of them is a daily; because the Afghan, cannot obtain a declaration for a daily newspaper. These are called newspaper because of its publication in the newspaper size, having journalistic material and are being brought out only occasionally with same title i.e. Gule Surkh, Istiqlal, Jihad, Mahaz etc. These papers are brought out by the various factions of Afghan Refugees in NWFP. Some of these refugees have their own printing press as well, which are installed in Peshawar. Those who do not own printing press, they get them printed in Peshawar city and some are printing their matter on cyclostyle or photocopier. Every Afghan newspaper has a correspondent in Kabul whose despatches appear in the newspapers. Some of these newspapers print press reports, feature stories, and news items from various fronts of Jihad in Afghanistan. The names of some of these news papers are as under:

- a. 'DA ISLAM STORI (In Pashto Language), Publisher: Islamic Sartero Tolana.
- b. Afghan National Liberation Front (In English)
- c. ALIAMIAT (In Urdu) Publisher: Jamiat-e-Islami Afghanistan
- d. Afghan Mujahid (In Dari/English)
- e. Hidayatul Islam (In Persian/Arabic)
6. Istiqlal (In Pashto/Persian)

Muslim League In N.W.F.P (1936-1947)

Sayed Waqar Ali Shah

Department of History,

University of Peshawar.

(1983)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

Muslim league was established in 1912 in N.W.F.P as a result of pan Islamic movement, it soon ran into conflict with the authorities since the league organization had already been listed as extremist and dangerous elements by the Frontier Government. They could not be tolerated during the war period. Some leaders were put in Jail and some were ousted from the Province. Sayed Ali Abbas Bukhari, the Prime mover escaped to Afghanistan. For quite sometime the Muslim league was not headed by any body in Frontier till mid Thirties.

As a result of 1930-31 disturbances, the Govt. realised that they could no longer rely on the big khans and chiefs but had to give political right to a much wider strata of populaton. They granted Montague Chelmsford Reforms to N.W.F.P. in 1932 and the chief receptive of the Province was called Governor. Then they introduced Govt. of India act of 1935, which resulted in the victory of congress but it remained onsted form power. The British then installed sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum as the chief Minister. After the decision of All India congress committee the local congress agreed to form a ministry with Dr. Khan Sahib as its chief Minister. The newly formed cabinet over looked Khans in all sphere of life, therefore they joined Muslim league, which started functioning after the visit of Mohammad Ali Jinnah in 1936 Men like

K.B.Sadullah Khan and Sardar Aurangzeb Khan started to champion the cause of Muslim league which was dominated by conservative land lords and the pro British interests. The most striking feature of Frontier Muslim league was its taking part in the Lahore session of All India Muslim league in March 1940. K.B Sadullah Khan another leager form Peshawar turned against southern Sardar Aurangzeb which resulted in termination of League govt. in N.W.F.P. and the Govt. was again given to congress headed by Dr. Khan Sahib. later on after independence the league was headed by Khan Abdul Qayum Khan as Chief Minister. Who contributed a lot to the development of N.W.F.P. for quite sometime.

**A Thematic Analysis of
Popular Urdu Short
Stories (for Adults) in Terms
Of Certain Social Motives**

Shahida Parveen

Department of Psychology,

University of Peshawar

(1984)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The study covers the thematic analysis of published Urdu short stories written between 1947-82 by 29 Pakistani writers, for adults readers. The stories were analysed in terms of n-achievement, n-power and n-affiliation. The previous studies have shown, and produced great societal consequences including economic development, war, peace and conquest (MCC bellane; 1961 and 1975). For purposes of the present research, the time period 1947-82 was divided into three spans of 12 years each, 1947-58, 1959-70 and 1971-82. Results show that in our society n-achievement is consistently low throughout the three decades, In the first decades even through n-affiliation is slightly higher than n-power, the latter shows a consistent increase and n-affiliation shows a consistent decrease from the first through the third decade. Results also show an inverse correlation between the n-power and n-affiliation. Such a state of mind for example high n-power combined with low n-affiliation and very low n-achievement can prove very dangerous for a

society. It can lead to large scale violence and aggression and poor economic development (McClelland, 1961, and 1975).

Certain suggestions to correct this imbalance in the motivational state have been offered e.g, education and training, both formal and informal, in democratic values, encouraging public participation in social policy making and concentrated efforts against illiteracy.

**Content Analysis of Popular
Pushto Short Stories (for Adults)
In Terms of Achievement
Affiliation and Power Motives**

Naseem R. Sahibzada

Department of Psychology,

University of Peshawar

(1985)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The study covered the field of Pushto short stories for adults. Researcher has summarised that in Pathans number of power is strongest motive followed by number of affiliation, where as number of achievement is the weakest of the three groups. For understanding this the knowledge of "Pushto" and "Pukhtanwali" is very essential the author stresses that "Pukhto" is the unwritten code which governs all customs of pathan culture and "Pukhtunwali" consists of the practice as well as strict adherence to it. Pathan history shows that "Badal", "Tarboor" and "Mail Mastia" are the three pillars of pathans way of life.

"Badal" means to give back what a pathan gets from other. The only option to get revenge when the life is dented failure to do so would mean a gradual crosion in society and the pride and respect of his family and friends.

"Tarboor" means a male paternal cousin. It is a very important relation in the family.

"Mail Mastia" is the concept by which a pathan hold his guest sacrosanct even he be an enemy. For pathan, a guest is most respectable and he is given a VIP treatment

as soon as he gets into his "Hujra" a place where guests are received. Pathans by culture are very rigid in their faith and follow customs strictly and in case their feelings are injured they resort to quarrels and wars needing invariably the use of force with guns. Nevertheless they have soft feelings as well, because they name their children SpinGul (White flower), Gulap (Rose), DilJan (Dear heart) for boys, Spogmay (Moon) for girls. The other factor for his being hard and rigid is his environments, as most of N.W.F.P lies in the Mountain valleys surrounded all over by mountains and difficult terrain. There is very little chance to deviate from his customs prevailing in the society which by itself is very small. Set pattern of behaviours are formed in them, although many of those are not productive. Incentives for achievement motivated behaviours are lacking. Besides, high rate of illiteracy and lack of general education and economic activity add to their problems.

The entire picture of Pathans culture, shown by their results a high number of power, moderate number of affiliation and low number of achievement. This style of life pattern leads to violence, and aggression. Fortunately, however now with more educational trends and modernization, things are improving. The "Hujra" system appears to be coming now to an end, and instead "Baitak" (comparative to Hujra a small sitting room) system is more followed now in the modern villages by educated young people from Pathans. This system bears better social results with passage of time and introduction of new communication media like Radio and Television. Pathans show better results in most of the activities of life.

The researcher has concluded that there should be more education especially in the women folk as they lack behind the male contemporaries and there should be no

reason that a pathan may not rise to the highest place, given all the facilities and congenital environment by the society. This will add to the development of the country and the nations of the world at large.

Constitutional Development in Afghanistan under Nadir Shah (1929-33)

Mohammad Ajmal Malik

Area Study Centre,

University of Peshawar

1985

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

Every state must have a constitution even in a state being ruled by a dictator, it has a constitution. Without constitution the type of governance is called anarchy. The commonly acknowledged definition of constitution is a body of fundamental laws and rules according to which a political state is governed.

A constitution determines the organization of sub-divisions and officers, and how the function and powers are to be exercised it generally sets forth substantive and procedural limitation on the government in its relationship with persons within the state, and it provides for change through a specified process of formal amendment. A constitution is usually a single document, but it may be grouped of documents, as was the constitution of the third French Republic.

It may also be a totality of basic legislation, as is the case in England. Regardless of its form, a constitution broadly viewed is a nations, native legal arrangement, as well as accepted practice and ultra legal customs with regards to the smooth running of the state.

**Establishing the Feasibility of
Industrial Projects with
Case Studies**

Shehla Nasreen

**Department of
Applied Economics Studies,
University of Peshawar
(1986)**

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised the thesis as under:-

Planning has come to be regarded as an essential tool for the development of an undeveloped economy. It is the process of establishing objectives, Policies, Programmes, Procedures and methods enabling the organizers to meet changes effectively. Most of the developing countries are agricultural. Which is the basic industry, but in this the element of risk is very high. After defining objectives and policies, the next step is to set programmes for different sectors. There programmes are based on the following:

- i. The National projections of demand for a particular sector or industry.
- ii. Target
- iii. Information supplied by different province or regions.

After this the planning authority begins its preliminary project formulation at a National level.

1. By determining the number and size of projects needed to satisfy plan targets in any one sub-Industrial sector.
 2. By analyzing in broad terms the preliminary feasibility of each of these projects.
- The main problem underlying the first objective is to determine the number of projects which are needed to reach the overall plan target.

These feasibility studies are concluded to establish the soundness of otherwise a proposed investment project so as to assess its viability, and to see if it is eligible for investment or not.

Thus a feasibility study is the projection of a series of Balance sheets and income statements of a tentative project. A feasibility study should cover all the information upon which promoters of an industry rely and justify the soundness of a particular project and all known conditions that will have a bearing on the establishment and operation of a business enterprise.

Status of Individual in Islam

Fida Mohammad

Department of Political Science,

University of Peshawar

(1986)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

The researcher has elevated individual in conventional manner and has stated that in cosmic hierarchy man is second to God. All systems, institutions, social, political or economic which violates this principle of divinely assigned status of man are Unislamic. This study enables the reader to note that majority of Muslim countries suffer from the absolute and arbitrary political systems. The representative institution reflective of Islamic spirit and aspiration of the Muslims have disappeared because of foreign and alien invasion on our intellect and subservience to alien thinking. A deeply felt appeal is made to future researchers to go for the liberation of human intellect in order to restore man to his proper position as the supermost of the creation of God. It may be said that civil institutions are suited to civilized man, and adoptism has always been the a resort lost of Barbarians. It is a deep concern of the author of this ideology that Islam by its very nature was meant for approximation to divine qualities and domain not to lick the dust of the dustbin of history. To be a better level teacher at University level is to have a scholarly obligation. The writer of this thesis has predicted that in future the University teacher has to find out answers to the following important questions.

1. What should be one, creative contribution to liberate man from superstition and ignorance and to put him on the road to research inquiry of investigation.
2. Why with such an abundance of natural resources ranging from hardworking man power, plenty of land and water, liquid gold of middle east, Muslims should be subjected to plunder of these resources by the west,because, probably they lack technology.

Time is changing very fastly and the Muslims need to acquire the knowledge as advised by the holey prophet of Islams Muhammad (peace be upon him) then and only then and only then he can lead the world.

Liberalism with Special Emphasis on John Dewey

Ghulam Mustafa

Department of Political Science,

University of Peshawar

(1987)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

The researcher during his study has emphatically described John Dewey, the great scholar of his time as the torch bearer of liberalism. The attraction of the pragmatic experimentation, as it emerged in the discussions constituted the rationale of this research under the title "Liberalism with special emphasis on John Dewey".

There was a variety of literature studied by the researcher and substantial objective of his thesis he derived from experimental methodology. The same method was adopted by John Dewey who is known world over as the father of pragmatism. The research work has suggested liberal and enlightend persuit of education in the larger interest of the society. This he suggests is the contemporary index. The researcher further exphsizes that experimental method is the best way to learn and to teach as behind a liberal government, there is always a liberal society.

**Role of Communication in the
Formation of Stereotypes among
The College Going Students**

Samra Ashfaq

Department of Psychology,

University of Peshawar

(1988)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The study covers the role of communication media in the formation of stereotypes among college going students, what stereotypes were held by the subjects and the main course of information of such stereotypes towards 10 nations. The researcher has summarised that study was conducted on 100 students subjects, ranging in ages from 19 to 24 years, who were enrolled in B.A/B.Sc and B.B.A classes of the University of Peshawar. They belonged to different socio economics status. In order to measure stereotypes held by the subjects adjective check list was administered to them. They were also required to name major source of information regarding positive/negative stereotypes.

Results regarding positive stereotypes reveal that subjects hold Americans as progressive, Britishers as punenal, Bangladeshis as innocent, Chinese and Japanese as hardworking. Indian Hindus, Pakistanis and Saudi Arabians as Religious, Israelis as brave and Russians as martial race.

As for as negative stereotypes are concerned the subjects hold American as drug addicts, British as proud, Bangladeshis as backward, Chinese and Japanis as athiests, Indian Hindus as cunning, Pakistanis and Saudi Arabians as lazy, Israelis as tyrant and greedy while Japanese as materialistic.

From these results arrived at by the researcher it is evident that printed materials (Newspaper and magazines) are the major source for transmitting and development of the stereotypes among the younger generation towards in group and out group.

**The Administration and Political
Development of Tribal Area
(FATA) of Pakistan**

**Gul Hussain
Area Study Centre,
University of Peshawar
(1988)**

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarised his thesis as under:

Tribal areas of NWFP are the most sensitive areas of South Asia, as these areas are bordering Afghanistan which is already in turmoil. These areas are federally administered and are popularly known as 'FATA'. Its population is 21.98 or 22 lacs have an area of about 27224 K. Meters. In this tribal belt most of the tribes exist on both sides i.e. both in Pakistan and Afghanistan side, therefore its administration is to be tackled very carefully by the government of Pakistan.

The British first came in contact with these areas after defeating the Sikhs. At first there was no special Agency for dealing with the tribal tracks and the conduct of relations with tribesmen, these functions were performed by the respective Deputy Commissioners of its contiguous districts along the tribal areas i.e. (Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, D. I. Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan). In 1873, during the second Afghan war, a special political officer was appointed for the first time in Khyber. Later Kurram became an agency in 1892. The Durand line, a 2250 KM long border line between Afghanistan and British India (Presently Pakistan) was

demarcated in 1893. North and South Waziristan Agencies came into existence in 1895-96; Mohmand Agency in 1951, Bajour Agency and Orakzai Agency in 1973. All these Agencies except Orakzai has a common border line with Afghanistan. Today there are 7 Agencies and four tribal pockets called Frontier Regions. Development in these tribal areas and agencies for creating means of employment, communications and other civic amenities are done by the political authorities i.e. the political agents in consultations with local Maliks. All these activities are funded by the government of Pakistan.

**A Study of Social Emotional
Maternity and Child Rearing
Practices of Working and non
Working Urban Women**

Riffat Shaukat Ullah Khan

Department of Psychology,

University of Peshawar

(1988)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized her thesis as under.

This study was conducted to find out the differences and similarities between working and non working urban woman. Different psychological test were used to measure their social and emotional maturity i.e their psychological adaptation to the environment, their attitude towards child rearing practices was also assessed. Their authoritarian versus democratic attitudes and their attitudes contributing towards family harmony or disharmony were measured.

A questionnaire and an interview was also used to assess their family back grounds, to findout its impact on their personalities and choice of role, whether they preferred to be full time house wives and mothers or they wanted to combine this role with a career outside their home.

The subjects were selected from urban area and their age range was from 30 to 50 years. The criteria of a minimum of 5 years of marriage and being a mother of

children was used. The women were well educated from middle or upper middle class families, so that they had a choice whether they wanted to stay at home or go out to work. The data revealed quite a few interesting differences between the two groups of women. It was found that the two groups of women had differences in their family background as well.

Relation Ship(s) of Antidemocratic Trends with Some Personality Factors

Farzana Bibi

**Department of Psychology,
University of Peshawar
(1989)**

ABSTRACT

The researchers has sumerized her thesis as under.

Study covers the relationship(s) of antidemocratic trends with some personality factors. The study consists of two phases. In the first phase the F-Scale (Adorns, et.al, 1950) was administered to a group of two hundred Peshawar University teachers, (Hundred male and hundred female) based on the scores on F-scale two group, namely, High authoritarian (HA) and low authoritarian (LA) were established.

In the second phase the selected groups ($n_1=n_2=48$) were given tests of cognitive functioning, social maturity, and emotional maturity. The results of all tests were statistically analyzed by analysis of variance and t-test of significance.

There were statistically significant differences between the high authoritarian and low authoritarian groups in cognitive style, social maturity and three sub-scales (Z-vector, N-vector and Buffer) of emotional maturity. That is people scoring low on the F-scale were found to be along most of the three dimensions measured. The implication of these results were discussed.

**Rural Works Programme
In NWFP - a Critical
Examination of its
Working and Performance**

Irshad Ahmad

Department of Economics,

University of Peshawar

(1990)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

Inspite of large scale industrialization and urbanization the world is still predominantly rural, especially of the 3rd world countries. The projections also indicate that the world will remain rural for at least some more decades to come and when it is no more rural, it may not be urban either. A large portion of worlds' population about 75 % live in rural areas. About 40 % of the rural population live in absolute poverty.

If the above conditions need a change it means the alleviation of poverty, especially absolute poverty. Urbanization does not solve the problem. The people majority of whom live in the rural areas are to be developed by least displacement of the inhabitants of that area. From the above it is evident that development of the rural areas is the need of the time and unless, we agree to the above idea nothing substantial can be done for the uplift of the poor people. Main problems which are being faced by the rural population are illiteracy, lack of health care, lack of

communication facilities i.e Roads, transport, electricity and above all employment opportunities. In order to overcome the above problem; govt. of Pakistan with the help of US Aid introduced village aid, basic democracies, and later on the recent past Rural works programmes and people works programmes. These could not do much help to the ailing conditions of the people living in the rural areas because of certain inherent defects in the method of execution. N.W.F.P. has a total of 74,521 square kilometer Area, and its total population according to 1981 census is about 11 millions.

In 1981, there were 4 administrative divisions and 12 districts, subsequently 2 more divisions and 5 more district were added and now there are 6 divisions and 17 districts. In NWFP there is one Municipal corporation at Peshawar, 17 district councils, 17 Municipal committees, 25 town committees and 655 union councils. From the above it is clear that NWFP has essentially a rural oriented economy and whatever development strategy is adopted this sector has to be kept in view. Main findings of the study are as under:

1. The failure of rural works programmes for not achieving the full objective was not due to some inherent defects in these programmes, but are due to
 - i. Lack of proper planning.
 - ii. lack of proper trained staff.
 - iii. Lack of accountability.
 - iv. Too much political intervention.

It is good to revive the rural development programme in NWFP with a new spirit.

Training of the Civil Servants In N.W.F.P

Abdul Qayum Khan

**Department of Public Administration,
University of Peshawar
(1990)**

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under.

Training is an organized activity meant to increase the knowledge, skill and capabilities of administrators. A civil servant requires training to meet the above demand, and if reasonably trained can run and manage those affairs of state more efficiently. The study includes the analysis of existing system and procedures of training for the civil servants in Grade 17 and above, of Govt. of N.W.F.P. with particular reference to the arrangements available in provincial services academy and Pakistan Academy for Rural development at Peshawar. The researcher has highlighted that the low level of performance of civil servant in N.W.F.P. is due to lack of proper arrangements and poorly organized system of programmes of training in the province, and that changes are necessary to improve the professional competence and level of efficiency of civil servants in N.W.F.P. Four aspects of training i.e training objectives, course contents, training methodology and training programme evaluation have been studied and analyzed. It consists of five chapters dealing with different aspects of training.

Chapter (1) deals with brief introduction of thesis in which training of civil servants has been briefly described.

Chapter (2) provides the theoretical frame work to the study, and the four dimensions of training i.e. Objectives, Course contents, Methodology and evaluation of training programme have been highlighted.

In Chapter (3) the training policy and programme of Provincial Services Academy (PSA) and Pakistan Academy for Rural Development (PARAD) have been described .

Chapter (4) provides in detail analysis of various aspects of training programmes of the two institutions i.e PSA and PARAD.

Chapter (5) contains conclusions and recommendations on various aspects of training programmes of the two academies.

The study shows that objectives of the present training programmes are vague and not determined on scientific basis.

There is a need for making changes in the course contents and duration of programmes. The training methodology also needs modification. The training evaluation system can also be improved and made more effective and meaningful if suggestions are accommodated by the authorities concerned.

**Issues Involved in the Utilization
And Reclamation of the Potentials
Problems and Prospects 1984-1989**

Shabir Ahmed Khan

Centre of Applied Economics,

University of Peshawar

(1991)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under.

The economy of Pakistan is considered as agriculture based economy. 80 % of the population depends on meeting their essential requirements of life on Agriculture. Agriculture contributes 26 % of the GDP and employs about 54 % of the paid labour force. Its share in the total production of the economy in the form of raw material and processed goods is about 70 %.

Land is the most important source of the Agriculture industry. It is also established that every where the terrain is not same . Some where it is plain and somewhere mountaineous, therefore its productivity also varies too much from place to place. Total area of Pakistan is 80.13 million hectors. Share of N.W.F.P. is about 8.34 million hectares. 22.53 of above is cultivated in the provinces. The remaining 77.47% is uncultivated, the uncultivated is comprised of culturable waste and forest area and not available for cultivation.

Culturable waste land presently exists in adequate sized units, and if not provided with essential improvement of levelling, drainage, reclamation, cultivation practices possible through crop mixes, would not be attainable and the soil would

not have the necessary productive capacity under natural conditions. Population growth rate in Pakistan is about 3 % per annum which is dangerously alarming and we will lead to shortage of food material. According to population census of 1981 the population of N.W.F.P was about 11061 thousands and its food requirement, (mainly wheat) stands at 1.736 million Tonnes an year. The estimated production of wheat annually is 0.8 million tons, therefore it is short by about 0.936 million or say 1 million ton. The researcher has proposed the following proposals for improving production.

1. Increasing the cultivated land.
2. Increasing the yield per Acre.
3. Developing new food sources.
4. Utilizing and reclaiming culturable waste land.

The above suggestions if properly worked out, practically will reduce to some extent the food requirements.

**Economics of Sugar Beet and Beet Sugar
Production in N.W.F.P.**

Mukarram Khan

**Centre of Applied Economics Studies,
University of Peshawar
(1991)**

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised his work as under.

The study covers economics of sugar beet and beet sugar production in N.W.F.P.

The objectives of this study were as under:-

1. To study the cost of production of sugar beet.
2. To determine the comparative benefits accruing to a farmer by cultivating sugar beet crop as against cane crop.
3. To examine as to whether a relationship exists between the price offered for sugar beet and sugar beet production.
4. To determine the benefits accrued to the industrial processors.
5. To examine as to whether a relationship exists between the prices offered for sugar beet and beet sugar output.
6. To estimate the trends in production of sugar beet, cost of production of sugar beet, price of sugar beet.

1. That it is profitable for a farmer to grow sugar beet in N.W.F.P.
2. That there is a positive relationship between the prices of sugar beet and sugar beet production.
3. That it is profitable to manufacture beet sugar for the industrial processors.
4. That there is a positive relationship between the production of beet sugar and prices of sugar.

To test the hypothesis, the following techniques were used.

1. Method of least square t-test and coefficient of correlation.
2. Diagrams and graphs.
3. Percentages and averages.
4. Un discounted cost and benefits.

1. It is profitable for a farmer to grow sugar beet as compared to sugar cane. Average net revenue accrued to the growers of sugar beet was Rs.2,608/- for six months (for one year it comes Rs. 5,216/-), while the net revenue accrued to the grower of sugar cane for one year is Rs. 720/-.

1 (i) Average per hectare cost is Rs. 11294/- and average revenue is Rs. 13902/- the profit comes to Rs. 2,608/-. This is in case of sugar beet.

1 (ii) Average per hectare cost for sugar cane is Rs. 22,260/- and revenue is Rs. 22,980/-, therefore with sugarcane the net profit is Rs. 720/- against Rs. 2608/- of sugar beet.

There is a positive relationship between the price of sugar beet and production of sugar beet.

Some Eminent Personalities of NWFP

Javed Badshah

Area Study Centre,

University of Peshawar

1991

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

NWFP has produced many great people inspite of difficult circumstances. Perhaps, very few people know that man is the most adjustable creature on earth and is capable of any amount of pressure.

The North West Frontier Province was lying within the most Rugged terrain of the earth while Indo-Pak subcontinent was lacking in almost all resources for development; inspite of these difficulties, many people achieved better results over those who followed them afterwards. Generally people think that the presence of lot of resources, congenial environments make people achieving good results; but it is not true in most of the cases.

NWFP in early history during the time of combined India had a very low figure of literacy but still, a man from Sawabi by the name Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan created history by establishing Islamia College Peshawar which served as a mother Institute to the present university of Peshawar. Once, an unknown man asked him as to what for he is working day and night for the improvement of Islamia college as he had no issue (male or female child) of his own. His reply was that every graduate of Islamia College will be his son, probably for that end he was the luckiest father. Later on another Khan Abdul Qayum Khan from Peshawar city

worked on his hypothesis and proved to be equally successful in establishing Peshawar University, which is known as Baby Institute of Islamic College, Peshawar.

There are others in many other fields, but for the time being, two Abdul Qayums are most commendable personalities produced by NWFP.

**Ideological Literature of Afghanistan
Since the Saur Revolution**

Abdullah Jan Khalil

Area Study Centre,

University of Peshawar

(1991)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summaries his study as under:

Afghanistan is situated in the South Western part of Central Asia and land locked borders. The Soviet Union in the North China and India in the extreme north east, Pakistan in the east and south and Iran in the west. According to 1979 census it has a population of 15 million people and an area of 655 thousands square kilometer. It is mountainous desert, subtropical country and the mountains occupy about 4/5 of the area Out of 15 million people 6.5 millions are Pashtoons (Pashto speaking Pathans), 3.5 millions are Tajiks (Persian Speaking), 1 million are Uzbeks, 2.5 million are Nomads, and 1.5 million are Hazaras, Turkoman, Chahar Aimak, Nuristanis and Baluchis. The people of Afghanistan speak over 30 languages, but it had always 2 State languages, Pashto and Dari, the former being the language of 40% of the population and the later having a long literacy tradition.

About 98% of Afghans are Muslims (80% Sunnis and 18% Shiias), the rest profess Sikhism and Hinduism or other religions. Major portion of population live on agriculture. Since, April 27, 1978, People's, Democratic party of Afghanistan (PDPA) have been fighting a civil war against a dissident tribal population which refused to recognize the government as legitimate. The tribes traditionally have been reluctant to relinquish there independence and accept the sovereignty of the communist government in Kabul. Regimes who became successful in exerting their authority,

such as that of Amir Abdul Rahman in the late nineteen century. Government which has been successful, notably that of Amanullah Khan who ruled in 1920, failed because they attempted to exert force and showed too much control on public.

Islam spread in Afghanistan in the middle of seventh century. Ghaznavid dynasty ruled Afghanistan from 10th to 12th century, Mughals during 13th century. During 15th and 16th centuries the Persian Safavid dynasty fought with the Indian Moghul rulers for the control of Afghanistan.

In 1847, the Pashtun leader Ahmad Shah Durrani proclaimed himself as king at Qandahar, establishing the 1st Afghan empire, the foundation of Modern Afghanistan, which was consolidated by Amir Abdur Rahman, during his rule from 1880 to 1901.

The nineteen century brought a series of civil wars as well as two British attempts in 1838 and 1878 to impose imperial control on them. Afghans faced the first invasion with force resistance and British defeat soon became a legend. These futile British attempts were enough to dismiss the Russians from trying anything similar, although in the 2nd half of 19th century the Russian did advance as far as to the OXUS RIVER (Amir Darya), which forms the border between the Soviet Union and the present Afghanistan. When the modern Afghanistan was created at the end of 19th century, it was a buffer state as a result of compromise between the Zarist Russia and the British empire. The British controlled the Foreign Policy of Afghanistan until 1919, when a 3rd Anglo-Afghan war freed Afghanistan from foreign domination and Afghanistan enjoyed 60 years of independence and neutrality from 1919 to 1979.

**Socio Economic and Institutional
Factors Determining Productivity Levels
In Different Farm Sizes In N.W.F.P.
Area of Pakistan**

Jehanzeb

**Department of Economics,
University of Peshawar**

(1992)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarized his thesis as under.

The study consists of verification of the following facts concerning productivity of Agricultural Farms of land.

1. The hypothesis that "Land productivity is inversely related to the size of holding". This hypothesis has been rejected as per figures pointed out by the researcher.
2. The hypothesis that "All farm groups i.e small and large have same level of net income" was also rejected. The figures represented by the author showed that large farmers earned higher level of net income as compared to small farmers.
3. The hypothesis that "there is no difference between input used on different farm groups" was also rejected as the author have collected data about use of different input on different farm groups and the results were varying.
4. The hypothesis that "Access to credit, technical knowledge improved practice is directly related to size of holding" has been accepted through facts and figures shown by the author.

5. The hypothesis "All types of farmers big or small face same constraints" was rejected through data collected by the researcher

The present structure of sample farms was sub standard, so much so that it was found less than "Economic Holdings" on large farms and was below the "Subsistence Holdings" on small farms.

The author has concluded that the general ecology of the farms house hold was not conducive to promote the economic efficiency of the farm, the high average size, uneven age and sex distribution, low literacy ratio followed by low level of education of literate folk, high rate of employed members on the farm activities, negligible participation of females in the economic activities affected the efficiency of sample farms adversely. The situation on comparatively small farm was more than on large farms. All these factors narrated about necessitated revolutionary changes both in size of Farms as well as its funding and related technology.

The Personality Profile of Drug Addicts

Muhammad Tahir

Department of Psychology,

University of Peshawar

1992

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

The hypothesis of this study was that the individuals scoring high on depression (D) and Psycho-Pathic deviate (pd) scales are more susceptible to drug abuse as compared to low scoring individuals. The study was designed to identify certain personality attributes which may possibly differentiate drug addicts from non addicts and to specify personality factors that separate stages, levels or intensities of one abuse problem from another. The sample consisted of 60 subjects (all Male) including an equal number of drug addicts and non addicts. The subjects were carefully matched on variables such as residential area, age, education, marital status, socio-economic status. The two personality test namely MMPI and RORCHACH Inkblot test were administered to all the subjects (addicts and non addicts). The data shows significant differences between the drug addicts and non addicts. RORCHACH Inkblot test has also clearly differentiated the two; i.e the drug addicts are intellectually inferior, emotionally immature, having poor inner control, want immediate gratification of biological needs, exhibit depressed mood and the tendency towards the violation of socio norms. On the other hand the non-addicts appear intellectually superior, emotionally stable, having good inter personal relations, acceptance of social norms and adequate ego-functioning. So the hypothesis is supported.

**Reasonable Restrictions on the
Right to Freedom on Speech and
Regression in India**

Nazir Ahmad

**Khyber Law College,
University of Peshawar**

(1994)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

The study deals with the concept of freedom of expression and reasonable restrictions imposed upon it in India. The study begins with elaboration of the concept in its historical background. It then proceeds to discuss its incorporation as a substantive part of the Indian constitution.

It has been agreed in this study that the definition of the concept of freedom of expression has been determined through the judgement of the courts. The main focus of the study is the development and interpretation of the right to freedom of expression and reasonable restriction on the concept through these superior courts of India.

During the course of discussion limits of reasonable restrictions and its connotations are tested by the superior courts have been analyzed and some conclusions are drawn on that basis.

Khudai Khidmatgar Movement in N.w.f.p. Its Nature and Direction

Farhad Jan

Department of Political Science,

University of Peshawar

(1994)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes his thesis as under:-

The founder of Khudai Khidmatgar movement Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was born in 1890 at village Utmanzai in Hashtnagar area of Charsadda District, situated at about 20 miles distance from Peshawar, the capital of NWFP. His grand Father Mr. Saifullah Khan came from Afghanistan and settled there as his ancestors had some differences at home therefore they migrated to NWFP. He belonged to Mohammad Zai tribe of Afghanistan. Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was politically motivated from his child hood and was against the British rule in India, he joined the army, in 8th standard but left it very soon and went back to school for doing matriculation. But in 1914 when first world war broke his education remained incomplete and he laid down the foundation of Khudai Khidmatgar movement in 1929 and in 1930 he allied with all India congress. Later on from the platform of congress he was nominated as a member of the central committee of All India congress. The incidence of Qissa Khawani firing led to civil disobedience movement which led to his arrest and sentenced for 3 years and was kept in Gujrat Jail where he met other Nationalist leaders like Maulana Azad, Jawahir lal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari, and Pandat Pant. After release from Jail, he started campaign against the

British rule and got Montgomery Chelmsford reforms for the Frontier. After this, he was again arrested in Dec, 1931 and sentenced for 3 years and sent to Haripur Jail in Hazara District.

The 2nd round table conference held in 1932 extended Montgomery Chelmsford Reforms to N.W.F.P. and thereafter the Frontier got the status of a Province. Bacha Khan was released in 1935, but his entry into Frontier and Punjab was banned, therefore he went to Wardha (India) where he stayed with Gandhi and Jamna Lal Bajaj. He was again sentenced to 2 years confinement after his address to young Christians at Bombay.

In 1937 first election to Provincial Assembly were held in Frontier, where Khudai Khidmatgar won 19 seats out of 50. Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan was appointed as the Chief Minister, but very soon he was removed through a vote of no confidence, and Dr. Khan Sahib the elder brother of Abdul Ghaffar Khan tookover as Chief Minister of N.W.F.P. Later on due to anti British movements by the congress in 1939, all the congress ministers resigned as a protest against the British during world war II.

After this Bacha Khan developed differences with All India congress on certain policy matters, therefore he resigned from the central committee of congress.

When congress started "quit India" movement, Bacha Khan again joined the congress fore front line and ultimately succeeded in independence of India and after this Pakistan was created.

**Validation and Norm Development of
Salma Shah Depression Scale
(Ssds. Siddiqui and Shah, 1992)
With a New Scoring System**

Jehanzeb

Department of Psychology,
University of Peshawar
(1995)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

It consists of 2 studies. In study I a 2 item depression inventory was instructed out of Beck depression Inventory (BDI, BECK and BECK 1961) and was named as extracted Beck depression inventory (XBDI). This inventory was translated into Urdu and was named as Beck Depression Inventory Urdu version (BDI.U) in order to be used in study II. Both of the inventories administered on 30 post graduate University students, well versed both in English and in Urdu for the purpose of testing the authenticity of translation coefficient of correlation was evaluated between the corresponding items of BDI-U and of XBDI. The results revealed significant positive correlation between corresponding items of Urdu and English version of the scale.

In study II a sample of 69 depressed patients was selected from various hospitals of seven major cities of Pakistan. Patients were first diagnosed by the concerned psychiatrist on the basis of a psychiatrist's Assessment form, based on ICD-10 (International classification of diseases 10th addition) and DSM-III-R diagnostic criteria, to determine the presence of depression in terms of normal sadness, mild

depression, and severe depression. All these SS were given SSDS, BDI-U, and Mood rating scale. A group of 69 ss matched in terms of age, sex, education, marital status, ordinal position, monthly income, and area of residence i.e environment was selected from the general population to see if SSDS can differentiate between depressives and non depressives and to determine its norms and some other psychometric properties. The results showed significant difference between the two groups ($t=10.76$ $P<0.0001$). Further more SSDS shows significant correlations with BDI-U, Mood rating scale, and psychiatrist, Assessment respectively ($P < 0.0001$), demonstrating both concurrent and constant validity. Different cut off points were determined for normal sadness, mild depression, and severe depression. At each cutoff point sensitivity, specificity, predictive power of positive test (PPP) and predictive power of negative test (PPN) were calculated. The values of chi-square and Phi-coefficient were significant at all cut off points as an evidence of desirability validity of SSDS.

A principal component analysis proved SSDS as predominantly one factor scale. Eigen values of above 10 explained above, 28% of the variance both in clinical and non clinical groups. To determine norms for SSDS, percentiles were calculated at each fifth point for clinical and non clinical groups both for males and females. Split half reliabilities of the scale were computed for the whole samples. Clinical group, yielding significant correlations for Alpha coefficient were also computed for the whole sample, clinical group, and non clinical group, and found to be significant. On the whole, the data yields adequate evidences of reliability and validity of SSDS as a measure of depression.

Women's Anxiety a Function of Profession

Syeda Farha Iqbal

Department of Psychology,

University of Peshawar

(1995)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The present study was designed to explore the anxiety of the working versus non working women. It was considered that the working women's anxiety will be significantly higher than the non working women on Anxiety Scale Questionnaire of Institute of personality and ability testing. The sample consisted of 150 unmarried women including 75 domestic and 75 working women belonging to banking, nursing and teaching profession. The sample belonged to both low and high socio economic groups ranging from BPS 7 to 21 and ages ranging from 30 to 45 years. All the subjects were randomly selected from banks, hospitals, schools, colleges and domestic women from their homes.

The personal information of the subjects was taken on a personal information schedule for the variables like age, qualification, occupation, experience, basic pay, salary and working hours. Anxiety scale Questionnaire of Institute of personality and ability testing was administered on each subject. Results indicated significant differences among teachers, bankers, nurses and non working women's anxiety. Teachers scored high anxiety score on the ASQ, while nurses and bankers also scored a significant anxiety score than the non working females. On the whole the working and non working group showed a rise in anxiety level upto age 41. Results further indicated that anxiety had an inverse relationships with the socio economic status. The present study confirmed hypothesis.

Aggression and Children

Asghar Ali Shah

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1995

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summerized his thesis as under.

The aim of this study was to measure aggregation among children by evaluating their human figure drawing and Bender Gestalt Test on the basis of emotional indicators shown in the drawings. The sample consisted of 500 students of 3rd to 8th classes arranging in age from 7 years to 19 years.

Human figures and Bender Gestalt drawings were evaluated for the purpose of measuring aggression among children. According to the conclusion drawn from the literature. 63 % subjects have shown heavy pressure on their Bender Gestalt drawings and 54 % subjects have shown pressure on their Human Figures Drawings as an emotional indicator for aggression.

**Socio Economic Development of
The Rural Areas Through
Local Councils In N.w.f.p.**

Zilakat Khan

Department of Economics,

University of Peshawar

(1995)

ABSTRACT

The researcher has summarised his thesis as under:

Main focus of the present study is on evaluation of the functions of local councils and their socio economics impact on the rural development. To end this, both the primary and secondary data was used. A comprehensive interview schedule was formulated and a survey from a sample of 150 house hold heads in two districts i.e Chitral and Mardan was conducted out of the sample districts, 10 villages/union councils were selected on random basis. The sample size was proportionally distributed among the sample villages/union councils with an idea to avoid statistical bias. The conclusions indicate that union councils achieved much and left an impression of much more to be attained. On one hand, the basic work of construction of villages roads and drainage system etc was undertaken, while on other hand, it laid down the foundation of primary education and socio political awareness in the remote areas.

**Changing Perspectives of
South Asia in United States
Foreign Policy Objectives**

Mussarat Qadim

Department of Political Science,

University of Peshawar

(1996)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under.

When the International system was bipolar, Pakistan believed in unipolarity. For Pakistan, the role benefactor and supporter was USA, it clung to the approval of US inspite of rejection. Pak US relations have not developed in a linear progression, they have been carillonneur in nature. There have been twists and turns. Thus the relations have been characterized at different times by indifference, friendship, intimacy and downright hostility. The remarkable thing is not its chequerd history, which probably is a common feature of most bilateral relationship, but the fact is that even during the worst of times, the two countries have managed to sustain same sort of working relationship.

The cold war between US and Russia has dissipated into the background of history. The study is divided into 3 chapters. Chapter 1 deals with history of 4 decades of alliance with US which was not very good not very bad. The 2nd chapter deals with discussion of New world order and American role in it. It gives detailed account of smooth Asian setting and the strategies for economic and security interest of America and the special reference has been made to India and Pakistan. It points

to the fact that external influences have shaped events in the region earlier to their own advantages. Chapter three deals with the changed perception of American foreign policy objectives with regard to Pakistan Since 1993 the Pressler amendment and Pakistan's nuclear stand and issue of terrorism and fundamentalism and the opportunities for better trade and investment.

**The Prevalance of Affective Disorders
And Stress among Muslim Patients and
Its Impact upon Suicidal Behaviour**

Jamila Khatoon

Department of Psychology,

University of Peshawar

(1996)

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The study was made to investigate the relationship between the incidence of suicide as a result of affective disorder and stress. Secondly it also analyses the impact of religious belief upon suicidal behaviour. For this purpose two studies were carried out Study I investigated the prospective difference between normal subjects and abnormally depressed patients in relation to probability of suicide risk. The purpose of study II was to analyse whether suicidal behaviour, attempted/committed, results from psychological factors or social stress.

In Study I, Suicidal probability (SPS) and religious belief proforma were administered to depressed (n=30) and normal (n=30) subjects in order to measure the probability of suicidal risk and their religious belief.

In study II 40 cases of suicide (attempted/committed) were taken from police record out of these cases, ten were randomly selected and their detail case histories were prepared. In study I chi square test of significance was applied to see the statistical association between the categorical attributes. The results support the hypothesis, i.e the patients of depression tend to have greater risk of suicidal probability than the normal subjects and that the individuals with strong religious belief are less likely to have risk of suicidal behaviour. The result of study II also supported the hypothesis.

Role of Credit in the Agricultural Development of Chitral

Ahmed Fatima

**Centre for Applied Economics Studies,
University of Peshawar**

1996

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarizes her thesis as under:

The objective of this study was to inquire into the role of credit in the agriculture development of Chitral. With this objective in the background it was attempted to measure and compare resource used for borrowers and non borrowers in the Chitral District, and to pinpoint the causes of inefficiency, leading formulation of a suitable agriculture policy.

For this purpose a sample of forty borrowers and forty non borrowers was interviewed. The sample was not enough, therefore we could not use the flexible functional forms, i.e, translog. On the other hand the data set did not show much variation in prices and we could not use duality approach. Therefore, production function approach was used.

Stockistic Frontier approach was the main tool for the estimating efficiency. Both the mean level and farm specific efficiencies for borrowers and non borrowers were estimated.

The analysis showed that borrowers were efficient and non borrowers were inefficient. The average inefficiency was 26 % with a minimum of 2 % and with a maximum of 40 %. There were wide variations in efficiencies among the farmers.

Among the sources of inefficiency education, fragmentation and farm size were the important explanatory factors. The study concludes that inefficiency can be reduced through expansion of education and reduction in land fragmentation. The study supports the view that small size farms are more efficient than the large farms.

**Identification of Income Generating
Activities in Rural Areas of N.W.F.P.**

Hamid Ullah Jan

Department of Economics,

University of Peshawar

1997

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

This study has been undertaken to identify the income generating activities in rural areas in N.W.F.P. (A case study of district Lakki Marwat). It is based on primary data. The study highlights different sources of income in the sample area alongwith literacy status and age composition of the sample house hold members.

The study shows that major sources of income and employment were government services and agriculture. It also throws light on the reasons behind limited income levels and low living standards.

**Ethnic Prejudice among Pakistani
Adolescents Studying in Various Schools
And Colleges of Peshawar**

Tahir Saeed

Depart of Psycology

University of Peshawar.

1997

ABSTRACT

The researcher summarises his thesis as under:

The major aim of the present investigation was to find out the extent of ethnic prejudice among the adolescents of Pakistan studying in various schools and colleges of Peshawar. The study was conducted on 276 subjects, 168 male and 106 female students, enrolled in various schools and colleges of Peshawar. One hundred and thirty nine subjects were selected from 9th to 10th grades and 135 were selected from 11th to 12th grades. The instruments used were Personal Information Questionnaire, Positive and Negative story, Ethnic Prejudice Scale and Positive and Negative Checklists. On the whole the subjects attributed positive story to Urdu speaking group and negative story to Sindhi speaking group. On the Ethnic Prejudice Scale, the subjects were unanimous in displaying their disapproval of the teacher who would help a student of his own linguistic group. On the same scale, Pushto speaking group preferred NWFP for permanent settlement, whereas Punjabis, Urdu speaking selected Punjab and NWFP respectively.

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Appendix

ASSESSMENT OF THE SUPPORTING FACILITIES FOR THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Please indicate, by putting the mark () in the corresponding blanks, the extent of the relevant supporting facilities provided in your Deptt./Institute for the research work in the area of social Sciences.

Nature of Facilities	Most Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate
1. Financial Provision			
2. Library			
3. Laboratory			
4. Conveyance			
5. Secretarial assistance/ Typing Computer.			

**RESEARCHES DONE BY M.PHIL AND PH.D
SCHOLARS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES DURING
1970-1998 IN PESHAWAR UNIVERSITY.**

Name of the Deptt./Faculty/I nstitute	Name of the Scholar	Programme	Period	Year of completion	Title of the Project	Language