



3rdINTERNATIONAL MERITORIOUS MULTIDISCIPLINARY VIRTUAL CONFERENCE (IMMVC) 2022

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS



Collaboration With



Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat, Pakistan



Department of Economics Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Pakistan



Forum for International Relations Development, UK



Peoples University of Medical & Health Sciences for Women, Nawabshah



Lahore Leads University (LLU), Lahore



PEPRI, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan



Research Syndicate

3rd International Meritorious Multidisciplinary Virtual Conference (IMMVC)

16 - 18 May 2022

*Organized by Meritorious Group of Publications with
Collaboration of Six Institutes and Universities*

Chief Organizer of the Conference

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
Well-renowned researcher with 140 Impact Factor Publications
More than 75 Scopus indexed and 19 h-index publications

Conference Secretary

Dr Syed Wahid Ali

Assistant Professor, BZU, Multan,
PhD, Economics, Universiti Utara Malaysia
Editor, Meritorious Journal of Social Sciences and Management
conference.mgp@gmail.com , Contact: 0321-7181196

Focal Person of the Conference

Syed Muzaffar Hussain

Psychologist, Trainer, Motivational Speaker, Certified CBT Professional
Psychotherapist, PhD, Applied Psychology, Universiti Utara Malaysia
Managing Director, Meritorious Group of Publications
syedbzu@gmail.com , Contact: 0333-6271196

Conference Coordinator of Medical Sciences

Dr Syed Zahid Ali

Medical officer, Children Hospital and Institute of Child Health Multan Pakistan
Research Director, Department of Pathology CH&ICH Multan Pakistan
Editor, Meritorious Journal of Medical Sciences
zaidi.prodigy@gmail.com

Conference Organizers

Dr. Munazzah Meraj

Associate professor/Deputy Director Research IPRS Peoples University of Medical and Health Sciences for Women Nawabshah, Pakistan

Dr. Wahida Anjum

Head of the Department, Applied Psychology Lahore LEADS University

Mr. Sannan Khan

PhD, Universiti Putra Malaysia

Mr. Saqib Nawaz

Lecturer, University of Sargodha

Dr. Nadeem

Government Civil Lines College, Lahore

Dr. Ahsan

University of the Punjab, Lahore

Dr. Ahmad Tasman Pasha

Assistant Professor, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

Dr. Asif Khan Bangash

Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat

Dr. Sadam Hussian Qureshi

Head of Statistics Department
Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan, Pakistan

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. Pakhtunkhwa Economic Policy Research Institute, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan.
5. Lahore LEADS University
6. Research Syndicate

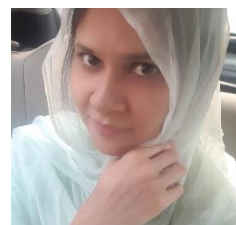
Conference Management

<p>Dr. Syed Wahid Ali CONFERENCE SECRETARY Assistant Professor, BZU, Multan, PhD, Economics from Universiti Utara Malaysia Editor, Meritorious Journal of Social Sciences & Management</p>		<p>Syed Muzaffar Hussain FOCAL PERSON OF THE CONFERENCE Psychologist, Certified CBT Professional Psychotherapist, PhD, Applied Psychology, Universiti Utara Malaysia</p>	
<p>Dr. Syed Zahid Ali CONFERENCE COORDINATOR OF MEDICAL SCIENCES Medical officer, Children Hospital and Institute of Child Health Multan Pakistan</p>		<p>Muhammad Kamran Bhatti RESEARCH ASSOCIATE Ph.D. Economics (Scholar) School of Economics and Trade Hunan University, China International Education Consultant</p>	
<p>M. Haider Shafique GRAPHIC DESIGNER OF THE CONFERENCE M.Phil. Computer Science International Education Consultant</p>		<p>Nadia Azam RESEARCH ASSOCIATE M.Phil. Economics</p>	
<p>Mehak Ejaz CONFERENCE MODERATOR M.Phil. Economics International Education Consultant</p>		<p>Kanwal Younas RESEARCH ASSOCIATE District Health Authority, Multan</p>	
<p>Ayesha Khalid RESEARCH COORDINATOR Ph.D. Economics (Scholar) School of Economics and Trade Hunan University China</p>		<p>Rafia Saira RESEARCH COORDINATOR M.Phil. Economics</p>	

**Muhammad Shahid
Abbas**
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE
National Savings Ministry
of Finance, Pakistan



Sidra Shaukat
RESEARCH
COORDINATOR
M.Phil. Economics



Laraib Hashmi
RESEARCH
COORDINATOR
M.Phil. Business
Administration
Teller
Habib Bank Limited



Conference Program

Conference Inauguration

Mr. Toaha Qureshi

Member of the Order of British Empire (MBE)
Chairman
Forum for International Relations Development
(FIRD), United Kingdom.



Session Chaired

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



Keynote Speaker

Dr. Ahmad Tasman Pasha

Assistant Professor
Bahauddin Zakariya University
Multan



Keynote Speaker

Dr. Syed Zahid Ali

Medical officer, Children Hospital and Institute of Child Health
Multan Pakistan Research Director, Department of Pathology
CH&ICH Multan
Pakistan
Editor, Meritorious Journal of Medical Sciences



Keynote Speaker

Mr. Saqib Nawaz

Lecturer
Department of Business Administration
University of Sargodha
Pakistan



Keynote Speaker

Dr. Saddam Hussain Qureshi

Head of Statistics Department
Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan
Pakistan



Words of Thanks

Dr. Syed Wahid Ali

Assistant Professor, BZU, Multan PhD, Economics, Universiti
Utara Malaysia
Editor, Meritorious Journal of Social Sciences and Management
Pakistan



Words of Thanks

Mr. Syed Muzaffar Hussain

Psychologist, Trainer, Motivational Speaker, Certified CBT
Professional Psychotherapist, HD Applied Psychology
Universiti Utara Malaysia
Managing Director, Meritorious Group of Publications,



Presenters of the Conference

Reg No	Names	Titles
IMMVC-2022-A-601	Faheem Ullah Nadia Taimur and Ghazala Nawaz	Genome-wide identification and stress-responsive expression patterns of chloroplast-targeted dead-box RNA helicases in wheat
IMMVC-2022-A-602	Syeda Khalida	Chaos Dynamics in Atomic-Field Interaction Systems
IMMVC-2022-A-603	Maimoona Muhibullah	Investigation of Quantum Hall Effect in Monolayer Phosphorene
IMMVC-2022-A-604	Uzma Rani	An investigation of English language teaching anxiety of Pakistani ESL teachers and their self-efficacy beliefs at college level
IMMVC-2022-A-605	Kausar Raza	Perception of KUST teachers about the effectiveness of stylistics as methodology for enhancing students' understanding of complex language
IMMVC-2022-A-606	Somaila Shahid	Stylistic Analysis of Tariq Rahman's Short Stories: "The Dance of the Beards" "The Mystery of The Bald Spot", "The Dove of Peace" and "Bingo"
IMMVC-2022-A-607	Bibi Sakina	Meaning learning management system during covid-19: A comparative study between public and private sector higher education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
IMMVC-2022-A-608	Bahadar Shah Zafar	Does Bitcoin Hedge Equity Market Risk? Evidence from Pakistan's Equity Market
IMMVC-2022-A-609	Urooj Ihsan	The Study of Kohat University of Science and Technology Under-Graduate Females English Learners' Attitudes Towards English as an International Language
IMMVC-2022-A-610	Iqra Rehman	The Role of Gender in Second Language Learning Anxiety: An Investigation in to the Perception of Undergraduate Student at KUST
IMMVC-2022-A-611	Mehmood khan	دور حاضر میں مخصوص مروجہ تجارتی صورتوں کا شرعیہ جائزہ
IMMVC-2022-A-612	Syed Haris shah	پُر امن معاشرے کی تشکیل کا منہج قرآن "The Quranic method of forming a peaceful society"
IMMVC-2022-A-613	Farhana Rehman Bukhari	تعارف و تاریخ قرآن
IMMVC-2022-A-614	Muhammad Bilal	Symbolism as a modernist feature in a passage to India
IMMVC-2022-A-615	Ali Raza	Orientalizing the oriental women: a re-orientalist study of passage to India.
IMMVC-2022-A-616	Arooj Fatima	Symbolism as a modernist feature in a heart of darkness
IMMVC-2022-A-617	Zainab Ejaz	"Heart of Darkness" by Joseph Conrad as a Modernist Work.

IMMVC-2022-A-618	Ayesha Javaid	To the Lighthouse as Modern Novel
IMMVC-2022-A-619	Abubakar	A Passage to India: A Critique of Colonialism
IMMVC-2022-A-620	Shoaib Munir	A Psychoanalytical Criticism of Traumatic State of Pecola Breedlove
IMMVC-2022-A-621	Sania Malik	Ontology driven service-oriented requirements engineering
IMMVC-2022-A-622	Fawad Zafar	Investigating the Relationship between Foreign Language Anxiety and Foreign Language Motivation in Learning English at Intermediate Level in Pakistan.
IMMVC-2022-A-623	Naheed Akhtar Dr. Irfan Ud Din Dr. Muhammad Adnan	Machine Learning-based Analysis of Student Performance in Virtual Environment
IMMVC-2022-A-624	Muhammad Zaid	The Impact of Corruption on Environmental Degradation in Pakistan
IMMVC-2022-A-625	Abdul Majid Soomro, Muhamad Saim, Imran Khurshid, Muhammad Ashad Baloch, Rana Kamran Ayub	A Study on Challenges of MANET Routing Protocols in Disaster Management
IMMVC-2022-A-626	Zafran Zafar Dr. Alam Khan Dr. Dilawar Khan	Impact of environmental degradation on public health expenditure in Pakistan
IMMVC-2022-A-627	Sonia Noreen	Analysis of willingness to communicate in English language by female students belonging to tribal Areas at KUST, Pakistan
IMMVC-2022-A-628	Yasin Ullah	Photoluminescent carbon dots from Chapli kababs and fried fish for detection of metal ions and drugs
IMMVC-2022-A-629	Shahzeb Anwer	Gender based analysis of the differences in the perception of politeness: a qualitative study
IMMVC-2022-A-630	Salma Begum	ESL teachers' perceptions about personal and contextual factors limiting the joint practice of instructional and emotional scaffolding"
IMMVC-2022-A-631	Lubna Arif	Critical Discourse Analysis of Linguistic Strategies in Shaping Ideologies; A Socio-Cognitive Perspective
IMMVC-2022-A-632	Rabia Zulfiqar	Dutch Diseases in selected Asian countries
IMMVC-2022-A-633	Hassan Mustafa	The Impact of Trade and Financial Openness on Environmental Degradation in Pakistan
IMMVC-2022-A-634	Waqas	The impact of forest wood products' exports on deforestation: in South Asia
IMMVC-2022-A-635	Zulfiqar Khan	Impact of macroeconomic policies on income inequality: Empirical evidence from Azerbaijan

IMMVC-2022-A-636	Sadaf Ambreen	Obesity and Physical Inactivity: Contributing Factors to Hypertension in Early Adults
IMMVC-2022-A-637	Dr. Shirmeen Ijaz	Lifestyle, Personality Traits and Anger as predictors of Psychosocial Problems and Marital Satisfaction
IMMVC-2022-A-638	Kausar Muhammad Din	Use of software's and websites in Islamic research
IMMVC-2022-A-639	Zafar Ullah khan	The impact of institutional quality on sectoral foreign direct investment in Pakistan
IMMVC-2022-A-640	Anum Imtiaz	Empirical Evaluation of Pre-Trained Object Detection Model for Autonomous Vehicle
IMMVC-2022-A-641	Abdulkadir Abdul Malik (Nigeria)	Nigerian federalism and national security in the fourth republic
IMMVC-2022-A-642	Muhammad Hanif	Analyzing the Impact of Fiscal Policy on Female Employment in Pakistan
IMMVC-2022-A-643	Dr. Farah Deeba Assistant Professor Department of Education BZU Multan	Smart Pedagogy: A Smart Way to Prepare Prospective Teachers
IMMVC-2022-A-644	Ms Irum Javid PhD scholar Pakistan Study Center University of Karachi	The magnificent Karakoram Highway: A historical study
IMMVC-2022-A-645	Samreen Asghar	To the Light House (1972)
IMMVC-2022-A-646	Maryam Butt	William Golding's Lord of the Flies: A Reconsideration according to Modernism Theory
IMMVC-2022-A-647	Muzammal Asif	On Symbolic Significance of Characters in Lord of the Flies
IMMVC-2022-A-648	Hamza Sultan	The Colonialists versus the locals: Modernism in E. M. Forster, A Passage to India
IMMVC-2022-A-649	Muhammad Shahzad	RACISM REFLECTED IN JOSEPH CONRAD'S HEART OF DARKNESS: A POSTCOLONIALISM PERSPECTIVE
IMMVC-2022-A-650	Rabea Aslam	Reassessment of WILLIAM GOLDING'S LORD OF THE FLIES: MODERNISM
IMMVC-2022-A-651	Ayesha Khalid	Impact of Remittances on status of poverty alleviation in selected high remittance recipient countries
IMMVC-2022-A-652	Yumna Haider	Impact of Remittance on Financial Development
IMMVC-2022-A-653	Muhammad Kamran Bhatti	Impact of globalization on environmental degradation in selected ASEAN countries

IMMVC-2022-A-654	Qaisra Malik	Role of human capital and disaggregated FDI in promoting economic growth: Evidences from ASEAN countries
IMMVC-2022-A-655	Summra	Job stress and employment burnout: moderating role of wage, gender, self-efficacy in public and private School
IMMVC-2022-A-656	Rafia Saira	Factors that affect the performance of teachers working in the secondary level education
IMMVC-2022-A-657	Sidra Shaukat	Disaggregate of energy consumption, FDI and environmental pollution in Pakistan. New evidence through ARDL and NARDL approaches

ABSTRACTS

1 Genome-Wide Identification and Stress-Responsive Expression Patterns of Chloroplast-Targeted Dead-Box Rna Helicases in Wheat

Faheem Ullah, Nadia Taimur, Ghazala Nawaz¹
Department of Botany, Kohat (KUST)

ABSTRACT: RNA helicases (RHs) are the proteins dependent on the energy derived by the hydrolysis of ATP. Primarily these helicases are concerned with the unwinding of the duplex or the secondary structure of RNA, though their role in cell physiology is well diverse. Research has shown the role of RHs against different environmental cues including abiotic stresses like high salinity, deviated room temperatures and extreme drought etc. DEAD box RNA helicases are one such type of RNA binding proteins (RBPs), often encoded by the nuclear genome and localized to chloroplast for optimum gene expression of chloroplast. Plants being sessile are more vulnerable to changing environmental factors which badly affect their growth. Current study was subjected to analyze the number and role DEAD box RNA helicases in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) genome. For the purpose web-based server like <https://plants.ensembl.org/index.html> was used to access to plant genome. Total 17 genes were identified regarding helicases. Among these 17 genes 5 genes were identified with active capability of localizing transcripts to chloroplast. Localization of chloroplast transit peptide (cTP) was confirmed using online databases? TargetP-2.0. Wheat variety KT-17 was obtained from Cereal Crop Research Institute (CCRI) Peer Sabak, Nowshera (KP) and subjected to different abiotic stresses. Abiotic stresses including drought, salinity and heat badly affected the morphology of wheat KT-17. We analyzed the role of DEAD box RHs using rtPCR (real time PCR) and found that different abiotic stresses greatly modulate their expression wheat KT-17. This study concludes that wheat genome consists of total 17 RHs having highly induced expressions patterns that can help crops to withstand various abiotic stresses.

Keywords: Helicases, drought, RBPs, DEAD-box.

2 Chaos Dynamics in Atomic-Field Interaction Systems

Syeda Khalida (M. Phil Scholar)

Institute Name: Department of Physics Kohat University of Science Technology, Kohat-26000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

ABSTRACT: We investigate chaos dynamics in an atomic field interaction system, considering the full quantum dynamics of the system. Skikingly, we find that radiation causes chaotic effects in the dynamics of electron wave packets in the presence of a homogeneous magnetic field. The signatures of chaos are diagnosed and analyzed by using Poincaré maps. We attribute the appearance of such chaotic transport of electron wave packet to the nonlinear interaction between the radiation and internal cooperative oscillating mode produced by the interplay of relativistic (zitterbewegung) and cyclotron oscillations.

Keywords: chaos dynamics, relativistic (zitterbewegung) and cyclotron oscillations

3 Investigation of Quantum Hall Effect in Monolayer Phosphorene

Maimoona Muhibullah

(M. Phil scholar) Institute Name: Department of Physics Kohat University of Science Technology,
Kohat-26000 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Abstract: We study quantum Hall effect in monolayer phosphorene using linear response theory. We find interesting effects in the transport that are very different from those of other Dirac materials and conventional two-dimensional electron systems. In particular, anisotropic behavior in the Hall conductivity is observed. Such anisotropy is originated from the anisotropic structure of the Dirac cone in phosphorene, allowing for a mismatch between left and right movers in the system. We also find that the Hall conductivity strongly depends on temperature and band parameters of the system.

Keywords: Monolayer Phosphorene, electron systems

4 An Investigation of English Language Teaching Anxiety of Pakistani ESL Teachers and Their Self-Efficacy Beliefs at College Level

Uzma Rani

Department of English Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat- 26000 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
Pakistan

ABSTRACT: Language anxiety is mostly investigated in relation to language learners only but there are not only the learners who experience anxiety in second language classroom. Teachers also experience anxiety while delivering a lesson, as they are active participants of classroom procedure. Language teaching anxiety is one of the research interests looking into emotional state of teachers, especially those who need to teach a language that is not their native language. To the best of my knowledge, this study is the first to be carried out on English language teaching anxiety specifically in the Pakistani context. And this study is not only restricted to teaching anxiety of Pakistani ESL teachers but also deals with their self-efficacy beliefs. The overall purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship of teaching anxiety and self-efficacy beliefs of Pakistani ESL teachers. Mixed method approach is employed in this study i.e. both questionnaires and semi-structured interviews have been conducted to collect data from four private colleges of Kohat KPK. A Foreign Language Teaching Anxiety Scale (FLTAS) and a Teachers' Self-Efficacy Scale (TSES) together with semi-structured interviews were used as research instruments. The questionnaires were completed by 20 Pakistani ESL teachers. In order to get deep understanding, semi-structure interviews were conducted with 8 teachers. Quantitative data were analyzed to obtain descriptive statistics. Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic content analysis. The results of the analyses showed that teachers experienced a relatively low level of anxiety in general and their perceived self-efficacy was high in their overall scores. Findings also highlight the significant negative relation between teaching anxiety and self-efficacy of Pakistani ESL Teachers, i.e. teachers with high self-efficacy have low anxiety level and can use their efficacy beliefs to overcome their anxiety.

Keywords: Anxiety, Self-efficacy, FLTAS, TSES.

5 Perception of KUST Teachers about the Effectiveness of Stylistics as Methodology for Enhancing Students' Understanding of Complex Language

Kausar Raza

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to gain insight into the perceptions of teachers about the effectiveness of stylistics as methodology for enhancing students' understanding of complex language while teaching metaphysical poetry at KUST. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to examine and explore that whether KUST teachers use stylistics as methodology to teach the complex language of MP or not and how they teach and analyze enrich and highly intellectualized language of metaphysical poetry and how stylistics can help to develop the linguistic skills of students while learning metaphysical poetry. For this purpose, this study has used semi-structured interviews to obtain the relevant data from the sample population chosen for this investigation. The main results of this study revealed that stylistic approach can be the best methodology in teaching metaphysical poetry as compared to other approaches like translation and paraphrasing. Stylistics is primarily concerned with the language of the text, which makes it the most appropriate strategy for the complicated language of metaphysical poetry. Through stylistics, students can learn to discuss beyond the text's surface meaning, which can help in the development of their linguistic skills. The current study concludes with suggestions to provide awareness to instructors to be well equipped in stylistics while teaching metaphysical poetry and also authorities to make changes in curriculum and introduce stylistics as subject in the very start of the BS program.

Keywords: KUST teachers, complex language, students

6 Stylistic Analysis of Tariq Rahman's Short Stories: "The Dance of the Beards" "The Mystery of The Bald Spot", "The Dove of Peace" and "Bingo"

Somaila Shahid

ABSTRACT: This study is mainly devoted to making a stylistic analysis of four selected short stories by Pakistani writer named Tariq Rahman. The selected short stories are "The Dance of the Beards" "The Mystery of the Bald Spot", "The Dove of Peace" And "Bingo". The main goal of this research is to identify major stylistic patterns and their contributions to the meaning and aesthetic value of the selected short stories. The study is based on linguistic and stylistic model provided by Leech and Short. (2007.) which provides a systematic way for the stylistic evaluation of these stories. The research is theoretical, analytical and descriptive in nature and based on library materials. The procedure of data analysis is based on close reading and text analysis. As a result of examining these literary works by Tariq Rahman, the researcher has come to the conclusion that the writer has the ability to present his messages in a variety of methods. His abilities to deliver messages to people are vast and extraordinary. The reader's attention is drawn to the inventive use of language in conveying numerous meanings and elevating the aesthetic value.

Keywords: Tariq Rahman's Short Stories, stylistic analysis

7 Managing Learning Management System During COVID 19: A Comparative Study between Public and Private Sector Higher Education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Bibi Sakina, Dr. Samer Abbas, Dr. Humera Manzoor
Institutes of Business Studies, KUST, Kohat

ABSTRACT: The coronavirus has affected every aspect of life even higher education could not escape. It brought a drastic change in the education sector especially higher education institutes. During COVID- 19 educational institutions are immediately shifted all educational activities from traditional to learning using various Learning Management System (LMS) platforms. E- learning changed all facets of teaching and learning. Many researches have been conducted to observe challenges in online lectures delivery though some studies have been conducted to examine student perspective or student attitude toward online learning. This qualitative study analyzes the management process of LMS using thematic analyses of conducted interviews. Faculties of private and public higher education institutes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were interviewed to find the strategy by which these institutions managed LMS. The finding of researches indicates that e- learning didn't generate intended outcome. As there were many problems in managing or implementing LMS during COVID- 19 i.e. lack of training due to sudden corona breakdown, internet access was the issue due to technical monetary as well as remote areas. Language barriers, lack of interaction and discussion, and student motivation toward learning through technology are some other issues identified in the implementation of a learning management system (LMS).

Keywords: Learning Management System (LMS), COVID- 19, Public and Private Sectors, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

8 Does Bitcoin Hedge Equity Market Risk? Evidence from Pakistan's Equity Market

Bahadar Shah Zafar
MS Scholar, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat

ABSTRACT: This study provided a detailed econometric evaluation of Bitcoin's hedging ability against severe alternative equity price fluctuations in Pakistan. The paper analyzed the relationship of Bitcoin and Shariah & Non-Sharia stocks returns during extreme shocks in the stock market. This inquiry adopted the quantile approach applied by Baur MacCdermot (2010) to capture non-linear relationships by using the EGARCH model to analyze the role of Bitcoin in the extreme movement in Pakistan's equity markets based on daily prices from January 01, 2013, till December 31, 2020. In Pakistan, it was statistically revealed that Bitcoin proved as a hedge for Non-Sharia Stock while may act as a poor hedge for Sharia Stock. In the examination of safe haven dynamics, the investigation provided statistical evidence that Bitcoin may serve as just a poor safe haven for Pakistan's investors in times of extreme negative movement happen in Sharia and Non-Sharia stocks.

Keywords: Bitcoin returns, Hedge, Safe Haven, Conventional Stocks, Islamic stocks

9 The Study of Kohat University of Science and Technology Under-Graduate Females English Learners' Attitudes Towards English as an International Language

Urooj Ihsan

M. Phil English (Linguistics), Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat

ABSTRACT: Attitudes are believed important variable in the successful learning English. However, studies on learners' attitudes, particularly on female learners' attitudes towards English as an International Language are rare in general and especially in Pakistan. Therefore, this study focused on females' learners from several Departments of Kohat University to investigate female learners' attitudes towards English as an international language. For this purpose, a mixed method was adopted, and a questionnaire with 19 total items was distributed among 300 female learners. The semi-structured interview was used for collecting data from 10 female learners. Factor analysis of the quantitative data was applied while thematic analysis on the qualitative data. The factor analysis identified the following five important factors.

A. The Learners' attitude towards different varieties of English.

B. The Learners' awareness about English as an International Language.

C. The Learners' attitudes towards Inter cultural communication (ICC).

The Learners' preference particularly towards British and American English's and The Learners' attitude towards Pakistani English. While qualitative data revealed that they have a favorable view regarding English as an international language. The importance of pedagogical implications is highlighted while developing English curriculum and teaching/learning.

Keywords: Kohat University, under-graduate females, English as an international language

10 The Role of Gender in Second Language Learning Anxiety: An Investigation in to the Perception of Undergraduate Student at Kust

Iqra Rehman

ABSTRACT: Purpose: Language anxiety has been investigated by researchers in different contexts in Pakistan. However, there has been a lack of a systematic study on the issue of gender differences in language learning anxiety in Pakistan. This observation motivated the researcher to address the issue of gender differences in language learning anxiety through a systematic research in order to create awareness among university students and teachers for learning and teaching improvements. Therefore; the purpose of the study is to investigate the student's perception on the role of gender in English language learning anxiety and revealed the factors behind the high level of anxiety in undergraduate level students of Kohat University.

Methodology: The current study utilized quantitative and qualitative methods, (close ended questions in questionnaire and open-ended questions in the semi-structured interviews) in order to explore the impact of gender on Second language learning anxiety and to find out the factors behind the high level of language anxiety by keeping into account the nature of research questions. With this view, mixed method approach proved an accurate and thorough description of the gender-based anxiety and its factors. For quantitative data, Questionnaire is used, based on The Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS), developed by Horwitz and Cope (1986), (consisting of 33 items) that is administered to the entire population (100

females and 100 males) of English department in kohat university of science and technology through random sampling technique. For qualitative data, the statistics obtained from the questionnaire, a total of 10 participants with higher level of anxiety were selected through purposive sampling technique in order to find out the factors provoking high level of anxiety.

Findings: According to the findings of the study, this study by using mixed method research demonstrated that significant gender differences in foreign language anxiety were found and the study also revealed that female students have higher level of language anxiety in comparison to the male students as well as the factors that causes higher level of anxiety in these students.

Contribution to practice and policy recommendations: Findings in this study will offer classroom instructors a rich source of data to understand the gender role in second language learning anxiety as the study revealed that female students have higher level of language anxiety in comparison with male students so the findings of the data will allow the instructors to provide a low-anxiety classroom environment that will help the female students to learn the target language in a classroom without being anxious. Consequently, instructors in the classroom can take preventive measures to alleviate or eliminate the negative factors such as Peer pressure, social Segmentation, lack of confidence, fear of being wrong, cultural norms, students' pre-University English education, coeducation and students' geographic background, that are revealed by the researcher in the study, which trigger second language anxiety of female students.

Keywords: gender, anxiety, undergraduate students, KUST

11 دور حاضر میں مخصوص مروجہ تجارتی صورتوں کا شرعیہ جائزہ

محمود خان
کسٹ یونیورسٹی، کوہاٹ

ABSTRACT: Islam is a complete code of conduct and way of life, which has provided complete teachings on every aspect of life including beliefs, society, worship, ethics and affairs. In the Holy Qur'an, guidance has been given in all the fields of life. Among all, the financial matters remain the most important subject matter of the Holy Qur'an. So, while the Qur'an has emphasized on worship and duties, it has also given importance to seeking livelihood and earning halal income. It is obligatory and necessary for a Muslim to earn halal sustenance and try to avoid haraam sustenance. Obtaining halal sustenance is possible only when a person obtains it in accordance with the prescribed methods of Shariah. Allah Almighty has also made trade a means of meeting the economic needs of human beings. If trade is done in a lawful and halal manner, then the profit earned from it will also be considered halal. If trade is done in illegal and haraam ways, then Profits from this will also be considered haraam. The issues related to finance and trade has been given much importance in the Holy Quran. Because these matters are directly related to human beings. If there is any ambiguity or thirst in them, there is a danger of corruption on earth. Therefore, it was necessary to explain in detail the rules and instructions in this regard. Therefore, the Qur'an al-Hakim has given detailed injunctions on this subject. Among the financial matters mentioned by the Qur'an, the emphasis is on trade, widows and their types, prohibitions and permissions related to them. The Qur'an has given clear instructions on commercial matters. Judgments on some of these matters have been given in-principle instructions while the details of some of them have been given by the Holy Prophet (SWS) by explaining the verses related to them. Here our focus will be on the Qur'anic principles, teachings and decrees regarding trade which Allah Almighty has mentioned in the Qur'an Al-Hakim with reference to

trade, as well as the verses and commentaries given by thejurists and commentators belonging to different schools of jurisprudence. It will also be reviewed in detail.

اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسانی تخلیق کے ساتھ ہی روزی کمانے کے ایسے ذرائع بھی پیدا فرمائے ہیں جس سے انسانی زندگی کا تسلسل برقرار ہے۔ جو کہ معاش کہلاتے ہیں بشری زندگی کے آغاز سے ہی انسان کی کاوشوں کا محور خوراک کی طرف رہا ہے جس کے حصول کے لئے انسان نے جوں جوں شعور کی آنکھ کھولی روزی حاصل کرنے کے یہ ذرائع مختلف ہوتے گئے۔ انسان کی فطری ضرورت کے تناظر میں اگر ہم دیکھیں تو جب اللہ تعالیٰ نے زمین پر پیغمبر معبوث فرمائے تو انہوں نے اپنی اپنی شریعت کے مطابق ظاہری نظام زندگی کو احسن طریقے سے انجام دیا بلکہ معاش وہ پیشہ ہے جسے اللہ کے پاک بندوں نے نہ صرف اختیار کیا بلکہ اسے ایسی تقدیس بخشی جو کہ انبیاء علیہم الصلوٰۃ والسلام کی سنت بن گیا۔ ان مقدس ہستیوں نے ایسے معیارات قائم کیئے جس سے توازن، ایمانداری، دیانت اور صداقت کو معاش کے ذرائع میں فروغ ملا۔ غرض ہر قسم کی حلال کمانا سنت انبیاء ہے اسکو عار جاننا نادانی ہے۔ اسلام نے کسب حلال کی تلقین و ترغیب دلائی اور اس کے حصول کے لئے انسان کو مختلف صلاحیتیں عطا کیں جیسا کہ اللہ تعالیٰ قرآن مجید میں ارشاد فرماتے ہیں۔

"ياايهاالذین امنوا لا تاكلوا اموالکم بینکم بالباطل الا ان تكون تجارة عن تراض منکم ولا تقتلوا انفسکم ان الله اکان بكم رحیماہ"
ترجمہ: اے ایمان والوں مت کھاؤ اپنے آپس کے مال ناجائز طریقے سے مگر یہ کہ ہو خرید و فروخت تمہاری آپس کی رضامندی سے اور اپنے آپ کو قتل نہ کرو یقیناً اللہ تعالیٰ تم پر نہایت مہربان ہے۔

"ياايهاالذین کلو امما فی الارض حلالا طیباً"

ترجمہ: اے لوگوں زمین میں جو پاکیزہ اور حلال چیزیں ہیں ان میں سے کھاؤ۔

اس طرح حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کا ارشاد مبارک ہے۔

"وعن رافع بن حدیج قال؛ قیل یارسول الله ای الکسب الطیب، قال عمل الرجل ببیدہ وکل مبرور"

ایک دوسری حدیث مبارکہ جس میں تجارت کی اہمیت اور برکت بیان فرمائی ہے۔

ترجمہ: رافع بن خدیج سے روایت ہے کہ عرض کیا گیا یا رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کونسی کمائی پاکیزہ ترین ہے فرمایا آدمی کی اپنے ہاتھ کی کمائی اور اس پر خرید و فروخت

اسلام تجارت کے انہی اصولوں کو جائز قرار دیتا ہے جو انسانی اخلاقیات انسان کی حقیقی ضروریات اور انسانی معاشرے کے دنیوی اور اخروی نفع کے لئے بہتر ہیں۔ جناب نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا کہ ایک آدمی سے قیامت کے دن مال کے حوالے سے دو چیزوں کے متعلق سوال ہوگا "من این اکتسب و فیما انفق" مال کمایا کہاں سے تھا اور خرچ کہاں پر کیا؟ کمائی کے ذرائع جائز تھے یا ناجائز؟ اور جن چیزوں پر خرچ کیا وہ جائز تھیں یا ناجائز؟ ان دو باتوں میں سارا معاملہ آجاتا ہے۔ کمائی کے ذرائع اور مصرف کے مقامات دونوں جائز ہوں گے تب بات بنے گی ورنہ آدمی گنہگار ٹھرے گا اسلام نے کمائی کے ذرائع بھی محدود کیئے ہیں کہ فلاں ذریعہ آمدن جائز ہے اور فلاں ناجائز ہے اور خرچ کرنے کے معاملے میں بھی انسان کو کھلی چھٹی نہیں دی گئی کہ جہاں چاہو خرچ کر لو بلکہ مصرف کے مقامات کے متعلق بھی واضح کیا گیا ہے کہ فلاں جگہ خرچ کرنے کے لئے جائز ہے اور فلاں ناجائز اور یہی اسلامی معیشت و تجارت کا بنیادی دائرہ ہے۔ لیکن عصر حاضر میں چند ایسے معاشی معاملات ہو رہے ہیں جو کہ زر کو امیر کے ہاتھ میں تھما رہے ہیں جب کہ غریب عوام غربت کی چکی میں پستے چلے جارہے ہیں ضرورت اس امر کی ہے کہ ان معاملات کی اسلامی حیثیت ظاہر کر دی جائے اور حکمتیں بیان کر دی جائیں تاکہ اسلامی نظام معیشت کے معیار کو ناپا جا سکے۔ اس مکالمہ میں چند ایسے اہم تجارتی صورتوں کو موضوع بحث بنایا جا رہا ہے جو کہ قومی اور بین الاقوامی سطح پر عام ہیں۔ ان تجارتی صورتوں کا احکام شرعیہ کی روشنی میں جائزہ لیا جائیگا کہ ان کے کون کون سے پہلو احکام شرعیہ کے روشنی میں جائز ہے اور کن کن پہلوؤں کی اصلاح ہو سکتی ہے۔

"علیکم بالتجارة فان فیہا تسعنتہ اغشار الرزق"

12 "The Quranic method of forming a peaceful society"

Syed Haris Shah

MPhil Student of Islamic Studies at Kohat University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT: Peace is the most important need of any society for its development, survival and prosperity. It is an undeniable fact that Islam is a religion of peace and harmony. But despite its being an Islamic society, the general prevalence of violence, anarchy, disorder and incoherence are our society's worsening problems that need to be sorted out in best possible way. Being a Muslim society, Quranic method is the most preferable style to eliminate all the aforementioned societal issues because Quran is the most authentic and also easily accessible source owing to its availability both in our homes and mosques. No doubt Quran is a book of guidance for all mankind and the most authentic source of Islamic teachings. Quran-extracted Islamic teachings are not confined to a single walk of life, rather they guide us in every sphere of life. Quranic teachings are very crucial for the creation of a peaceful society because these teachings, in one way or the other, lay a great deal of emphasis on the value and essence of peace in a society. In this article "The Quranic method of forming a peaceful society", different Quranic styles will be explained to develop a peaceful society. The main focus of this article is to provide a genuine solution to all the life-disturbing problems prevalent in the society in the light of Islamic teachings derived from Quran.

Keywords: Quran, Society, Peace, Violence

تعارف و تاریخ قرآن-13

فرحانہ رحمان بخاری

ایم فل سکالر، کوباٹ یونیورسٹی آف سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی

ABSTRACT: The name given to the light which the Creator of nature has given through knowledge, action and wisdom for the guidance of all His servants through Muhammad Rasoolullah is "Al-Quran". The Qur'an is the Book of Allah, the Word of Allah, the order of its words and sentences has been revealed by Allah Almighty. An undeniable fact is that there is only one book in the world today which has been revealed in the language "Arabic" which is preserved in that language and the language of this book is still scholarly and commercial. Not common in any one country but in different parts of the world. There is no book in the world today about this climate. The style of this book, from beginning to end, shows that Allah, the Exalted and Exalted, is addressing His servants, guiding to attain the welfare of the Hereafter. This is the light without which the human mind is blind. All human beings, regardless of their race, color or ethnicity, have a natural desire to be brothers. This desire cannot be fulfilled unless all human beings have the same goal. "The way of understanding should not be the same, the duties of their life should not be the same, their way of life should not be the same. This is the requirement of human nature and this is the Qur'anic teaching. The Qur'an is also called "Al-Kitab". "ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ" in which it is pointed out that from its teachings scattered and scattered people gather at one center and it also has a name "Al-Furqan" ie showing the difference between truth and falsehood. Presenter of the truth without which the world of building humanity and peace and security cannot be inhabited and man cannot be saved from the agony of death. The Holy Quran is the holy word of God, which God revealed to the last Prophet, the Holy Prophet (PBUH), by revelation, to guide mankind towards the day of Resurrections. The Quran is an attribute of the Almighty, not a creator. The Holy Quran has always been in the tablet. The judgments of the Almighty which are written above the heavens are safe from any change as well as from the evil of the devils, therefore it is called the Tablet of safe. The Quran is the source of read book in the world. This is the source of knowledge and guidance through which Allah

Almighty exalts nations and degrades those who do not believe in it. The religion of nature which is taught in the Qur'an is not a new religion. From Adam (peace be upon him) till now only one religion of nature has been revealed for all human beings which is called "Islam" in Qur'anic terms. The various religions that exist in the world today are the perverted forms of the religion of nature, the religion of Islam, which people have created to assert their supremacy and divide the human community into their self-made religions from the time of the first man Adam to the time of the revelation of the Qur'an, Allah Almighty has been sending down teachings for the betterment and guidance of the people of every country and nation. On a blessed night of the month of Ramadan, on Laylat-al-Qadar, Allah sent down the Holy Quraan from the Tablet to the heavens and then after that it continued to be sent to the Holy Prophet PBUH little by little as required and the Holy Quran is completed in about 5 years revealed. The gradual revelation of the Holy Quran began when the Holy Prophet was forty years old. The first verses of the Holy Quran to descend into the Cave of Hira are the first verses of Surah Al-Alaq. After the revelation of this first revelation, the process of revelation was stopped for three years, three years later, the same angel who had come to the Cave of Hira came to the Prophet PBUH and revealed the first few verses of Surah-Al-Muddaththir to him, after this the gradual process of revelation continued till the death of Holy Prophet SAW. The Holy Quran was revealed in a period of about 5 years.

Keywords: Revealed, Exalted, Undeniable, Tablet,

14 Symbolism as a modernist Feature in a passage to India

Muhammad Bilal

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: A passage to India is a modern novel written by E.M Forster in 1924. It completely describes the modern era. Every movement of human beings has its own characterization which understands it from other eras. Forster's novel also recognizes forms from other ages in English literature. A passage to India is a novel which has more interaction with modernism. It influences modern techniques and literary work.

Keywords: A Passage to India, E. M Forster, Modernism, Modern Techniques.

15 Impact of Modernism in "The Heart of Darkness"

Ali Raza

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: This research involves the definition and background of 'Modernism', and how the features of the modernist novel are obvious in Conrad's Heart of Darkness which reveals the terrifying depths of human corruptibility. Heart of Darkness is a story within a story full of symbols and images. It is a typical modernist novel. The artistic period that arose was a "progressive development incorporating every one of the imaginative expressions" we presently call "modernism" (Murfin and Ray 268). In spite of Conrad has given explicit and substantial subtleties all through the novella, by utilizing diverse scholarly procedures, for example, postponed deciphering, continuous flow, utilization of incongruity and questionable

completion, fracture and defamiliarization are accomplished, providing the per users with a lot bigger space of creative mind and translation than pragmatist novellas.

Keywords: Modernism, Stream of consciousness, irony, defamiliarization, decoding, fragmentation, realism.

16 Symbolism as a modernist Feature in a heart of darkness

Arooj Fatima

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: In this paper, I intend to conduct a study of the symbolic meaning of Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness by isolating and interpreting a net of symbols, which is very deftly manipulated by its author for the creation of a short, but superb, artistic expression of his appraisal of man's option for a tragic existence. In the process of this essay I shall examine the following symbolic elements: setting and characters. I shall endeavor to establish meanings for the river, forest, town, etc. As to characters, I shall concentrate on Kurtz's, but I shall also point out important differences and similarities between his character and those of the savages, of Marlow and of the Intended. I shall use other texts written by Conrad in order to supply further evidence for interpretations offered to elements of Heart of Darkness. In this paper, I intend to conduct a study of the symbolic meaning of Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness by isolating and interpreting a net of symbols, which is very deftly manipulated by its author for the creation of a short, but superb, artistic expression of his appraisal of man's option for a tragic existence. In the process of this essay I shall examine the following symbolic elements: setting and characters. I shall endeavor to establish meanings for the river, forest, town, etc. As to characters, I shall concentrate on Kurtz's, but I shall also point out important differences and similarities between his character and those of the savages, of Marlow and of the Intended. I shall use other texts written by Conrad in order to supply further evidence for interpretations offered to elements of Heart of Darkness.

Keywords: Joseph Conrad, Marlow, Congo, Modernism

17 "Heart of Darkness" by Joseph Conrad as a Modernist Work.

Zainab Ejaz

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: In this paper we discuss the aspects of Heart of Darkness which uncovered the real factors of European dominion in the non-Western world, uncovering the manner of speaking of the "white man's weight" and "humanizing mission" to be generally vacant justifications for merciless military success and monetary abuse. As the world changed, so too was writing being changed to reflect and communicate change. The artistic period that arose was a "progressive development incorporating every one of the imaginative expressions" we presently call "modernism" (Murfin and Ray 268). In spite of Conrad has given explicit and substantial subtleties all through the novella, by utilizing diverse scholarly procedures, for

example, postponed deciphering, continuous flow, utilization of incongruity and questionable completion, fracture and defamiliarization are accomplished, providing the per users with a lot bigger space of creative mind and translation than pragmatist novellas. Such space assists the per users with leaving from authenticity, and have the option to see the value in craftsmanship, as Shlovsy, expressed, "the reason for workmanship is to grant the impression of things as they are seen and not as they are known".

Keywords: Modernism, Stream of consciousness, irony, defamiliarization, decoding, fragmentation, realism.

18 To the light house as a modern Novel

Ayesha Javaid

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: Forerunners of literary modernism appeared 19th century literature and realism as insufficient to movements, discontinuity and fragmentation. Eventually, the characters of the radical reveal in devastations of correspond to the contemporary-day disaster of urbanization and industrialization, and shell surprise in society. In this respect, the footprints of the battle and its negative outcomes are found in time is impartial of the conventional idea of time to provide an powerful and non-linear illustration of characters' attention inside conjoined random moments with ups and downs, ahead and backward last result of the destruction of civilization, converting global after World War.

Keywords: V. Woolf, to the lighthouse, death, disappearance, lieu, de memorie, ruins, resistance, spectral, time, war.

19 A passage to India: A critique of colonialism

Abubakar

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: This paper sheds light on E. M. Forster's attack against British imperialism in colonial India. It argues that acquiring an official position in the imperialistic administration makes Anglo-Indians so poignant that they start making racial prejudgments about the Indians. This attitude, of course, leads to damage the possibility of establishing friendship between the Indians and the British. The novelist also argues that the inability of comprehending the echo in the caves is yet another cultural barrier; it prevents crossing the bridge between the East and the West. Due to their frustration of establishing friendship with the British, the Indians start fighting for freedom. This paper concludes by highlighting the possibility of future friendship between the British and the Indians.

Keywords: Imperialism, hegemony, prejudice, colonizer, bias, indigenes, officialism, egocentricity, mysticism, Hinduism

20 A Psychoanalytical Criticism of Traumatic State of Pecola Breedlove

Shoaib Munir

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: This research study investigates the constant abuse that blacks are suffering from Toni Morrison's novel "The Bluest Eye", applied psychoanalytical criticism. With rape the main character of the novel's psychological climax. The purpose of this study is to previously psychoanalyze the character of Pecola Breedlove. During and after rape to understand Pecola's psychological state. The novel was addressed in this way using Sigmund Freud's, Carl Jung's, and Jacque Lacan's ideas. The Freudian method, which focuses on the unconscious, Pecola was compelled to use unconscious sexual mechanisms as a result of domestic violence. Disassociate her from this toxic environment, and how the sexual assault on her has affected her. By developing post-traumatic stress disorder, her father drove her to complete psychotic dissociation disorder. Pecola after failing to achieve subjectivity, schizophrenic behavior develops.

Keywords: Black, Suffering, Rape, Domestic Violence, Toxic Environment, Psychotic Dissociation

21 Ontology Driven Service Oriented Requirements Engineering

Sania Malik

MSSE, Kohat University Science Technology, Kohat

ABSTRACT: Service-oriented computing has been receiving significant importance in recent years. The main aim of service-oriented development paradigm is to provide better alignment between business requirements and IT solutions. Despite several benefits, Service Oriented Architecture is facing a number of challenges i.e. Knowledge management, Semantic gaps between requirements etc. In Service Oriented Requirements Engineering is one of the most significant activities in software development. It is the core activity to obtain one of the main objectives of software developments, which is to satisfy the customer need by providing their intended services against their requirements. In SOA setting the alignment between available services and the business requirements presents a significant challenge for requirements analysts. For the improvement of alignment process, various methods have been proposed but still there are some challenges i.e. traditional requirement issues, user involvement, change in requirements, lack of domain knowledge etc. The aim of our work is to provide a mechanism which address the issue of traditional requirement engineering in service-oriented architecture e.g., ambiguity, inconsistency and incorrectness of requirements. These issues may cause the failure of projects. So, there is a need to propose a technique that overcome the above-mentioned issues of RE and provide a proper mechanism of service and requirement alignment. Ontology has been adopted as a solution for the improvement of requirement specification. In our thesis, we will provide ontology-based solution for alignment of services and requirements.

Keywords: service-oriented architecture, ontology

22 Investigating the Relationship between Foreign Language Anxiety and Foreign Language Motivation in Learning English at Intermediate Level in Pakistan

Fawad Zafar

M. Phil English (Linguistics), Kohat University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT: The study aimed to examine the relationship between FL Motivation and Anxiety and to investigate the simultaneous effect of FL motivation and anxiety on FL achievement among Pakistani EFL learners. Foreign language anxiety is ‘worrying and negative emotional reaction when learning and using a second language’ whereas motivation provides the primary impetus to initiate foreign language learning and later the driving force to sustain language. Anxiety and Motivation have long been tested and examined separately which has yielded ground breaking results but the combined effect of these two on each other and on language learning passes a new ray of understanding language pedagogy. The research established a relationship between FL Anxiety and FL Motivation at the first hand. The researcher moved a step forward to predict the subscales of Motivation affecting and predicting FL Anxiety in language learning and that too in Pakistani context. The study has been conducted using quantitative approach using questionnaires for the study. To achieve the purpose, Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) and Language Learning Orientations Scale (LLOS) were administered to 300 participants of intermediate proficiency level from Public colleges of Kohat. The data collected were analysed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) using Exploratory Factor Analysis, Correlation and Regression Analysis. The results indicated that various types of FL motivation are significantly correlated to FL anxiety subscales. In other words, students who have different reasons for learning English are different in their level and type of anxiety. The difference becomes most notable when students who was not motivated are compared to those who were motivated (intrinsic or extrinsic). The study further showed that Language learners who not be motivated to study English and those who study English for external reasons feel more anxious than those students who learn English for intrinsic reasons. Although extrinsic motivation can lead to intrinsic motivation under certain circumstances, teachers should use techniques that foster students’ intrinsic motivation. Anxiety was negatively related to language achievement so in order to improve students’ English achievement, it is necessary for both language teachers and learners to act to decrease FL anxiety level. Teachers can decrease language learners’ anxiety by creating a supportive and relaxing learning environment, providing training in learning strategies, setting goals that are not too easy or too difficult, and using anxiety-reducing techniques.

Keywords: Motivation, foreign language, anxiety, achievement.

23 Machine Learning-based Analysis of Student Performance in Virtual Environment

Naheed Akhtar, Dr.Irfan u ddin, Dr. Muhammad Adnan

Institute of Computing, Kohat university of Science and Technology, Kohat, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT: Student’s performance prediction in online learning environment using machine learning facilitated students learning behavior according to their interest. For this purpose, virtual environment provides different indicators for students to learn without spatial temporal constraints. Virtual environment

provides many advantages to students whose face challenges such as lack of interest, low engagement in study, self-regulated, high dropout rates, performance prediction ratio etc. In this study we proposed a predictive model to recognize the problems faced by students for early intervention whose are at risk of dropout. To avoid student's dropout rate using machine learning predictive model we improve the student's dropout rate, provide them timely feedback, enhance their learning behaviors, performance prediction ratio and low study engagement using different learning indicators. Machine learning predictive model trained validate set and tested data using different machine learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) models such as ANN, KNN, SVM, Decision Tree (DT) and Naïve Bayes (NB) etc to predict student's performance to categorize their learning behaviors. Our results showed that students' assessment scores, engagement intensity i.e. clickstream data, and time-dependent variables are important factors in online learning environment. The paper through intensive literature review attempts to identify best machine learning model in predicting student performance and appropriate machine learning model in improving learning. The study makes a conclusion that predicting students' performance is of the highest priority for any learning institution across the globe. Using various machine learning methods to accurately predict student's performance would be highly required. It is important to accurately rank machine models based on their prediction capabilities in predicting students' performance and in improving learning outcome.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Student Performance, Virtual Environment

24 The Impact of Corruption on Environmental Degradation in Pakistan

Muhammad Zaid

Department of Economics, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat

Abstract: Corruption significantly affects the large majority of countries, and it has negative social and economic impacts. In this study, the main research question is how does corruption affect the environmental degradation in Pakistan? A theoretical model is developed to explain the relationship among the environmental degradation, and shadow economy in Pakistan. This study is intended to find a relationship between corruption and economic growth. Economic growth is viewed in terms of per capita GDP and corruption is quantified as corruption perception index (CPI) published by Transparency International annually. Population, investment, total public expenditures, and expenditure in education by government are used as the determinants of GDP. Study period expands from 1995 to 2019. Solow growth model is modified for the purpose to incorporate corruption with the macroeconomic variables of economic growth. Auto Regressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) Bounds Testing methodology is used for the analysis. The results authentic ate a long run relation amid corruption and economic growth in the economy of Pakistan. The estimates signify that corruption poses negative effects on per capita GDP and thus diminishes the economic growth of the country. The estimation results indicate that stringent environmental regulation and the level of the shadow economy are both positively related to Pakistan environmental corruption; however, the results also indicate that tighter environmental control would help reduce corruption at a given level of the shadow economy. Moreover, an increase in the proportion of corrupt officials may weaken the environmental regulation, which would consequently lead to the increase in corruptions. Besides, many

economic and social factors may also affect the environmental quality. However, increased research and development (R&D) spending on eco-friendly environmental operations can help to reduce corruptions in Pakistan.

Keywords: Corruption, Economic Growth, Government Expenditures, Growth Model, Bound Testing.

25 A Study on Challenges of MANET Routing Protocols in Disaster Management

**Abdul Majid Soomro¹, Muhamad. Saim², Imran khurshid¹, Muhammad Ashad Baloch¹
Rana Kamran Ayub¹**

¹Department of Computer Science, National College of Business Administration & Economics (NCBA&E)

²Department of Computer Science, Riphah International University Lahore Campus

ABSTRACT: A unique type of wireless ad hoc network that is non-centralized, self-organized, and self-managed is known as a mobile ad-hoc network (MANET). It is utilized in a variety of life domains, including network slicing, real-time information, interpersonal communication, and information sharing. Disasters are significant disturbances to a community's operations that are more severe than what it can handle on its own. Natural, man-made, and technology risks can all lead to disasters. In order to transport data swiftly, MANET has a dynamic change in both the nature of its topology and nodes. There are many risks of routing design challenges between the nodes because of the nature of mobility and rapidly change in topology of nodes, especially in disaster management. There is a list of routing protocols, each with a unique characteristic that has been built for a particular location and compared across several characteristics. This research presents a clear picture of challenges after investigation of various routing protocols in MANET in light of their shortcomings in MANET routing.

Keyword: Disaster, MANET, Mobility, Routing Protocols, Topology

26 Impact of Environmental Degradation on Public Health Expenditure in Pakistan

Zafran Zafar, Dr. Alam Khan, Dr. Dilawar Khan

Kohat University of Science & Technology Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

ABSTRACT: The utilization of bio-fuel and environmental quality degradation has considerable impact on the government health care system in the form public health expenditure and notable effect on the financial plan of the household. Therefore, the primary objective of this study is to investigate the long run relationship between environmental degradation and Public health expenditure in Pakistan over the period of 1980 to 2020. This study made some reasonable change to the simple ARDL approach to explore the asymmetric association between environmental health expenditure and public health expenditure. Bound test result indicates that there is long run relationship among the environmental degradation, public health expenditure, trade openness, urbanization and economic growth in Pakistan. The result of NARDL model is summarized as, both positive and negative change in carbon dioxide emission significantly contributes to public health expenditure. Increase in carbon emission is positively associated whereas decrease in carbon emission

negatively associated with public health expenditure in long run. The positive and negative component of urbanization also significantly contributes to public health expenditure in Pakistan. However, the positive changes economic growth and trade openness has no significant impact on public health expenditure during the study period. The WALD test result indicates that all the projected variables except trade openness have asymmetric impact on public health expenditure in long run as well as in short run. This study concluded that policy maker should consider the asymmetric response of environmental degradation, economic growth, urbanization and trade openness during the formulation of public health expenditure policy.

Keywords: Environmental Degradation, Trade Openness, Urbanization, Economic Growth

27 Analysis of willingness to communicate in English language by female students belonging to tribal Areas at KUST, Pakistan

Sonia Noreen

MS linguistics Kohat University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT: This study includes the willingness of speaking in English language by female students of Kohat University of Science and Technology belonging to tribal areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan. Pakistan has a massive number of tribal areas ranging from north to south and west to east in every province, each having their own culture, rituals, customs and traditions but one thing among all these tribes is common which is a lower level of literacy rate and in general a traditional approach to their culture and society which is patriarchal society and a strong role of man while a woman's role is very much limited to a typical woman's role. There are certain reasons why women of tribal areas face difficulties in speaking English when they come to bigger cities in order to get their education. Women come from such tribal backgrounds are from traditional societies where they are not given any proper grooming but instead they are only taught to stay inside and do house work like women do Fand even if they are sent to study in bigger or major cities they are mostly expected to come back and get married to a man from their tribe, hence such women do not have proper developed future plans and lack confidence in their communication skills because of their suffocated societal values due to which they lack the confidence to communicate and especially if that is in another language which is not even their first language. The positivism research paradigm is used in the research. The data is collected in qualitative way that is measurable and previously well-known theories are tested in different type of backgrounds. The sample size which is selected for this research are 25 interviews on average. After analyzing data, it is proved that most of the students who are from tribal areas are not willing to communicate in English due to their cultural background and environment is not encouraging them and they are not confident while using another language that is why they are less willing to communicate in English.

Keywords: Tribal areas of Pakistan, patriarchal society, first language, cultural background, willing to communicate.

28 Photoluminiscent Carbon Dots from Chapli Kababs and Fried Fish for Detection of Metal Ions and Drugs

Yasin Ullah, Naeem Khan, Azhar Ul Haq Ali Shah

Department of Chemistry, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat- 26000, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

ABSTRACT: Zero-dimensional Carbon dots (CDs) is a recent addition to the functional nanomaterial's family of fullerene, nanotubes, Nano diamonds and grapheme are quasi spherical particles, generally in the size of 2-20nm, were first discovered in 2004. This study was designed to isolate and characterize CDs from chapli kabab and fried fish through hydrothermal method for drugs and metal ions sensing. These CDs were characterized through Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), X-ray Diffraction (XRD) Analysis, Fourier Transformed Infrared (FTIR) Analysis, UV-Vis spectroscopy and Photoluminescence (PL) spectroscopy. The limit of detection (LOD) and limit of quantification (LOQ) of CDs of fried fish with Co^{+2} were 0.975 μM and 3.25 μM respectively and for CDs of chapli kabab the (LOD) and (LOQ) were 0.98 μM and 3.28 μM respectively. The (LOD) and (LOQ) for the CDs of fried fish with tenoxicam were 2.52 μM and 8.4 μM respectively and with clotrimazole were 0.8 μM and 2.66 μM respectively. The (LOD) and (LOQ) of CDs of chapli kabab with tenoxicam were 0.8 and 2.66 μM respectively and with clotrimazole were 0.98 μM and 3.16 μM .

Key words: Carbon dots, chapli kabab, fried fish, drugs and metal ions sensing.

29 Gender Based Analysis of The Differences in The Perception of Politeness: A Qualitative Study

Shah Zeb Anwer

MPhil-English Linguistics (KOHAT University of Science and Technology)

ABSTRACT: This study has focused on the theoretical concept that are related to studies of languages and linguistics. Politeness seems to be important and highlighted subject in latest linguistics research and studies. The complicated nature of this cycle is seen in different angles of concepts to the limitations of notion and to the demonstration of politeness in multiple types of discourse. Politeness is generally studied and taken into consideration on the ordinary conversation basis. Nonetheless, latest research and studies has put their focus on politeness and its impact within workplace and institutional contexts. Moreover, it is a process which appears to happen on daily basis. This study investigates gender-based analysis of the difference in the perception of politeness in the education sector of Pakistan. The approach used in this research is qualitative and used to support the theoretical model with the help of 40 interviews. The results of all the items used in the questionnaire are analysed with the methodology. The results drawn from 40 students' respondents presents that gender-based analysis of the difference in the perception of politeness. Furthermore, the research imply that the education sector organizations of Pakistan can make use of politeness and linguistics professional by considering that are joint to obtain the affective outputs. This study

also has some limitations of time constraint, limited sample and targeted variables, but it enables further researchers a platform for future studies. The research also demonstrates the ideal features of gender-based analysis of the difference in the perception of politeness.

Keywords: Politeness, complicated nature, institutional contexts, gender-based analysis.

30 ESL teachers' perceptions about personal and contextual factors limiting the joint practice of instructional and emotional scaffolding

Salma Begum

M. Phil Scholar Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat Pakistan

ABSTRACT: This study sought to identify the personal and contextual factors that may limit the joint practice of instructional and emotional scaffolding at undergraduate level in Pakistani ESL classrooms according to English language teachers' perceptions. As a result of being influenced by these obstructing factors, ELT teachers face the challenge of not being able to associate learners' emotional responses to the subject matter while providing instructional scaffolding to ESL learners in Pakistani context. These factors limiting the joint use of instructional and emotional scaffolding differ from culture to culture and context to context. These factors may become the potential cause of dissociating emotions from English language instruction and, thus, result in unsuccessful language teaching and learning. This study has been conducted using an interpretive approach. It employed qualitative approach, using both semi-structured interviews and semi-structured classroom observations to collect data from five university teachers who have the experience of English language teaching at under grade level for more than a decade. In order to achieve a deep understanding of the problem, semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 05 ESL teachers and 04 classes taught by 04 teachers were observed. Qualitative data were analysed using exploratory content analysis. The results of this study show that multiple personal and contextual factors are responsible for obstructing the joint use of instructional and emotional scaffolding for example individual learner and individual teacher factors, classroom related factors, the professional context, linguistic factors, teacher-student interaction, sociocultural factors, gender issues, prior teaching and learning experiences and so on and so forth. The identification of such factors would possibly lead to create a positive state of mind and a secure classroom experience for the development of optimal learning for ESL learners.

Keywords: ESL teachers, personal and contextual factors, instructional and emotional scaffolding

31 Critical Discourse Analysis of Linguistic Strategies in Shaping Ideologies; A Socio-Cognitive Perspective

Lubna Arif

MS English, Kohat University of Science and Technology, KPK Pakistan

ABSTRACT: This study aims to examine the use of language by Pakistani political actors to win public acclaim and mobilize their support in the context of dharnas. 'Dharna' has become an increasingly preferred platform especially during the last decade where political actors inculcate their ideas and ideologies through their political speeches in an attempt to shape the general department of the society. The political discourse

of this emerging domain of Pakistani politics requires a critical lens to investigate the linguistic structures and discursive strategies to uncover the relationship between language, cognition and society. Employing the Socio-cognitive model of CDA, Teun Van Dijk's Ideological Square Model, this study examines linguistic and discursive features in speeches of three Pakistani political leaders who has organized dharnas during the last decade; Imran Khan, Tahir ul Qadri and Fazal ur Rehman. The study carries out analysis at micro-level, that is observing 25 discursive devices suggested by Van Dijk (2005), as well as macro-level focusing on the cognitive dichotomy of 'positive self-representation' and 'negative other representation'. The analysis reveals ideologically loaded linguistic features and discursive strategies embedded in the speeches of these politicians. The results also demonstrate that the cognitive dichotomy of positive self-representation and negative other-representation assists these political leaders to achieve legitimization of their political actions via controlling public opinion. The underlying motive is context bound that is the aim to topple the incumbent government as these Pakistani dharna were mainly organized for regime change and ousting the sitting prime minister. This research study is significant in the field of political discourse analysis since adopting the perspective of critical discourse analysis may be conducive in expanding readers' analytical activism and increased comprehension of language production and function.

KEYWORDS: Critical Discourse Analysis, Political Speeches, Ideology, Dharna, Linguistic Strategies.

32 Remittances: A Symptom of Dutch Disease in Selected Asian

Dr. Syed Wahid Ali Shah¹, Rabia Zulfiqar²

¹Assistant Professor of Economics, School of Economics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (Vehari Campus), Punjab, Pakistan

²MPhil, NCBA&E

ABSTRACT: Dutch disease is phenomenon caused by the rapid appreciation of domestic currency against foreign currency. It is mostly caused by a huge amount of financial inflow in a country. The study is conducted to answer a question, Are remittance inflows responsible for Dutch disease? A panel data set is taken for 24 years from 1996 till 2019 for ten countries of Asia. Eight countries belong to middle income group while two countries belong to high income group. Redundant test is applied to check the methodology to be applied. Fixed Effect Model is applied and shocking results have been gotten. Remittances are not found responsible for Dutch disease neither in middle income counties nor in high income countries.

Keywords: REER, Remittances, Dutch disease, Fixed Effect Model, Asian Countries

33 The Impact of Trade and Financial Openness on Environmental Degradation in Pakistan

Hassan Mustafa

Department of Economics, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat

ABSTRACT: The environmental degradation has become a burning issue for today's world irrespective of which country or region is responsible for it. In order to tackle this issue, the world is required to put up some collective efforts. In this regard the trade openness and financial development can also play a

significant role as both can benefit the environment and at the same time can be a factor to worsen it. The current study aims explore the effect of both trade openness and financial openness on environmental degradation of Pakistan. For environmental degradation the proxy of emission has been considered. In order to serve this purpose, the current study has employed a time series data covering the period of 1980-2019 further the Johansen's cointegration and FMOLS techniques are employed to assess the long run cointegration between the variables. The current study has resulted a positive relation between financial openness and emissions which shows that in Pakistan the enhancement in financial openness will pace up the demand as income will increase which will indeed followed by the increase in production which can in turn worsen the environment by the mitigation of. Furthermore, the relationship of trade openness with emissions has yielded a negative sign which implies that with increase in trade Pakistan can alter its environmental pollution to decrease. The study has come up with the conclusion that both trade and financial openness are important in the context of environmental degradation, on the other hand Pakistan is a developing country and for its economic growth the increase in both factors is significant as well, so Pakistan should adopt some effective policies that can alter its growth with keeping the environmental aspects intact.

Keywords: financial openness, Environmental Degradation, Trade, Pakistan

34 The Impact of Forest Wood Products' Exports on Deforestation: In South Asia

Waqas

Department of Economics, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat

ABSTRACT: Forests have profound impact on aggregate economy in terms of sustainability, friendly eco-system, and conducive environment for economic development and prosperity. Initially, the forests were used for fire purposes to cook meals in primitive times. Over time, the demands of forests increased to decorate houses and official installations. Subsequently, the export of trees, wood and unique forests began to meet the demand of the international markets. This has led to deforestation specifically in South Asia due to varying environmental phases and humidity level. Trees have demand that has evolved throughout history. The regular export of trees from one country to another significantly impacted tree growth, which resulted in deforestation. This continued export of trees has not only impacted the world's climate, but it has also led to global warming. The real objective of this study is to analyze the impact of forest wood products' exports on deforestation in South Asia. The study had applied ARDL-PMG estimation for the period 2001-2020 to assess the long and short run nexus. In addition, this study has used second generation unit root test for stationary of the data. The results of ARDL-PMG test indicate that the forest exports, tourism, urbanization and economic activities has positive impact on deforestation while foreign debts have negatives impact on deforestation in the long run. The results show that a 1% increase in forest exports, tourism, urbanization and economic activities will lead to increase 0.05%, 0.33%, 6.53% and 4.03% deforestation respectively. But, 1% increase in foreign debts will decrease the rate of deforestation by 2.08%.

Keywords: South Asia, Deforestation, Forest exports, Panel ARDL, Unit root, Kao-Cointegration.

35 Impact of macroeconomic policies on income inequality: Empirical evidence from Azerbaijan

Zulfiqar Khan, Muhammad Azam Khan, Saleem Khan

MS Scholar, Department of Economics, Faculty of Business & Economics, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT: The main objective of this research work to investigate the impact of fiscal and monetary policies on income inequality in Azerbaijan over the period from 1995 to 2020. We applied the ARDL method and ECM approach for empirical analysis. The empirical result reveals that monetary policy by money supply (M2) increases income inequality both in the long run and the short run. Result also shows that real effective exchange rate and total tax revenue decreases income inequality both in the long and short run. Real interest rate and government expenditure have negative but insignificant effect on income inequality in the long run, whereas in the short there these are significantly negative. However, the impact of GDP per capita on income inequality both in the short and long run found are positive but statistically insignificant.

Keywords: Fiscal policy, monetary policy, Income inequality, ARDL model, Azerbaijan

36 Obesity and Physical Inactivity: Contributing Factors to Hypertension in Early Adults

Sadaf Ambreen¹, Sumiaya Iqbal¹, Ayesha Bibi¹, Sara Rafiq²

¹(P.hD Enrolled) Lecturer at Department of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, Women University Mardan, Pakistan

²Department of Economics, University of Buner, Buner, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT: Hypertension is a medical condition, in which blood pressure in the arteries is elevated than the normal, having systolic blood pressure more than 120mmHg and diastolic blood pressure more than 80 mmHg. It leads to health complications and increase risk of diseases such as stroke, heart failure, heart attack and even death. The aim of current study was to evaluate nutritional status and activity level among hypertensive early adults in District Mardan Data was collected from the subjects of Public Hospital, Mardan Medical Complex through questionnaire. A complete information about individual sociodemographic, anthropometry and health status were collected, and physical activity was assessed by using IPAQ questionnaire. A total of 150 individuals were included in the study in which 90% were females and 10% were males. Data was analyzed through SPSS Version 22. Majority of the study subjects 88% were married, 70% having nuclear living system, 43% were having elementary education and 43% were working as laborer. Body mass index and waist circumference in female counterpart were found to be positively associated with hypertension and was found statistically significant $P < 0.01$. Results showed that majority of females were fall in hypertension crisis category with mild activity and males were having hypertension stage 1 with moderate activity. Our study concluded that non-optimal nutritional status and physical inactivity resulted in elevated blood pressure in females therefore lifestyle change such as optimal nutritional status and physical activity may play key role in reducing risk of hypertension.

Key words: Hypertension, Early Adulthood, Body Mass Index, Waist Circumference, Physical activity.

37 Lifestyle, Personality Traits and Anger as predictors of Psychosocial Problems and Marital Satisfaction

Dr. Shirmeen Ijaz1, Dr. Amina Muazzam, Dr. Subha Malik, Sidrah Kanwal, Dr. Tazvin Ijaz

ABSTRACT: Objective: The objective of the current research was to find out how psychosocial problems and marital satisfaction are related to lifestyle, personality traits and anger among diabetic patients.

Methods: Cross-sectional research design was used in which 400 type 2 diabetic patients (30-60 years) were selected through purposive sampling. Psychosocial problems scale for type II diabetes, Dimensions of Anger Reactions-Revised, Couples Satisfaction Index, Big Five Inventory was used. Patients' lifestyles were analyzed by filling out a demographic questionnaire with questions about their "physical activity, smoking, and BMI".

Results: Hierarchical regression was done to find out predictors of Psychosocial problems and Marital satisfaction from lifestyle, personality traits and Anger. Results showed Psychosocial problems were significantly predicted by lifestyle, personality traits and anger as they produced 32% variance in the regression model. Marital satisfaction was also significantly predicted by lifestyle, personality traits and anger, indicating 10% variance in the regression model.

Conclusion: It was concluded that Lifestyle, Personality traits and Anger are strong predictors of Psychosocial problems and Marital satisfaction.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes mellitus, psychosocial factors, marital relationship, lifestyle

38 Use of softwares and websites in Islamic research

Kausar Muhammad Din, Benish Haseeb

M.Phil Scholar Institute of Islamic Studies, University of Punjab Lahore.

ABSTRACT: When man stepped in that day, he started thinking about the present keys around him. At first man covered the body with the leaves of trees, ate fruits, flowers, plants, raw meat. He used horses and donkeys for the journey, but at the same time he used a himsa. It is said that the need is to cook meat from the fire., travel carts, air ships, and hours of travel, began to travel for minutes until they reached the moon. 1st January, 1983, an internet was formed. From 1990 to 6 August 1991, world-wide web(www) After about 2000, various sites came into existence, including the websites and software's to read Quran and search for Sahi Hadith, Islamic books and articles e.g. Islam 360, easy Quran-wa-Hadith, Maktaba Shamela, kitabosunnat.com and Islamic research index These software's and websites are explained as below.

Keywords: Software, Websites, Islamic research

39 The Impact of Institutional Quality on Sectoral Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan

Zafar Ullah Khan

ABSTRACT: Developing process needs capital to accelerate its speed, while the developing countries faces lack of capital in their local market. Foreign direct investment (FDI) plays a vital role to fulfil the deficiency

of capital, therefore developing countries makes every effort to attract FDI. Institutional quality is an important factor which affects the inflow of FDI in the country. This study discovers causal relationship between institutional quality (corruption, law and order, government stability, democratic accountability, bureaucratic quality and investment profile) and FDI sectoral level inflow in Pakistan, based on time series data from 1986 to 2019. Simulated autoregressive distributed lag (SARDL) dynamic approach is applied. The results of the study observed strong relationship between institutional quality and the aggregate FDI in short and long run. This study also suggests that institutional quality has a key role to attract the inflow of sectoral FDI in Pakistan. Improving the institutional quality enhance the inflow of FDI.

Keywords: Institutional Quality; FDI; Pakistan

40 Empirical Evaluation of Pre-Trained Object Detection Model for Autonomous Vehicle

Anum Imtiaz, Dr. Abdul Shahid, Dr. Muhammad Roman

Institute of Computing, Kohat University of Science and Technology, KUST, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

ABSTRACT: Perception, planning, and control are the three main subsystems of self-driving systems. The perception problem is investigated in this thesis in the context of real-time object identification for autonomous cars. Accurate identification of pedestrians, vehicles, and road signs can help autonomous vehicles to drive as safely as people. The problem is investigated by using a deep neural network for real-time object detection called YOLOv4 (You Only Look Once) which is trained and tested on both virtual and real driving-scene data. The findings reveal that modern real-time object detection networks attain their high speed at the expense of detection rate and accuracy. YOLO can analyze images at over forty-seven frames per second, but on a diversified driving scene dataset, it had a poor mean average precision score. With further advancements in both hardware and software technologies, a better trade-off between run-time and detection rate is expected. However, given current technology, generic real-time object identification networks do not appear to be suited for high-precision applications like visual perception for autonomous cars. In addition, two versions of the YOLO network are compared, one pre-trained model on a very large COCO dataset, that includes 80 categories for objects, and the other model was trained on domain-specific images. This comparison has shown that the accuracy of the pre-trained model can be improved by fine-tuning the hyperparameters of the model for the specific task.

Keywords: Pre-Trained Object Detection Model, Autonomous Vehicle

41 Nigerian Federalism and National Security in the Fourth Republic

A. M. LETSWA, PhD, D. I. AIDELOKHAI, PhD, Abdulkadir ABDULMALIK

Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai
Nigeria State

ABSTRACT: Nigeria is the most populous black nation that got her political independence from colonial grip in 1960. The journey to her independence was tortuous and rancorous among the defunct North, West

and East. It was not quite far from its nationhood that democratic journey was interrupted by the military junta. The 1979 and 1999 constitutions adopted the American presidential system of government where powers are shared between the central and other layers of government as evidently practiced in the second, aborted third and fourth republics. It is hoped that Federal constitutions is better for Nigeria giving its plurality and heterogeneity. On the contrary, peace and security continue to evade Nigeria. It is on this note, that this paper interrogates the implications of the adoption of the presidential system of democracy on national security in the Nigeria's fourth republic. The paper uses secondary sources of information and in-depth analysis. It adopts the Frustration-Aggression theory as a framework of analysis. The research concludes that fissiparous tendency, banditry and other forms of insecurity that ravage the country are evil manifestations of and radical reaction to political brigandage, unrestrained struggle to access and retain power by desperate political forces. It, thus, recommends financial autonomy/fiscal federalism, delisting of items from constitutional exclusive list and rotational presidency among others. These will stabilise the polity and make competition for presidential seat less attractive and fascinating.

Key words: democracy, presidentialism, security, separatism and banditry.

42 Analysing the Impact of Fiscal Policy on Female Employment in Pakistan

Muhammad Hanif

Department of Economics, Kohat University of Science and Technology, Kohat

ABSTRACT: Women and men can experience different employment outcomes as a result of macroeconomic policy choices for a variety of reasons, such as labor market segregation, gender division of labor or labor supply dynamics. The average Female employment rate across countries is still 20 percentage points lower than the male rate, and gender gaps in wages and access to education persist. Although recent decades have witnessed a significant drop in gender gaps in many countries, the prevalence of gender inequality is still high, especially in the developing world. The current study will analyse the impact of fiscal policy on Female employment in case of Pakistan. The study will provide insights about the importance of government expenditure and taxation that can lead to increase the Female employment because Female comprises a significant portion of total labour force, so participation of female in production activity can lead to achieve economic development. For this purpose, the research question of the study is, what effect does the fiscal policy have on female employment in Pakistan? And research objective is to ascertain the fiscal policy's effect on female employment in Pakistan. This study used variables which are Female employment, Developmental expenditure, non-developmental expenditure, Tax revenue and GDP. Developmental expenditure, Non-developmental expenditure and Tax revenue are proxy for fiscal policy. This study used the GDP as control variables. The yearly time series covers the period from 1990 to 2020. This study applied the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) for testing unit-root. The autoregressive Distributor Lag (ARDL) model is used to investigate the presence of a long-run and short-run relationship between variables. The expected results are positive impact of fiscal policy on female employment.

Keywords: Female employment, Developmental expenditure, non-developmental expenditure, Tax revenue, Fiscal policy

43 Smart Pedagogy: A Smart Approach to Prepare Prospective Teachers

Dr. Farah Deebea

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

ABSTRACT: In the present era of technology and digitalization, the focus of teacher education is to equip prospective teachers with advanced pedagogy. To prepare competent future teachers is a dream in teacher education. However, this dream can come true through the use of smart pedagogy in teacher education institutions. Smart pedagogy is a teaching learning pattern in which students are taught through a variety of smart technologies. The concept of smart pedagogy in academic scenario encompasses the use of latest and advanced technologies like smart phones, smart tools, smart boards, Wi-Fi along with use of ICTs (information and communication technologies) and at the most advanced level Web 2.0 technologies. The core purposes of this concept paper were; to highlight the imperative role of smart pedagogy for preparing smart prospective teachers to enable them to face the challenges of teaching smartly; to find out the importance of infusing teacher education curricula with smart technological practices for future educators. The research is purely conceptual. The secondary data has been gathered from various sources, including official websites, eBooks, and periodicals. After a review of the literature, it is concluded that Smart pedagogy has emerged as an informed and rigorous approach of teaching which is to shape up and reform previously used stereotyped conventional pedagogies. So, it has been started to use to improve professional practices. It is proven after COVID-19 that teacher educators had to go hand in hand with technology-based education and learning and in future they will also rely on use of smart technologies as they are more time saving, user friendly, advanced, adaptable and personalized/individualized. The study recommends that teacher educators will have to foster a positive attitude in prospective teachers for the use of technology by incorporating technology in their classroom and giving them technology-based assignments. In this regard, first of all teacher educators will have to be trained then in turn they can train their students as direct use of technology by the students can be difficult for students. For better implementation in the Pakistani scenario, it is recommended that advanced computer labs, digital libraries be present in educational institutions to promote Smart Pedagogy and that policies and laws must be developed for the successful implementation of smart Pedagogy. Special funds be allocated by the Higher Education Commission to teacher training departments for the purchase of soft wares, license and smart tools.

Key Words: Smart Pedagogy, Teacher Education, Prospective Teachers

44 The magnificent Karakoram Highway: A historical study

Ms. Irum Javid

PhD scholar at Pakistan Study Center University of Karachi

ABSTRACT: The National Highway 35 or N35 is known more popularly as the Karakoram Highway (KKH) and China Pakistan Friendship Highway. It is a 1300 km national highway in Pakistan which extended from Hassan Abdal (Taxila) in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan with China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The highway is a popular tourist attraction and is one of the highest paved roads in the World. The route of the Karakoram Highway traces one of the many paths of the ancient

Silk route. Due to its highway elevation and the difficult conditions in which it was constructed, it is referred to as the Eighth Wonder of the world. There was a time when emergency services were not available to those people who lived in more outlying areas of Gilgit, because there simply were no decent roads. A heavy rainstorm or a few inches of snow could cost people living off from dirt roads their lives in an emergency situation. Thanks to the Karakoram Highway, there is hardly any place in Gilgit-Baltistan that is not accessible today. People who were for all intents and purposes cut off from just about everywhere are no longer isolated and are able to reach places like hospitals, grocery stores, offices as well as going from place to place for visits. This paper attempts to explore the historical background of Karakoram Highway the land route between Pakistan and China.

Keywords: National Highway 35, Karakoram Highway, China Pakistan Friendship Highway, Ancient Silk Route, Eighth Wonder of the world, Gilgit-Baltistan

45 To the Lighthouse, Novel by Virginia Woolf

Samreen Asghar

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: Mikhail Bakhtin's dialogism in a novel promises the creation of a domain of interactive context for different voices which results in a polyphonic discourse. Instead of trying to suppress each other, the voices of the novel interact upon the other voices in a way that none of them tries to silent other ones, and each one has the opportunity to express itself. In Virginia Woolf's To the Lighthouse, although some voices attempt to be more dominant, all are allowed to be heard and interact with the other ones.

Keywords: Bakhtin, Woolf, To the Light House, Dialogism, Carnavalesque, Unfinalisability.

46 Depiction of Modern Man in "Church Going" by Philip Larkin; through Modernism

Nawal Akram

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: This study aims at analyzing the poem Church Going by Philip Larkin through the perspective of Modernism that how the aspects of modern man and society are depicted in the poem. The modern man in the present world is careless, spiritually dead, Agnostic, materialistic, secularist and pessimist. The researcher attempts to scrutinize that, how Philip Larkin has portrayed the modern man in his poem. To highlight the loss of religious values in the modern society Philip has deployed the theme of religion in Church Going. Philip has portrayed the three important stages of human life through the poem's title. The research worker will analyze the depiction of modern man by interpreting the lines and through interpreting the implicit and explicit meanings of the poem. This study on one side revives the religious values where as on the other side also present the current situation of the church and its importance in the lives of modern man. Apart from the side of entertainment, the poem makes people understand the society of the era and infuse some selfesteemed Christian values and realization into the minds of the people.

Keywords: Modernism, Church, Philip Larkin, Modern society, secularism.

47 Tgg in Curriculum as Well as Researches (Grammar and Syntax)

Fatima Muneer

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this term paper was to figure it out that how Transformation Generative Grammar is explained in non-native curriculum by university Professors. For this purpose, the famous book recommended for M.A English was studied deeply from definition to origin and techniques. Also, the prescriptive versus descriptive debate. On the research topic is highlighted by bit controversial or contradictory statement by two different Asians. The criticism that the said grammar received is also not concealed rather broadcasted in laconic manner. Like old people have superstitions, speakers also have misconceptions about grammar that are clarified in this paper.

Keywords: prescription, description, generative grammar, transformation, origin, techniques of transformation.

48 William Golding's Lord of the Flies: A Reconsideration according to Modernism Theory

Maryam Butt

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: This paper reconsiders Lord of the Flies, written by William Golding, on its use of allegory. The novel was written in connection with incidents of the 20th century and the novelist's own experience. In the beginning, the paper introduces the novelist's opinion on human beings through allegory and fable that encouraged the reader and listener to look for hidden meanings. Then it deals with the cultural approaches famous at that time for utilizing symbolism within the novel. Finally, it tackles educational value through his experiences. The findings show that Lord of the Flies is both a historical and political allegory for life after World War II. It also symbolizes the nature of humankind, which then serves as a teaching device for human civilization both in the classroom and in the real-life.

Keywords: Allegory, Modernism, fable, symbolism, education, and civilization.

49 Symbolic Significance of characters by William Golding's "Lord of the Flies"

Muzamal Asif

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: The characters in Lord of the Flies have obvious symbolic importance, making them relatable to the people we meet every day. Ralph represents civilization and democracy, Piggy intellect and logic, Jack barbarism and dictatorship, and Simon is the embodiment of goodness and saintliness. All of these effectively depict that society's microcosm.

Keywords: William Golding, Characters, Symbolic significance, Modern Novel

50 Representation of Muslims' condition in America after 9/11 incident: Postcolonial study of the novel 'The Reluctant Fundamentalist'

Hamza Sultan

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: The present study compares the conditions of protagonist of the novel "Changez" with the colonized nation. The Study shows the place of Muslims and Muslim countries in the eyes of Americans after 9/11 incident. Changez as postcolonial subject represents the state of the Muslims, colonized by Europeans. In America his way of living represents him hybrid, who, leaving his native culture adopts the culture of another country. 'Other's the most important element of postcolonial theory found in the novel. After 9/11 incident Changez feels that he is 'other' means not fully human. Americans' changing attitude makes him diaspora. Before the fall of World Trade Centre, he never remembered his home. As a nativist he has beard in protest and leaving his job comes back to Pakistan. Moreover, research will describe the values and demands of the Muslims who were well settled in America since long? The paper will focus on the sudden changing attitude of Americans to Muslims after 9/11 incident.

Key Words: Hybridity, Other, Diaspora (unhomed) and Nativism

51 Racism Reflected in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness: A Postcolonialism Perspective

Muhammad Shahzad

Department of English, NUML Faisalabad

ABSTRACT: This Study is about colonialism and racism. The problem of this study is how colonialism and racism reflected in Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness. The object of the study is Heart of Darkness by Joseph Conrad. It used post-colonialism perspective. This study belongs to qualitative research. In this method, there are two types of data source, namely primary and secondary data source. The primary data source is the novel and the secondary data is other material related to the study. Both data are collected through library research and analyzed by descriptive analysis. The result of the study shows the following conclusion, based on the analysis it is clear that there is a close relation between this novel and the social reality in nineteenth century.

Keyword: Heart of Darkness, Post-colonialism, Colonialism, Racism

52 Impact of Remittances on Status of Poverty in High Remittance Recipient Countries

Dr. Syed Wahid Ali Shah¹, Ayesha Khalid²

¹Assistant Professor of Economics, School of Economics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (Vehari Campus), Punjab, Pakistan

²Ph.D. Applied Economics (Scholar), School of Economics and Trade, Hunan University, Changsha City, Hunan Province, China

ABSTRACT: The prevailing existence of definitive evidence on the impact of remittances on status of poverty in receiving nations offer the way to new economic research. This study examined the impact of remittances on status of poverty in high remittance recipient countries. The annual panel data used from 2000 to 2019. In this research study, unit root test has been applied to check the stationary of the data. The study also applied Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach to estimate the long run and short run relationship between dependent variable and independent variables. By employing headcount ratio model the ARDL approach shows that remittances, GDP per capita, inflation, human capital and foreign aid have negative and significant impact on poverty in long run. While by using poverty, gap model the ARDL findings indicate that inflation and foreign aid have no impact on poverty but remittances, human capital and GDP have negative and significant impact on change in status of poverty.

Keywords: Remittances; Inflation Rate; Poverty; Human Capital; Corruption; Foreign Aid; ARDL; High remittance recipient countries.

53. Relationship of Globalization and Environmental Degradation with Moderating role of Government Effectiveness: An Analysis of ASEAN Countries

Muhammad Kamran Bhatti¹, Dr. Syed Wahid Ali Shah²

¹Ph.D. Applied Economics (Scholar), School of Economics and Trade, Hunan University, Changsha City, Hunan Province, China

²Assistant Professor of Economics, School of Economics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (Vehari Campus), Punjab, Pakistan

ABSTRACT: ASEAN is considered as an economically vibrant area with significant policies favoring economic openness, indicating that globalization and trade liberalization are encouraged. The issue of environmental degradation was forced by significant globalization and financial growth processes, as well as increased energy consumption. This study examined the impact of globalization on environmental degradation with moderating role of Government effectiveness in ASEAN region. To explore the relationship between dependent variables Carbon emission CO₂ and independent variables KOF globalization index, financial development index, population size, GDP per capita, GDP per capita Square, energy consumption, moderating variable Government effectiveness. The annual panel data used from 2000 to 2020. In this research, the study applied Hausman Test which indicate that Fixed effect model is most suitable method for the analyses. The result of Fixed effect method shows that there is a significantly positive impact of globalization, financial development and, energy consumption on carbon emission CO₂. Gross Domestic Product per capita significantly positive and Gross Domestic Product per Capita square significantly negative impact on Carbon emission CO₂ and consequently the validity of the EKC hypothesis in ASEAN countries. Furthermore, moderating role of Government Effectiveness with globalization and financial development is also significantly positive effect Carbon emission in ASEAN countries because of the Government polices is not effectively worked in the ASEAN region.

Keywords: Environmental Degradation; Globalization; Financial Development; Government Effectiveness; Fixed Effect Model; ASEAN Region.

54 Moderating Role of Human Capital and Disaggregated FDI in Promoting Economic Growth: Evidences from ASEAN Countries

Dr. Syed Wahid Ali Shah¹, Qaisra Malik²

¹Assistant Professor of Economics, School of Economics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (Vehari Campus), Punjab, Pakistan

²Key Account Manager in Eitsalat Telecommunications Dubai

ABSTRACT: ASEAN is considered as economically vibrant area with significant policies favoring economic openness, indicating that globalization and trade liberation are encouraged. The study examined the impact of foreign direct investment on economic growth with moderating impact of human capital in ASEAN region. To explore the relationship between dependent variable fixed capital formation and independent variable gross domestic product. The annual panel data of the previous years is being used. In this research, the study applied Hausman test which indicate the Fixed effect model is most suitable model for the analysis. The result of Fixed effect method shows that there is significantly positive impact of fixed capital formation, human capital index with Greenfield investment, total labor force, foreign direct investment.

Keywords: Fixed Capital Formation, Greenfield investment, Fixed Effect Model, ASEAN REGION.

55 Impact of Job Satisfaction, Work Environment and School Management on Job Performance in Secondary School Teachers of District Multan, Punjab

Dr. Syed Wahid Ali Shah¹, Rafia Saira²

¹Assistant Professor of Economics, School of Economics, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (Vehari Campus), Punjab, Pakistan

²M. Phil, NCBA&E, Lahore, Sub Campus, Multan,

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to examine the performance of secondary school on the relationship between teacher performance and job satisfaction. The data were collected from secondary school teachers of Multan district by a questionnaire. The data were analysed on Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. In this study the impact of job satisfaction was checked on teacher performance, the results showed a positive impact between job satisfaction and teacher performances. In the study school management effect on teacher performance was found positively significant. The study analysed the impact of work environment on teacher performance the results showed a positively significant effect on teacher performance.

Keywords: teacher performance, job satisfaction, work environment, secondary school teachers

56 Impact of Agriculture on economic growth of Pakistan

Rabea Shabbir, Nadia, Muhammad Sufyan Nasir

ABSTRACT: This study examined the impact of agriculture on economic growth of Pakistan. To explore the relationship between dependent variables Gross Domestic Product Growth and independent variables

agricultural crops, labor force participation rate, domestic investment, carbon emission. The annual time series data used from 1995 to 2021. In this research study, Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test, Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan has been applied to check the stationary of the data. The study applied Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) to check the multicollinearity of the variables. The study also applied Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method to estimate the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables. The results of OLS method shows that there is a positive and significant impact of agricultural crops, carbon emission, domestic investment and labor force participation rate on economic growth of Pakistan.

Keywords: Agricultural Crops, Carbon Emission, Domestic Investment, Labor Force Participation Rate, VIF, OLS.

57 Disaggregate of energy consumption, FDI and environmental pollution in Pakistan. New evidence through ARDL and NARDL approaches

Sidra Shaukat

M.Phil Economics (Scholar)

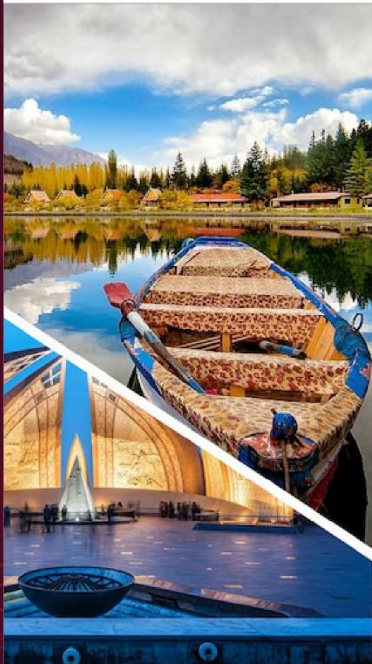
ABSTRACT: Although the current literature has widely researched the effects of renewable energy consumption on Co2 emission, the literature overlooks the nonlinear effect of renewable energy consumption on the environment. To fill this gap in the existing body of literature, our study investigates the nonlinear impact of renewable energy consumption along with control variables like non-renewable energy, urbanization, and gross domestic product on CO2 emission in Pakistan. The study employs the nonlinear autoregressive distributed lag model (NARDL) from 1980 to 2018. The results reveal that renewable energy consumption mitigates the environment asymmetrically. While other variables non-renewable energy consumption, gross domestic product and urbanization positively associated with Co2 emissions. The study gives some guidance for policymakers of Pakistan that should formulate policies and regulations to promote renewable energy consumption which mitigates environmental degradation.

Keywords: renewable and non- renewable energy consumption, FDI, ARDL and NARDL approaches Pakistan.





3rd INTERNATIONAL MERITORIOUS MULTIDISCIPLINARY VIRTUAL CONFERENCE (IMMVC) 2022



Collaboration With



Kohat University of Science & Technology, Kohat, Pakistan



Department of Economics Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Pakistan



Forum for International Relations Development, UK



Peoples University of Medical & Health Sciences for Women, Nawabshah



Lahore Leads University (LLU), Lahore



PEPRI, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan



Research Syndicate