2nd International Meritorious Multidisciplinary Virtual Conference (II-IMMCV) 23 - 24 September 2021

Organized by Meritorious Group of Publications
With Six Institutes and Universities

Chief Organizer of the Conference

Prof. Dr Sarwat Sultan

Chairperson: Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Pakistan

Conference Advisor

Associate Prof Dr Saralah Devi Mariamdaran Chethiyar

Program Psychology & Counselling,

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Conference Secretary

Dr Syed Wahid Ali

Assistant Professor, PhD, Economics from Universiti Utara Malaysia

Editor, Meritorious Journal of Social Sciences and Management

Email: conference.mgp@gmail.com , Contact: 0321-7181196

Conference Coordinator of Medical Sciences

Dr Syed Zahid Ali

Medical officer, Children Hospital and Institute of Child Health Multan Pakistan

Editor, Meritorious Journal of Medical Sciences, Email: zaidi.prodigy@gmail.com

Focal Person of the Conference

Syed Muzaffar Hussein

Psychologist, Trainer, Motivational Speaker, Certified CBT Professional Psychotherapist, PhD, Applied Psychology, Universiti Utara Malaysia, MD, Meritorious Group of Publications

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Conference Organizers

Dr Munazzah Meraj Associate professor/Deputy Director Research IPRS Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences for Women Nawabshah, Pakistan	**Dr Muhammad Ramzan Shaikh** Associate Professor, Economics, BZU
	Dr Asif Khan Bangash Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat
Dr Rao Irfan Associate Professor Institute of pharmaceutical sciences, PUMHS	**Mr Saqib Nawaz** Lecturer, University of Sargodha
Dr Wahida Anjum HOD, Applied Psychology Lahore LEADS University	**Dr Nadeem** Government Civil Lines College, Lahore
Mr Sannan Khan PhD, Universiti Putra Malaysia	**Dr Ahsan Ghauri** Punjab University Lahore
Dr Qaisar Mehmood PhD Universiti Utara Malaysia	**Dr Ahmad Tasman Pasha,** A/P, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
Dr Saddam,	**Dr Shahid Ali** Post-Doctoral Fellow, Nanjing University China

Our Collaborations with

1. Forum for International Relations Development (UK)
2. Department of Economics, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Pakistan
3. Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences for Women Nawabshah, Pakistan
4. Ch. Pervaiz Elahi Institute of Cardiology Multan
5. Pakhtunkhwa Economic Policy Research Institute, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan
6. Institute of Islamic Studies, Punjab University Lahore Pakistan
7. Lahore LEADS University & Research Syndicate

Conference Management

Prof. Dr Sarwat Sultan
CHIEF ORGANIZER
OF THE CONFERENCE
Chairperson: Department of
Applied Psychology,
Bahauddin Zakariya University,
Multan Pakistan

**Associate Prof Dr. Saralah Devi
Mariamdaran Chethiyar**
CONFERENCE ADVISOR
School of Applied Psychology,
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Dr Syed Wahid Ali
CONFERENCE SECRETARY
Assistant Professor, PhD,
Economics from Universiti
Utara Malaysia
Editor, Meritorious Journal of
Social Sciences & Management

Syed Muzaffar Hussain
FOCAL PERSON
OF THE CONFERENCE
Psychologist, Certified CBT
Professional Psychotherapist,
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Universiti Utara Malaysia

Dr Syed Zahid Ali
CONFERENCE COORDINATOR
OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
Medical officer, Children
Hospital and Institute of Child
Health Multan Pakistan

Dr Munazzah Meraj
ORGANIZER
Associate Professor
Institue of physiotherapy and
rehabilitation sciences, PUMHS

Dr Rao Irfan
ORGANIZER
Associate Professor
Institue of pharmaceutical
sciences, PUMHS

Mehak Ejaz
CONFERENCE MODERATOR
M.Phil Economics Scholar

Nadia Azam
RESEARCH COORDINATOR
M.Phil Economics

Rafia Saira
RESEARCH COORDINATOR
M.Phil Economics Scholar

Muhammad Kamran Bhatti
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School of Economics and Trade
Hunan University China

Kanwal Younas
RESEARCH COORDINATOR
District Health Authority,
Multan

Dr Tisman Pasha
Associate Prof
IBF, Bahauddin Zakariya
University Multan

Muhammad Shahid Abbas
RESEARCH COORDINATOR
National Savings
Ministry of Finance, Pakistan

M. Haider Shafique
GRAPHIC DESIGNER OF THE
CONFERENCE
M.Phil scolar ComputerScience

Ayesha Khalid
RESEARCH COORDINATOR
School of Economics and Trade
Hunan University China

Conference Day - 1

23-09-2021

Venue: MRC, Multan

Pre-Conference Workshop on How to Write Impact Factor Publication
Microsoft Team (Meeting) Link
https://teams.live.com/meet/95740396112840

Dates	Program	Timings
23-09-2021	**National Anthem** (on audio/video)	8:47 AM
	Recitation of Holy Quran & Naat Shareef (on audio/video)	8:50 AM
	Pre-Conference Workshop:	
	How to Write an Impact factor Article	11:00 AM
	Guest Speakers:	
	1. Prof. Dr Muhammad Azam Khan	
	Post Doc. (UIUC-USA), PhD Economics	
	Chairman, Department of Economics,	
	Faculty of Business and Economics,	
	Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, KP-PAKISTAN	
	-Google Scholar:	
	https://scholar.google.com/citations?authuser=1&user=8yel2d4AAAAJ	
	https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=55815483400	
	https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7417-3981	
	- Cumulative Impact Factors: 237	
	-Ranked in the Top 2% of most influential scientists	
	(number rank: 45713) of the world	
	(Elsevier BV, Stanford University, 2020)	1:00 PM
	Well-renowned researcher with 140 Impact Factor Publications	
	More than 75 Scopus indexed and 19 h-index publications	
	2. Words of Thanks	
	Dr Syed Wahid Ali Shah: Conference Secretary	
	Session of Abstract Presentation	2:00 PM

Conference Day - 2

24-09-2021

Venue: **Institue of Islamic Studies, Punjab University Lahore**

Microsoft Team (Meeting) Link
https://teams.live.com/meet/95812272872524

Activity		Timings
Conference Moderator	**Mehak Ejaz**	8:40 AM
Welcome to Chief Guest and Keynote Speakers		8:45 AM
Chief Guest of the Conference **Associate Prof Dr. Saralah Devi Mariamdaran Chethiyar** University Lecturer, Program Psychology & Counselling, School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, College of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia, **Title of the Keynote Speech** Losing the War Against Money Mule Recruitment: Persuasive Technique in Romance		8:45 AM
National Anthem	(on audio/video)	8:47 AM
Recitation of Holy Quran & Naat Shareef	(on audio/video)	8:50 AM
Interaction with the Session Chair/ Chief Guest and Keynote Speakers	Syed Muzaffar Hussain	9:05 AM
Keynote Speakers 1. **Prof Dr Nena Padilla- Valdez** Universiti Teknologi Brunei Brunei Darussalam	9:10 To 9:20 Online Learning	
2. **Prof. Madya Dr. Mohamad Ghozali Bin Hassan** Associate Professor UUM College of Business School Of Technology Management and Logistics, Malaysia	9:20 To 9:30 Supply Chain Risk Management and AI Technology	
3. **Dr Tanima Bhattacharya** Hon. Faculty Member Department of Science and Engineering Novel Global Community Educational Foundation, Australia	9:30 To 9:40 Research Beyond the Boundaries	
4. D**R. MOHAN RATHAKRISHNAN** School of Education, UUM, Malaysia **EXPERTISE:** E-LEARNING, WEB2.0, INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGNER AND CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS.	9:40 To 9:50 The Application of Submarine Model for Lecturers; Why Is It Important?	

INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Inauguration Session Opening for Presentation Ribbon Cutting Ceremony **Prof: Dr. Gulshan Ali Memon** Vice-Chancellor, F.R.C.S., MS, F.A.C.S Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences Nawabshah, Pakistan **WITH** **Prof. Dr. Muhammad Saleh Khaskhili** Pro-Vice-Chancellor M.C.P.S., F.C.P.S Anesthesiology, M.Sc.-Pain Medicine Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences Nawabshah, Pakistan	10:00 PM **Inaugural Remarks** 10:05 PM	
Chief Guest's Remarks and Keynote Speech **Associate Prof Dr. Saralah Devi Mariamdaran Chethiyar** **Title of the Keynote Speech** Losing the War Against Money Mule Recruitment: Persuasive Technique in Romance	*Keynote Speech and Chief Guest's Remarks*	10:15 PM
Words of Thanks **Syed Muzaffar Hussain:** *Conference Focal Person*		10:30 PM

Message from Vice-Chancellor, PUMHS

Distinguish members of II-IMMVC, colleagues, friends and guests; it is my pleasure to welcome you all to the inauguration event of the 2nd International Meritorious Multidisciplinary Virtual Conference.

I am Prof. Dr Gulshan Ali Memon current Vice-chancellor from Peoples University of Medical & Health Sciences has privileged to joined this international research plate form to empower our youth with the latest research techniques. Hopefully, this multidisciplinary gathering paves the way to bridge the research gap by the dynamic interaction of young researchers.

It is a great pleasure for me to declare open the 2nd International Meritorious Multidisciplinary Virtual Conference and to welcome the participants who came here to exchange experience and work together for a few days on the exciting problem-solving research for the betterment of our beloved country.

Prof: Dr. Gulshan Ali Memon
Vice-Chancellor,
F.R.C.S., MS, F.A.C.S
Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences Nawabshah, Pakistan

Message from Chief Guest of the Conference

Distinguished Members of II-IMMVC- 2021, guests, Keynote speakers, Presenters, ladies & gentlemen, warmest greetings from Malaysia.

It is immensely a pleasure to be here with you today and I would like to congratulate Meritorious Group of Publications, Pakistan for successfully organizing the 2nd International Meritorious Multidisciplinary Virtual Conference (II-IMMCV) 23 - 24 September 2021 Organized by Meritorious Group of Publications with the theme "Multidisciplinary". The theme is indeed appropriate in this era of Industry Revolution 4.0 Digital Native Agenda 23 (IR4.0 DNA23)!

According to Theory Maslow, food, shelter and clothes were basic needs of mankind but the civilization journey which started with IR1.0 with energy consumption has reached IR4.0 embedding intelligence into our lifestyle. The IR4.0 is likely to CHANGE the things we value and the WAY we value them in the FUTURE.

The national policy framework for IR4.0 has the main agenda to promote innovation, creativity, and competitiveness in embracing the intensification of the digital revolution. Industry 4.0 is radically changing value creation in every sector and making a significant impact on the academic world.

Digital Vortex is uncovering the reality of products, services and value chains that can be digitized to build agility. Education today is in the Centre of the vortex, expanding digital technologies into teaching and learning processes. Entering into the world of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, the educational DNA reflect the variety in modalities and diversified approaches. All of us fully agree that the future is digital which has imposed a catalyst effect in cultivating acceleration. We are building the futuristic education which is enormously complex but capitalized on the momentum of the digital vortex.

However, despite all the technological advancement, it still all comes down to people and values. We need to shape a future that works for all of us by putting people first and empowering them.

While infused with digital technologies, the Ministry of Education Malaysia is profound in recognizing the importance of Digital Vortex in academics. We need the new generations to be more alert in absorbing and adapting IR 4.0 DNA 23 especially in the unprecedented Covid' 19 pandemic situations. The acceleration is slow compared to other developed countries around the world. To date, 64,551 academicians are practising Digital Vortex in their teaching and learning in Higher Educational Institutional (HEIs) Malaysia.

Ladies and gentlemen, I noted that today's conference has lined up an interesting program about the developments of IR4.0. I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to the Meritorious Group of Publications with Six Institutes and Universities AGAIN for hybridizing digital Vortex in classroom learning.

Lastly, I would like to thank you again for participating in this conference and I extend a warm welcome to our local and, international key note speakers, presenters, visitors, and participants. I wish you all a very successful event. My warmest participation will be with Meritorious Group of Publications even in future which will lead to meaningful Malaysia - Pakistan Collaborations.

Chief Guest of the Conference

Associate Prof Dr. Saralah Devi Mariamdaran Chethiyar
Program Psychology & Counselling,
School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy,
College of Arts and Sciences,
Universiti Utara Malaysia,

ABSTRACT PRESENTATION

Presenters are requested to keep your time limits

Session Chair	Dr Sarwat Sultan Chairperson: Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Pakistan		10:30 PM

Reg No	Names	Abstract Title	Time
II-IMMVC-2021-A-501 Proposed Research	Tania Qamar	Intervention Based Cognitive Behaviour Therapy and Impact of Detached Mindfulness among Females with Major Depressive Disorder in Pakistan	10:40
II-IMMVC-2021-A-502	Muhammad Sibt e Ali	Does word of mouth moderates between perceived cost and customer satisfaction of Multan - Pakistan	10:45
II-IMMVC-2021-A-503	Tehseena Johar Khatoon	Enhanced Photocatalytic Degradation of Azo Dye Remazol Brilliant Orange Adsorbed on The Surface of Cerium Oxide/Reduced Graphene Oxide Nanocomposite	10:50
II-IMMVC-2021-A-504	Dr Shahnila Tariq, Hafsa Sharjeel	Personality Traits, Relationship Structure and Academic Achievement in Adolescents	10:55
II-IMMVC-2021-A-505	Madeeha Aslam	Photocatalytic degradation of azo dye with silver nanoparticles mediated by plant extract of Sanvitalia procumbens	11:00
II-IMMVC-2021-A-506	Shafi Ullah Gul	Copro-prevalence and genetic characterization of different strains of toxoplasma gondii in Felis domesticus population of district Karak	11:05
II-IMMVC-2021-A-507	Aqsa Mansoor	Enhanced photocatalytic degradation of azo dyes remazol brilliant blue and remazol yellow adsorbed on the surface of nanocomposite zno/rgo.	11:10
II-IMMVC-2021-A-508	Abdul Majid Soomro	Survey analysis of routing protocol	11:15
II-IMMVC-2021-A-509	Nihal Ahmad	A comparative study of policy response of south Asian countries towards covid-19 pandemic risk reduction	11:20
II-IMMVC-2021-A-510	Kainaat	Adsorption of Nickel from Aqueous Solutions Using Grafted polychloroprene Magnetic Reduced Graphene Oxide (Gpcp-Mnps-Rgo) Kinetic &Thermodynamic Studies	11:25
II-IMMVC-2021-A-511	Mujahid Nawaz	The antibacterial synergy of carbapenem with silver nanoparticles against carbapenem-resistance in pseudomonas aeruginosa	11:30
II-IMMVC-2021-A-512	Maria Masood	Evaluation of Selected Insecticides against Cotton Whitefly (Bemisia tabaci)	11:35
II-IMMVC-2021-A-513	Nida Saleem	Effect of sublethal doses of Nickel chloride on CBC and Histology of Cirrhinus mrigala	11:40
II-IMMVC-2021-A-514	Seemab Ahmad	Assessing the Role of Information and Communication Technology in Reducing the Gap between Rich and Poor: The Case of South Asia	11:45
II-IMMVC-2021-A-515	Amjad Ali khan	Does Socio-Economic Condition Affect The Spread Out Of Covid-19? Comparative Study Of Asian And European Countries	11:50
II-IMMVC-2021-A-516	Samina Yousaf	The Impact Of Technically Derived Land Use Efficiency On Ecological Footprint: The case Of South Asia	11:55
II-IMMVC-2021-A-517	Sana Sardar	Assessing the Impact of Aid for Trade on Human Development: Evidence from South Asia	12:00
II-IMMVC-2021-A-518	Ayisha Aman	Biotherapeutic role of probiotics in cholesterol reduction: An in vitro study	12:10
II-IMMVC-2021-A-519	Asma Noureen	The untapped potential of food waste-derived biochar for the removal of heavy Metals	12:15
II-IMMVC-2021-A-520	Bibi Ume Kulsoom	Evaluation of aflatoxin and ochratoxin contamination in selected medicinal plants used for treating kidney diseases	12:20
II-IMMVC-2021-A-521	Muhammad Iftikhar	Perceived stress and performance appraisal in sports students of Punjab University	12:25
II-IMMVC-2021-A-522	Laila Ilham	انسانی شخصیت کے کردارسازی میں تفسیر تدبر قرآن کا منہج و اسلوب	12:30

II-IMMVC-2021-A-523	Sibtain Fawad	A Study on Workplace Stress and Employees Performance in Public Sector Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12:35
II-IMMVC-2021-A-524	Iram Shehzadi	Using Computer Assisted Language Learning for Improving Learner's Socio-Linguistic Competence	12:40
II-IMMVC-2021-A-525	Hurria Maharvi	Effect of Personality: Attitude on Second Language (L2) Learning at Intermediate Level in Bahawalpur	12:45
II-IMMVC-2021-A-526	Khushbakht Nasir	Parapsychological Experiences among Pakistani Cohort	12:50
II-IMMVC-2021-A-527	Shahzadi Iram	Level of Depression, Anxiety and Stress among the caregivers of Adult and Child patients suffering from cardiac diseases	12:55
II-IMMVC-2021-A-528	Nazia Mustafa	Role of Personality traits in Deliberate Self-Harm among Adults	1:00
II-IMMVC-2021-A-529	Asif ur-rehman1	Determination Of Lead In Water Samples With Supramolecular Solvent-Based Liquid-Liquid Extraction before UV-Vis Spectrophotometry	1:05
II-IMMVC-2021-A-530	Ayesha Khalid	Impact of tourism development on environmental degradation in China	1:10
II-IMMVC-2021-A-531	Hafiz Muhammad Muien	Does the board gender diversity have an impact on financial distress?	1:15
II-IMMVC-2021-A-532	Kanwal	Environmental degradation and economic growth	1:20
II-IMMVC-2021-A-533	Rafia Saira	An impact of trade on economic growth a case study of China	1:25
II-IMMVC-2021-A-534	Aysha Khalid	Impact of tourism development on environmental degradation in China	1:30
II-IMMVC-2021-A-535	Sidra Shoukat	Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment in Netherland: current evidence through ARDL approach	1:35
II-IMMVC-2021-A-536	Uzma Ghafoor	(Impact of Tourism on Economic Growth in Turkey)	1:40
II-IMMVC-2021-A-537	Muhammad Waseem	Impact of Exchange Rate on Balance of Trade of Pakistan: An ARDL Approach	1:45
II-IMMVC-2021-A-538	Dr Sarwat	Examining the Mediating Role of Academic Resilience in Meanings of Education and Academic Achievement	1:50
II-IMMVC-2021-A-539	Muhammad burhan	Synthesis, Characterization and Photocatalytic Performance of Laf3/Tio2 Nanocomposites	1:55
II-IMMVC-2021-A-540	Maheen Nor	Investigating the Role of Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy in Sustainable Development: Evidence from South Asia	2:00
II-IMMVC-2021-A-541	Muhammad Hasnain Khalid	EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURE ON CARBON EMISSION: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN	2:05
II-IMMVC-2021-A-542	Yasir Rashid	Green Synthesis of Zinc oxide Nanoparticles Using Plant Extract of Sanvitalia procumbens	2:10
II-IMMVC-2021-A-543	Maria Joseph	Analyzing The Causal Relationship Among Economic Growth, Foreign Direct Investment and Current Account Deficit	2:15
II-IMMVC-2021-A-544	Afrasiab	Assessment Of Economic Growth On The Basis Of Tourism As A Complement For Exports: A Case Study Of Pakistan	2:20
II-IMMVC-2021-A-545	Daarwesh Nair Janarthan Nair	WINNING THE COVID WAR AS RESPONSIVE MALAYSIAN CITIZEN: SOCIAL CONFORMITY, SOCIAL COMPLIANCE AND SOCIAL OBEDIENCE *Youngest Presenter Award* CURRENT school - Tamil (SJKT) convent SEREMBAN 2	2:25
	Session Concluding Note	**Dr Sarwat Sultan** *Chairperson:* Department of Applied Psychology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Pakistan	2:30
	Words of Thanks	**Syed Muzaffar Hussain** Focal person of the Conference	2:50

Virtual Round Table Discussion

Ideological Boundaries of Pakistan: Threats and Solutions

Venue & Timings

Institute of Islamic Studies, Punjab University Lahore Pakistan
Friday at 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM Pakistan Standard Time (GMT +5)

Round Table Session

No	Name & Designation	Timings	Picture
1	Dr. Sajid Mahmood Awan Director, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research (Centre of Excellence) Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.	3:00-to-3:15 PM	
2	Eng. Mr Toaha Qureshi Member of the Order of the British Empire The Founder/Chairman of: Forum for International Relations Development (FIRD) Writer, Author, Public Speaker, Researcher, Analyst	3:15-to-3:30 PM	
3	Lt. General (R) Naeem Khalid Lodhi Hilal-e-Imtiaz (M) Former, Corps Commander Bahawalpur Former, Federal Defence Secretary of Pakistan	3:30-to-3:45 PM	
4	**Words of Thanks** Syed Muzaffar Hussain Focal Person of the Conference	4:45 PM	

ABSTRACT BOOK

Contents

ABSTRACTS

501. INTERVENTION BASED COGNITIVE BEHAVIOUR THERAPY AND IMPACT OF DETACHED MINDFULNESS AMONG FEMALES WITH MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER IN PAKISTAN

Tania Qamar [1]

Associate Prof. Dr. Saralah Devi Mariamdaran Chethiyar [1]

Dr. Nabisah binti Ibrahim [1]

[1] School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Abstract

Background. Depressive disorders are one of the most common psychiatric disorders that occur in people of all ages across all world regions. Although it may present at any age however adolescence to early adults is the most common age of onset, and females are affected two times more in comparison to the males. Purpose. Therefore, the present study has the aim to investigate the intervention based Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) and the impact of Detached Mindfulness (DM) in treating symptoms of depression among females with major depressive disorder. Method: Qusai experimental research design will be used in the present study. Twenty females (age range; 25-40 years) suffering from a moderate level of major depressive disorder will be selected through a non-probability purposive sampling strategy. Demographic sheet, DSM-5 checklist, visual analogue scale and Beck depression inventory will be used as an assessment measure in this study. Clients will be assessed at multiple time points: pre-treatment, during treatment and at three-monthly follow-up sessions. A cognitive model of depression and therapeutic intervention module will be used in the current study. Analysis. Statistical analyses will be conducted by using the IBM SPSS Statistics: version 23 with significance set at $p < 0.05$. For the demographic variables, means, standard deviations, frequency, and percentage will be calculated through descriptive statistical analysis. Reliability analysis will be used to measure the reliability value (i.e., Cronbach alphas) of the Beck depression inventory. The first treatment interview will have mainly four objectives: to establish a warm collaborative therapeutic alliance, to list specific problem sets and associated goals, to the psycho-educate patient regarding the cognitive model and vicious cycle that maintains the depression and give the patient idea about further treatment procedures. CBT can be explained in the following headings. Starting treatment behavioral interventions, working with negative automatic thoughts, used detached mindfulness and ending sessions. Implications. The current treatment will demonstrate significant decreases in depressive symptoms and endorsement of faulty metacognitive beliefs between baseline and posttreatment, as well as, in the follow-up. The core aim of the present study is to provide insight and enhance awareness regarding the effectiveness of the CBT model and detached mindfulness in a clinical setting.

Keywords: Cognitive Behavior Therapy, Detached Mindfulness, Females, Major Depressive Disorder.

502. DETERMINANTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN PAKISTAN

Muhammad Sibt e Ali[1]

Dil Jan[2]

Muhammad Inam Makki Khan[3]

Muhammad Taqi[4]

Fariullah khan[5]

[1] PhD Scholar, School of Business, Zhengzhou University, Henan, China
Email: ali4bzu@gmail.com

[2] Department of Economics, Islamia Collage Peshawar.
[3] Department of Business Administration, National University of Modern Language, Islamabad
[4] M Phil Economics, School of Economics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan.
[5] Department of Economics, Gomal University D.I.Khan

ABSTRACT

The main aim of the present research study is to investigate the key determinants of foreign direct investment in the case of Pakistan. In this study, we have utilized annual time series data from 1984 to 2019. To check the stationarity of the series (ADF) test is used. To investigate the data empirically Auto-Regressive Distributed lag Model (ARDL) was utilized. The finding of this study shows that market size has a strong relationship with FDI and explaining a major portion of the variation in FDI. The second variable is trade openness; the coefficient value of this variable is statistically insignificant showing that it is not affecting FDI. The coefficient of trade openness is insignificant means that it has no impact on FDI. The last variable is the nominal interest rate; it is negatively related to FDI.

Keywords: FDI, Growth, Interest rate, ARDL. Pakistan.

503. ENHANCED PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF AZO DYE REMAZOL BRILLIANT ORANGE ADSORBED ON THE SURFACE OF CERIUM OXIDE/REDUCED GRAPHENE OXIDE NANOCOMPOSITE

Tehseena Johar Khatoon [1]

Muslim Khan [1]

Ruqia Nazir [1]

[1] Department of Chemistry, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat-Pakistan
Email: tehseenaktk@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Azo dyes are an important class of synthetic organic compounds that are used in hair colouring, textile, plastic, photographic and paper industries. These dyes are carcinogenic and mutagenic due to their aromatic nature. Photocatalytic degradation is one of the promising methods for the degradation of dyes and other pollutants in water. We report a novel composite of cerium oxide reduced graphene oxide that is a great adsorbent and promising photocatalyst. Cerium oxide and reduced graphene oxide (RGO) nanocomposite was prepared by a facile hydrothermal method and used as a photocatalyst under ambient sunlight. The prepared nanocomposite was characterized by X-ray diffraction, field emission scanning electron microscopy, transmission electron microscopy, and Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy and UV–Vis spectrophotometer. CeO2/ RGO nanocomposite exhibited distinctive structural features comprising well-dispersed CeO2 nanocubes on the RGO surface without any agglomeration. The prepared RGO/CeO2 nanocomposite displays a significantly enhanced photocatalytic degradation of Remazol brilliant orange dye in comparison with bare CeO2 nanoparticles under sunlight irradiation, which can be attributed to the improved separation of electron-hole pairs and enhanced adsorption performance due to
the presence of RGO.

Keywords: RGO, CeO2, Nanocomposite, Photocatalytic Degradation

504. PERSONALITY TRAITS, RELATIONSHIP STRUCTURE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN ADOLESCENTS

Hafsa Sharjeel [1]

Hamna Zaidi [1]

Tayyaba Imran [1]

Dr Shahnila Tariq [1]

[1] *Department of Applied Psychology, School of Professional Psychology University of Management and Technology, Lahore*

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Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology, School of Professional Psychology,

University of Management and Technology Lahore, Pakistan

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Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between personality traits, relationship structures and academic achievement in adolescents. It was hypothesized that there is likely to be a relationship between personality traits, relationship structures and academic achievement in adolescents. it was further hypothesized that personality traits and relationship structures are likely to predict academic achievement in adolescents. The data was collected from high school students (N= 164) with age range 15-19 (M=17.5; S. D=1.15) of which 86 were girls and 78 boys. Big Five Inventory (BFI-K; John & Ramstedt, 2013) and Experience in Close Relationships (ECR-RS; Fraley, et al., 2011) were used as assessment measures. Results revealed that Gender, Age, Education, Student Status, Mother's occupation are positively correlated with academic achievement. However, Mother's education and father's education and neuroticism were negatively correlated with academics. Those people who scored high on neuroticism scored less in academics and had a negative relationship. Gender and mother's education were found significant positive predictors of academic achievement whereas relationship structures were not found significant predictors of academic achievement. The findings of this research can be implemented in the school and colleges or educational institutions to improve the related structures of students, so they can get good grades.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Relationship Structures, Academic achievement, Adolescents.

505. PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF AZO DYE WITH SILVER NANOPARTICLES MEDIATED BY PLANT EXTRACT OF SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS

Madeeha Aslam [1]

Ijaz Ahmed * [1]

Ruqia Nazirb [1]

[1] Department of Chemistry, Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

* Corresponding author: drijaz_chem@yahoo.com

Abstract

In the present work, the green synthesis of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) was achieved by using aqueous plant extract of *Sanvitalia procumbens*. Biological methods for the synthesis of silver nanoparticles using plant extract have been suggested as possible eco-friendly. The optimum AgNPs production and the effects of concentration, pH, temperature, and time have been

confirmed by UV-visible spectroscopy. The UV-visible surface Plasmon resonance peak of silver nanoparticles in colloidal solution showed maximum absorption 430-450 nm. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis was used to recognize the different functional groups of photoactive biomolecules of plant extract involved in the reduction of silver ion Ag+ to Ag0 nanoparticles, X-ray diffraction (XRD) show the crystallinity of silver nanoparticles and SEM analysis was carried out to determine the shape and morphology of the synthesized AgNPs. Azo dyes are used as a probe dye to evaluate the photocatalytic activity of the prepared samples in textile, leather, paper and pharmaceuticals industries. Effective photocatalytic processes are then needed for the removal of azo dyes and their byproducts from wastewater to avoid adverse effects. The synthesized AgNPs may have photocatalytic properties to degrade azo dye Orange G.

Keywords: AgNPs, FTIR, XRD, Sanvitalia procumbens

506. COPRO-PREVALENCE AND GENETIC CHARACTERIZATION OF DIFFERENT STRAINS OF TOXOPLASMA GONDII IN FELIS DOMESTICUS POPULATION OF DISTRICT KARAK

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Abstract

Background: Toxoplasma gondii is an obligate intracellular protozoan parasite belonging to the Phylum Apicomplexa. This parasite has an extraordinarily broad host range, with all true cats (Felidae) as definitive hosts and all warm-blooded animals, including birds and humans, as intermediate hosts.

Method: A total of 37 cat fecal samples were collected from different areas of district Karak. The samples were processed in sheather's solution to isolate the oocyst of T. gondii through the floatation process. The supernatant of the samples was subjected to Microscopy and DNA extraction through a Qiagen kit. The extracted DNA was amplified by using TOX4 and TOX5 primers targeting the B1 gene. The PCR amplified products were run through 2% agarose gel for 529bp band confirmation. The PCR amplified T. gondii confirmed products were purified and sequenced by the Sanger method. The Phylogenetic tree was constructed through MEGA7 by using the neighbour-joining method.

Results: The highest prevalence of T. gondii was observed in Latambar (40%) followed by Rehmatabad (37.5%). The stray cats were more infected (33.33%) than pets (23.08%). The highest prevalence of the T. gondii was observed in June (42.86%) and May (40%). The high aged group (>4 years) cats were more infected (35.29%) by T. gondii as compare to the lower age and the stray cats were more infected (33.33%) as compared to the pet cats (23.08%). The phylogenetic analysis showed similarity to the neighbouring countries, Iran, China, and India.

Conclusion: The current study revealed that T. gondii type I was circulating in the study area. The cats of the lower age group were less infected as compared to the pets. The stray cats were more infected by T. gondii as compared to the pet cats. Which may be due to treatment and vaccination as well as good care.

Keywords: PCR, B1 gene, T. gondii, Cat

507. ENHANCED PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF AZO DYES REMAZOL BRILLIANT BLUE AND REMAZOL YELLOW ADSORBED ON THE SURFACE OF NANOCOMPOSITE ZnO/RGO.

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ABSTRACT

Azo dyes are a versatile class of colored organic compounds that have application in industry such as textiles, papers, leathers, foodstuffs and cosmetics etc. They produce good color, brightness and are easy and convenient to apply on fabric. Most of these azo dyes contain aromatic rings which make them carcinogenic and mutagenic. Due to these adverse effects of the azo dyes, legislation and a ban on its use have been launched by the state of Germany and other European Nations. Several physicochemical processes such as chemical coagulation /flocculation, filtration, reverse osmosis, oxidation, electrochemical methods & along with that bacterial degradation and adsorption have been used for the treatment of dyes in wastewater. Various adsorbents have been used for the removal of azo dyes such as activated carbon, titanium dioxide etc. Numerous technical drawbacks of these adsorbents are still restrained such as the used adsorbents may turn into solid wastes containing a high concentration of azodyes become costly and precarious for waste disposal. In this study graphene oxide GO is prepared by the hummers method and a composite of zinc oxide nanoparticle and reduced graphene oxide ZnO/RGO will be prepared and characterized by X-ray diffraction, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy and UV-vis spectrophotometer. The prepared nanocomposite will display significantly enhanced photocatalytic absorptive removal and photocatalytic degradation of the toxic dyes (Remazol yellow RY, Remazol brilliant blue RBrB on its surface.

Keywords: NANOCOMPOSITE ZnO/RGO, azo dyes

508. SURVEY ANALYSIS OF ROUTING PROTOCOLS IN MANET FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Mobile Ad-hoc Network is a special situation, non-centralized, self-organized and self-managed wireless ad-hoc network. It is used in different areas of life like rescue operations, real-time information, interpersonal communication, information sharing and network portioning. MANET has a dynamic change in nature of both its topology and nodes to deliver data quickly. Due to the Mobility nature of nodes, there is a lot of chances of routing design issues between the nodes. There is a list of routing protocol each one has its special characteristic in Specific areas have been designed and compared their attributes on different parameters. This report gives a clear picture and comparative study of different routing protocols in MANET with their limitation in Ad-hoc Routing Network.

Keywords: MANET, Routing Protocol, Mobility

509. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF POLICY RESPONSE OF SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES TOWARDS COVID-19 PANDEMIC RISK REDUCTION

Nihal Ahmad

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a significant loss of human life around the world, and it poses an unparalleled threat to public health, food systems, and the workplace. The economic and social damage caused by the pandemic is devastating; tens of millions of people are at risk of severe poverty. Consequently, one of the most critical research issues is determining the efficacy of enormous and remarkable immediate interventions such as social distancing measures, public awareness campaigns, monitoring and quarantining policies, and income support packages introduced around the world to stem the spread of coronavirus. Using data from December 2019 to October 2020, this study uses a novel dynamic simulated Autoregressive-Distributed Lag (ARDL) model to investigate the government response of countries in South Asia to the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of the novel dynamic simulated Autoregressive-Distributive lag test show that economic support provided by the governments is preferable to curb the COVID-19 pandemic. Likewise, stringent measures have a remarkable and negative impact on the COVID-19 pandemic in the selected countries. The results also reveal that containment and health policies have a significant and prominent influence on COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, RISK REDUCTION

510. ADSORPTION OF NICKEL FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS USING GRAFTED POLYCHLOROPRENE MAGNETIC REDUCED GRAPHENE OXIDE (GPCP-MNPSRGO) KINETIC AND THERMODYNAMIC STUDIES

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Abstract

A magnetic solid-phase extraction method for the removal of Ni was developed by using grafted polychloroprene magnetic reduce graphene oxide (Gpcp-Mnps-Rgo) as an adsorbent by flame atomic absorption spectrometry. The external magnetic field was used to separate the magnetic solid phase from the analyte solution to avoid sample loss. The prepared adsorbent will be characterized by using Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX), Fourier Transformation Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) for surface morphology, elemental composition, functional groups and crystallinity. Factors affecting the extraction efficiency of the adsorbent such as solution PH, vortex time, metal ion concentration, sample volume, temperature, real water sample and desorption condition were determined and optimized. Analytical parameters such as limit of detection, the limit of qualification, preconcentration factor, enhancement factor and relative standard deviation were determined under optimized experimental conditions. the thermodynamic study revealed that the adsorption of Ni ions onto the Gpcp-Mnps-Rgo composite was spontaneous and endothermic. The method was successfully applied to environmental water samples likes Tap water, Dam water, Underground water, Wastewater with satisfied recovery results.

Keywords: Nickel from Aqueous, Grafted polychloroprene Magnetic Reduced Graphene Oxide

511. ANTIBACTERIAL SYNERGY OF CARBAPENEM WITH SILVER NANOPARTICLES AGAINST CARBAPENEM-RESISTANCE IN *PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA*

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES: The objectives of the study were: Inhibitory effects of silver nanoparticles on the growth of carbapenems resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and Determination of the synergistic effect of silver nanoparticles in combination with carbapenems drug on the growth of *P. aeruginosa*.

METHODOLOGY: Silver Nanoparticles (AgNPs) were prepared from an aqueous solution of silver nitrate ($AgNO_3$) and 1% gelatin solution. The size was analyzed using Dynamic Light Scattering (DLS). The selected bacterial cultures were inoculated on Muller Hinton agar media and then antibacterial activity was measured using the good diffusion method. These plates were allowed to grow under strict conditions. The plates were examined for a zone of inhibition. For determining the minimum concentration of silver nanoparticles required for the inhibition of *P. aeruginosa* growth, broth dilution methods were used. To analyze the synergistic effects the Checkerboard method were used. The assay was set up according to the checkerboard method to give two-fold dilution series of the AgNPs and the antibiotics in the vertical and horizontal directions, respectively. The plates were incubated at 37 ºC for 24 h. **RESULTS:** The results of the current study regarding inhibitory effects of silver nanoparticles on the growth of carbapenems resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was shown at value 1.95µg/ml while silver nanoparticles show the synergistic effect as FICI value was calculated 0.53µg/ml when combined with antibiotic on the growth of carbapenems resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa.*

Keywords: Carbapenems, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa,* Silver Nanoparticles

512. EVALUATION OF SELECTED INSECTICIDES AGAINST COTTON WHITEFLY (*BEMISIA TABACI*)

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Abstract

The field experiment was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of three insecticides including Diafenthiuron (20 % SC) Imidacloprid (20 % SL) and Acetampirid (20 % SP) against whitefly on cotton (VH-259). Maximum mortality of whitefly was recorded in Diafenthiuron i.e., after 24, 48 and 72 hours

of spray. Acetamiprid show intermediate mortality against whitefly and imidacloprid show least effective effect against whitefly on cotton. Our results suggested Diafenthiuron (20 SC) is effective against adult whitefly and can be included in the IPM programme for the management of whitefly.

Keywords: Diafenthiuron, Imidacloprid, Acetamiprid, whitefly on cotton (VH-259)

513. EFFECT OF SUBLETHAL DOSES OF NICKEL CHLORIDE ON CBC AND HISTOLOGY OF *CIRRHINUS MRIGALA*

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ABSTRACT

This present study aims to investigate the histological and CBC parameters on *Cirrhinus marigala* after exposure to Nickel Chloride. The first group of fish was taken as a control group and placed in normal water without being given any treatment. The second and third groups of fish were administered to two concentrations of sub-lethal doses of 96 hrs (LC_{50}, 3.75ppm) of nickel chloride for 30 days. Results of this study showed that the number of white blood cells, platelets and haemoglobin levels were significantly increased where simultaneously the number of red blood cells was significantly decreased due to exposure to nickel chloride. It was also observed that nickel chloride accumulated in organs (Kidneys < Gills < Liver < Heart) of *Cirrhinus marigala*. Results of histopathology showed the heavy damage of vital organs in fish due to nickel chloride exposure. One-way ANOVA test was performed in SPSS package volume 16 showed that observed data was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). This study concluded that nickel chloride affects the CBCs and histopathological parameters of fish *Cirrhinus marigala*.

Keywords: Fish, Toxic effect, Heavy metal, blood parameter

514. ASSESSING THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN REDUCING THE GAP BETWEEN RICH AND POOR: THE CASE OF SOUTH ASIA

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ABSTRACT

Income inequality is one of the key issues in economics that has spurred the interest of academics all over the world. Income inequality is defined as the degree to which income in a particular country is disseminated unevenly. Examining issues of inequality is critical because high levels of income inequality may render development policies less effective in terms of poverty reduction. This study investigates

empirically the relationship between information communication and technology and income distribution. The researcher attempted to examine the effects of human capital, FDI, remittances, inflation, and population on income inequality in South Asian countries. The regressions, using penal data started from 2005 to 2019; show that a more equal penetration of information communication and technologies contributes negatively and significantly to reduce income inequality. Initially, Levin and Lin (LL) and Im, Pesaran, and Shin (IPS) tests were used to detect unit root problems. The Kao and Pedroni co-integration tests were used in the study to examine the long-run relationship between the variables. The pool mean group and mean group estimators are used to examining the long and short-run effects of IT and other control variables on the gap between rich and poor. Based on the Hausman test results, we discovered that the Pool mean group's results are more efficient and consistent. In the short run, FDI contains negative signs and significant impact while inflation, Human capital and population have an insignificant and negative impact on the Gini index. IT has a positive and significant impact while remittances have both positive and insignificant influences on income inequality. But in the long run, all the findings are more attractive and effective. In long run, three variables contain the negative and significant effect on income inequality (which are IT, remittances and FDI) while only two variables have a positive and significant influence which are human capital and inflation. The population also affects the Gini index positively but its impact is insignificant. Furthermore, the research findings act as an excellent guideline for policymakers seeking to address the issue of income disparity in the South Asian region and universally.

Keywords: INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, RICH & POOR, SOUTH ASIA

515. DOES SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION AFFECT THE SPREAD OUT OF COVID-19? COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Amjad Ali khan

ABSTRACT

The Coronavirus or COVID-19 is a disease based on an unknown virus that has created huge chaos in the world, the virus is not only costing human lives but also creating a massive economic loss to the whole world. The objective of the current study is to test the relationship of a different socio-economic variable with the spread of COVID-19. To achieve this objective the current study has employed country-wise cross-sectional data in which two pools of European and Asian countries are specified. The study considers the population, population density, age, GDP, HDI and handwashing facilities as the socio-economic factor that can affect the spread of COVID-19. The OLS technique has been considered a tool for analysis. The study yielded that socio-economic condition does affect the spread of COVID-19 in both the European and Asian countries. The study concluded that population is the most important factor that determines the spread of viral disease along with population density as well. Furthermore, the study came up with the policy implication that policymakers should consider the importance of socio-economic factors along with the biological factors to formulate policies that can result in the prevention of COVID-19.

Key Words: COVID-19, Coronavirus, Socio-economic condition, Europe, Asia

516. THE IMPACT OF TECHNICALLY DERIVED LAND-USE EFFICIENCY ON ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT: THE CASE OF SOUTH ASIA

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Abstract

The problem of environmental degradation is an important issue today. There is a large amount of literature on the determinants that affect the ecological footprint, but there is a significant lack of literature that provides effective and efficient guidelines for improving the ecological footprint through the efficient use of agricultural land. This is the first comprehensive study to assess the impact of land-use efficiency on the ecological footprint in South Asia. In addition, consideration of the South Asian region is also very important due to its rural sector. Almost all South Asian economies are agrarian, and their economic growth and development depend heavily on their agriculture. Furthermore, because they have the status of developing nations, South Asian economies are unable to absorb the pressure of environmental degradation. In this way, this research will be a pioneering attempt to solve the problems of environmental degradation in South Asia. No work has been done on the impact of land-use efficiency on the ecological footprint in the context of South Asian countries. The problem of environmental degradation is comparatively more serious in developing economies due to its large population and high dependence on the agricultural sector. In this context, South Asia may face a very crucial level of environmental humiliation challenge in the coming decades, so this region needs serious attention from researchers/ policymakers to suggest some effective and efficient policies that can control this growing challenge. But, unfortunately, less literature has been found on environmental challenges in this region. The results of the research work will provide efficient and effective guidance for policymakers to make appropriate policies concerning the challenge of environmental contamination. The policy measures suggested in this study will be beneficial for South Asia, as well as for the whole world facing the challenge of global pollution.

Keywords: ecological footprint, environmental degradation, land use efficiency

517. ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF AID FOR TRADE ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM SOUTH ASIA

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Abstract

Human development is the primary objective of all developing economies of the world. It has great importance in social planning. Every individual, society and nation want a prosperous life. South Asia with a high incidence of income poverty and markedly low levels of human development. Considering the necessity of achieving Human development and poverty reduction, this research aims to study the impact of aid for trade on Human development for six South Asian Countries; namely; Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, using for the period 2005–2019. The study used the penal ARDL model that elaborated the long- and short-term impact of Aid for trade on human development.

The results show a positive and significant effect of aid for trade on human development, both in the short and long term. In addition, this study guides policymakers to address the issue of low human development in South Asia through aid for trade.

Keywords: Human Development, South Asia, Trade, Aid

518. BIOTHERAPEUTIC ROLE OF PROBIOTICS IN CHOLESTEROL REDUCTION: AN *IN VITRO* STUDY

Ayisha Aman

Abstract

In industrialized countries, coronary heart disease (CHD) is one of the principal causes of death in humans. Raised cholesterol level in serum has been reported to be the major reason for CHD and other disabilities. Total serum cholesterol reduction in individuals suffering from hypercholesterolemia may lower the risk of CHD. Probiotics have been revealed to decrease cholesterol levels, but more evidence is required to evaluate the clinical correlation of this efficacy. However, the major objective of the present study was to isolate potent probiotic bacterial strains for cholesterol-lowering potential from different fruits. Total twenty-one strains were isolated and purified from various fruits. Then these strains were subjected to *in vitro* cholesterol-lowering assays. Among twenty-one probiotic cultures, only six strains FgC2, FgC7, FgC12, FgC13, GrC7 and GrC18 assimilated cholesterol efficiently (up to 98%) when grown in the presence of bile salts. Only these strains were identified based on Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology and characterized as lactic acid (LAB). These consequences are initiatives for the formulation of probiotic-based drugs for CHD. Before the production and commercialization of probiotic therapeutic agents, *in vivo* animal studies for cholesterol absorption ability of purified LAB are recommended.

Keywords: Biotherapeutic role, coronary heart disease, hypercholesterolemia, Bile salts, lactic acid bacteria, probiotics, Bergey's Manual.

519. UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF FOOD WASTE-DERIVED BIOCHAR FOR THE REMOVAL OF HEAVY METALS

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Abstract

Globally, the organic fraction predominantly of food waste (FW) is the mainstream of municipal solid waste (MSW) that accounts for 30 to 60% of the total MSW. Being the easiest way all the collected waste is disposed of untreated in the dumpsites or landfills with no material recovery. The landfill disposal of the massive amount of FW without treatment is resulting in several public and environmental health concerns. There are several techniques in practice worldwide for waste processing into value-added products including compost, biogas, animals feed and chemicals. Furthermore, a significant portion of FW could be efficiently converted to biochar as a potential value-

added product for several environmental applications. This study aimed to (1) convert FW to biochar through pyrolysis at different temperatures, (2) examine its physicochemical characteristics, and (3) investigate its potential for the removal of heavy metals from wastewater. The produced biochar at 250, 350, and 450 ºC showed a wide range of mineralogical composition, high porosity, thermal stability, and alkaline pH that make biochar suitable for the removal of selected heavy metals (lead, cadmium and arsenic) from water. Results showed that all the produced biochar effectively removed the selected heavy metals from the wastewater however the highest removal capacity was observed for the biochar produced at 450 ºC. The high potential towards the removal of heavy metals by biochar produced at elevated temperature was credited to the alkaline nature, negatively charged biochar active sites due to O-containing functional groups and swelling behavior. The swelling of biochar at high temperatures opened the closed pores and hence enhanced the adsorption capacity by providing more internal surfaces. Hence, the one-step conversion of FW to biochar offers the sustainable management of such waste by converting them to a valuable product that could be effectively used for environmental remediation.

Keywords: Food Waste, Pyrolysis, Biochar, Heavy Metals, Adsorption

520. EVALUATION OF AFLATOXIN AND OCHRATOXIN CONTAMINATION IN SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS USED FOR TREATING KIDNEY DISEASES

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Dr Naeem Khan

ABSTRACT

According to a World Health Organization (WHO) report, around 70–80 per cent of the global population depend upon in their basic healthcare, they use nonconventional medicine, primarily from herbal sources. Mycotoxins are poisonous to family members, animals, and crops. The aim of this study was the evaluation the aflatoxins (AFB1 & AFB2) and Ochratoxin A contamination in selected medicinal plants used for treating kidney diseases. A total of five medicinal plants were analysed in triplicate for this study. Fresh, dried and respective herbal products of medicinal plants were examined. Firstly the analysis was determined by TLC (thin layer chromatography) and for further confirmation and quantification, the level of aflatoxins (AFB1 & AFB2) and ochratoxin A were determined by a very sensitive method i.e HPLC (high-performance liquid chromatography). The highest level of aflatoxins was detected in Tribulus Terrestris which is 14.00±0.9 ppb by TLC method and 31.49±1.35 ppb by HPLC method, while the lowest level of aflatoxins was detected in Cucumis sativus which is 5.60±0.25 ppb by TLC method and 5.82±0.45 by HPLC method. Similarly, the highest level of ochratoxin A was detected in Cucumeropsis which is 14.5±0.72 ppb by TLC method and 15.03±0.150 ppb by HPLC method while the lowest level was detected in Majoon Hamdard herbal product which is 3.62±0.40 ppb by TLC method and 3.80±0.15 ppb by HPLC method. Based on the findings, it was concluded that consuming medicinal plants and their derivatives poses considerable risk of mycotoxins, particularly when consumed in high quantities.

Keywords: AFLATOXIN, OCHRATOXIN, SELECTED MEDICINAL PLANTS, KIDNEY DISEASES

521. PERCEIVED STRESS AND PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL IN SPORTS STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research was to study the relationship between perceived stress and performance appraisal in sports students of Punjab University. It was hypothesized that there is likely to be a negative relationship between perceived stress and performance appraisal in sports students. The purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from (N=100) sports students from Punjab University. The Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) by Cohen, Kamarck, and Mermelstein (1983) and the Performance Appraisal Rating Scale by Latham, and Wexley (1971) were used as assessment measures. Results revealed a negative relationship between perceived stress and performance appraisal. Significant findings were worriedness about making mistakes, improving last performance, performing up to their level of ability, parental response and bad calls by the officials. Results showed that making mistakes had 83% significant results about worriedness, 83% student sportspersons worried about improving their last performance, 75% student's sportspersons were worried about performing up to their level of ability, 68% students sportspersons were worried about what their parents will think or say and 60% students sportspersons worried about the bad calls by the officials. The results are discussed in the light of indigenous as well as literature from the west. The findings will be beneficial for providing counselling to the sports students so that they can perform best in their competitions.

Keywords: *Perceived Stress; Performance Appraisal; Sports Students*

522 . انسانی شخصیت کے کردار سازی میں تفسیر اور تدبر قرآن کا منیج و اسلوب

لیلیٰ الہام

ABSTRACT

Allah Almighty has showered many blessings upon humans, holy books are his great blessings. Quran is the greatest of Allah's blessing, a fountain of guidance, covering all aspects of human life and secrets of success. Following Quranic knowledge, humans can achieve success in this world and the hereafter, and this has been proved by history. It is important to understand the true message of the Quran, thus man needs to explain the Qur'anic teachings. Therefore, the interpretation of the Qur'an began in the time of the Holy Prophet (saws), and since then the commentaries written point to our religious greatness and intellectual heritage. These popular commentaries include Ma'arif-ul-Quran, Tafhim-ul-Quran, Zia-ul-Quran and Tadbar-e-Quran. Maulana Amin Ahsan Islahi's commentary Tadbar Qur'an has a unique status in jurisprudential opinions. He has discussed the character building of human personality uniquely in his commentary on various verses. An analytical study of the methodology of personality building will be presented. Maulana Sahib has uniquely linked the suggestions and scientific points related to the character building of the human personality with the Qur'anic verses, which are an asset for the scholarly circles. Maulana Amin Islahi Sahib introduced a new style of commentaries such as research of Qur'anic verses (words) and A unique style thus in jurisprudential rules. According to

Maulana Amin Islahi Sahib. "I have interpreted every verse in the same way that gave me heartfelt satisfaction." The objectives of the article are as follows. Explaining their method of reasoning and methodology in interpreting the verses related to human character formation in the Qur'an. ‑Combining the clear teachings of God in the verses on human personality building and presenting them as action and for the public good. ‑Highlighting the interpretive views and efforts of Amin Ahsan Islahi in removing contemporary human flaws and creating the best in human character building. This dissertation will be primarily a research dissertation in which a descriptive method will be adopted. Will be studied together. For the article under review, in the selected part of Tafsir-e-Tadbar-e-Qur'an, the statements made by the Sahib-e-Tafsir on the subject will be referred to. It is very important to consider the demarcation of the subject before researching because the Qur'an has been interpreted on many topics, but in this article, the interpretation of verses and scientific points regarding human personality and character will be discussed.

Keywords: Quran , Tadbar-e-Quran, Tafsir-e-Tadbar-e-Qur'an, Human Personality

523. A Study on Workplace Stress and Employees Performance in Public Sector Universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Abstract

The stressful working conditions or the workplace stress is found as a crucial element affecting an organization's performance and efficiency. Academia is also no exception in this regard. The said phenomenon influences the feelings of self, the behavior of expressiveness, and the resultant identity of employees presenting themselves in a work-group context. The impressions through self-presentation in a committee meeting may be an expressive way to serve as an assessment of performance. Challenged and confined by the working environment of a university, it can be argued that an employee as a committee member may not manage his required impressions and resultantly deteriorate an idealized performance. Therefore, in this study, a committee member is the character for which Erving Goffman's dramaturgical metaphor is taken into consideration to explore the performance of employees during formal contexts of a university because of their role towards perpetuating an ideal status for their workgroup and their institutions. Influenced and guided by the work of Erving Goffman in 'the Presentation of Self in Everyday Life, 1956' as a dramaturgical framework, this qualitative study aimed at exploring the performance of employees through self-presentation in university committees by having semi-structured interviews with twenty employees of different universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan as respondents through purposive and convenient sampling techniques. Maintaining the research ethical dimensions and anonymity of the participants intact, responses from the systematically obtained data through interviews from the participants were transcribed for further analysis through qualitative content analysis method for identification of patterns, which revealed two major thematic categories. The study is anticipated to have contributed contextually to the existing knowledge on performance through self-presentation. The theatrical metaphor coined by Erving Goffman (1956) is pushed to its limits for gaining a view of the extended dramaturgical analogy of performance in the activities carried out during committee meetings by comprehending how employees

think of their performance in publicized roles through social interactions in the universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The findings of the study provide the employees and management of universities some helpful insights in the management of self-presentation and making their performance more dynamic while informal work-group contexts, since the decisions made in such environments may be influenced by the nature of interactions and behavioral characteristics of the employees.

Keywords: Erving Goffman, Dramaturgical Framework, Committee Member, Workgroup, University.

524. USING COMPUTER-ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING FOR IMPROVING LEARNER'S SOCIO-LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE

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Abstract

This research is in the language teaching area and is concerned with improving learners' Socio-Linguistic Competence through the use of computers and the Internet which is commonly known as Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL). Socio-Linguistic competence usually means the knowledge and ability to use appropriate language skills in a given social context. Using well-structured and appropriate language in the right social context has always been a problem for second language learners and especially for English learners in Pakistan. One of the basic reasons is that they are unable to interpret the sentence in the target language properly which is most of the time misleading. The best way to overcome this problem is to provide learners with a natural and real-life platform that will help them to acquire the language in a natural way. The best way to do that is to incorporate technology in language classrooms such as Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) that uses authentic learning materials through web tools, movies, digital reading materials such as books, magazines, dictionaries etc. and social media networks that provide a natural learning environment that is long-lasting. Many language teachers in Pakistan have started using computers and the internet in their classrooms to make class interesting and motivating for them but it is very rare that the teachers use computers and online activities to improve language generally and specifically how to use appropriate language in a given social context. Based on the data collected through research tools i.e. questionnaires, interviews and observation sheets, the present research will prove that different web tools and activities designed in CALL classroom will help learners to not only understand the target language culture but also use language that is appropriate to that culture.

Keywords: Communicative competence, Socio-Linguistic competence, Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL), Blended learning, web 2.0 tools.

525. EFFECT OF PERSONALITY: ATTITUDE ON SECOND LANGUAGE (L2) LEARNING AT INTERMEDIATE LEVEL IN BAHAWALPUR

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M.phil (Linguistics)

Abstract

The thesis entitled "Effect of Personality: Attitude on Second Language (L2) Learning at Intermediate Level in Bahawalpur" so, this research shows the effect of personality and also the effects of L2 on an

attitude of a person. This thesis also emphasizes the second language which is used in Pakistan. Does this work also enlighten the objectives of the study that is how the personality of a person is affected? What factors cause change to the personality? On which level a second language is considered in Pakistan is also discussed in this work. Why L2 is required in Pakistan? What is the actual concept of the second language (English) in Pakistan as L2 or as L1? What sort of problems do Pakistani learners face while learning English? To learn anything psychology of individual plays an important role, therefore to learn language psychology is also needed. As a result "psycholinguistics" is used to explain the relation of both mind and language. Psychology is the study of mind, while linguistics is the study of language however psycholinguistics is the combination of both the study of mind and language. The importance of psycholinguistics is also discussed in this thesis work. Furthermore, this research focuses on personality which includes its definition, attributes of personality, theories of personality, five models of personality and personality type as well. Another point at which this work focuses on i.e. Attitude, which is further explained under the topics of the definition of attitude, mentalist and behaviorist theories of attitude, structure of attitude, language attitude and also language attitude types. Next, this research work focuses on the methodology which is adopted. The present research is quantitative which includes questionnaires as the tool for data collection. A simple random technique is used to collect data. Results and discussion are done which proves the objectives of this study such as second language do affect the personality of an individual and the attitude of a person is also affected by the second language.

Keywords: Second Language, Effect of Personality

526. PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERIENCES AMONG PAKISTANI COHORT

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ABSTRACT

The current study was carried out to explore the experiences of Ghosts (jinn) among general people. The study was qualitative and it explores the life experiences of participants by using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) in the context of age (adolescent, young adult and adult: One participant from each group), gender (man = 1, woman = 1), and socioeconomic status (lower, middle and upper: 1 from each). Total N = 06 participants were approached through the purposive sampling technique. Semi-structured interview (based on major questions, sub-questions and probing nodes (for example, please explain it more) use for data collection. Data were audio-recorded and transcribed, analysed and interpreted according to IPA. Major themes, subordinate themes and superordinates themes were interpreted in the cultural context of Pakistan. Results show that participants found Ghosts (Jinnat) are horrible and hidden creatures. Evil Ghosts (Jinnat) are using for the black magic. Physical aspects of the Ghost (Jinnat) are weakness and sleep paralysis. The main reasons for Ghosts (Jinnat) believers are the social stressors, like marital and family conflicts. People with a low and middle socioeconomic status more believes in these things (Jinnat Possession, Mannats, taweez and Peer Faqeer). They use these things to protect their self-esteem, maintain social status, escaping reality and be unaware of psychological illnesses. People have faith conflicts regarding these beliefs. Due to some

religious factors, these believe turn to many individuals to justify their problems. Some people do not want to talk about these phenomena openly, because of the jinn possession stigmatization. The implications of the study will help to enhance the awareness about misleading concepts of Jinnat and psychological illness among Pakistanis. This study will also help to call attention to different superstitious beliefs (Jinnat, Mannats, Peer Faqeer & taweez) and how they affect life. Due to attacking these beliefs, people are misleading the Pakistani context.

Keywords: Jinn, Mannat, Peer Faqeer, Aalim, Taweez, Spiritual Treatment

527. LEVEL OF DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS AMONG THE CAREGIVERS OF ADULT AND CHILD PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM CARDIAC DISEASES

Shahzadi Iram

Abstract

The present study investigates the level of Stress, Depression and Anxiety among the caregivers of Adult and Child patients suffering from cardiac diseases. The study has been focused on the caregivers of Cardiac patients at different hospitals in Multan. The sample size consists of 200 caregivers of cardiac patients and among those patients 100 are children and 100 are Adults. The scale of DASS (Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale)-21 by Lovibond & Lovibond (1995) has been used for the measuring of depression anxiety and stress among caregivers. The study shows that different demographics affect differently on depression anxiety and stress. Based on age anxiety level is higher in caregivers of child cardiac patients than adults. On other hand, income plays an important role in causing depression, anxiety and stress among adult's caregivers as compared to child caregivers. Females have more depression and anxiety than male caregivers in both child and adult caregivers. The other results indicate that age of adults' caregivers has a significant effect on depression anxiety and stress and have no effect on a child's caregivers.

Keywords: Depression, Stress, Anxiety, Cardiac Diseases, Caregivers, Multan

228. ROLE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS IN DELIBERATE SELF-HARM AMONG ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

Personality traits are significantly important and act as the blueprints for adaptive and maladaptive behaviors. Deliberate Self-Harm is one of the maladaptive behaviors of clinical concern that is limited to few personality types. Considering the strong impact of personality factors on the occurrence of Deliberate Self-Harm, it becomes pertinent to identify the associations. But research literature is scarce on this topic in Pakistan. So, the present study was designed to investigate the role of personality traits in the manifestation of Deliberate Self -Harm. A cross-sectional research design was used and 56 male individuals with a mean age of 19.86 (SD=2.42), who were coming for recruitment in the Pakistan Army

at Rawalpindi Selection and recruitment Center over 2 months from March to April 2020, were selected for the study. Data were collected by using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), Urdu Version and Socio-demographic form regarding age, education and history of Deliberate Self-Harm. Results revealed that individuals with deliberate self-harm (N=28) with a mean age of 19.86(SD=2.42) were scored significantly high on four clinical scales of MMPI; Hypochondriasis, Depression, Psychasthenia and Social Introversion (p < .05) as compared to those without Deliberate Self-Harm (N=28). Whereas scores on other clinical scales (Hysteria, Psychopathic Deviate, Masculinity-Femininity, Schizophrenia, Paranoia, and Hypomania) and validity scales of MMPI were non-significant (p > .05). It is concluded that certain personality traits are strongly linked with Deliberate self-harm. There is a need for urgent measures in this direction including the compilation of culturally specific scientific data at a national level. A multicenter study with homogenous parameters on different issues of deliberate self-harm may be designed to achieve the nationwide data which will be helping to understand the problem of deliberate self-harm.

Keywords: Deliberate self-harm, Personality traits, MMPI

529. DETERMINATION OF LEAD IN WATER SAMPLES WITH SUPRAMOLECULAR SOLVENT-BASED LIQUID-LIQUID EXTRACTION BEFORE UV-VIS SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

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Abstract

The research work shows a rapid and sensitive method used for the determination of lead in water samples preconcentrated by supramolecular solvent-based liquid-liquid extraction (SS-LLE) before UV-Vis spectrophotometry. Dithizone was used as the chelating agent. In the SS-LLE procedure, lead formed lead-dithizone complex and was extracted with supramolecular solvent (undecanol-THF). Important factors that would affect the extraction efficiency had been investigated including solution pH, amount of chelating agent, sample volume, type and volume of extracting solvent and matrix effect will be optimized. The results showed that the coexisting ions containing in water samples had no obvious negative effect on the determination of lead. The experimental results indicated that the proposed method had a good linear range of 0.01–100 µg mL^{-1} (r^2 = 0.9990). The precision was 0.8% (RSD, n = 6) and the detection limit was 0.303 mg L^{-1}. The proposed method was validated with four real environmental samples and the results indicated that the proposed method was excellent for future use and satisfied spiked recoveries were in the range of 92.9–97.4%.

Keywords: Supramolecular Solvent, Liquid-Liquid Extraction, UV-Vis Spectrophotometry

230. IMPACT OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN CHINA

Aysha Khalid

Abstract

Global warming and climate change, which are both caused by excessive carbon emissions from transportation and other environmentally unfriendly activities, are serious threats to many regions of

the globe. This means that while some countries are unable to fully exploit their resources, they are also working to maintain a clean and green environment to promote long-term development. This article analyzes empirically the nexus between economic growth, corruption, democracy, tourism, and environmental deterioration, with carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions face a threat to the environment in China. To evaluate their impact time series data is employed from 1995 to 2020. By applying the ordinary least square method (OLS) CO2 have a positive impact on tourist arrival, while the negative but significant impact on democracy, corruption and economic growth. According to the findings, to reduce China's CO2 emissions, the country should promote green tourism, renovate its transportation infrastructure, and switch to renewable energy consumption while also stabilizing economic growth.

Keywords: Tourism Development. Environmental Degradation, China

531. DOES THE BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY HAVE AN IMPACT ON FINANCIAL DISTRESS?
Hafiz Muhammad Muien

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this research is to investigate board diversity impact in terms of gender on financial distress in Pakistan. The population of listed non-financial companies are taken from Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX). To examine the effect of diversity in board gender on financial distress, for the analysis, this research uses the logistic regression to examine the relationship of board gender diversity and financial distress by employing the data of 285 listed non-financial companies from 2006-2017. The result of this study shows that the diversity in gender measure with at least one (1) female member (AFEM) shows a negative but insignificant and the proportion of female directors (PFEM) shows a positive significant relationship with financial distress. Moreover, the findings reveal those female directors having a negatively significant relationship by using the Blau index. The overall results encourage that the equally presence of boards male and female directors mitigate the agency cost and improving corporate governance mechanism.

Keywords: Financial distress, Board Gender Diversity, Board of directors,

532. Co-integration Analysis, Environment Degradation and Economic Growth: A Case Study of Pakistan

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ABSTRACT
In this study, we checked the impact between environmental degradation and economic growth in Pakistan. CO2 and N2O have been used as the proxy of environmental degradation. The time-series data has been taken over the period from 1972-2017. Johansen Co-integration estimation technique has been used for estimation and the results from the pairwise granger causality test show GDP, CO2, and N2O do not have granger causality between them respectively. The generalized impulse response function (GIRFs) was also applied to examine the dynamic effects of variables. The findings reveal from multi-variate cointegration analysis long-run relationship exists among all variables in the study. The results of the Generalized Impulse Reflection Function derived the dynamic effects with GDP and CO2 and N2O are positive and negative in the responses period.

Keywords: GDP, CO2, N2O, DI.

533. AN IMPACT OF TRADE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CASE STUDY OF CHINA

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Abstract

This study aims to look at the impact of trade on China's economic development. For this analysis, we have taken Gross domestic product as the dependent variable while trade, labour force, Domestic investment is taken as an independent variable. The time-series data source is World Bank and its duration is 1990-2018. Results of Ordinary Least Square (OLS) show that DI, Trade and Lf have a significantly positive impact on the GDP of China. Similarly, the combined impact of DI*LF has a significantly positive impact on China's economy.

Keywords: Trade; GDP; Economic Growth; China

534. DETERMINANTS OF FOOD PRICE INFLATION

Rabia Zulfiqar

Abstract

This study investigates the significant relationship between food inflation and its determinants. Food CPI is taken as a proxy of food inflation while agriculture. food exports, money supply, food imports, taxes, GDP per capita and oil rents are taken as the determinants of food inflation. The study used the time series data of thirty years (1986-2016). ARDL technique is used to find results. ARE, GDPCAP and TAX have a positive relationship with FCPI while M2, FIMP and ORENT affect the FCPI negatively.

Keywords: ARE, GDPCAP, TAX, FCPI, M2, FIMP and ORENT

535. DETERMINANTS OF FDI IN NETHERLAND

Sidra Shaukat

Abstract

This study analyzes the effect of gross domestic product, inflation and natural resource rent on foreign direct investment in the Netherland. Our study applies the Autoregressive distributed lag model for the period 1980 to 2018. The empirical results show gross domestic product and natural resource rent positively affected foreign direct investment while inflation affected negatively in both the short-run and long run. This study recommends the government officials and policymakers formulate policies to promote foreign direct investment for the development of the economy of the Netherland.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, ARDL, Netherland

536. IMPACT OF TOURISM ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TURKEY

Uzma Ghafoor

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of tourism on the economic growth of Turkey. For this purpose; the study used annual time series data from 1995 to 2020. The study also applied the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method to estimate the association between gross domestic product and

tourism, inflation, capital investment and labor force. The results of the OLS method show that there is a positive and significant impact of tourism and capital investment on economic growth. While inflation has negative and insignificant and labor force negative and significant impact on economic growth. These findings suggest that greater improvement and capital investment and improves skills of the labor force will improve productivity and economic growth. The study also confirms the Tourism – Led – Growth Hypothesis (TLGH) in Turkey

Keywords: Tourism; Inflation; Labor Force; Capital Investment; Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Method.

537. IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON BALANCE OF TRADE OF PAKISTAN: AN ARDL APPROACH

Muhammad Waseem

Abstract

The premier purpose of this research paper is to investigate the effect of the exchange rate on the trade balance of Pakistan. Time series data is used of different variables like Trade Balance, Exchange Rate, Inflation and Exports from 1976 – 2020. For this purpose, the study applied Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach and Bound Test to achieve short run and long run results. The result indicates that the exchange rate put a positive but insignificant impact on the trade balance in Pakistan. It shows that a high rate of exchange concerning the USD is harmful to the trade balance of Pakistan. The study suggests that a stable rate of exchange is good for the trade balance.

Keywords: Trade Balance, Exchange Rate, Inflation, Export, ARDL, Bound Test, USD.

538. EXAMINING THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ACADEMIC RESILIENCE IN MEANINGS OF EDUCATION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

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Abstract

The study examined the role of academic resilience as a mediator between meanings of education and academic achievement. A total of 311 postgraduate students studying at Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, comprising of 200 females and 111 males, ranging in age from 19-25 years (M = 22.21, SD = 2.11) participated in the study. Instruments measuring the meanings of education and academic resilience were administered to the students. Academic achievement was measured by asking the grade point average (GPA) of the students in the last term. Application of a structural equation model to the obtained data resulted in a direct relationship between the meaning of education and academic achievement. In addition, it was determined that academic resilience is a full mediator between the meaning of education and academic achievement. The mediator role of resilience between the meaning of education and academic achievement reached statistically significant levels as well. The findings are discussed within the academic resilience, the meaning of education, and academic achievement in an individual's academic performance and pedagogical strategies context.
Keywords: Academic Achievement, Academic Self-efficacy, Meaning of Education, Pedagogy

539. SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PERFORMANCE OF LaF3/TiO2 NANOCOMPOSITES

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Abstract

The aim and objectives of the current work are to examine the photocatalytic performance of LaF3/TiO2 nanocomposites. Among the applications, TiO2-based photocatalysts have been shown excellent efficiency in environmental and energy sectors such as water treatment systems, electrochemical sensors, air purification. The photochemical activity of doped TiO2-based photocatalysts has not only been observed in the UV region but also their photocatalytic performances are specified in the visible light region and under sunlight irradiation. . To improve and enhance the properties further, LaF3 has been added to the TiO2. 1%, 3%, 5% and 7% concentrations of LaF3-TiO2 system are prepared from LaF3 and TiO2 through chemical co-precipitation method. The prepared samples are examined using X-ray spectroscopy, IR spectroscopy, UV and TGA to get morphology, composition, crystallographic information, electrical properties. It was found that LaF3 and TiO2 formed a common crystal lattice of the rutile type even after combining. The X-ray diffraction studies verified the formation of well-crystallized and single-phase products. The results showed that doping has not affected the original rutile structure.

540. INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF RENEWABLE AND NON- RENEWABLE ENERGY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: EVIDENCE FROM SOUTH ASIA

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Abstract

The basic purpose of this research study is to analyze the effects of renewable energy and non-renewable energy on sustainable development. The study is pioneering in the respect that it is analyzing the effect of renewable and non-renewable energy by using a sustainable development index in the region of South Asia. Five countries Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have been selected for the analysis. The study involved panel data covering the period 1995-2019. Various modern econometric techniques have been applied to achieve the desired objectives. Initially, the study used panel unit root tests for the stationarity of variables. Then panel ARDL approach has been used in the model to estimate the long run as well as short-run effects in the model. The research also applied different diagnostic tests to test the stability and reliability of parameters used in the study. According to the estimation results obtained in the study, renewable energy has a positive and significant effect on sustainable development in these countries. As the renewable energy amount increases, the level of sustainable development increases. According to these results, the fact that countries use renewable energy more than non-renewable energy sources is extremely important in terms of making progress towards sustainable development. The findings of the study are effective guidelines for policymakers in developing countries to help them achieve sustainable development and to maintain it.

Keywords: Renewable & Non- Renewable Energy, Sustainable Development, South Asia

541. EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURE ON CARBON EMISSION: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN

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Abstract

This study explored the relationship between manufacturing value-added, agriculture value-added, services value-added, trade openness, energy consumption, and environmental degradation in Pakistan by using time series data between 1972 and 2017. Where manufacturing value-added, agriculture value-added and services value-added shows the composition of the economic structure while carbon emission is used as a proxy of environmental degradation. Various modern econometric techniques were employed to achieve the desired objectives. Initially, the research applied ADF tests for identifying the problem of a unit root. To investigate long-run and short-run relationships among the variables, we employed the autoregressive distributed lag ARDL model in our study. The findings of the study confirmed a positive and significant long-run association between industrial value-added, Energy consumption, and environmental degradation while agriculture value-added, trade openness and environmental degradation have a negative relationship in long run in the case of Pakistan. However, there is an insignificant and negative relationship between services value-added and environmental quality. Our results for the short-run indicate that there is a positive relationship between Services value-added, Agriculture value-added, trade openness, energy consumption, and environmental while manufacturing value-added have a negative relationship while environmental degradation in the short run. The model is dynamically stable in long run. Policymakers must consider environmental degradation due to energy consumption; further environmental quality should not be ignored. The government must enforce environmental laws on local and international organizations.

Keywords: Economic structure, Environmental Degradation, ARDL model, Pakistan.

542. THE GREEN SYNTHESIS OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES USING PLANT EXTRACT OF SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS

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Abstract

Green synthesis of nanoparticles via plant extract has emerged as a viable environment-friendly method. In the present investigation, we have described the green synthesis of ZnO nanoparticles (ZnO NPs) by using Sanvitalia procumbens plant extract as a capping agent. The functionalization of ZnO nanoparticles through S. procumbens plant extract mediated bioreduction of ZnO was investigated through UV–Vis, Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). The stable synthesis of ZnO NPs was observed by adding 1 mL of zinc precursor ($ZnCl_2.2H_2O$, 0.5 M) into a 9 mL plant extract. UV-vis absorption spectrum at 355 nm showed an absorption peak, which indicates the formation of ZnO NPs. In addition, Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) was used to recognize the different photoactive biomolecules of the as-prepared

ZnO NPs. Further, the synthesized NPs are wurtzite hexagonal structures with average grain size (19 nm) were found from XRD analysis. The diameter of the synthesized nanoparticles in the range of 20–30 nm was found from the SEM study. Therefore, the present work concluded that ZnO NPs were successfully synthesized by ecofriendly S. procumbens plant extract as a reducing and capping agent for the first time, to replace the use of toxic chemicals.

Keywords: Green synthesis, Sanvitalia procumbens, Zinc oxide nanoparticles, Characterization

543. ANALYZING THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG ECONOMIC GROWTH, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT

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Abstract

The current account deficit has been a crucial phenomenon for policymakers worldwide. It is a basic and mandatory need of people living in any part of the world. Every economy has been trying to reduce the current account deficit issue. For this purpose, an attempt has been taken by the researcher in the case of Pakistan. The basic purpose of this research is to explore the relationship between economic growth, foreign direct investment and current account deficit in the case of Pakistan. The study involved annual time series data covering the period 1990-2019. Various modern econometric techniques were employed to achieve the desired objectives. Initially, the research applied ADF and PP tests for identifying the problem of a unit root. Then VECM approach was used to examine the short run as well as the long-run effect in the model. Furthermore, the research also employed different diagnostic tests to analyze the reliability and stability of the parameters used in this study. The findings of the study showed that the current account deficit influences economic growth in both short and long runs. Moreover, the findings of the research are an effective guideline for policymakers to address the issue of the current deficit account in Pakistan and the entire world.

Keywords: Current account deficit, economic growth, foreign direct investment, VECM Approach, Pakistan

544. ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH ON THE BASIS OF TOURISM AS A COMPLEMENT FOR EXPORTS: CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN

Afrasiab

Abstract

Tourism and exports can influence economic activities and consequently, they can increase or decrease the output level of the economy. The current study has attempted to explore the impact of tourism and exports on the economic growth of Pakistan also led to the idea about the compliment and nature of both factors. The study has used a time series data for the period of 1995 to 2020 which is first integrated by applying the ADF and PP test for unit root. After this, the Johnsons Cointegration test was applied to find out the co-integrating vectors in the six proposed variables. A fully modified ordinary least squares cointegration method is applied which has yielded that both tourism and export are large scales influencing factors for economic growth. The study also founded that tourism is a significant

factor that can be used as a complement to exports for economic growth. The study has also come up with some suggestions and policy implications through which sustainable economic growth can be achieved for Pakistan.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Tourism, Exports, Pakistan

545. WINNING THE COVID WAR AS RESPONSIVE MALAYSIAN CITIZEN: SOCIAL CONFORMITY, SOCIAL COMPLIANCE AND SOCIAL OBEDIENCE

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❖ ***YOUGEST PRESENTER AWARD*** *from II-IMMVC 2021, Presented to the young students Rakshana Nair Janarthan Nair and Daarwesh Nair Janarthan Nair for the appreciation of their presentation at the conference and acknowledgement of their contribution in above mention article.*

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Inauguration & Inaugural Speech by Prof: Dr. Gulshan Ali Memon Vice-Chancellor, Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences Nawabshah, Pakistan

Speech by Prof. Dr Muhammad Saleh Khaskhili Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences Nawabshah, Pakistan

Conference Highlights

2021/09/24 10:31 Lahore, Punjab

Conference Highlights

Guest of Honor Dr Quratul Anne Gillani

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INSHA ALLAH
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