



LAHORE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN UNIVERSITY



2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE



Lahore College for Women University
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Introduction



Greetings,

In the present age, when global economies, technology and communication skills dominate; it is very necessary to clearly ascertain the changing realities of the world.

The Department provides well-rounded education and allied activities for the Under Graduate, Graduate, Post Graduate and Ph.D Programs. All these programs are designed in such a way which could enable our students to become a critical thinker, leaders and have a clear understanding of the multifarious factors such as ideological, political, social, cultural, religious and economic to become responsible citizens.

The faculty members have passionate commitment with the mission and vision of the department. To fulfill the aims and objectives of the department, they are fully supportive to students in strengthening their ability to pursue chosen carriers with distinction.

Warm regards,

Dr. Aisha Shahzad

Chairperson

Political Science Department



HISTORY OF LAHORE

Lahore, the cultural and historical heart of Pakistan, boasts a rich legacy shaped by centuries of diverse influences. Often referred to as the "City of Gardens," it has been a center of arts, architecture, and intellectual growth throughout its history. As the capital of the Mughal Empire in the 16th and 17th centuries, Lahore flourished with iconic monuments such as the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore Fort, and Shalimar Gardens, which exemplify the splendor of Mughal architecture and urban planning. The city also holds religious significance, with numerous Sufi shrines and the vibrant festival of Basant, celebrating its spiritual and cultural heritage. Lahore's Walled City, with its narrow alleys, bustling bazaars, and historic havelis, preserves the charm of a bygone era, blending the past with the pulse of modern urban life.

In the colonial period, Lahore emerged as a hub for education, politics, and reform movements under British rule. It played a pivotal role in the freedom struggle of the Indian subcontinent, hosting significant events like the 1940 Lahore Resolution, which laid the groundwork for Pakistan's creation. Post-independence, Lahore continues to be the cultural capital of Pakistan, nurturing a thriving arts scene, literature festivals, and culinary traditions. Its educational institutions, such as the University of the Punjab, and landmarks like the Minar-e-Pakistan stand as testaments to its enduring importance in the nation's history and identity. This vibrant city is a living tapestry of the diverse cultures, traditions, and aspirations that have shaped its legacy over centuries.



HISTORY OF LCWU

Lahore College for Women University (LCWU) holds a significant place in the history of women's education in Pakistan, evolving from a modest beginning to one of the premier institutions for women in the country. It was established in 1922 as an intermediate residential college in a building on Hall Road, Lahore. Starting with a small enrollment of only 60 students and 13 staff members, it quickly gained recognition for promoting women's access to higher education in a region where opportunities were limited. Over the decades, the college steadily expanded its programs and facilities, setting benchmarks for academic excellence and empowering women through education.

In 1990, Lahore College for Women was upgraded to degree-awarding status and, in 2002, achieved the status of a full-fledged university. Today, LCWU is one of the largest women's universities in Asia, offering a wide array of undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral programs across diverse disciplines, including arts, sciences, engineering, and social sciences. It continues to uphold its mission of fostering intellectual growth, leadership skills, and societal contributions among women. The university's sprawling campus, with modern research facilities and vibrant extracurricular opportunities, is a testament to its legacy of educational innovation and commitment to empower women in Pakistan.

Milestone



01



16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence

December 2021: The Department of Political Science organized a seminar in joint collaboration to celebrate the '16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence'. The program was also aligned with SDG 16. The department invited a community welfare organization, MILKAR, to provide policy input to develop strategies regarding awareness about violence against women. Two distinguished speakers participated on behalf of MILKAR.

02



Extension Lecture

Department organized an extension lecture by dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad from Stockholm University in March 2023 for students and faculty. Dr. Ishtiaq expressed his views about leadership of Quaid-i-Azam, civil-military relations in Pakistan and different political discourses addressing various socio-economic and political issues.

03



International Conference on 'Contemporary Trends in South Asian Politics'

Political Science Department LCWU, conducted two days international conference on 'Contemporary Trends in South Asian Politics' chaired by worthy Vice Chancellor Prof. Dr. Shagufta Naz and co-chaired by Dean Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences Prof. Dr. Muhammad Afzal.

04



Extension Lecture March 2024

Society of Politics and Intellect from the Political Science Department invited Dr Naumana Kiran (Director of Pakistan Study Centre, University of the Punjab) for an extension lecture on Pakistan Movement and Mass Mobilization Charting the Path to Independence. She shed light on the dynamics of the Pakistan Movement and the role of diverse segments of society in United India in proliferating an idea of Pakistan.

05



Pre-Conference Lecture

The Political Science Department is going to conduct an international conference on Contemporary Trends in South Asian Politics on 30 January 2024. Students will have tremendous opportunities to participate in academic discussions on a variety of trends in the South Asian region's politics, including federal issues, ethnic diversities, challenges to democracy, the blue economy, non-traditional defense indicators, and climate change.

Profiles



Prof. Dr. Uzma Qureshi **Conference Chair**

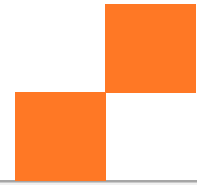
She has also served as a vice chancellor, Woman University Multan, Dean Faculty of Education LCWU, Director DFDI. She did her post doc from University of Cambridge UK and PHD from University of Birmingham. Dr. Uzma is highly commendable for outstanding contributions and excellence in the field of education.

Distinguished Guests



Dr. Hassan Askari Rizvi

He is a Pakistani Political Scientist and Media Analyst who served as caretaker Chief Minister of Punjab, Pakistan in 2018. Dr. Rizvi earned his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Pennsylvania, USA. He has also served as Professor of Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Punjab and as a Visiting Professor at Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Washington DC with the South Asia Program. Dr. Rizvi has authored several books and numerous articles on Pakistan's military and political dynamics, including works like "Military, State, and Society in Pakistan" and "The Military & Politics in Pakistan 1947-1997." His area of expertise is: Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan, South Asian Politics and Security, Comparative Politics, Pakistan's Domestic and Foreign Policy



Dr. Farhat Haq

She is a prominent academician and expert in the field of Political Science. Farhat Haq has received her Bachelor's Degree from SUNY Fredonia and Ph.D. in Political Science from Cornell University. She is currently a Professor of Political Science at Monmouth College and a visiting Professor at Lahore University of Management Sciences. She received NEH awards to engage in advanced studies on topics of Comparative Religions at Harvard University; Nationalism and Ethnic Politics at the University of Wisconsin at Madison; Islamic Origins at the University of Chicago and an Asian Values Debate at Columbia University. She was the recipient of Burlington-Northern Award for Excellence in Teaching and the Fulbright teaching/research scholarship. She has published in the area of ethnic politics, gender and politics, Islam and Human Rights and militarism and motherhood.



Brig. Imran Malik

He has had a distinguished career and served for over 35 years in Pakistan Army. He is a graduate of the US Army War College as well as the National Defense College (now University) Islamabad. He had graduated at the top of his class and won the coveted Sword of Honor from PMA. During his career he held various command, staff and instructional appointments. He served and trained with the then West German Army, served as a UN Military Observer in Namibia. He has also served as the Military Secretary to PM of Pakistan and as a Defense Advisor at Pakistan High Commission in Canberra, Australia. He was accredited to New Zealand as well. Post retirement he writes regularly for an English language national newspaper, appears on TV and radio programs and has a deep interest in the media, reading and music.

Foreign Experts



Foreign Experts



Dr. Joanna is the Professor in the institute of Sociology , University of Warsaw, and Chairperson of Association of Memory Studies. She thoroughly enjoyed delivering pre-conference lecture at LCWU.

Dr. Paul Edleman is esteemed Professor in the Department of Communication/Political Science at Sauk Valley Community College. Dr. Paul is pleased to deliver pre-conference lecture at LCWU.



Conference Organizers

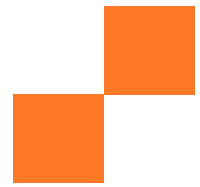


***Dr. Aisha Shahzad
(HOD)***



***Dr. Sadia
Mehmood Falki***

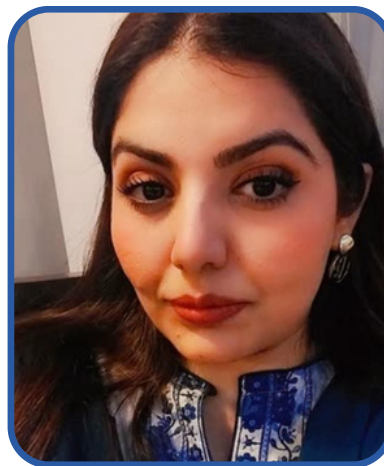
Moderators



Dr. Saima Butt



Dr. Afshan Aziz



**Ms. Fazeelat
Razzaq**



Ms. Namra Hamza



Ms. Eman Malik

Incharge Abstract Review Committee



**Dr. Maryam Azam
(Assistant Professor
International
Relations, LCWU)**



Conference Host



**Ms. Shanza Noor
(Lecturer at
Department of
Political Science)**



CONFERENCE EVENTS

DAY 1

10:00 AM	Arrival of Guests
10:15 AM	Seating of Guests
10:15-10:20 AM	Recitation
10:20-10:25 AM	Welcome Address
10:25-11:40 AM	Key Note Speaker
10:40-10:55 AM	Distinguished Guest Speaker
11:55-11:10 AM	Distinguished Guest Speaker
11:10-11:25 AM	Distinguished Guest Speaker
11:25-11:40 AM	Distinguished Guest Speaker
11:40-11:50 AM	Address by Conference Chair
11:50-12:00 PM	Vote of Thanks
12:30 PM	Group Photo/ Refreshment

2:00-4:00 PM Sessions

- Theme 1: Emerging Discourses in South Asia
- Theme 2: Global and Regional Dimensions of Geopolitical and Socio-Economic Dynamics
- Theme 3: Religious, Ethnic and Sectarian Issues in South Asia
- Theme 4: Gender Disparities in South Asia

Department's Core Values

- **Connectivity:** Integrative approach among students and teachers
- **Development:** Professional growth of faculty and intellectual growth of students
- **Empowerment:** Inculcating independent decision making ability among students



2nd International Conference on "Conflict Management in South Asia"



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
JANUARY 28-29, 2025

ORGANIZED BY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE

Department of Political Science

The vision of the department is given a new orientation in the age of digitization. It is presumed to equip our students with analytical skills based on causation and retrospection to meet the challenges of modern time. It is viewed to provide quality education in accordance with SDG-4 set by United Nations, profoundly to impart the best comprehension of enigmatic national and international politics. Faculty promotes new techniques including webinars, focus-groups and symposiums to enhance students skills. Our BS, MS and Ph.D programs envisage continuing with the spirit of viability and sustainability in the field of knowledge.

Message from Conference Secretary
Head of Department (Political Science)
Dr. Aisha Shahzad

I am delighted to extend a warm welcome to all keynote speakers, distinguished guest speakers and participants to our international Conference. I encourage the participants to actively participate in various sessions, engage in dialogue and network with fellow attendees. I am looking forward to the impactful discussions and outcomes that will emerge from this gathering.



Conference Chair
Prof. Dr. Uzma
Qureshi
(Vice Chancellor,
LCWU)

Key Note Speaker
Prof. Dr. Hasan Askari



Distinguished Guest Speaker
Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob

Day 2

10:00 AM-12: 00 PM SESSIONS

Theme 1: Climate Change
Generating Socio-Economic
Vulnerabilities in South Asia

Distinguished Guest Speaker
Prof. Dr. Farhaq Haq



Theme 2: Modernist Discourses in
South Asian Context



Distinguished Guest Speaker
Brig. Imran Malik

Theme 3: Paradoxes of
Federalism and Democracy in
South Asia

Distinguished Guest
Mr. Habib Akram
Journalist



Our Faculty





INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON "CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH ASIA"



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

IQRA AUDITORIUM 📍

JANUARY 28, 2025 📅

About the Program:

10:00-10:15 AM	Arrival of Guests/Seating of Guests
10:15-10:20 AM	Recitation of Holy Quran
10:20-10:25 AM	Welcome Address by Conference Secretary: Dr. Aisha Shahzad (Chairperson of Department)
10:25-10:40 AM	Key Note Speaker: Prof. Dr. Hasan Askari Rizvi
10:40-10:55 AM	Distinguished Guest Speaker: Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob
10:55 -11:10 AM	Distinguished Guest Speaker: Brig. Imran Malik
11:10-11:25 AM	Distinguished Guest Speaker: Prof. Dr. Farhat Haq
11:25- 11:40 AM	Distinguished Guest Speaker: Mr. Habib Akram
11:40-11:50 AM	Address by Conference Chair Prof. Dr. Uzma Qureshi (Vice Chancellor, LCWU)
11:50-12:00 PM	Vote of Thanks by Dr. Aisha Shahzad
12:00-12:30 PM	GROUP PHOTO & REFRESHMENT



Mr. Habib Akram
Journalist
Guest Speaker



**MR. AHMED BILAL
MEHBOOB**
Guest Speaker



**PROF. DR. HASAN
ASKARI RIZVI**
Key Note
Speaker



PROF. DR. UZMA QURESHI
VICE CHANCELLOR, LCWU
CONFERENCE CHAIR



**BRIG. IMRAN
MALIK**
Guest
Speaker



**PROF. DR.
FARHAT HAQ**
Guest Speaker



**DR. AISHA
SHAHZAD**
Conference Secretary



ABSTRACTS

Security Paradigm Shift? The Policy of Germany towards India in the Context of Evolving World Order

Prof. Dr. Agnieszka Kuszewska-Bohnert

Faculty of International and Political Studies, Jagiellonian University, Poland.

Abstract:

The evolving international security landscape is prompting a reassessment of the states' foreign and security policy. The existing forms of cooperation are either showing signs of diminishing relevance or undergoing a process of multidimensional deepening. The relationship between India and Germany provides an illustrative case study in this context. The objective of this study is to analyse the dynamics between India and Germany. It presents an analysis of India's role and perception in Berlin's current political discourse. Do these initiatives indicate a paradigm shift, namely a significant deepening of political and economic-social cooperation? What are the implications for South Asia's security considerations and India's geostrategic self-perception in the context of a changing global landscape? From the German perspective, does a formally democratic India, despite its challenges under the Narendra Modi administration, offer an alternative to authoritarian China? What role do China and the United States play in Indo-German relations? In addition, the following German initiatives and their reception in India will be examined: economic partnership programs and support for India's transition to sustainable energy sources.

Keywords: Economic Partnership, Foreign policy, Germany, India, Security Landscape, United States.

Perpetuation of Regime Oscillations in Bangladesh

Anish Mishra

Ph.D. Scholar at Heidelberg University, Germany.

Abstract:

This paper will seek to construct a dynamic, non-static theory modelling the causal process chain of regime oscillations through an abductive approach using the case study of Bangladesh. The objective of this theory-building venture is to provide a causal explanation of regime oscillations that is worthy of generalization, capable of deductive theory-testing and falsification. A key theoretical assumption of this research is that an elite disunity is present and functioning as a causal mechanism of regime oscillations in Bangladesh. This research will use the theory-building variant of process tracing method as stipulated by Beach and Pedersen (2019, p.10) as well as comparative process tracing (Bengtsson and Ruonavaara 2017) to identify structuralist elements as an independent variable triggering the causal mechanism of elite disunity leading to the phenomenon of regime oscillations in Bangladesh. This paper will not claim to align itself with either the elite-centric or structuralist camp of transitology studies instead it seeks to fill the lacuna in order to bridge the academic divide. This project will begin by deductive theory-testing of the neo-elite paradigm (Higley and Burton 1989) to highlight the presence and functionality of a disunited elite configuration operating as a causal mechanism of regime oscillations in Bangladesh. The recent overthrow of Sheikh Hasina's Awami League party-personalist authoritarian regime on 5 August 2024 shows that the perpetual cycle of regime oscillations is still an ongoing phenomenon in Bangladesh. Bangladesh will not achieve regime stability unless and until there is a transformation of its elite configuration from disunity to consensual elite unity based on shared values and agreement on the basic rules of the game by parties across the political spectrum.

Keywords: Awami League, Bangladesh, Regime, Oscillations.

Exploring the Climate-Security Nexus in South Asia: Insights from the Copenhagen School

Ms. Gulandam Mian

Lecturer at Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad - Pakistan.

Abstract:

In an era where climate change poses unprecedented challenges, understanding its impact on regional security becomes imperative, especially in geopolitically sensitive regions like South Asia. This article delves into the intricate relationship between climate change and security across South Asian nations, employing the Copenhagen School of Securitization approach to frame these environmental challenges as pressing security concerns. As rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and resource scarcity threaten stability, the securitization of climate risks emerges as a pivotal strategy. By exploring case studies and examining policy responses, this piece highlights the need for adaptive and collaborative approaches among South Asian countries to navigate the climate-security nexus effectively. Through this lens, we gain insights into how environmental issues evolve into national security priorities, urging policymakers to integrate climate adaptation into their strategic agendas for a resilient future.

Keywords: Climate-security Nexus, Securitization, Climate adaptation, Collaborative approaches, Resilience.

The Politics of Deterrence and Mediation: A study of Crisis Management between India and Pakistan

Prof. Dr. Salma Naz

Professor at Faculty of Social Science & Humanities, Minhaj University, Lahore - Pakistan.

Abstract:

India and Pakistan, two nuclear powers of South Asia, have an antagonistic and conflicted history marked by continuous conflicts and wars. The ongoing hostility between both nations, amplified by gestures of nuclear threats, has produced recurrent crises. The risk of accidental collisions between the two states was high during these crises. While nuclear deterrence helped prevent these crises from escalating into nuclear war, both countries managed their crises diplomatically through mediation. This research covers the crises that occurred between Pakistan and India from 2001 to 2019. The study explores the complex dynamics of crisis management between the two countries, concentrating on the interplay of deterrence strategies and mediation mechanisms. It employs qualitative methods to uncover the multifaceted dynamics of crisis management, using both primary and secondary sources for data collection. The study concludes that Pakistan and India must ensure the removal of the risk of nuclear war, while recognizing that nuclear deterrence is a vital aspect of their security. Moreover, it advocates for innovative arbitration approaches to promote stability in South Asia and mitigate the risks of nuclear war. Based on these conclusions, recommendations are proposed for both nations to encourage dialogue processes to avoid crisis situations and to refrain from unnecessary nuclear signaling.

Keywords: Conflict, Deterrence, India, Mediation, Crisis Management, Nuclear powers, Pakistan.

Religious Populism in India and its Influence on Conflict Management between India-Pakistan

Ms. Tabita Victor, Lecturer at Political Science, Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore – Pakistan.

Ms. Iman Khurram, BS Student at Department of Political Science, Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore - Pakistan.

Abstract:

Religious populism has increasingly shaped India's political landscape, largely driven by Hindu nationalism. This paper examines how this trend is likely to influence conflict management between India and Pakistan; the two nuclear-armed neighbors with a long history of disputes, particularly on Kashmir region. The rise of Hindu nationalist rhetoric in Indian politics has not only polarized internal society and also influenced its foreign policy, especially toward Pakistan; a predominantly Muslim country. Employing a conceptual framework rooted in populism, nationalism, and conflict management theories, this research assesses how populist leaders use religious identity to consolidate national unity, often at the cost of inclusivity and regional relations. Data will be collected through secondary sources. This study provides an in-depth look at the evolving political and diplomatic dynamics between India and Pakistan. Preliminary findings indicate that religious populism in India may intensify hostilities with Pakistan, as nationalist rhetoric constrains diplomatic flexibility. Additionally, this ideological shift could prompt a more militarized approach to conflict, particularly in sensitive areas like Kashmir. In conclusion, the paper suggests that rising religious populism in India could exacerbate tensions with Pakistan, hindering conflict resolution and posing risks to regional stability. These findings contribute a nuanced perspective on how populist ideologies intersect with international diplomacy and conflict management in South Asia, offering insight into the future of India-Pakistan relations amid growing religious nationalism.

Keywords: Religious populism, Conflict management, India, Pakistan.

Navigating Political Turbulence: Analyzing Instability in Bangladesh

Sana Alam

Ph.D Scholar at Department of International Relations, LCWU, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

The long-running rivalry between the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) and the ruling Awami League (AL) is the main cause of the political unrest that Bangladesh is experiencing leading up to its next general elections. Large-scale protests, acts of political violence, and frequent accusations of electoral manipulation are characteristics of this political polarization. The administration is accused of stifling dissent, limiting media freedom, and weakening democratic institutions, which raises questions about the validity of the next elections. This article investigates the fundamental causes of the mounting hostilities, focusing on the governing party's growing authoritarian inclinations, the breakdown of democratic institutions, and the public's growing dissatisfaction with government. This study uses a secondary source of data to combine historical data on prior Bangladeshi political cycles with an examination of violence associated to elections. The study aims to address important issues such as what are the main reasons behind the present political unrest, how does it impact Bangladesh's democratic and governmental systems, and how foreign players influence the country's political environment. The purpose of this article is to provide insights into Bangladesh's political prospects, the dangers of prolonged instability, and the difficulties of re-establishing democratic standards in a quickly divisive atmosphere by addressing these topics. It also offers a relevant analysis of Bangladesh's present political turmoil and adds to the larger conversation on South Asian politics.

Keywords: Awami League (AL), Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), Elections, Political Instability.

Political Instability in South Asia

Ali Hassan

Student at University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus - Pakistan

Abstract:

Political instability in South Asia presents an appalling convergence of underdevelopment and insecurity to a major demographic strength, which is nearly a quarter of the world's population. The challenges of governance in the some South Asian states are amplified by military coups and role of military in politics. Pakistan is one of these South Asian states which is undergoing recurrently the problem of political instability with unremitting troubled economic situation. The persistence of political instability with weak economy led to shape many other issues such as corruption, which is estimated to be taking up to 10% of the country's GDP per year. India despite its economic success, still faces multifaceted problems of poverty, religious strife, and expensive territorial conflict in Indian-held Kashmir. The recent economic situation in Sri Lanka with scream inflation up to 70% and a debt-to-GDP ratio above 100% caused mass protests and governmental overthrow. Another strategically important state; Afghanistan also faced challenges of political instability in the backdrop of US withdrawal, back to rule of the Taliban with approximately 24 million people in need of humanitarian aid. Additionally, climate change has emerged as a critical issue which exacerbates South Asian states existing political and socio-economic problems. The rise of sea level in Bangladesh along the coast by 2050 is an estimated displacement of 18 million people. Eradicating these vices demands enhanced democratic and effective governance structures, as well as the cooperative establishment of a stable and resistive regional community.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Political Instability, India, Pakistan, South Asian States, Sri-Lanka.

Climate Change : A Growing Challenge for Food Security in Pakistan

Dr. Afshan Aziz

Assistant Professor at Department of Political Science, LCWU, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

Pakistan's rapidly growing population and limited arable land present significant challenges to ensuring food security, particularly in the context of climate change. As one of the countries most vulnerable to the adverse effects of global warming, Pakistan faces critical threats, including rising temperatures, shifting precipitation patterns, and an increasing frequency of natural disasters. These climatic changes have profound implications for agricultural productivity, water resources, and livestock health, exacerbating food insecurity. This study examines the impact of climate change on food security and explores mitigation and adaptation strategies such as the adoption of climate-smart agricultural technologies, improved water management practices, and legislative reforms. Utilizing a qualitative research methodology, the study relies on secondary data sources to provide an in-depth analysis that supports interpretive objectives. The findings underscore the urgent need for integrated and multifaceted strategies to address the complex challenges posed by climate change and its far-reaching consequences for Pakistan's food security.

Keywords: Climate Change, Economic development, Environmental shifts, Food security, South Asia, Human security

Environmental Implications of the Belt and Road Initiative: A Case Study of Pakistan

Sana Ahmad

Scholar at Umea University, Sweden.

Abstract:

Environmental degradation is a growing concern, especially for countries like Pakistan, which is highly vulnerable to climate change. This vulnerability makes it crucial to address issues like pollution, deforestation, and water scarcity. As climate change affects weather patterns and natural resources, Pakistan faces challenges that can impact agriculture, health, and overall development. The developments for economic sustainability of the country led to a renewed interest in CPEC which is the cornerstone of BRI and has an undeniable significance. The commentary of contemporary literature proves that the successful execution of the CPEC and BRI is crucial to the economic success of Pakistan. BRI is considered a global network, connecting China to the world, who has invested a fortune of 60 billion dollars on coal, hydropower plants, railways, and highways. This qualitative study will opt rational choice theory, by viewing how both the states have benefits over costs and see the scientific problem through the lens of green political theory. Although, these projects are considered as an epitome of success in both countries, unfortunately, CO₂ emissions by these coal fire power plants becomes the biggest threat to the environment, causing Himalayan glacier melting results in floods and water contamination. Furthermore, agricultural damage from excessive and unusual rain, caused shortage of food, along with deforestation, for free-flow of transportation movement in the projects between the two states, caused air pollution. These natural disasters are ground of the human induced changes in the climate, costing environmental degradation, however benefits economic development. Pakistan has suffered due to the climate changes in an unprecedented way in the past few year where the country has seen disastrous floods during the year 2022 with the numerous episodes of urban flooding in subsequent years. CPEC and BRI had undeniably posed a catastrophic impact on the biodiversity and the natural ecosystem of the country. Keeping in view the above discussion, this study aims to questions the role of the host country Pakistan's decision making on the catastrophe of the climate change and its effects on the state. Launching of projects with foreign investments for sustainable development, but unfortunately paying the price of it by suffering from it. The dearth and paucity of academic research on the environmental challenges posed by CPEC and BRI make it necessary to conduct the present study.

Keywords: CPEC, Climate change, Rational Choice Theory, Green Political Theory, Environmental Degradation.

Climate Change: A Multidimensional Structural Impact on Developing Countries

Sara Javed, University of Lahore Sargodha Campus

Abstract:

Third world countries, although contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, bear the brunt of the devastating consequences of climate change. This work explores the complex relationships between climate change and developing countries, highlighting key areas of impact and stark differences between vulnerability and adaptive capacity. Rising temperatures are causing more frequent and more intense droughts, floods and storms, wreaking havoc on infrastructure, agriculture and livelihoods. Changing weather patterns are disrupting agricultural productivity, threatening food supplies and pushing millions of people into hunger and malnutrition. Increased evaporation and erratic rainfall threaten water availability, with implications for sanitation, hygiene and ecosystem health. Rising temperatures create a breeding ground for vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue, straining health systems. The study will focus on how pre-existing vulnerabilities such as poverty, limited infrastructure and dependence on natural resources increase the impact of climate change on third-world countries. The lack of financial resources and technological development further hinders their adaptability and resilience. The phenomenon will be explored via qualitative research method. Secondary data will be used for analysis.

Keywords: Extreme Weather Events, Food Security, Water Scarcity, Increased Health Risks, International Cooperation.

Issues of Climate Change

Tehreem Sarfraz

M.Phil Scholar at Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore, Pakistan.

Abstract:

Climate change has for a long time now become a global crisis marked by rising temperatures, extreme weather patterns and disruption to natural systems. Driven primarily by human-induced activities, which led to trapping of hazardous gases on earth's surface, increasing its temperature. The research talks about the underlying issues leading to climate change and giving rise to other issues worldwide. The objective of this paper is to dig out the causes of climate change, causing global warming, melting polar ice, rising sea levels and shifts in weather patterns. However, it also highlights the problems posed social, environmental, political and economic problems as a result of the climate change effect. Moreover, the paper discusses climate change's disproportionate effects on vulnerable communities, particularly in developing countries in terms of health issues, political unrest and economic tensions are likely to heighten. Such is the case of

3rd world countries and particularly Pakistan has been discussed as a case study. The growing but overlooked matter of climate change resulted in the country stricken by the worst flood in its history as an outcome of climate change. In conclusion the paper walks through the practical and long term solution to mitigate the issues of climate change and reduce its effects via collective effort. Which will eventually help in protecting ecosystems and ensure resilience for future generations.

Keywords: Climate change, Global Crisis, Human - induced, Mitigate

Harnessing the Blue Economy: Opportunities and Prospects for Sustainable Growth in South Asian States

Dr. Sundas Khizar

Assistant Professor at School of Integrated Social Science, University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus – Pakistan.

Dr. Asiya Saif Alvi

Associate Professor at Department of Politics and IR, Sargodha University – Pakistan.

Abstract:

The blue economy is the sustainable use of ocean resources to improve livelihoods, create jobs, and promote economic growth while preserving the health of the ocean ecosystem. It's often represented by three pillars: economic, social, and environmental. The goal is to balance these three pillars to ensure long-term sustainability. The Blue Economy is examined as a source of economic development in South Asian states as the regional dynamics are changing under BRI. The study applying the principles of liberalist international relations theory, to discuss prospects and threats within the South Asian Region. Neo-liberal capitalist agendas have become dominant in the blue economy, overshadowing the focus on social equity that was originally intended. Building a sustainable development pathway requires a significant geostrategic location and important maritime resources, such as the marine environment, in which South Asian rim of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives are enrich. In line with the objectives, the study adopted a qualitative research analysis approach to the policy documents, regional development reports, existing literature on the Blue Economy. The study is grounded in liberalism theory, which emphasizes free trade and cooperation for mutual economic gain. Due to important choke points in the Indian Ocean, the South Asian region may soon become the epicenter of commerce and cooperation. Therefore, this research seeks to analyze the engagements of regional cooperation and multilateralism in the processes towards Blue Economy in South Asia. The paper thus provides policy implications on the basis of the economic cooperation and integrated institutional framework to support sustainable marine businesses and growth in the region. Finally, it advocates to eliminate traditional security threats in the region and provided a direction for sustainable growth in the region.

Keywords: Blue Economy, liberalism, South Asia's Rim, Sustainable Development, Multilateralism.

Comparing Interest Aggregation in Pakistan and China

Hasnain Shabbir

Ph.D Scholar at Political Science & Visiting Lecturer at Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Gujrat - Pakistan.

Abstract:

This research explores the mechanisms and outcomes of interest aggregation in Pakistan and China, two countries with distinct political systems: a federal democratic framework and a centralized authoritarian regime, respectively. Interest aggregation, a critical element in comparative politics, involves transforming the diverse needs and goals of individuals and groups into unified policy demands. By examining the processes of interest aggregation in both nations, this study seeks to understand how each political system channels public concerns into policy, the extent to which diverse voices are represented, and the implications for stability and public compliance. Through a comparative analysis, I investigate the factors that shape interest aggregation in each country, including institutional structures, participation levels, and the influence of different groups. This study contributes to a broader understanding of how democratic and authoritarian regimes handle pluralism, as well as the role of interest aggregation in policy formulation and legitimacy in varied governance models.

Keywords: China, Interest Aggregation, Pakistan, Political System.

Strategic Concerns of United States and China in the Asia Pacific Region: Implications for Pakistan

Salma Amjad

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Abstract:

The pronouncement of ‘Pivot to Asia’ under Obama presidency in 2009 brought substantial shift in US foreign policy in terms of territorial dimension of its foreign policy focus and a considerable shift in its approach to constrain regional outreach of China. The increasing trends of geo-economics in the region and Indian yearning to keep its disagreements with China provided enough space for China to exercise its political and economic stimulus in Asia. The emergent understanding among the US policy makers to view American global standings largely linked to contain China in Asia Pacific region provided challenges as well as prospects for many states in Asia. The foremost task for militarily and economically insecure states like Pakistan was to manage complex challenge of avoiding taking sides in this strategic competition and to maintain the intricate balance between US and China. Nevertheless, Pakistan’s foreign policy choices remained complicated due to US historical influences on Pakistan’s army; a key factor in Pakistan’s foreign policy making and Pakistan’s compulsion of pacifying China for economic and security interests in the region. This research explicates that Pakistan-US relations and Pakistan-China relations were not built on any valid consensus and convergence of interests between these countries but revolved around incompatible discernments of US and China regarding their power perceptions in Asian pacific region. Resultantly, during the case study period, US-China strategic competition developed as a crucial factor in determining the direction of Pakistan’s foreign policy.

Keywords: Asia Pacific Region, Balancing, China, Pakistan, Strategic Competition, United States.

Contradictions or Complementarity? Examining China's Military Expansion within the Framework of its 'Peaceful Rise' Narrative

Samer Fatima

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Abstract:

China's strategic narrative of peaceful rise is a key component of its foreign policy discourse. The narrative emerged in early 21st century when China committed to rise peacefully and play its role for a harmonious world. The Chinese narrative is to emerge as powerful state by seeking a peaceful path of development through economic cooperation, diplomacy and integration into the global economy. Despite its longstanding narrative of peaceful rise; china is rising its military and naval strength to counter security threats along its economic routes. Such as military base at Djibouti near Bab AL Mandeb strait, a crucial choke point. It serves as a logistical hub for Chinese naval operations in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, supporting anti-piracy missions and securing maritime routes critical to the BRI. China has strengthened military and security ties with Central Asian states along the BRI to secure its investments and maintain stability. While China has not established full military bases, it has provided training, equipment, and security assistance to these countries. By presenting its military presence along the BRI as a necessary step to ensure economic security, regional stability, and global peace, China seeks to align its growing military footprint with its narrative of peaceful rise. It portrays these developments not as efforts to assert dominance, but as contributions to a more secure and interconnected world that benefits from China's peaceful economic growth. This research paper will answer how does China reconcile its expanding military presence along the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) with its narrative of pursuing a peaceful rise?

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative, Strategic Narrative, Harmonious World, Military Expansion, Economic Growth.

Climate Change and Its Impact on Food Security in Pakistan

Mafia Noreen

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Abstract:

Climate change is becoming a pressing issue worldwide with agriculture being one of the most affected sectors. Changing temperatures, erratic rainfall and frequent extreme weather events have disrupted food production which is a major concern for regions that rely heavily on farming. The aims of the present research will be to analyse the impact of irregular rainfall and water scarcity on crop production secondly to explore potential climate resilient farming practices that can moderate the effects of climate change on agriculture. In order to investigate research objectives of the present research the researcher will use content analysis of relevant literature, reports and policy documents on the impact of climate change on agriculture. Additionally secondary data from governmental sources, agricultural studies and climate data will be analysed to understand the specific challenges faced by farmers and potential solutions for building resilience in the farming sector.

Keywords: Agriculture Production, Climate Change, Food security, Pakistan.

Maritime Trade and Connectivity from Pakistan's perspective

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Abstract:

The Blue Economy offers a critical pathway for sustainable growth and regional integration among South Asian states. Over 20% of global trade passing through the Indian Ocean, South Asian nations are positioned to capitalize on their strategic geographic advantage. However inadequate infrastructure outdated port systems and environmental concerns pose significant challenges to the full realization of this potential. This paper will analyze that how modernize maritime infrastructure, enhancing port efficiency, and adopting green shipping practices mitigate environmental impacts. It also explores the concept of the Blue Economy Corridor. In the methodology, content analysis will be employed to systematically examine relevant texts and documents furthermore while secondary data will be utilized to support and contextualize the findings. This mixed approach will provide a comprehensive understanding of the research problem. Expected outcome of the present research will be that by embracing innovations such as low-carbon shipping technologies, and addressing geopolitical and infrastructural constraints, Pakistan states can unlock a new era of economic resilience through the Blue Economy.

Keywords: Blue Economy, Environment, Sustainability, Maritime, Trade, Geo-political Challenges.

Emerging geopolitics and Trade Dynamics in the Arctic Ocean

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Abstract:

As the ice melts, the Arctic Ocean becomes a new economic and geopolitical frontier for regional and extra-regional countries. New shipping routes and untapped resources create influence of major powers in the region. This paper examines a back-and-forth between trade policies and geopolitical dynamics in the region. The difference in governance structure and nations' economic interests increases tension among countries. The state pursues the balance of power concept with A2/AD to prevent any power from gaining influence over the region. The growing cooperation between China and Russia can affect regional dynamics. Western countries increased interest in the region as it provides the shortest route compared to the Suez and Panama Canal This redefines the trade potential and state power. The study explores how emerging trade routes and geopolitical dynamics affect the region's regional stability and military infrastructure. A mixed-method approach is used to collect data from primary and secondary sources. This concludes that if the Arctic Council implements governance policies that advocate cooperation among nations rather than the national interest, the Arctic becomes a zone of cooperation rather than a zone of competition.

Keywords: Arctic Ocean, Balance of power, trade, and geopolitics.

Economic and Diplomatic Currents: A Comparative Analysis of South Asia's Blue Economy and Regional Relations

Ms. Maria

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Abstract:

This study explores how South Asian countries' efforts to develop the blue economy—a focus on using ocean resources for economic growth—affect political and diplomatic relations in the region. Although the blue economy promises shared benefits, it can also create hidden conflicts among countries, especially as they compete for control over valuable resources like fisheries, minerals, and trade routes. This research looks at how countries like India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives, as well as powerful outside nations like China and the United States, interact in the Indian Ocean. We investigate whether these economic activities bring the region together or cause further divisions. The main goal of this study is to understand how blue economy projects shape relationships between South Asian countries and whether these projects lead to cooperation or create new tensions. Another focus is to look at the impact of these activities on the environment and whether they align with sustainable practices, given the fragility of marine life in the region. The research question guiding this study is: “How do blue economy projects in South Asia impact regional stability and relationships between countries, and do they unintentionally increase geopolitical tensions?” Through a qualitative approach using content analysis of policy documents, reports, and expert opinions, this study will examine the underlying issues within these blue economy efforts, revealing how strategic partnerships and economic goals may hide deeper rivalries. This research concludes by offering recommendations for a balanced blue economy strategy that encourages collaboration rather than competition, ensuring that South Asia's ocean resources contribute to peaceful growth instead of intensifying silent conflicts in the region.

Keywords: Blue Economy, China, Economic, Diplomatic, South Asia.

Causes of Political Instability in Pakistan

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Abstract:

Political instability in Pakistan is indeed fueled by a range of intertwined factors. Frequent military interventions have stunted the growth of democratic institutions and created a power imbalance that hinders stable governance. Additionally, judicial activism though meant to keep a check on government actions sometimes crosses into the responsibilities of the executive office that in result increases political tension. The aim of the present research will be to find the possible causes and consequences of Political instability in Pakistan. This research will use content analysis and secondary data to examine the causes and effects of political instability in Pakistan. Content analysis will involve closely reviewing articles and historical records to identify key patterns and themes in Pakistan's political environment. Secondary data, including published studies and government reports i.e. (Reports on Democratic Governance from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Annual Reports on Political and Electoral Reforms by the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP)) will provide added insights, building on existing knowledge. Together, these methods will enable a thorough analysis of the main factors that influence political instability in Pakistan.

Keywords: Political, Pakistan, Executive, Government, Instability

Political, Pakistan, Executive, Government, Instability

Dr. Tehmina Aslam Ranjha

National Security and Counter-Terrorism Expert, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

In Pakistan, a sectarian conflict is necessarily a post-Partition development. Precisely, in the 1980s, when religion was used to launch a fight against communism which intended to expand its advance south-wards to reach warm waters of the Arabian Sea. The fight engulfed Pakistan, which saw the use of religion to meet one's objectives. In the meantime, the Iraq-Iran war accentuated the sectarian divide existed within the fold of religion, Islam. Both wars together poured the division into communities living otherwise together peacefully. Further damage in terms of intensity and frequency of violence was done by the war on terror which ran from 2001 to 2021 in the region. Sectarian insecurity is a product of the internecine conflict which has been spoiling religious harmony since the 1980s and got a spike after 2001. Advanced means of war added advanced tactics to the religious discord making terror-driven violence possible. A qualitative research study done on sectarian prone cities in South Punjab such as Sargodha and Jhang came up with certain findings. First, in the region of Central and South Asia, wars in the name of religion wedged open the door of sectarian disharmony, which is refusing to die. Second, from 1980s to 2000s, sectarian disharmony instilled divisions in the domains of political capital and economic resources in South Punjab. Third, the addition of explosive self-controlled jackets, improvised remote-controlled or time-controlled volatile devices and a surfeit of ever-willing suicide bombers, besides target killers, pushed sectarian discord to new limits of terror-driven violence. Fourth, a deep division in the interpreter of religion such as religious and spiritual scholars solidified the grounds taken by religious extremists for perpetual dissonance. Fifth, all efforts of the state to bring about sectarian harmony and sectarian security are still short of bringing the society back to the era of peaceful co-existence. Conclusion drawn is that wars fought near Pakistan's borders affected society adversely, one example of which is sectarian conflict causing now a perpetual disharmony. No doubt, the state of Pakistan has brought the situation under control, sectarian divisions in society have gone deeper than before and may take some years to get healed.

Keywords: Sectarianism, Conflict, Shia, Sunni, Religion, Punjab, Pakistan

Ethno-Nationalistic Tendencies in Pakistan: A Focus on Balochistan

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Abstract:

This paper overviews the nature of ethno-nationalism in Pakistan especially in Balochistan province where socio-political and economical tensions have instigated regional insurgency. The Balochistan province that houses considerable amounts of natural resources has, nevertheless, suffered through restricted self-governance, least development, and neglect contentious to demand decade-long independence. In this context, References ethno-nationalism as political activism resulting from marginalization and economic oppression, concomitantly producing moderate and radical groups. In this paper, ethno-nationalism in Balochistan based on culture, economic neglect and history of conflict with the federal government is examined from an interdisciplinary perspective. This paper also analyses the effects of the centralization policies by the Pakistani state that has further enhanced the feeling of marginalization among Baloch. Furthermore, the impact of overseas players is deliberated on the ground of Balochistan's geographical position and the concern of different nations in the province's material wealth. The study proposed that removing the conditions that Baloch feeds on resulting to ethno-nationalism pressure may be by policy interventions of regional autonomy and better resource distribution. However, the further occurrences of the armed states behaviors and the absence of genuine political debates contribute to the growth of separatist attitudes further. In conclusion, the work reviews that for a stable Pakistani state, Balochistan ethno-nationalism has to be understood along with applying proper socio-political change.

Keywords: Ethno-nationalism, Balochistan, Marginalization, Regional Autonomy, Pakistan.

Sectarian Insecurities and Terror Driven Violence

Mehak Zahra Abid

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Abstract:

In the atmosphere of intra-state conflict that exists today, sectarian violence is a common problem. Though it seems that religion and ethnicity are the main causes of these terrorist attacks, insurgencies, and civil wars, there are really a lot more elements at play to violence between sects. The most significant of the many effects of terrorism on Pakistan's State and society is the menace of violent extremism. The nation's tolerant religious and cultural values have suffered. Pakistan has had protracted military control, which has weakened its democracy. Islam is the main thing bringing the different non-linguistic groups together, which unites Pashtun, Baloch, Punjabi, Sindhi, Seraiki, and Muhajir. By using sectarian narratives and ideologies, it has in the process given Gulf States excessive influence over marginalized groups in Pakistani society. The primary cause of the Axis's support for sectarian violence is an example of a current problem in the Khurram district. There are four sections to the analysis. The first outlines the connections that have been made between transnational jihadists and local terrorists and explains why sectarian militancy in Pakistan is significant to global security. The second, which reflects comparable political trends in the Middle East, explains how state inactivity has allowed sectarianism to grow more rabid. The third examines how sectarianism has affected Pakistani society and how violence perpetrated by Sunnis, which was initially directed towards Shia Muslims, is now being directed inward against moderate Sunnis. The fourth and last portion will explain why the Pakistani government's continuous attempts to fight terrorism haven't had much success.

Keywords: Sectarian, Insecurities, Terror, Violence, Pakistan.

Ethnic and Religious Diversity: Challenges to Inclusive Governance in South Asia

Syed Ali Abbas

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Abstract:

Inclusive governance in South Asia faces significant challenges due to the region's ethnic and religious diversity, particularly in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh. Historical grievances, socioeconomic inequalities, and weak political institutions complicate efforts to foster a cohesive society. The rise of identity politics, especially in India and Pakistan, has led to the marginalization of religious minorities and ethnic groups, while Afghanistan's ethnic divisions have been exacerbated by ongoing conflict and the Taliban's governance approach. Bangladesh grapples with the dominance of Bengali nationalism, often sidelining indigenous communities. This article explores these challenges and offers comprehensive recommendations to enhance inclusive governance. The key strategies include strengthening democratic institutions through electoral reforms and decentralization, promoting inter-ethnic and inter-religious dialogue, and addressing socioeconomic disparities through targeted development programs and equitable resource distribution. Additionally, the article emphasizes the importance of legal frameworks that protect minority rights and ensure accountability in governance. Engagement with external actors, including international organizations and diaspora communities, is also highlighted as a means to support inclusive governance initiatives. By prioritizing representation, equity, and dialogue, South Asian countries can work toward a more inclusive political landscape that reflects the region's rich diversity. Ultimately, the recommendations aim to empower marginalized communities, foster social cohesion, and build trust in governance, laying the foundation for a more just and equitable society for all citizens. Through concerted efforts, South Asia can navigate its complex diversity and create a governance framework that genuinely accommodates and uplifts all communities.

Keywords: Ethnic Diversity, Inclusive Governance, Religious Minorities, Socio-economic Inequalities.

Deciphering Baloch Liberation Army's Propaganda Videos

Fahad Nabeel

Co-Founder and Research Lead at Geopolitical Insights, Islamabad – Pakistan.

Abstract:

In recent years, the Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) has emerged as one of the lethal militant groups in Pakistan's security landscape. The dominant faction of BLA, established by Aslam Baloch in 2018 and currently led by Bashir Zaib Baloch, has intensified its militant activities. The group has adopted tactics such as suicide bombings and the involvement of female militants. These developments have transformed the BLA from a group previously known for low-intensity, hit-and-run attacks to one capable of executing large-scale attacks that attract international attention. Additionally, the BLA has enhanced its propaganda efforts through its media outlet, 'Hakkal'. This paper examines the trends, themes, and propaganda appeals utilized by the BLA in its propaganda videos. To do so, the author will analyze videos disseminated by the BLA via 'Hakkal' from 2018 to 2024, employing discourse analysis to study the content. Grounded theory will be applied to identify and categorize the key themes and appeals present in the propaganda.

Keywords: Balochistan, Baloch Liberation Army, Hakkal, Online Propaganda, Terrorism, Pakistan.

Religious Extremism: Tracing the Challenges Facing Religious Minorities in Pakistan

Dr. Ayesha Ashfaq

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Abstract:

Pakistan is predominantly Muslim (96.35 %/) country, featuring significant Sunni (75-80%) and Shia (15-20%) populations, alongside smaller Hindu (2.17%), Christians (1.37%), Ahmadiyya (0.07%), Sikhs (0.01%), and Others (inc. Bahá'i, Parsis, Jews, Jains, Buddhists, Zikris, Kalasha, Irreligious) (0.01%) communities facing various challenges. Religious extremism has resulted in significant challenges for minorities, affecting their safety, legal rights, and social integration. Despite constitutional guarantees of religious freedom, these religious groups often experience hate, violence, discrimination, and limited access to opportunities. This research aims to explore these challenges and their root causes, focusing on socio-economic dynamics, political representation, and legal frameworks, and propose practical solutions to promote tolerance, harmony, and pluralism. The study will be grounded in Social Identity Theory, developed by John Turner and Henri Tajfel, which explains how individuals categorize themselves and others into groups, leading to out-group discrimination and in-group favoritism. This theory is particularly relevant in the context of Pakistan, where religious minorities play a significant role in social dynamics. This research will use a qualitative approach case studies, historical analysis, existing legal documents, judicial decisions, government policies, media reports, and eyewitness accounts. The data will be analyzed using content thematic and content analysis to identify key themes and patterns. It will provide a detailed and deep understanding of the impact of religious extremism on religious minorities in Pakistan and offer practical suggestions for legal and policy reforms. It aims to contribute to the development of strategies that protect minority rights, recognize of minority contributions, and promote social cohesion.

Keywords: Extremism, Minorities, Muslims, Pakistan, Religious Freedom, Violence, Pakistan.

From Mountains to Mobilization: Reconstructing Pashtun Identity and Pan- Pashtun Nationalism in the Face of Colonial Legacy. (A Case Study of Satellite Town, Quetta, Baluchistan)

Habib-ur-Rehman

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Abstract:

Beyond the Hindu Kush, the Pashtun's strive for self-determination and identity recognition is deeply entangled with the legacy of colonialism. This research will examine how colonialism has influenced Pashtun identity and the emergence of pan- Pashtun nationalism, mainly in Pashtun dominated regions of Pakistan. Moreover, this research aims to highlight the growing demand for pan- nationalism and the quest for an authentic identity among Pashtuns, driven by socio economic and political goals. To achieve these objectives, this study will employ an interdisciplinary and qualitative methodology, drawing on primary and secondary sources, including archival research and anthropological ethnography. Through this approach, the findings will analyse the complex dynamics shaping Pashtun identity, including colonial legacies, Orientalist tropes, and binary approaches that stereotype Pashtuns as both brave warriors and savage radicals. Thus, positioning Pashtun nationalism as a dynamic force reconciling tradition with modernity, this research will provide valuable insights into the future of Pashtun identity and its role in shaping regional politics. The expected outcomes will reveal a unified Pashtun identity that can influence power structures and foster political cohesion. Additionally, it will unfold the role of historical narratives in uniting diverse Pashtun Communities under a common indigenous identity.

Keywords: Baluchistan, Culture, Colonialism, Pashtun identity, Pan-Pashtun Nationalism, Quetta.

Ethno-Regional Diversity in Pakistan: An Impediment to National Integration

Dr. Ruqia Kalsoom

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Abstract:

This research explores the impact of ethno-regional diversity on national integration in Pakistan, a country where the ethnic diversity, encompassing Punjabis, Sindhis, Baloch, Pashtuns, and Mohajirs, has often translated into social and political tensions due to uneven development, political marginalization, and centralization of power. Ethnic and regional rivalries significantly impact national integration, the bond, and solidarity among people of all castes, creeds, religions, and genders. A complex interaction of ethnic, cultural, and regional affiliation helps people set themselves apart from the other groups. Almost all the heterogeneous states in the world display the ethnic diversity and regional versatility. Pakistan is not an exception in this regard. While diversity can enrich national identity, but in the case of Pakistan it has often led to socio-political fragmentation, unequal regional development, and ethnic grievances that challenge cohesive nation-building efforts. This study examines how regional disparities in resource allocation, political representation and centralized governance contributed to ethno-regional tensions, which fuel separatist sentiments and undermine national solidarity. Contribute to a sense of marginalization among minority groups, potentially impeding Pakistan's efforts toward national integration. The study argues that without addressing these disparities and promoting inclusive policies that honor ethnic and regional identities, Pakistan may continue to face obstacles to genuine national integration. It argues that national unity, security, and integrity will be achieved if the primary emphasis is placed on promoting equity and harmony rather than on suppression of ethnic differences in the name of unity. The research also offers policy recommendations aimed at fostering inclusive governance, recognition of ethnic diversity, equal treatment of all ethnic groups, protection and promotion of the languages and cultures of the different ethnic groups.

Keywords: Diversity, Ethnicity, Marginalization, Regionalism, National Integration.

Religion and Rivalry in South Asia: Examining India-Pakistan Politics

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Abstract:

The role of religion in the subcontinent cannot be divorced from the emerging hostile political attributes of India and Pakistan due to the increasing reliance of both states on contrasting ideological tendencies against each other. The political configurations of both states are rooted in their conventional religious patterns, which have resulted in historical disagreements between two-sided governments. It primarily originates from the partition of the subcontinent when the leaders of both nations formalized their ideological contestations and laid the foundations of high tensions in the region. The subsequent developments to the partition started witnessing the prevalence of multifaceted state-level ideological differences, which shaped specific national identities of India and Pakistan, aligning with their incompatible socio-political and socio-religious configurations. In this way, a comparative survey of both states' ideological developments suggests that the two-sided leaders always remained strict in their contrasting identity formulations, parallel to diminishing the scope of peace and stability in South Asia. In both countries, the political leadership always considered the religious divide a powerful instrument for politically mobilizing society on specific patterns while legitimating certain actions. Therefore, this paper seeks to provide a comprehensive account of the present India-Pakistan rivalry under the shadows of antagonistic religious frameworks, which potentially cause regional instability in South Asia parallel to deepening hostile religious politics between New Delhi and Islamabad.

Keywords: Conflict Dynamics, India-Pakistan, Religious Politics, Ideological Differences, Regional Instability.

The Gender Discrimination in Pakistan (A Case Study of Check Saida Bala of District Sargodha)

Shehla Zahoor

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Abstract:

Gender inequality remains a prevalent issue across the societies, deeply rooted in historical contexts, cultural norms and societal structures. The Main aim of the present research will be to explore the root causes and impacts of gender inequality to better understand the persistency of gender disparity. Firstly, this research will examine the historical construction of gender roles, secondly, it will explore the cultural norms and traditions which reinforce unequal access to social, economic and political opportunities. Finally, research will overlook the role of men in achieving the goal of gender equality. The researcher will use the mixed methods approach (survey, interviews and statistical analysis) combining of qualitative and quantitative data to offer comprehension understanding of gender disparity. Further, historical analysis will also be used by researcher involving the use of archival research, historical documents and records to understand how gender disparity has developed and its maintenance over time. As a result, the findings of this research will offer new insights into the roots causes of gender disparity and inform the more effective policies and intervention of true gender equality.

Keywords: Gender discrimination, cultural norms.

The Role of Women's Autonomy on Voting Behavior (A Case Study of Village Chhwind, Tehsil Malakwal of District Mandi Bhauddin)

Mehwish Tasawar

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Abstract:

As democratic participation is essential for social progress, understanding the factors that influence women's engagement in the electoral process is critical. Exploring these factors can illuminate the barriers and enablers that shape women's voting behavior. By addressing these dynamics, we can foster a more inclusive democracy that empowers all citizens especially women to participate fully. The aim of present research will be to understand how women's autonomy influences their voting behavior. Qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews and content analysis, will be employed to gather data from women in Chhwind village, Malakwal Tehsil, Mandi Bahauddin district. Non probability sampling technique will also be administered by researcher in phase of sampling. In the present research voting behavior will be measured through pre activities of voting day, activities performed on the day of election and activities on post-election day. This research is expected to reveal that varying levels of women's autonomy significantly impact their voting behavior within the research locale. Insights gained may contribute to understanding the broader implications of women's empowerment on democratic participation.

Keywords: Autonomy, Elections, Voting Behavior, Women, Pakistan.

Political Instability and Its Effect on Human Rights in South Asia: A Post-colonial Analysis of Afghanistan

Rabia Afzal

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Abstract:

The impact of political instability on human rights in South Asia is profoundly evident in Afghanistan, where decades of conflict, regime changes, and foreign interventions have resulted in systemic human rights violations. This paper employs a post colonial framework to critically analyze how Afghanistan's political volatility, shaped by both colonial legacies and contemporary geopolitical interests, affects the rights of its citizens. By tracing Afghanistan's historical and political trajectory, this study reveals how successive regimes and foreign interventions have perpetuated a cycle of power struggles that undermine human rights, particularly for women, ethnic minorities, and children. The analysis examines the interplay between external forces such as foreign occupations and global political agendas and internal factors like ethnic divisions, tribal politics, and insurgent movements, which collectively contribute to social instability and the erosion of civil liberties. This research highlights the need for a post colonial lens to understand the structural and systemic issues that continue to impede Afghanistan's progress toward stable governance and human rights preservation. Ultimately, this paper calls for a reassessment of international strategies in Afghanistan, advocating for approaches that prioritize local agency, inclusive governance, and respect for human rights as prerequisites for sustainable peace and development.

Keywords: Political Instability, Human Rights, Post-colonial Analysis, Afghanistan, South Asia.

Role of media in political participation of transgender community in Pakistan: Rights, Accessibility and Activism

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Fizza Ali, Lecturer at Department of Pakistan Studies, NUML University, Lahore, Pakistan.
Sarvat Iqbal, Visiting Lecturer at Department of Political Science, University of Okara, Pakistan.

Abstract:

The main objective of this study to assess the role of media in accentuating the political participation of transgender community in Pakistan, an empirical research work is conducted in the form of semi structured open ended interviews of local transgender individuals and media represents. This study highlighted many hurdles in political participation of transgender community in Pakistan which comprises of social stigmatization, limited rights and lacking accessibility to political platforms, but media outlets that represent transgender people in an inclusive and truthful manner can empower them and raise their profile. Positive media representation increases transgender accessibility while challenging stereotypes and misconceptions, and raising public awareness and understanding. Likewise, Media representation empowers transgender individuals by sharing their stories, experiences, and perspectives, boosting self-esteem, confidence, and a sense of belonging, and encouraging advocacy and participation in social and political spheres. By acknowledging insights of this research work, media platforms can foster inclusivity, enabling transgender individuals to contribute meaningfully to political discourse and advocate for their rights.

Keywords: Transgender community, Media, Politics, Rights, Activism, Access

"Protest Politics and Conflict Management in South Asia: Navigating Governance, Youth Mobilization, and Social Media Influence"

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Abstract:

Protest Politics has become a characteristic force in South Asian politics, reshaping the governance and social landscape across it. This study aims at determining why people protest, with focus on economic injustice, political corruption and autocratic governance systems as the motivating causes of protest. It analyses the Bangladesh's 2024 student-led protest alongside other major South Asian protests like the India's Farmers Protests, Pakistan's anti-government rallies and Sri Lanka's Economic Crisis Protests. Comparing governmental actions—ranging from negotiations to repression—shows how state actions cause either conflict resolution or escalation. This paper will further highlight the role of social media as a tool in putting forward the public demands but also faces challenges like propaganda and state-censorship. State response to the Protest Movements in South Asia is often aggressive, and youth and students' involvement in these protests has spurred new calls for reform and accountability. This paper evaluates how these protests, despite significant opposition, lead to policy change, altered political narratives and impacted international perspective on governance in this region. Through mapping the dynamic relationship between civil society, security forces, and governments in protest politics, the research provides a nuanced view of protest both as democratic potential and as a source of political volatility. This research hence proves that in today's world, understanding the lessons from the protest politics and its causes and impacts is crucial to correct the governance system, management of conflicts and promoting the processes to strengthen the democratic system in South Asia.

Keywords: Protest Politics, South Asia, Conflict Management, Governance, Social Media

The Representation of Women in Pakistani Media and Its Impact on Gender Disparity

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Abstract:

Global efforts toward gender equality have gained momentum, with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizing women's education and empowerment. In this context, the media shapes societal perceptions and influences gender roles. The portrayal of women in media is closely tied to societal expectations, and in Pakistan, television channels and films frequently reinforce traditional patriarchal values. These portrayals often confine women to subservient, domestic roles, contributing to the perpetuation of gender disparity. This research aims to examine how such media portrayals limit women's self-perception and lead to the internalization of restrictive gender roles, thereby increasing gender disparity. This paper will employ a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data collection with qualitative and analytical analysis. A structured, close-ended questionnaire was distributed to 100 female respondents to gather quantifiable data on their media consumption and perceptions of gender roles. The survey investigates how media portrayals affect their self-perception and contribute to the internalization of restrictive gender roles. By analyzing these findings, the study seeks to underscore the media's consequential role in perpetuating gender disparity and contribute to the ongoing discourse on gender inequality by advocating for more progressive representations of women in media. The results highlight the need for more diverse and equitable portrayals of women in media to support gender equity.

Keywords: Gender Disparity, Media Portrayal, Pakistan, Self-Perception, Restrictive Gender Roles.

Analyzing Gender Dimensions of Migration and Human Trafficking: A Case Study of Nepal.

Dr. Sadia Rafique

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Hafsa Younas

Undergraduate student at Political Science Department, GC University, Lahore - Pakistan

Abstract:

This study looks at how migration and human trafficking overlap in Nepal, analyzing the socioeconomic dynamics, frequency, and effects of these issues. Nepal is an interesting case study since a sizable fraction of its people migrate both domestically and internationally due to social, cultural, and economic reasons. Even though migration has many potential advantages, such as remittances that significantly boost the GDP of the nation, many Nepalese migrants—especially women and children—are at risk of being exploited and trafficked. There is a lot of labor trafficking going on, with Nepalese migrants frequently being forced to work as domestic workers overseas or in industries like construction and agriculture. In addition, Nepal is a country that is used as a source, a transit point, and a destination for the illegal trafficking of women and girls for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Particular incidents highlight the difficult conditions that migrants encounter, such as dishonest hiring procedures, debt servitude, and physical and psychological abuse. Stronger anti-trafficking laws and enforcement, gender-sensitive policies and programs, extensive support services for survivors, and improved cross-border collaboration are some of the proposals made to address these issues. To assess the efficacy of intervention initiatives and gain a deeper understanding of the underlying reasons of migration and trafficking in Nepal, more study is required. Nepal can endeavor to lessen vulnerabilities, defend the rights of migrants and trafficking survivors, and create a more secure and safe environment for all of its residents by putting into practice comprehensive and gender-sensitive measures.

Keywords: Exploitation, Psychological Abuse, Efficacy of Intervention, Socio-Economic Dynamics.

Women's Rights Violations in Tribal Areas of South Punjab (District Dera Ghazi Khan Tribal Area and District Rajanpur Tribal Area)

Zahra Bibi & Mahpara Sadiq

Undergraduate Students at Political Science Department, Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

For sustainable development, it is crucial to include women and ensure they have equal opportunities, rights, and responsibilities across all aspects of life. Women should have the freedom to make choices for their lives independently. Articles 26 and 27 of Pakistan's Constitution promise equal access to public spaces and equal job opportunities in both public and private sectors, protecting against gender discrimination. Yet, implementation of these rights remains inadequate, particularly in areas of South Punjab like Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan, where women face notable barriers in accessing these entitlements. Women here endure poor living conditions and are an evidently marginalized group in urgent need of attention. This article investigates the violations of women's rights in South Punjab, District Rajanpur where women continue to experience serious marginalization and discrimination driven by deeply rooted cultural and social norms. Women in this region confront violence, limited educational access, economic dependency, and restricted freedom. The study analyzes socio-political factors behind these violations, with a focus on harmful practices like domestic abuse. Additionally, it examines the lack of action from the state, media and authorities in addressing these issues and the evolving patterns of violence against women in Division Dera Ghazi Khan Tribal Areas. The findings emphasize the immediate need for systemic changes and stronger legal measures to protect women's rights and enable their full involvement in social, economic, and political spheres.

Keywords: Domestic Abuse, Gender Discrimination, Economic Dependency.

Domestic Abuse, Gender Discrimination, Economic Dependency

Prof. Dr. Shabnam Gul

Professor at International Relations Department, LCWU, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

Pakistan holds an important position in the international community the reason being that it is one of the nuclear arms-holder countries. Since independence, Pakistan remained under the control of the military. Moreover, most of the time Pakistan's military leadership is criticized for involving in politics and damaging the international image of Pakistan being a democratic state. Similarly, there is a huge part of the military in the development of Pakistan irrespective of political perspective. In this regard, we can consider the development of Pakistan in the Ayub Khan era. Pakistan experienced various positive consequences in terms of domestic policies and reforms such as authoritarian Islamic policy along with openness and liberalism towards Islam and women empowerment. Furthermore, this research also discusses the role of Pakistan's military against terrorism which includes the launch of various military operations inside Pakistan such as Operation Sirat-e-Mustaqeem (2007), Operation Black Thunderstorm (2008), Operation Al-Mizan (2008) Operation Rah-e-Nijat (2009), Operation Rah-e-Rast (2009), Operation Zarb-e-Azb (2014-2016), Operation Khyber (2014), Operation Radd-ul-Fasad. Furthermore, the abstract discusses the military's role as a catalyst for innovation and technological advancement, leveraging its research and development capabilities to spur growth in key sectors such as defense technology, healthcare, agriculture, and CPEC. Moreover, the research paper highlights the importance of strategic partnerships between the military, government agencies, and the private sector in driving sustainable development outcomes.

Keywords: Leadership, Government Nuclearization, Military Operations, Economy, CPEC

Post-Truth Narratives in a Globalized World: Critical Thinking

Hira Shakir

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Abstract:

The concept of post-truth rises due to the process of globalization. Globalization has made it easier for goods, money, information, etc., to move between economies. This has created strong linkages and communication between economies that help develop economic and cultural sharing, but the masses are uncertain about it. These feelings of uncertainty arise because it doesn't matter if the information is true or not. Still, politicians have communicated it via media, which lies to get people's attention and creates an environment of fear and anxiety. The contradiction in politics after the truth era, within globalization's frame, is based on the emergence of post-truth. Globalization suggests it could unite individuals more closely and encourage them to work as a team and grow mutually. However, the rise of post-truth politics put these principles at risk by causing disagreement, skepticism, and division. To resolve this issue, we must encourage the masses to think deeply, understand the media messages better, and believe in information based on real evidence. Societies can find their way through the challenging aspects of globalization and reduce the damaging impacts of politics that do not focus on truth, by working together and sticking to decisions made with logic, facts, and proof. This research closely looks at how post-truth politics and globalization come together, influence, and change each other's nature.

Keywords: Post Truth, Globalization, Uncertainty, Misinformation, Politics, Critical Thinking

Addressing Climate Change through the Blue Economy: Insights from Sri Lanka's Coastal Resilience Projects (2010–2030)

Ms. Jahanara

Ms. Urooj Afzal

Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore - Pakistan

Abstract:

This study explores the role of coastal resilience projects in Sri Lanka as a tactical plan to addressing climate change through the blue economy framework. With climate change projecting severe risks to South Asia notably along Sri Lanka's coasts the blue economy offers a track that check economic growth with ecological sustainability. The study embarks on with an overview of climate change impacts in the region highlighting the importance of coastal areas for both economic and ecological functions including biodiversity conservation and carbon withholding. It then defines the blue economy's core principles and stresses Sri Lanka's active policy integration in both nationally and internationally and aimed at fostering sustainable ocean resource management. The key projects such as the World Bank Climate Resilience Program, and initiatives in mangrove and coral reef restoration, are examined to understand their goals of enhancing adaptive capacity, biodiversity protection, and stakeholder engagement. Community-based strategies like livelihood diversification, eco-tourism and climate-smart urban planning are examined alongside disaster-resilient infrastructure developments to showcase a holistic approach to resilience. The economic impacts, including job creation, social inclusion, and contributions to fisheries and tourism, reveal the long-term benefits of resilience investments. However, challenges like funding gaps, policy coherence and the need for innovative financing underscore the complexity of these initiatives. The study concludes with insights into overcoming barriers through technology, private sector partnerships and community involvement presenting coastal resilience projects as vital investments for sustainable growth and climate adaptation in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Adaptation, Blue Economy, Coastal Resilience, Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Ecosystem Protection

Impact of Climate Change on Flooding in Pakistan and Socio-economic Vulnerability: A Comprehensive Analysis of Flood Management Strategies (2010-2022)

Ms. Aman Iftikhar

Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore.

Ms. Muqadas Khan

Abstract:

The rising temperature is the major and the primary cause of climate change and due to this changing patterns, not only exacerbates environmental issues but also effect human activities. The climatic change causes including agricultural loss, economic crisis, starvation, diseases, health issues like poor mental health etc. Pakistan is becoming one of the most susceptible, venerable, sensitive towards the disaster due to climate change this study followed that how the flood brought the change in climate and how 2010 till 2022 floods in Pakistan causes the wide destruction resulting the loss of life and damages to personal property. It is the one of most dangerous natural disaster, this study uses the complex methods approach to analyses the floods occur in Pakistan and the past flood records measuring their locations it also discussing how climate change is becoming major issue and increasing day by day and this increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather causes flooding therefore the impact of floods on the socioeconomic conditions of areas are at high risk of flooding the primary reason for this is climate change. Pakistan should analyses and optimize the combination of structural as well as the combination of non-structural measures for the improvement of flood management.

Keywords: Analysis, Flood, Crisis, Destruction, Patterns, Diseases, Health, Pakistan, Socio-economic

Issues of Climate Change in South Asia: A Case Study of Pakistan

Dr. Syed Nouman Ali Shah

Assistant Professor at School of International Relations, Minhaj University, Lahore – Pakistan

Abstract:

Climate change poses a significant threat to South Asia, particularly Pakistan, which is highly vulnerable due to its geographical, economic, and social conditions. This paper examines the multifaceted impacts of climate change on Pakistan, focusing on environmental, economic, and social dimensions. It highlights specific vulnerabilities, explores adaptation strategies, and discusses the role of policy frameworks in addressing climate-related challenges. A mixed-methods approach, including quantitative data analysis and qualitative interviews with stakeholders, provides a comprehensive understanding of local experiences and effective responses.

Keywords: Adaptation, Climate Change, Environmental Impact, Economic Implications, Social Vulnerability, Strategies, South Asia, Pakistan, Policy Frameworks.

Human Rights at Risk: The Impact of Climate-Induced Displacement on Vulnerable Communities

Ms. Sawaira Amjad

Ph.D. Scholar, Department of International Relations, LCWU, Lahore – Pakistan.

Lahore College for Women University, Lahore

Abstract:

Climate change is increasingly recognized as a significant driver of human displacement, disproportionately affecting vulnerable communities and exacerbating existing inequalities. This paper explores the intersection of human rights and climate-induced displacement, examining how rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and resource scarcity force communities to migrate under precarious conditions. While international frameworks acknowledge the need for climate action and humanitarian aid, they often fail to address the specific rights and protection needs of displaced persons, leaving critical gaps in legal status, access to resources, and community resilience. Drawing on case studies, this paper underscores the heightened risks for marginalized groups including women, Indigenous communities, and economically disadvantaged populations who bear the brunt of climate displacement. The analysis aims to highlight policy gaps and advocate for comprehensive, rights-based approaches within international law, emphasizing that safeguarding human rights in the context of climate displacement requires proactive policy reform, multilateral cooperation, and community-centered resilience strategies. This study calls for the urgent integration of climate displacement protections within the human rights and international relations frameworks to uphold the dignity and security of the world's most vulnerable populations.

Keywords: Climate change, Displacement, Climate justice, Human Rights, Scarcity.

Climate Change Governance and Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Dr Nadia Zaheer Ali

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Abstract:

The primary cause of climate change is human activity, especially in light of the widespread industrialization that has been observed in Western nations. The effects of climate change are currently unevenly dispersed, threatening every country regardless of how much each one has contributed to the issue. Pakistan is the sixth most vulnerable country to climate change, although producing less than 1% of the world's emissions. Pakistan's efforts in climate governance are still insufficient, making the nation more vulnerable to climate-related problems, even though many other countries have put into place efficient mitigation and adaptation plans to tackle these dangers. At the level of different tiers of government, the problem of climate change has not been methodically institutionalized along with clear deficiency in knowledge and readiness about climate change. However, being an entity to international climate change regime Pakistan has come up with a number of domestic and international climate change response initiatives in response to these concerns. Pakistan's National Climate Change Policy was first introduced in 2012 and has since undergone multiple changes by different administrations. Pakistan actively participates in international climate change debates and is dedicated to upholding its duties. Pakistan's participation in international climate change diplomacy is indicative of its dedication to tackling worldwide environmental issues. Pakistan aims to improve its reputation abroad and support worldwide efforts to tackle climate change by taking an active part in discussions about the issue and enacting laws at home. Furthermore, Pakistan's foreign policy highlights its role as a responsible global actor in the battle against climate change by emphasizing the significance of coordination and cooperation with other countries to effectively handle climate-related challenges.

Keywords: Climate Change, Climate Governance, International Regime, Foreign Policy, Pakistan

Climate Change, Climate Governance, International Regime, Foreign Policy, Pakistan

Ms. Habibah Sajjad

Ms. Saman Rasheed

Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore - Pakistan

Abstract:

This study expands existing studies on flood-induced displacement in Pakistan within the context of climate change consequences. This investigates how floods, worsened by climate change, affect rural livelihoods and community structures. The socioeconomic consequences on displaced persons were assessed using a mixed-methods approach that included field surveys and data analysis. The findings indicate that recurring floods reduce agricultural production and exacerbate rural poverty. These findings underscore the need of climate-resilient infrastructure and effective catastrophe response. The results confirm previous studies that suggest urgent adaptation strategies for vulnerable communities.

Keywords: Climate Change, Displacement, Floods, Rural Communities, Pakistan

Upcycling and Slow Fashion: A Sustainable Solution for Climate Change

Dr. Zainab Shafaat

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Abstract:

Fashion is today a global industry and has a huge effect on our environment, becoming a cause for climate change. Climate change is a serious global problem. As textile is a strong industry in Pakistan it is important to understand that industrial emissions and pollution at large are key contributing factors. To battle this issue implementation of sustainable fashion production systems need to be implemented. For this purpose not only sustainable production systems need to be adopted but also spread general awareness among people. Our objective was to study the awareness among people about sustainability in the fashion industry i.e slow and upcycled fashion that could be a solution for conserving environment and climate change. Understanding the shopping values of consumers can also be helpful in this regard. In this research we used quantitative survey method to collect data. Standardized questionnaire consisting of 23 items (Preuit, 2016) was used to measure the constructs i.e. shopping behavior, environmental values, knowledge of slow and upcycled fashion. Convenience sampling technique was used to select 120 male and female respondents for data collection. We found out that people were generally very less aware about the concepts of sustainable, slow and upcycled fashion. As there is a dire need for adopting sustainable solutions in fashion industry, timely awareness is necessary in this regard. Slow fashion production and upcycling could be the answer for a sustainable fashion industry. Key issues for sustainable fashion involves production, consumption, design, waste, use and reuse. It is about slowing down the processes from making to using and reusing, making a garment last longer, both in style and in material, as well as consuming differently. Although we found out that people were positive about sustainable shopping practices, but little awareness can hamper the change in mindset required for solution of these problems.

Keywords: Climate Change, Sustainability, Slow Fashion, Sustainable Solution, Upcycling.

Pakistan's Flood Crisis (2010-2022): A Critical Analysis of Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies for Sustainable Development

Ms. Aman Iftikhar

Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

Pakistan is becoming more and more susceptible to climate related disasters, especially the flooding due to changing precipitation patterns and rising temperatures caused by climate change. This study examines how floods brought on by climate change which affected Pakistan between 2010 and 2022. The underlying study offers a thorough analysis of disaster risk reduction (DRR) for sustainable development. The study uses a mixed-methods approach to analyze past flood records, evaluate current DRR policies, and measure risks in different locations, with an emphasis on the devastating floods of 2022. The results show substantial gaps in early warning systems, community preparedness, and interagency collaboration, demonstrating the urgent need for stronger governance, resilient infrastructure, and active community involvement. The results show substantial gaps in early warning systems, community preparedness, and interagency collaboration, demonstrating the urgent need for stronger governance, resilient infrastructure, and active community involvement. The recommendations stress the need of building climate-resilient infrastructure, improving disaster preparedness, and bolstering early warning systems. This study highlights the need of strong DRR measures and international cooperation, and it urges continued efforts to lessen the effects of floods in Pakistan, paying particular attention to marginalized populations. Subsequent research initiatives should focus on incorporating technology to enhance resistance against climatic threats and investigate inventive methods for safeguarding vulnerable populations.

Keywords: Climate Adaptation, Climate Resilience, Flood Management, Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Development,

Diagnostic vs Prognostic framing of Deforestation by the English Press of Pakistan During 2024

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Naveed Iqbal Ch.

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Abstract:

Forests store large amounts of carbon. Trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as they grow. This is converted into carbon and stored in the plant's branches, leaves, trunks, roots and in the soil. Deforestation rate in Pakistan has been estimated between 0.2 and 0.5 per cent per annum the highest in the world, the natural forest cover had reduced from 3.59 million hectares to 3.32m hectares at an average rate of 27,000 hectares annually in Pakistan. The most adverse impacts of deforestation in Pakistan are climatic changes, land sliding, land degradation, soil erosion. Mining, overpopulation, logging, agriculture expansion, livestock ranching. Effects of deforestation are increased greenhouse gas emissions, acidic oceans, loss of species, flooding and erosion, glacier melting and decrease in life quality. Media also serves as an intermediary, conveying the public's concerns to policymakers and, conversely, explaining government initiatives to the populace. This study will be conducted through the content analysis of English press of Pakistan and sample size will be news stories of Daily Dawn, The News and The Nation for the period of January to December 2024. Diagnostic and Prognostic Framing will be employed as theoretical foundation. Pakistan should adopt strategies include, Plant More Trees, Go Paperless, Avoid Palm Oil, Recycle and Buy Recycled Products, Educate Others, Support Sustainable Agriculture, Use Renewable Energy. Results of this research will help Pakistani media to report environmental issues in enhancing pro-environmental knowledge, attitude and behavior of masses.

Keywords: Diagnostic, Prognostic, Deforestation, English Press, Pakistan.

Air Quality under Siege: Smog, Climate Change and Public Health Challenges in Lahore, Pakistan.

Dr. Asma Iqbal

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Muhammad Masood

Ph.D Scholar & Visiting Lecturer at University of Lahore, UMT, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

More toxic than ever, Lahore once the city of gardens choked by smog as an intense weather condition of Pakistan especially in Lahore. Smog is an acute environmental and public health concern that is the result of pollution, climate change and rapid urbanization in South Asia. This research paper will investigate the causes, consequences, and possible solutions to the crumbling air quality in Lahore, analyzing smog as a case study regarding to the changing climate crisis in Pakistan especially in Lahore. Smog, a complex mixture of pollutants and atmospheric conditions, is aggravated by industrial exoduses including nitrogen oxide, ammonia, mercury, and carbon dioxide, vehicular pollution, agricultural practices, and climatic factors such as temperature and wind patterns. A mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of air quality data and health statistics with qualitative insights from expert interviews and comparative case studies will be included to identify the significant correlations between climatic variables and smog intensity. The study will also cover the intense health implications for Lahore's residents, who face increased respiratory diseases and reduced quality of life. The paper will be concluded with policy recommendations to provide a roadmap to reduce air pollution and advance environmental resilience in Pakistan.

Keywords: Air Pollution, Climate Change, Smog, Public health, Lahore Air Quality, Urbanization.

Post 9/11 Pakistan, Peace-Building and Role of Women

Prof. Dr. Naumana Kiran

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Abstract:

The study will seek the role of women in post 9/11 Pakistan in building peace. It will explore what was contribution of women in peace-building efforts in conflict-prone areas in post 9/11 period especially during second decade of the 21st century and secondly what strategies can be introduced to extract maximum benefits out of women's potential for peace-building? The study will be produced on the basis of the understanding that the best model for peace-building is where equal or larger participation of women is recognized. The study finds that women's presence in peace-building efforts had been imperative in post 9.11 scenario as they organized themselves and started fighting against religious extremism. Such activist women were successful to train a large group of mothers who were then, enabled to check rising tendency of violence among their sons. They were also successful to de-radicalize a lot of youngsters and successfully ran programs to train teachers and students in context of religious harmony and plurality. There is great need to explore women's efforts in this regard as it is generally neglected by the scholars. The paper will be produced on the basis of both primary and secondary sources. Eye-witness accounts and few interviews are the true worth of the study.

Keywords: Post 9/11, Pakistan, Peace-Building, Women

Belt and Road Initiatives of China: Implications for South Asian States

Dr. Khushboo Ejaz

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Abstract:

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is China's extensive global infrastructure program designed to enhance regional cooperation, boost trade, and foster economic integration by connecting Asia with Europe and Africa through a network of land and maritime routes. South Asia plays a crucial role in the BRI, as China considers this region a priority due to its strategic geographical position, which is expected to significantly advance the initiative's goals. This research aims to explore the geopolitical and economic implications of the BRI on the security and economy of South Asian countries. Utilizing a qualitative research methodology, data was gathered from a variety of primary and secondary sources, including books, journals, research papers, articles, seminar videos, and expert interviews related to the BRI and the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The study concludes that the BRI aligns with Mackinder's heartland theory, as it strengthens intra-state transport connectivity, enhances international links, alleviates power shortages, and supports economic modernization and industrialization in South Asia. The findings indicate that China's economic presence in the region is expanding its diplomatic influence, posing significant challenges to India's regional power and the global dominance of the United States. While the BRI presents numerous opportunities, it also faces risks such as political instability, poor law enforcement, corruption, terrorism, and extremism in South Asia, which could impede the smooth implementation of BRI projects. Concerns about a potential debt trap and loss of sovereignty are making South Asian nations hesitant to fully embrace Chinese-led initiatives on their territories. Key Words: Belt and Road Initiative, China and South Asia.

Keywords: BRI, China, CPEC, Mackinder's Heartland Theory, South Asian States

The Rise of Political Polarization in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

Zahra Ejaz

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Abstract:

Political polarization in Pakistan has become a substantial challenge for the democratic processes. Conventionally, the society has remained divided along ethnic, linguistic, religious, and provincial lines. However, political developments of the last decade have added a new dimension, which has divided society into political lines. The rise of polarization has increased deep divisions within society, political parties, and institutions. This study explores the causes and consequences of political polarization in Pakistan, focusing on the socio-political and economic factors contributing to the widening ideological gap. The rise of identity-based politics, aggravated by ethnic, religious, and regional divisions, has fueled growing partisanship among citizens and political elites. Additionally, the role of media, particularly social media, has played a central role in amplifying political divisions. The consequences of political polarization in Pakistan are far-reaching, undermining effective governance, destabilizing political institutions, and fostering social unrest. This research while using qualitative explanatory design examines how polarization impacts policymaking, electoral behavior, and national unity, while highlighting the challenges faced by Pakistan's political system in achieving consensus and national cohesion. The study concludes by offering recommendations for mitigating the negative effects of political polarization, emphasizing the need for inclusive political discourse, media responsibility, and institutional reforms to bridge the growing divide and strengthen Pakistan's democratic fabric.

Keywords: Political Polarization, Political Parties, Institutions, Electoral behavior, National Cohesion, Inclusive political, Democratic Process.

Challenges to Democracy

Syeda Bisma

Khansa Abdul Rasheed

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Abstract:

Democracy faces unusual challenges in the world. This research examines the complex and inter-connected threats to democracy, including the rise of authoritarianism, democratic backsliding, populism, and disinformation. The economic inequalities, globalization, and technological advancements further exacerbate these challenges. The regional-specific issues, such as electoral violence and conflict also undermine democratic institutions. This comprehensive analysis explores the political, economic, social, and technological challenges, regional-specific issues and global governance weaknesses, the key indicators of democratic erosion, the role of international organizations in promoting democracy. This study also finds the solutions in which includes: Strengthening international cooperation, Promoting democratic values and education, Enhancing transparency and accountability, Supporting independent media and civil society, Fostering economic equality and social justice. This research aims to stimulate critical discussion and inform policy responses to safeguard democracy in an increasingly complex world.

Keywords: Authoritarianism, Democracy, Populism, Disinformation, Economic Inequality, Globalization, Technological Challenges

Political Instability in South Asian Countries: A Case Study of Pakistan

Zunera Hussain

Sehrish Imtiaz

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Abstract:

Political instability refers to the frequent and unpredictable changes in government, policies and leadership often by social unrest, economic challenges and power struggle. This qualitative study employs an analytical approach to explore the political instability in Pakistan, a nation shaped by intricate historical, economic, and socio-political factors since its independence in 1947. The country has faced recurrent military coups, weak civilian governance, and significant political volatility, leading to chronic uncertainty. The study identifies key causes of instability, including persistent economic challenges such as high inflation, reliance on foreign aid, and endemic corruption, which erode public trust in government institutions. Additionally, deep-seated ethnic and sectarian tensions contribute to civil unrest and violence, further complicating the political landscape. The research also examines the impact of Pakistan's geopolitical complexities, particularly its strained relationships with neighboring countries like India and Afghanistan, as well as its involvement in international conflicts that exacerbate domestic challenges. These external pressures create a cycle of instability that hinders effective governance and reform. The findings emphasize the urgent need for comprehensive reforms aimed at strengthening democratic institutions, ensuring a balanced civil-military relationship, and addressing economic disparities. Such measures are essential for fostering long-term political stability and promoting sustainable development in the region. Ultimately, this study aims to enhance understanding of the dynamics of political instability in Pakistan and offers insights for policymakers and scholars regarding the interplay of internal and external factors shaping the nation's future.

Keywords: Political Instability, Government, Social Unrest, Pakistan, Power Struggle

An Analysis of Federal-Provincial Conflicts in Pakistan

Ms. Fabeha Farzeen

Ms. Ayesha Adrees

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Abstract:

Pakistan's federal system is plagued by persistent conflicts between federal and provincial governments, rooted in historical centralization, ethnic diversity, and resource distribution disputes. Despite the 1973 Constitution's vision for provincial autonomy and the 18th Constitutional Amendment's devolution of powers, challenges persist. Key areas of conflict include jurisdictional overlaps, fiscal federalism, administrative autonomy, natural resources, and constitutional amendments. This study identifies reasons for these conflicts, including constitutional and structural issues, financial disparities, administrative differences, political and ideological divergences, historical and social factors, institutional weaknesses, and external influences. Case studies, such as the Kala Bagh Dam dispute and CPEC route controversies, illustrate these tensions. Addressing these complexities is crucial for promoting effective federal-provincial relations, equitable governance, intergovernmental cooperation, and institutional reforms to ensure national unity, regional stability, and effective policy implementation.

Keywords: Federal-provincial conflicts, Pakistan, Provincial autonomy, Natural Resources, Constitutional Amendments, Governance, Stability.

The Challenges of Federal and Provincial Governments Disagreements in Pakistan

Ms. Sabahat

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Abstract:

The federal government is a system of fair and orderly power sharing between national and provincial governments. In South Asian countries, the federal system is significant but not properly implemented causing conflicts between federal and provincial government. The major reason for conflicts is the absence of a true democracy accompanied by regional rivalries, instability, constituent units marked by ethnic conflicts, resource allocation, administration authority, economic considerations, provincial autonomy, lack of mutual integration, and global pressure. Pakistan and India have cultural, lingual, religious, and ethnic diversities which also contribute to the conflicts between central and provincial governments. In Pakistan, conflict for resource and fund distribution between the provinces of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtun Khuwa is observed, and Sindh and Baluchistan have been the scene of ethnic rivalry and lawlessness due to biased and pseudo nationalist politics i.e. Balochi movement, Pashtun and Saraiki movements. The opposition to Kala Bagh Dam, Gwadar Port, and many other projects is due to a lack of trust between provinces and the federal government. India is the biggest federation but also hosts the most violent revolution against the federal state. The core reasons for center-state conflicts in India are policy resistance by provinces, differences in powers allocated to states in fiscal and political domains, ethnic-based conflicts, and politics. Federalism in Nepal is in a vulnerable condition due to marginalization along religious, ethnic, and socio-economic disparities, minorities and gender-based inequalities, and lack of coordination and defined laws and policies. Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have a unitary government system with extreme political turmoil and instability due to high local resources conflicts. The basic provincial-federal conflict reasons are related to political integration and ethnic minorities for which the effective solutions are negotiation, maintenance of balance between provinces and center, institutional strengthening, and clear delineation of power to manage issues of the federal system.

Keywords: Ethnic, Autonomy, Delineation, Diversities, Fiscal.

Issues of Climate Change in South Asia

Ms. Mahnoor

Ms. Farzeen Fatima

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Abstract:

South Asia is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its diverse geography, which leads to extreme weather events, while ongoing conflicts and socioeconomic challenges like poverty worsen resilience and stability in the region. The resilience movement has emerged in South Asia as a response to the increasing threats posed by climate change, conflicts and socioeconomic challenges, promoting sustainable practices and social cohesion for stronger societies. This study aims to investigate the trajectory, key drivers, and outcomes of the resilience movement in South Asia. The research design for studying the resilience movement in South Asia typically uses a mixed-methods of approach, including case studies of communities implementing resilience strategies. It employs qualitative methods like NGO reports, government documents, Program for Asia Resilience to Climate Change (PARCC) and field observations for a comprehensive understanding of the resilience movement's impacts and effectiveness. Key findings of this study highlight that community-led initiatives play a crucial role in building resilience by fostering local engagements and ownerships in climate adaptation. Climate resilient agriculture and effective water management enhance food security, while supportive policies and institutional backing are crucial for scaling these efforts and ensuring sustainability. Together, they strengthen communities against climate challenges. In this study we will explore that the resilience movement has significantly improved South Asia's capacity to cope with adversity. Further research should focus on scaling up successful initiatives and addressing persistent challenges.

Keywords: Climate Change, Community-led initiatives, Resilience Movement, South Asia, Sustainable practices.

Issues of Climate Change in South Asia

Tehreem Ahsan

Undergraduate Student at Political Science Department, LCWU, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

Humanity has been facing frequent trials in the contemporary era. One seriously emerging challenge is climate change. The devastations and damages caused by climate change are apparent across the globe, specifically in South Asian region where vulnerabilities to climate change among residents are high and climate change adaptation and mitigation awareness are extremely low. The region faces high population pressure, global warming and the problem of degradation of natural resources, food insecurity, and poverty. The increasing temperature, melting of Himalaya ice with a high rate, rising sea levels in coastal areas, floods, increasing frequency of cyclones, etc., are significant indicators of climate change in South Asia. They are causing continues fluctuations in our fragile ecosystem, and any persistent malfunctioning in the ecosystem would affect the politico-economic, strategic, and even very existence of humanity. The Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change attributes mega-disasters to global warming. These environmental calamities have raised serious concerns for leaders, scientists, environmentalists as well as public. In Pakistan, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is miniscule in comparison with other countries as it contributes only about 0.8 per cent of total GHG emissions. However, Pakistan is one of the major victims of adverse effects of climate change. The coping capacity of the rural poor, especially in the marginal areas, is low and there is need to mainstream the good practices for adaptation to climate change into sustainable development planning in the region. Against this backdrop, this paper argues that environmental calamities will create severe strategic complications. The research suggested active participation of stake-holders in order to effectively address climate change for the development of resilient and sustainable future and by strategies adaptation and encouraging international cooperation.

Keywords: Climate Change, Global Warming, Weather security, Climate Governance.

Vulnerability Theory Perspective on Cyclones in Bangladesh: Risks and Implications for the Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar (2015-2024)

Areeba Afzal

Komal Anwar

Zainab Anwar

Undergraduate Students at Department of International Relations, Kinnaird College for Women University, Lahore.

Abstract:

The refugee community of Rohingya in Bangladesh has suffered from multiple vulnerabilities and shortcomings, particularly stemming from ecological dangers and historical injustice. This study aims to analyse the worsening of these insecurities due to cyclones, which occurred between 2015 and 2024, stressing how the distinctive topographical characteristics of South Asia impact the readiness for cyclones and the mitigation strategies. The key objective of the study is to analyse the long-term implications of cyclone-induced displacement on the resilience of Rohingya community residing in Cox's Bazar, in the context of limited resources and compelling humanitarian concerns. Cyclone frequency intensifies socioeconomic vulnerabilities, hindering Rohingya recovery and stability. The study will utilise qualitative research method to analyse the vulnerabilities and implications of Cyclones on the Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar. In Through the lens of Vulnerability theory the research aspires to present effective conflict management strategies and resilience building measures that advocate for an all-inclusive solution. These measures aim to overcome both the immediate and long term implications of the displacement of the Rohingya Refugees caused by cyclones. In conclusion this paper will highlight the crucial interplay of environmental and social issues that significantly impact the future of Rohingya communities inhabiting Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Bangladesh, Cyclones, Rohingya, Refugees Vulnerability Theory.

Impacts of Climate Change on Gender-Based Violence

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Abstract:

The intersection of climate change and gender-based violence is an emerging field of research that highlights the complex ways in which environmental changes intensify social inequalities. Climate change tends to amplify existing gender inequalities, making women and girls more vulnerable to domestic violence. Climate change and domestic violence are two significant issues that impact our world in different ways. The term climate change is defined as long term shift in temperature and other atmospheric conditions on Earth. It is largely caused by human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes. On the other hand, domestic violence involves abusive behaviors within intimate relationship or households. It can take many forms like physical, emotional, sexual or financial abuse. Climate change and domestic violence significant effects on individual, communities and societies highlights the importance to address both issues. Furthermore, climate change has various impacts on women globally. Women are often disproportionately affected by climate change due to various factors like unequal access to recourses, limited decision-making power, and societal role. Statistics shows that approximately 1 in 3 women globally have experienced physical or sexual violence. The stress and displacement caused by climate change can exacerbate the situations lead to increased risks of women violence. This research is an attempt to explore more relevant literature to better understand and demonstrate how emerging climate change globally contributes to increase gender-based violence. Moreover, United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Gender-based Violence (5) and Climate Action (13) need to address in pragmatic and productive policies to mitigate both challenging threats worldwide. It is relatively inclusive and integrated largely with the incorporation of multiple private and public entities and local resources to follow carbon standards and biodiversity standards. Green governance necessitates links between top-down and bottom-up approaches aligned with state and non-state actors. Green Political theory is applied in theoretical framework of this research. There is need for more empirical data to better understand the climate change impacts on gender-based violence.

Keywords: Climate Change, Gender-Based Violence, Green Political Theory, United Nations, Sustainable Goals

The Impact of the Blue Economy on Pakistan's Coastal Livelihoods: A Socio-economic Analysis

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Abstract:

The Blue Economy paradigm emphasizes sustainable use of marine resources for economic development and environmental conservation. Pakistan's extensive Arabian Sea coastline presents opportunities for leveraging the Blue Economy to enhance coastal communities' livelihoods, particularly in fisheries, tourism, and maritime industries. This study aims to conduct a socioeconomic analysis of the Blue Economy's impact on coastal communities in Pakistan, examining the benefits and challenges associated with marine resource utilization. A mixed-methods approach will be employed, combining qualitative interviews and surveys with local stakeholders, as well as secondary data analysis from government reports and academic sources. The study is expected to reveal that the Blue Economy holds significant potential for improving coastal livelihoods, but faces challenges like resource depletion, environmental degradation, and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. The research will highlight the need for sustainable practices, supported by robust governance and policy frameworks, to foster long-term economic resilience and environmental sustainability in Pakistan's coastal communities.

Keywords: Blue Economy, Coastal Livelihoods, Fisheries, Pakistan, Sustainable Development

Local Government in Pakistan: The Third Tier which can Strengthen Democracy and Federalism in Pakistan

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Lecturer at University of Lahore - Pakistan

Abstract:

People make history, but they cannot make history according to their ideas; there are numerous restraints, difficulties, and limitations that must be overcome in order to convert their dreams into reality, yet they are always successful in attaining results if they keep their spirit alive." This statement resonates profoundly within the context of Pakistan, a nation marked by a persistent aspiration for genuine democracy. Despite enduring periods of military governance, the pursuit of a democratic framework has remained a central theme in the country's historical narrative. Since its inception, Pakistan has witnessed multiple democratically elected administrations. However, these governments have often been closely intertwined with the powerful state establishment, raising questions about their autonomy and effectiveness. The military's historical apprehension towards local governance has led to the introduction of various systems that have persisted even during civilian rule. This research focuses specifically on Ayub Khan's 'Basic Democrats' and Musharraf's 'Devolution Plan,' examining how these frameworks have influenced the evolution of democracy and federalism in Pakistan through the local government system. It is noteworthy that successive democratic governments have opted to retain these established systems with minimal modifications. This study also delves into the contemporary challenges faced by local government structures and offers policy recommendations aimed at encouraging political parties to derive lessons from historical precedents. By analyzing recent developments in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, this research underscores the potential for local government to serve as a vital third tier that can strengthen both democracy and federalism in Pakistan.

Keywords: Democracy, Federalism, Devolution Plan, Governance Structures, Democratic Aspirations

Federalism and Ethnic Conflict Management in Pakistan

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Abstract:

Pakistan, a diverse nation with a complex ethno-cultural landscape, has grappled with ethnic conflicts since its inception in 1947. The country's federal structure, characterized by a division of powers between the central and provincial governments, has been both a source of ethnic tensions and a potential avenue for conflict resolution. The federal system in Pakistan, enshrined in its constitution, recognizes the unique cultural, linguistic, and historical identities of its various provinces, including Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, the historical centralization of power in the hands of the federal government has led to a sense of marginalization and grievances among certain ethnic groups, particularly in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan. Ethnic conflicts in Pakistan often stem from issues related to resource allocation, political representation, and cultural autonomy. The federal structure provides a framework for addressing these conflicts through devolution of power and resource sharing among provinces. The 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan in 2010 was a significant milestone in this regard, granting greater autonomy to the provinces and redistributing resources. Despite these efforts, ethnic conflicts persist, indicating that federalism alone is not a panacea for all the challenges Pakistan faces. Effective conflict management requires not only constitutional reforms but also inclusive governance, economic development, and reconciliation efforts. In conclusion, federalism in Pakistan plays a crucial role in addressing ethnic conflicts by acknowledging the diversity of the nation and providing mechanisms for devolution of power. However, achieving lasting peace and stability requires a multi-faceted approach that includes not only constitutional reforms but also economic development, political inclusivity, and interethnic dialogue. This abstract highlights the ongoing challenges and opportunities in managing ethnic conflicts within Pakistan's federal framework, emphasizing the need for sustained efforts to build a more harmonious and united nation.

Keywords: Federalism, Ethnic, Conflict Management, Constitutional Measures, Eighteen Amendment, National Finance Commission, National Economic Council, Council of Common Interest

Addressing the Governance Crisis in Pakistan: A Structural Perspective

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Abstract:

The governance crisis of Pakistan stems from perennial structural features that hamper efficient governance, socio-economic development and democratic evolution. The paper critically explores the Pakistani governance crisis through the study of structural patterns, specifically on the deep-rooted issues such as institutional inefficiencies, corruption, socio-economic injustice political instability embedded in its political, economic and administrative schemata. The paper stresses on the understanding of institutional disintegration, elite-capture and the clientelism in dysfunctionality of governance. In the context of Pakistan's administrative history, the study seeks to demonstrate how various governance structures were developed in the past and how they still define the institutional legitimacy and its crisis. The research work employs the structuralist approach to address and describe structural changes that led to the modern governing crisis and erosion of legitimacy. It tries to incorporate lessons of other post-colonial states with comparable governance crises and seeks feasible avenues of conflict resolution. Within this paradigm, it challenges brittleness of administrative procedures, excessive politicization of state agencies and their consequences on policy practice and the public perception. It also incorporates lessons of other post-colonial states with comparable governance crises and seeks practical solutions for reforms. The recommendations advocate for the adoption of structural reforms such as decentralization of authority, institutional integrity and accountability for the improvement of democratic structures to achieve good governance.

Keywords: Governance Crisis, Structural Approach, Elite Capture, Clientelism, Decentralization

Constitutional Challenges and Regional Disparities: South Punjab's Demand for Provincial Status in Pakistan

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Abstract:

Since the independence of Pakistan in 1947, the country has struggled with constitution-making, facing delays and political instability that have significantly shaped its governance. The initial constitutional vacuum persisted for nine years until the first constitution was enacted in 1956. However, this constitution, like the second one introduced in 1962, was eventually abrogated due to political instability and military interventions. Both constitutions failed to balance federal and provincial powers effectively and were rejected for being unable to address regional disparities and the role of democratic institutions. It was not until the 1973 Constitution that Pakistan achieved a relatively stable constitutional framework, though even this has been subject to numerous amendments, reflecting ongoing governance challenges and regional disparities. The demand for South Punjab to become a separate province has intensified due to these persistent constitutional crises and regional disparities. This paper critically examines the historical and contemporary factors driving the movement, focusing on constitutional challenges, political instability, and socio-economic grievances. It explores how the 1973 Constitution and subsequent amendments, particularly the 18th Amendment, have reshaped the dynamics of provincial autonomy and governance. The failure to effectively decentralize power and resources, combined with socio-political neglect, has fueled South Punjab's demand for provincial status. Key constitutional provisions, amendments, and legislative attempts are analyzed to understand the complexities of new province formation, including opposition from federal and provincial entities. The paper argues that the creation of South Punjab as a separate province is not merely a political slogan but a response to regional inequalities. It highlights the need for constitutional reforms and national consensus to resolve ongoing tensions and ensure equitable development, offering potential pathways to address these pressing issues within Pakistan's federal structure.

Keywords: Constitution, Regional Disparities: South Punjab, Pakistan.

Exploring the Complexities of Federalism in Pakistan.

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Abstract:

Pakistan's federal system has faced numerous challenges since its inception, leading to persistent political, economic, and social issues. This paper examines the key challenges confronting Pakistan's federalism, including: political instability, Centre-province relations, economic disparities, resource distribution, ethnic/linguistic tension, constitutional ambiguities, legislative gridlocks, Provincial autonomy and governance. This research undertakes a comprehensive and in-depth examination of the historical and contemporary developments that have shaped the federal system in Pakistan, aiming to shed light on the intricate complexities that characterize this governance structure. By employing a qualitative methodology, the study adopts a case study approach, which allows for a nuanced exploration of the various political, economic, and social challenges that the federal framework encounters. Through this investigation into the multifaceted nature of federalism in Pakistan, the research aims to enhance the understanding of the nation's governance structure, highlighting the interplay between different levels of government and the implications for policy-making and public administration. Furthermore, it seeks to identify potential avenues for achieving greater stability and prosperity within the country, recognizing that a well-functioning federal system is crucial for addressing the diverse needs and aspirations of its population. Ultimately, this study aspires to contribute to the broader discourse on federalism in Pakistan by providing insights that can inform future reforms and initiatives, thereby promoting a more equitable and effective governance framework that is responsive to the challenges of the 21st century. By illuminating the complexities of Pakistan's federal system, the research not only enriches academic understanding but also serves as a valuable resource for policymakers and practitioners striving to navigate the intricate landscape of governance in the country.

Keywords: Federalism, Pakistan, Political Instability, Economic Disparities, Ethnic Tensions, Constitutional Ambiguities, Provincial Autonomy.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH ASIA

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Abstract:

South Asia is one of the critical sub-regions of Asia which is characterized by its geo-political and geostrategic location, economic potential, and unique culture. Despite its unique significance, this region is marked by social conflicts, political instability and weak democracy as its states like Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan are facing these issues since long. Thus, the objective of this article is to analyze the institutional imbalances in states by highlighting that how deep-rooted social conflicts threatens democratic process and governance in the region. In order to understand challenges to democracy, the democratic peace theory will be applied while providing insights into these dynamics. This theory emphasize that democratic states are less likely to engage in war or conflict with each other due to shared norms and institutional mechanism along with sharing the idea of spreading democratic norms to build peace. The challenges to democracy are manifold in this region. The rise of populism and nationalism further threatens democratic norms. South Asian states are facing issues such as political instability, corruption, ethno-religious divisions, media suppression, economic disparities, and weak institutions which creates hurdles for democracy. The research methodology, applied in this article includes the qualitative method of data collection and analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges posed to democracy in South Asia. It is recommended that a multi-layered approach is needed to tackle the challenges being faced by democratic norms in South Asia, along with some other suggestions as the regional and international institutions should play their significant role to handle the institutional imbalance in South Asian nations.

Keywords: Democracy, Democratic Peace theory, Institutional imbalance, South Asia.

Working of Local Governments in Pakistan: A Case Study of Lahore Metropolitan Corporation 2013

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Abstract:

Local Governments are an essential tier for a successful, stable as well as continuous democracy in a country. Pakistan since independence has a very grumpy record of local governments with an opposite style of working under authoritative governments. Being a basic essence of democracy, Local Government is the most ignored subject while discussing achievements and failures of democracy in the country. The fact that local government have only been active in the country under military regimes made the subject undaunted for the elected governments which lost its actual importance and need to be enforced. The year 2010 brought a major change for the local governments and it was made compulsion for the provincial governments to conduct elections and form local governments after the 18th constitutional amendment was passed. The amendment proved to be a ray of hope for the subject of local government, as many powers from central level were transferred to provincial governments. Moreover, the local governments were said to be provided with administrative, political as well as financial authority so that the working would be practicable. The study is conducted to examine the performance of Lahore Metropolitan Corporation formed under Punjab Local Government Act 2013. Lahore was entitled to be only Metropolitan Corporation with on other local government working within it. The working of Lahore Metropolitan Corporation has been observed by performance, responsibilities and functions assigned to the local government and their relationship with the administration and impact on the performance. It focuses on the Administrative, Financial and Political influence of government which became a barrier in the working and implementation of the act.

Keywords: Local Governments, Lahore Metropolitan Corporation 2013, Pakistan

Ethno-Nationalist Movements and Constitutional Amendments in Pakistan's Federalism

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Abstract:

This research paper investigates the role of ethno-nationalist movements in shaping constitutional amendments within Pakistan's federal system. Ethnic groups in Pakistan, including Sindhis, Baloch, Pashtuns, and Muhajirs, have historically advocated for greater regional autonomy, resource control, and representation, challenging the central government's authority. These ethno-nationalist movements have significantly influenced key constitutional amendments, particularly those aimed at decentralizing power to accommodate regional demands. Through a historical and political analysis of constitutional changes, like 18th Amendment. This study examines how ethno-nationalist pressures shape federal structures and policies, impacting governance, resource distribution, and regional stability. The findings highlight a complex relationship between ethno-nationalist advocacy and constitutional reform, emphasizing the need for an adaptive federal framework that balances regional identities with national cohesion. This research contributes to the understanding of federalism in multi-ethnic states and offers insight into managing diversity within Pakistan's evolving constitutional landscape.

Keywords: Federalism, Ethno-Nationalism, Ethnicity, Constitutional Amendment, Pakistan.

The Role of Political Culture in Shaping Democratic Consolidation: A Comparative Analysis of Pakistan and Turkey

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Abstract:

This paper aims to explore the role of political culture in shaping democratic consolidation through a comparative analysis of Pakistan and Turkey. Expanding on Ronald Chilcote's assertion that political culture forms the foundation of a society's political system, this study adopts the "General Political Theory" framework to examine institutions that shape authority and legitimacy. Unlike mainstream studies focusing on stable democracies in Western contexts, this research explores the unique social, historical, and institutional factors in Pakistan and Turkey where democracy has struggled to achieve stability. Secondary research methodology is used for this paper; research journals, articles, books, and past academic literature were consulted to gather information about the political culture observed in the two countries. Moreover, by adopting a comparative method, a better analysis of factors that affect democratic stability is studied as Pakistan and Turkey have both shared historical experiences with military interventions, religious influences, and periods of democratic transition. Analyzing key influences—political history, leadership, colonial legacies, social institutions, cultural norms, external interventions, and religious backgrounds—this study seeks to investigate how political culture impacts democratic resilience in these nations. Findings offer insights into the hindrances that weaken democratic institutions in transitional societies, contributing to a deeper understanding of democracy's adaptability and potential in diverse political landscapes.

Keywords: Democratic Consolidation, Political Culture, Pakistan, Turkey

Political Party System and its Impacts on Regional Governance: Comparative Study of Pakistan and China

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Abstract:

This study explores the influence of political party systems on regional governance, with a comparative focus on Pakistan and China. By examining the structural and functional dynamics of their party systems, the research identifies key differences and similarities that shape intergovernmental relations and regional governance outcomes in each country. Pakistan's multi-party federal democracy exhibits significant decentralization, where regional governance is often influenced by the diverse and competitive nature of its political parties. Conversely, China's centralized governance is characterized by the dominance of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which emphasizes uniformity and hierarchical control across regions. The study analyses how Pakistan's centralized political party system fosters local representation but often leads to fragmented decision-making and inconsistent policy implementation under decentralized constitution. Political competition frequently hinders intergovernmental coordination. On the other hand, China's centralized party system ensures policy coherence and rapid implementation, though often at the cost of regional autonomy and flexibility in addressing local needs. By contrasting the centralization and decentralization dynamics in these two systems, the research highlights the critical role of party structures in determining the efficiency and equity of regional governance. This comparative analysis provides valuable insights into the strengths and limitations of varying political systems, offering lessons for achieving effective intergovernmental relations and balanced regional development in complex governance landscapes.

Keywords: China, Federalism, Political Party Systems, Intergovernmental Relations, Regional governance, Pakistan.

The Role of National Courts in Enforcing Climate Commitments and Environmental Laws: Lesson from Climate Litigation in Pakistan.

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Marriam Mubashar

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Abstract:

National courts play a crucial role in enforcing environmental legislation and international climate agreements by ensuring governments and corporations uphold their climate commitments. This research analyses how the judiciary acts as a mediator between global climate obligations and their domestic enforcement. The study examines landmark cases in Pakistan, such as *Asghar Leghari v. Federation of Pakistan* and *Shehla Zia v. WAPDA*, where the courts have interpreted constitutional rights to enforce climate-related responsibilities. These rulings have positioned climate inaction as a violation of the right to life and a healthy environment. Such judicial actions not only reassert national environmental laws but also ensure domestic activities align with global treaties like the Paris Agreement. However, the paper also discusses the challenges national courts face, including jurisdictional boundaries, enforcement difficulties, and political issues related to climate policies. Using the case study of Pakistan, the paper highlights the prospects and limitations in the judiciary's role in combating climate change and ensuring climate law enforcement. The paper argues that in addition to ensuring constitutional and human rights compliance, national courts can also promote a more expansive notion of climate justice that protects marginalized groups most affected by climate change. Through public interest litigation, the Pakistani judiciary is checking the executive, legislating climate-friendly practices, and establishing the framework for climate legislation in the global South. The research concludes by outlining recommendations for how national courts can further strengthen their role in tackling climate change and enforcing environmental laws.

Keywords: Climate Change, Climate Justice, Pakistani Judiciary, Environmental Laws, Paris Agreement

India – China Maritime Rivalry In Indo – Pacific: Implications for Pakistan

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Abstract:

The term “Asia-Pacific” has been used for many decades in geopolitics. When the geostrategic importance of this region grows in the 21st Century, the term “Indo-Pacific” is widely used for this region across the globe. This marks the great geostrategic significance of the continent of Asia. Due to this, many scholars termed the 21st Century as the “Century of Asia”. Indo-Pacific Region become a theater of Great Power competition between China and the US, in which India is playing a key role. China is making strong strategic efforts to increase its influence in the Indian Ocean Region, however, India is an emerging power in the Indian Ocean Region. India is ambitious to become a regional hegemon in the Indian Ocean Region while expanding its footprints in the Pacific Region. The main aim of this research is to analyze and discuss the India-China Maritime rivalry in the Indo-Pacific Region. Also, the main aim of this research is to explore India and China’s maritime expansion, their countering strategies and naval modernization against each other, and the building of new blocs in a region that will strengthen one’s footprints across the Indo-Pacific Region that challenges the security concerns against each other in this region. Further, this research paper has explored the implications of the India-China maritime rivalry on Pakistan. To conduct this research, the qualitative research method is used and data has been collected through a combination of primary and secondary sources comprised of structured interviews and pieces of literature. Moreover, a case-study research design is used that analyzes and explores the regional dynamics caused by the maritime rivalry between India and China in the Indo-Pacific Region. This research concludes the implications of the India-China rivalry on Pakistan in the Indo-Pacific Region with policy suggestions for the Government of Pakistan like Pakistan needs to revitalize its foreign policy.

Keywords: Asia-Pacific, Indo-Pacific, Century of Asia, Indian Ocean Region, India-China Maritime Rivalry

Harnessing the Blue Wave: Pakistan's Maritime Future

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Abstract:

The Blue or maritime economy promotes sustainable economic growth and development. Pakistan, with its extensive coastline and rich maritime resources, presents a significant opportunity to tap into the potential of the Blue Economy. Under the flagship project of CPEC, the Sino-Pak blue partnership is expected to promote the growth of maritime economy in Pakistan. The first section of the paper gave the introduction of the blue economy. Second section gives the opportunities attached with the blue economy and highlights the barriers which could impede the growth of this sector in Pakistan. An approximately 1050 km long coastline and the EEZ with 290000 sq. km of sea zone promise Pakistan with invaluable and unexplored hydrocarbon reserves, minerals, fish stocks and other marine resources. Pakistan's maritime sector has huge potential of growth but needs favorable policies and substantial investment to materialize the dream of sustainable growth into reality. So the third section analyzes the challenges and measures that will be taken to promote the growth. Finally the paper concludes with the argument that the future of Pakistan is attached with the development of a blue economy. A great strategy on the maritime sector by the government can pave the road to prosperity in Pakistan.

Keywords: Blue Economy, CPEC, Sino-Pak, Blue Partnership

Backlash on Transgender Act 2018: An Upshot of Religion Orthodoxy or a Sequel of Colonial Mindsets of Pakistani Media

Ms. Rabia Ikram

Research Scholar & Lecturer of Philosophy at Department of Philosophy and Liberal Arts, GC University, Lahore – Pakistan.

Abstract:

This study discussed the backlash to transgender act 2018. The act has been passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on 8th May 2018. It was a huge step taken by Pakistan towards the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Human rights such as gender equality and reducing inequality. The act has provided legal recognition and rights to transgender persons. It also glorifies the prohibition of discrimination and harassment against transgender persons. The act has been hijacked and highlighted by the Pakistani media and entertainment industry. On multiple news channels and talk shows the media houses have dragged the debate to LGBTQ and labeled it non-religious. The Federal Shariat Court had also challenged the act. Resultantly, on 19 May, 2023 the Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan rendered the Transgender Persons Act 2018 as un-Islamic. The step was against the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). It is important to know that the backlash on the transgender act 2018 was due to the religious orthodoxy of the masses or because of the colonial mindsets of Pakistani media. The study examines the root causes behind the backlash and rejection of the Act. Moreover, the objectives of the research are based on the importance of Transgender Persons Act for the attainment of the UN's SDG of human rights and gender equality, for the acquisition of rights and opportunities for the transgender community of Pakistan, to enhance the level of awareness regarding the miseries and tragedies that are being faced by the transgender persons, and to get to know the role of media in shaping people's opinion and transforming laws. For the completion of the research, qualitative research methodology has been chosen. In a nutshell, it has been found that both the religious orthodoxy, the race of TRPs and the colonial mindset of Pakistani media have been the prime cause behind the rejection of the Transgender Persons Act.

Keywords: Transgender Persons Act 2018, Pakistani media, religious extremism, United Nation's SDGs, Human rights.

Diagnostic vs Prognostic Media Framing of Glacier Melting as Climate Change Issue by the English Press of Pakistan

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Abstract:

The Northern Peaks of Pakistan are covered with over 7000 glaciers, making it a country having most glaciers outside the Polar Regions. Glaciers serve as freshwater reserves and play a vital role in national economy through multiple ways. Unfortunately, these glaciers are melting at faster than ever rate, like in other glacial regions of the world. Rising temperature, air pollution, black carbon emission, irresponsible tourism and hyper-industrialization in countries neighboring glacial sites are some of the important causes of glacial melt in Pakistan. The melting of Hindu Kush, Himalayan and Karakoram glaciers will effect livelihood of the local residents and as well as the agrarian, fresh water and coastal economy of the country. The lower climate change sensitivity among public and slower policy making regarding the aforesaid issue is further worsening the state of solution implementation. Mass media, in its developmental role, can contribute in both enhancing public awareness and empowering policy implementation with macro-level call for action to mitigate the rapid glacier melting. Through prognostic framing (solution-oriented media framing) media can play better developmental role as compared to diagnostic framing (problem-oriented media framing). On this theoretical foundation, this research has analyzed the media coverage of Glacier melting during 2024 (January to December) by The News International, Daily DAWN and The Nation. The study considered news stories as unit of analysis and coded the contents along various categories based on elements of diagnostic and prognostic framing. It yielded that English press is framing the issue more diagnostically than prognostically. Such media framing may lead to awareness about the issue more heavily than driving strategic implementation of the solution through louder call for action.

Keywords: Glacier Melting, Climate Change, Pakistan, Diagnostic Framing, Prognostic Framing.

Analysis of Heatwaves Framing as Climate Change Issue by The English Press Of Pakistan 2024

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Abstract:

Heatwaves are usually the hot weather conditions which are outside of the historical narrative of a place. Heatwave has been considered a man-made phenomenon and is deemed as one of the severe outcomes of climate change on the planet. Heatwaves are an existential threat to mankind and other species because of the brutal and sometimes fatal conditions it creates. Heatwave has become a significant climate change issue in recent years in Pakistan. The country saw extreme weather conditions this year with temperature rising to 52.2C in the Sindh region of the country. There were also heatwaves observed in Baluchistan and Punjab. The extreme heatwave conditions tragically claimed the lives of 568 bodies in Karachi alone in June 2024. The prime reason for this climate change is the country's geographical location, moreover the rapid urbanization, deforestation and uncontrolled population growth in the country. Heatwaves can cause heat strokes, increased number of heart attacks, dehydration, muscle weakness, dizziness, headache and other physical as well as psychological issues. The country needs immediate and consistent policy-making to counter the dreadful impacts and consequences of climate change. The country needs reforestation, limiting the use of fossil fuels, control urbanization as long-term planning strategies. The present study aims at analyzing the media portrayal of heatwaves in Pakistan. The researchers selected content analysis as a method to study the prognostic and diagnostic framing of heatwaves studying three English newspapers (The Nation, The News and Dawn) for a period of four months. The rationale for selecting these months was due to these being severe hot months in which the chance of the occurrence of heat waves increases. The study showed that media's focus was more on the diagnostic side during reporting the issue.

Keywords: Heatwaves, Pakistan, Climate Change, Weather, Media

Analysis of Smog Framing as Climate Change Issue by the English Press of Pakistan during 2024

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Abstract:

Smog has emerged as a significant environmental challenge in Pakistan, particularly during the winter months when air pollution reaches alarming levels. This combination of fog and smoke poses serious health risks, contributing to respiratory illnesses, cardiovascular issues, and exacerbating existing health conditions. Major cities like Lahore and Karachi often struggle with hazardous air quality, largely due to factors such as vehicular emissions, industrial discharges, and agricultural practices like crop burning. The widespread concern over smog has mobilized citizens, health professionals, and policymakers alike, highlighting the urgent need for effective strategies to address this pressing issue. This study examines how smog is covered in three leading English-language newspapers in Pakistan DAWN, The Nation, and The News analyzing their reporting over a four-month period during the peak smog season. Through content analysis, the research explores whether these newspapers focus on diagnostic framing, which emphasizes the causes of smog, or prognostic framing, which focuses on solutions. The findings reveal that the media predominantly highlights the causes of smog while often neglecting actionable solutions. Understanding how smog is portrayed in the media is crucial for raising public awareness and influencing policy responses. This study also aims to examine the frequency and patterns of smog-related reporting, analyze how the issue is framed, and identify any gaps in coverage regarding long-term solutions. By shedding light on these aspects, the research seeks to enrich the conversation on environmental journalism in Pakistan and emphasize the media's vital role in addressing this urgent challenge. As Pakistan faces the adverse effects of climate change and urbanization, this research underscores the importance of comprehensive and responsible media coverage of environmental impacts of smog.

Keywords: Climate Change, Smog, Media

Framing Climate Refugees: The Role of Social Media in Shaping Public Sentiment and Policy in South-Asia's Climate Induced Displacement

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Abstract:

This study explores how social media affects public attitudes and government responses to people displaced by climate change across borders in South Asia. As climate change leads to more floods, storms, and rising sea levels, countries like Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan face increased migration as people leave their homes due to these natural disasters. Terms like "climate refugees" and "environmental migrants" are becoming more common in discussions about these issues, but little research has been done on how social media shapes these conversations, especially around people moving across borders.

By focusing on examples like the 2020 Cyclone Amphan, which affected Bangladesh and India, and recent floods in Pakistan, this study looks at how social media may encourage empathy, create fear, or even lead to seeing climate migrants as security risks. Using a combination of methods, including analyzing the content of posts, the emotional tone, and differences in discussions across platforms, this research examines social media posts, comments, and online campaigns to understand how people view climate refugees. It also looks at whether these attitudes help or harm cooperation between countries in the region.

Keywords: Climate Refugees, Environmental Migrant, Natural Disasters.

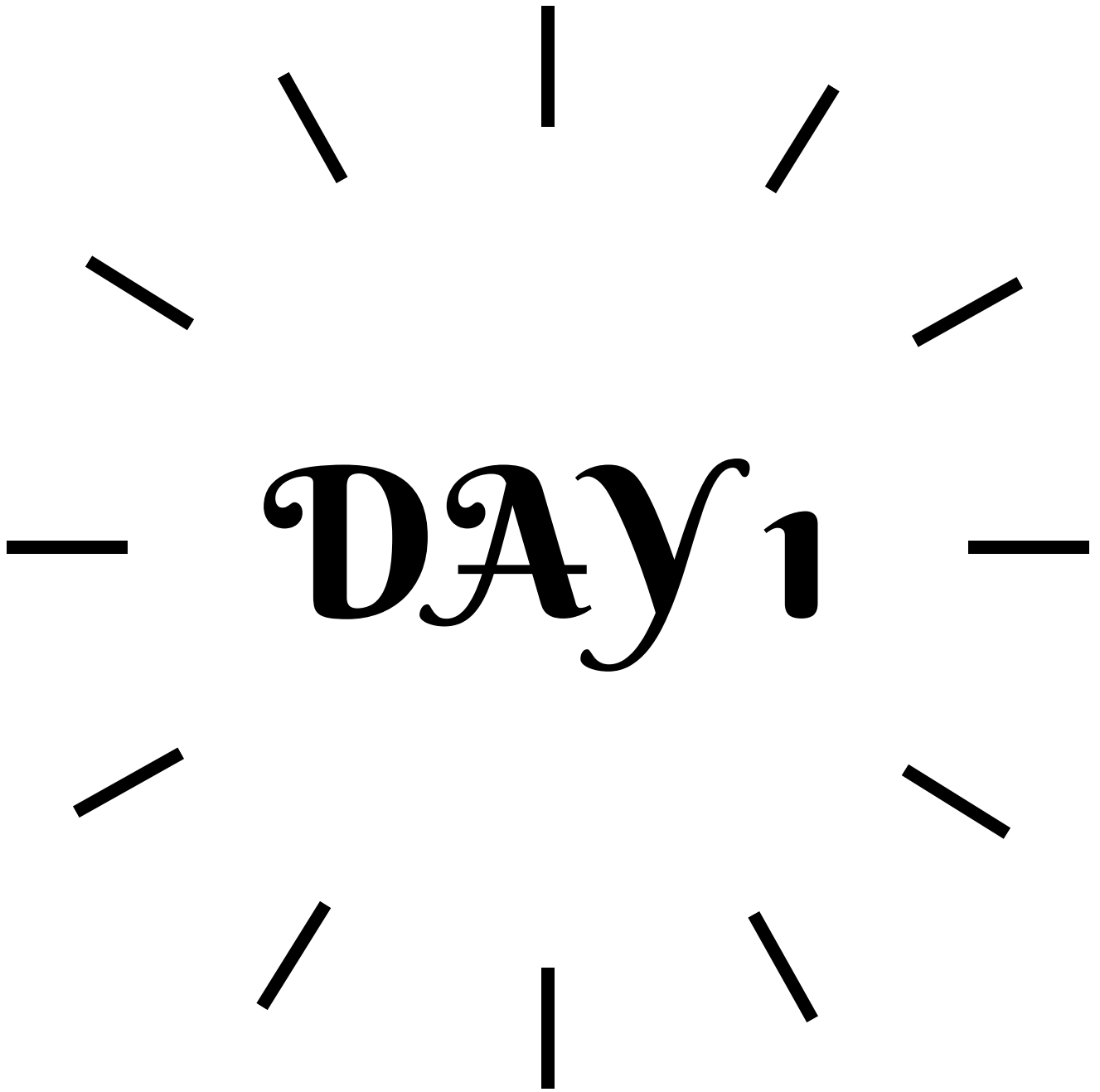
MEMORIES

OF THE CONFERENCE

INAUGURATION







1st Panel: Hybrid

Theme: Emerging Discourses in South Asia: Climate Security, Crises Management, Populism, Political Turmoil and Geo-Political Concomitants

Venue: Student Service Centre

Moderator: Dr. Afshan Aziz & Ms. Eman Malik

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Fouzia Ghani



2nd Panel: Physical

Theme: Global and Regional Dimensions of Geo-Political and Socio-Economic Dynamics in South Asia

Venue: (G-36) Botany Department, PG-1 Block.

Moderator: Dr. Saima Butt

Session Chair: Dr. Asiya Saif Alvi



3rd Panel: Physical

Theme: **Religious, Ethnic and Sectarian Issues in South Asia: Causes and Consequences**

Venue: Conference Room, Mass Communication Department, PG-1 Block.

Moderator: Ms. Namra Humza

Session Chair: Dr. Muhammad Younis



4th Panel: Physical

Theme: **Gender Disparities in South Asia**

Venue: G-35 (Social Science Block)

Moderator: Ms. Fazeelat Razzaq

Session Chair: Dr. Asma Awan



5th Panel: Physical

Hybrid Presentations

Venue: Iqra Auditorium

Moderator: Ms. Shanzay Noor

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Shabnum Gull, Dr. Asifa Kamal, Dr. Sobia Naseer



Group Photo





DAY 2

1st Panel: Physical

Theme: **Climate Change Generating Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities in South Asian Region**

Venue: G-36, Botany Department, PG-1 Block.

Moderator: Dr. Saima Butt



2nd Panel: Physical

Theme: **Post- Modernist Discourses in South Asian Context**

Venue: G-35 (Social Science Block)

Moderator: Ms. Namra Humza

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Naumana Kiran & Dr. Khushboo Ejaz



3rd Panel: Physical

Theme: **Paradoxes of Federalism and Democracy in South Asia**

Venue: Conference Room, Mass Communication Department, PG-1 Block.

Moderator: Dr. Maryam Azam

Session Chair: Dr. Aisha Safdar , Dr. Sajda



Fourth Panel (Physical)

Theme: **Navigating the Complexities of Conflict Management in South Asia:
Maritime Security, Environmental Justice and Social Dynamics in a Changing World**

Venue: Student Service Centre

Moderator: Dr. Afshan Aziz

Session Chair: Dr. Shoaib Pervez



Fifth Panel: Physical

Theme: **Book Launch**

Title: South Asia from Margins Transformations in the Political Space

Venue: Student Service Centre

Moderator: Dr. Afshan Aziz

Session Chair: Dr. Shoaib, Dr. Asad-ur-Rehman

Panelists: Dr. Zainab, Dr. Naveed, Mr. Naseer, Dr. Asma



Group Photo



Closing Ceremony





Lahore College for Women University



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LCWU

Nurturing Global
Thinkers, Shaping
Leaders

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