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Balochistan Insurgency: Causes and Prospects

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Abstract

This exploratory study analyzes the major causes of insurgency in Balochistan. Balochistan has been among a full-fledged insurgency for many decades. Pakistani government has tried to venture the existing insurgency as a tribe trouble being perpetrated by a few feudal lords. But the extensive assistance that the insurgents have been experiencing and the impunity with which they have been focusing on signs of government power not only across the Balochistan but even outside, indicate that there are strong centered, well described causes that have led to this insurgency. This study has found that volatile state policies and cultural background, source and development problems, Islamic extremism, human rights and banned extremist organization, foreign intervention, and bad facilities of education as the major causes of the insurgency Existing insurgency can be resolved through peaceful conversation centered with open minded.

Keywords: Balochistan Insurgency, Gwadar Port, Bugti

Introduction

Balochistan's location made it very essential place for the conquerors, approved through this place to the eastern and the European, and it also has a crucial role in forming its government policies structure. It keeps the control of the Bolan Pass, a conventional entrance to Indian just like the Khyber Pass to the northern, but does not have natural lines of inner connection like rivers. Its record is mainly a story of outside conquerors temporarily moving through the path to Indian and Afghanistan. Darius I (522-486BC) conquered Makran and integrated places of Balochistan into his Kingdom. Alexander passed through the Balochistan around 330BC on his getaway from Indian, and by 323 BC the nation was part of Seleucus Nicator's satrapy (Iqbal, 2012).

Balochistan, Pakistan's western-most region, boundaries the southern part of Iran and the eastern part of Afghanistan. It is the biggest province of the country then other provinces in view to land (44 % of the country's area), but the tiniest with regards to inhabitants (5 % of the country's total). According to the last nationwide census which performed in 1998, and

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total inhabitants in this region records for nearly eight thousand people, of which over two-thirds live in non-urban places.

Background

The land of Balochistan consists of an area over 500, 000 rectangle miles in the southern eastern portion of the Iran level, southern of the main deserts and the Helmand stream. The Baloch are the primary cultural group in the region, followed by Pashtuns. The larger part of the population is Sunni Muslims. Some Shia's and Hindus also live in the region. The region is separated between three countries: Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. The biggest portion of Balochistan is associated with Pakistan. Despite of the organic sources in the Balochistan region such as chromites, fluorite, stone, silver, gas, metal and oil which are of popular significance, it has stayed one of the lowest regions in Pakistan. The region has been marginalized and the history of the insurgency in the region goes back to the freedom of Pakistan in 1947 (Adil, 2006).

The first insurgency occurred in 1948, when Kalat, a portion of the present Balochistan, select freedom. This was followed by further issue in 1958-59 and 1963-69. These disputes were about the one unit policy and army cantonments in Balochistan. In 1973-79 Chief executive Bhutto ignored the provincial government of Balochistan, which led to an equipped insurgency and rebel. From 2005 to now, there have been several problems generating the protracted issue in the region such as the strike on Inspector of frontier corps Shujaat Zamir, and his deputy in Balochistan Province in 2005, in 2006 the Baloch leader Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti of the 79 year old murder, detention of the two political leader of the Baloch insurgency during 2009, and the announcement of the council for Separate Balochistan by Mir Suliman Dawood the Khan of Kalat at the end of 2009. Pakistan has charged the army of Balochistan of undertaking aggressive occurrences.

The issue in the Balochistan region is a continuous insurgency between the population of the Balochistan region and the government of Pakistan. This article will deal with the volatile state policies and cultural background, source and development problems, Islamic extremism, human rights and banned extremist organization, foreign intervention, and bad facilities of education as the primary main causes of the insurgency (Akbar, 2011).

Uprising of Balochistan

The existing trend of aggressive rebellion has been appeared after the period of almost three years. Driven by a big list of issues, "it has lengthy experienced serious elegance and ignore as a result of the main government". Among the issues is the recognized exploitation of gas and natural sources by the Federal government, development of the economic venture

and army existence within the region. So far the region has experienced five insurgencies during 1948, 1958, 1962, 1973-77 and 2002 to date. The current Baloch-Islamabad issue began during the initiatives of developing Balochistan. The Gwadar port has shown as a bone of contention between the Baloch nationalist and federal government. This insurgency increased in March 2005 when the then chief executive Pervez Musharraf announced an all-out war on Balochistan. In the awaken of these developments, head of the Bugti group, Nawab Akbar Bugti along with other tribesmen led a rebel activity against the federal government. Nawab Akbar, former Governor and former Chief Minister of Balochistan, was killed on 26 August 2006 in an army operation.

Subsequently, Nawabzada Balach Marri, representative of the banned outfit Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), was killed in a wait while traversing Afghanistan to Pakistan in Nov 2007. The Balochistan insurgency took a new form in early 2009 when UNHCR associate, David Solecki was kidnapped from Quetta. Soon after, three Baloch nationalist leaders were killed in Turbat in April 2009. Subsequently, a new trend of assault moved cities of region. The insurgents began battling creating actions and hate against non-Baloch citizens of region took the design of focus on murders. This aggressive situation of focus on eliminating has murder of more than 200 citizens in the first half of 2009 (Haq, 2006).

Academics are also being focused and so far six academics have become sufferers of focus on murders during the last few months. Besides focusing on non-Baloch inhabitants, some spiritual extremists are also growing sectarian assault through focus on brutal murder. The ex-Capital City Police Officer (CCPO) of Quetta has stated Lashkir-i-Jhangvi for sectarian murders. Intense abduction and murders have become a regular and common issue and former Senator Habib Jalib Baloch, assistant general of Balochistan National Party (BNP), has killed in July 2010, leading to aggressive demonstrations in different areas of the unpredictable region. According to a former Senator, Sanaullah Baloch, methodical and slowly movement “genocide” is going on in the region.

Target killing, Violence has become a regular and common issue in Balochistan. Various terrorist groups of dissident Balochs are battling guerrilla war against the country. Several nationalist groups have been appeared in the region which declares for the strikes and explosions on the LEAs and the general public. Among these categories, the Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) is expected to be the main power behind existing insurgency in Balochistan. The name BLA first became publically announced in 2000, after this militant organization stated credit for a set of bomb blasts in the railway station and marketplaces. In

December 2004 Jam Muhammad Yousaf the Former Chief Minister of Balochistan officially approved the existence of BLA after the blast in Quetta. Formerly it was supposedly advancing by delayed Nawabzada Balaach Marri, but now it is alleged that Nawab Brahamdagh Khan Bugti is going it while Marri and Bugti tribesmen are considered to consist of its central source (Naseer, 2012).

Causes of Insurgency

The federal government of Pakistan features the continuous trend of insurgency in Balochistan to the anxiety of the area's feudal lords; major developing projects would reveal the submissive local inhabitants to the outside world and would damage their hold on them. It is also claimed that the governmental elites contrive to catch leases from the removal of silver, nutrients, and other developing projects by seceding the region from Pakistan and developing hegemony in the region. However, a cautious of historical past of the issue shows that "ethnicity, connected with a sense of governmental solitude and comparative financial deprival, has been an effective power in causing the Baloch mobilization" (Noormal, 2016). This feeling of deprival is more extreme amongst the Baloch as in comparison to any other cultural group in Pakistan for various traditional and financial reasons. In this assumption, some major aspects are appended below:

Geographical Factors

The society of Balochistan is divided into multi ethnic society with many others cultural and religious, cultural and other identities live along with each other. These cultural and ethnic individualities have potential to add optimistically in the progress of the province if these individualities are put into the proper and right place. These kind of specific cultural and ethnic individualities create the problems and conflict with each other when policy maker not give the due share in the process of policy making which related to the relevant province. The people of Balochistan deprive the basic right of province by the federal government. They also deprive the right to rule the state and country. The central government not addresses the certain injustice and grievance of the Balochistan people which create the insecurity of the region (Majeed, 2011).

Resources and Economic Development Issues

Imbalanced submission of source earnings continues to be one of the most important sources of the insurgency. The natural assets of gas in Balochistan region is used to generate power for Pakistan though the federal government of Pakistan statements credits for the economic improvement in the region, Balochs consider the structure and policies by the federal government of Pakistan, such as the Financial Program known as 'Aghaz-e-hoqooq-e-

Balochistan,' as being ineffective and having not accumulated any advantages to the citizens of this region. The present developing problems are with regards to Gwadar port as an important transport hub with Dubai. This venture was declared in 2001 and is being applied by the China. The people of Balochistan have been completely omitted from with regards to the venture. The Balochistan area is also the hub for the Iran- Pakistan- Indian gas direction and has been focused several periods by the Baloch's militia to display their conflict with the federal government in its exploitation of the region (Bansal, 2008).

The province of Balochistan is the mainly ignored by the government from the independence of Pakistan. The weak financial position is created the inferiority complex among the Baloch people. The majestic ruler is providing the backwardness as heritage for the Baloch people. The higher authorities of majestic rulers have no interest to progress the Balochistan as politically, socially and economically. The majestic rulers did not want to develop the Balochistan because the developed province is not in the best interest of them. They are developed the province for the security purpose because it has the unique geopolitical location. They want to look after the interest of British Government in Central Asia and Afghanistan. The research scholar Syed Iqbal Ahmad said that "Balochistan is the playground on which the great game has been played". For this purpose the majestic ruler construct rail road, well establish postal department and telephonic department. Dr. Abdul Hayee Baloch said that "According to 18th amendment the Gwader is the part of Baloch territory and only Baloch government has the right to hand over any state for the further development. But the federal government violates the right of Baloch province and only Islamabad and Lahore have possessed the authority to take any decisions (Iqbal, 2012).

The people of Balochistan are felt that the grievances should be address when they attach with Pakistan. But the Federal government and provincial ruling authority did not pay any attention to address the injustice of local people and all hopes are going to end. Most of the business and profitable sources are control by the Pashtun. The fertile land is divided into military rulers and bureaucratic personnel. Most of the Punjabis are dominated by the federal and provincial authorities. Balochistan is undeveloped and unconscious policies are practice due to the domination of other province in the policy making process (Majeed, 2011).

Ethnic Division

There are multi factors which have been weighed down the environment of Balochistan. Culture and ethnic diversity is very significant. This aspect has caused a deep division in the economic and social structure and it may take a long time of their wounds to cure. The bad points of this ethnic division can be find out to USSR supports rebellion, to

control the political situation is weak point in which economic and social elements and ethnic expansion in Sindh. The people of Baloch and Pukthoon ratio are 60:40 in the whole province, although this ratio is not finding out through proper and reliable source. The people of Sind are very hard working and economically well. These people are occupying the productive and lavish land in the northern side of the region which is linked by the pakka road. In comparison of Baloch people are backward and uneducated. They are very poor and deprive from the basic necessities of life. All these drawbacks are given by the undeveloped and weak Sardari system (Noormal, 2016).

Unstable Political Situation and Ethnicity:

The weak political government in Balochistan is unable to establish writ over the province due to friction between various parties included in the coalition government. The nationalists have been left out of the power game after boycotting the 2008 elections and worried about their future in politics. Hence, they are trying to portray certain issues as anti-Baloch, mainly to gather public support. Absence of mature and enterprising local media also helps these nationalist forces to increase frustration and exploitation in the common masses. Moreover, absence of genuine federalism and the lack of any worthwhile decision making powers with the provincial government have also accentuated the alienation of the population.

The Baloch individuals have never had their proper representation in Parliament and the state policies and state departments, such as the military. Sometimes they were not able to finish their period in the provincial authorities of Balochistan due to governmental exemption propensity of the federal government. This amplified the cultural issue in the region with the objective of complete provincial autonomy or perhaps freedom. The Military enforced the Martial law in 1999 that introduced general Musharraf into power improved the feeling of common drawback among the people of Balochistan. The absence of vacancy for the Baloch individuals in the military and the large number of representation of the people of Punjab, the main cultural group in Pakistan, has led to further rifts. Although the conversion of the military government of Musharraf to the elected government of Pakistan People Party reduced the strength of the problem to some level, the strikes during 2009 and 2010 amplified the assault. The government of Pakistan is often held responsible for the Balochistan problem. Currently there is a continuous military operation in the Waziristan, which is being called an anti-terrorist objective and has led to millions of internal displaced individuals (Iqbal, 2012).

Human Rights

It is revealed that from the year of 2003 to 2008 more than eight thousand people were kidnapped by Pakistani security in the region. Use of violence has also been revealed. Bodies are found with physical proof of violence such as burn sign, damaged different parts of the body, nails drawn out and brutal hole in the head. This year the human rights commission of Pakistan released a review about disappearances in the region and recognized the Inter-Service Intelligent (ISI) and Frontier Corps (FC) as the criminals (Kundi, 2007). In 2006 the human Right commission of Pakistan review that individuals also does not have in the area of services. The level of the facilities of education, accessibility facility of sanitation, death rate, electrification, and accessibility safe normal water is relatively lower in Balochistan region than the rest of the country.

Islamic Extremism and Terrorist Organizations

A variety of extremist and terrorist organization such as Al Qaeda, Quetta Shura e Taliban and Tahreek Taliban are effective in Balochistan region. The functions of such categories have complex the insurgency scenario. The ideal place of Balochistan and the deficiency of a performing economic system in this region have greatly assisted such groups to conduct their structured criminal offenses with a spiritual brand. Hazara Shia's who are immigration from Afghanistan have been sufferers of the sectarian assault. Most of the Hazaras around 8 to Millions of reside in Afghanistan, and a variety of Hazaras immigrated to Pakistan for protection. They have been the sufferers of several strikes in Balochistan. According to the review from Zahid Gishkori (2012), more than four hundred and fifty Shia and Hazaras were harmed in over 110 sectarian strikes during 2008-2011, and more than 400 Shias and Hazaraz died due to such aggression (Noormal, 2016).

Military Operation

There are serious offenses of individual privileges in Balochistan. A large number of militant had been murdered in Balochistan during the struggle of last three years. The people of Balochistan face the life threat due to the unrest in the whole province. According to the Carnegie report Almost 8000 people lost their life and 3000 are army personnel in the last 30 years. According to the report of HRCP after the shelling of paramilitary forces and hit the city continuously more than 85 percent population of Dera Bugti had left their houses. There were worrying records of conclusion accomplishments, some supposedly performed by paramilitary forces. The Human Right Commission are obtained reliable proof revealed that such murders had taken place across in the province. This commission has found extensive circumstances of disappearance of pain induced on individuals held in legal care, and on those running from their houses. In April 2006 Carlotta Gall, The reporter of New York times

are able to go the Dera Bugti and having the experienced bomb blast craters due to MK-82 tanks. According to her, a large number of members in political party, physicians' teachers, students, doctors and leader of tribe have been arrested by security guard, many vanishing for several weeks without investigate in well-documented cases. Some have been tormented or have passed away in custody of security agencies (Kundi, 2007).

Education

Low standard of education facilities is also one of the main aspects in the Balochistan issue. The people of Balochistan declare that their right to education is ignored. Although the federal government of Pakistan is seen to have taken actions by increasing the number of scholarship truly ahead, which can be seen as a way ahead towards developed educated society, the people of Balochistan declare that the federal government is ignoring their responsibilities in conditions of offering education, and that not enough is being done towards enhancing academic institutions.

Foreign involvement in Balochistan

The federal government authorities of Pakistan have charged the government of India and sometimes the United States of America for assisting the Balochistan insurgency to undermine the state. Both states have refused these allegations. Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, the popular political leader of Balochistan, mentioned that he would receive the aid from Iran, Afghanistan and India, to help in the security of Balochistan. Iran and Iraq are also important role in the case of Balochistan because their backing to the majority of Shia Muslims. Jundullah the leader of banned outfit was arrested in February 2010 by the Iran forces who admit that America had guaranteed to offer them with army equipment and a platform in Afghanistan. This could be seen as a positive statement of the Pakistan stance against the American intervention in Balochistan.

The previous history of Balochistan shows that an uprising of this scale cannot be continuous long without international support. Pakistani press has repeatedly revealed of international participation in the insurgency. Many of the Pakistani press reviews have mainly charged Iran and Indian of being behind the assault. The reviews are based on the truth that the two nations do not want Gwadar to appear as an adversary to Chabahar port, which the Indians are creating in Iran as an entrance to central Asia. However, most of the Indian authors refuse these allegations and claim that Iran with a large population of Balochistan is unlikely to action Baloch nationalism. They also emphasize that Indian does not have a reasoning to back up an insurgency in Balochistan at one time when the interaction with Pakistan are continuing to move forward and such a support would challenge India's

curiosity about the gas pipeline venture from Iran to India. Opposite to India participation, they supposedly overemphasize America as the ‘only nation with an ability and achieve to impact local state policies. One can question the proportion of Iran, India and Afghanistan, Russia and American federation but, the truth is that all these international regional powers are behind the assault in Balochistan (Haq, 2006).

In reality, there are few of the regional powers manage their national interest about Balochistan due to modifying geo-economics and geo-political surroundings. And a new dirty politics of geo-economics has started in Balochistan. To view the latest trend of assault in Balochistan, one should be aware of the national and geo-strategic interest of the international powers. The main cause of assault in Balochistan is not inner hardship or lack of economic development but the secret functions of international security organizations. Internal issues might act as factors to irritate the situation but the cause is international involvement in inner matters of Balochistan. In January 2002 covert functions by the intelligence agencies of CIA and RAW in Balochistan started and this region was poorly subverted in these years. Essential tangible infrastructure put in place in the form of connections and relations, fifty eight training institutions, supply of all type of weapons, modern communication system and heavy funds (Noormal, 2016).

- International financing programs and states who are seriously working on decline Pakistan from within with special attention towards Balochistan, FATA and Khyber PakhtunKhwa.
- There is a linkage of contemporary activities in Balochistan and the existence of India consulates along the Afghanistan and Pakistan boundary. These needless India consulates offer hub for the action of secret Indian intelligence agencies and are accountable for distributing trained militants in Balochistan.
- The strong seated Indian bitterness against Pakistan is also revealed in front of the world. The Indian consulates in Jalalabad and Kandhar are moving money into Balochistan as well offering assistance of militant training to the separatist elements in Balochistan. In this perspective, mention of America under Secretary of State for governmental matters Mr. William declaration where he has requested Indian authorities to cut its consulate in Jalalabad.
- The Khan of Kalat while developing the council for Separate Balochistan in London, said that he is experiencing assistance like-minded and friendly states who had guaranteed him all help and collaboration. This declaration must be

considered under the light of former Indian intelligence officer B Raman opinion that battle for an independent Balochistan is part of the incomplete plan of the partition. In the same correspondence to Sonia Gandhi he takes pleasure while acknowledging the Indian intervention in the separation of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

- Kulbhushan Jadhav is the commander of Indian Navy and spying for the Indian intelligence agency, arrested from Balochistan and he accepted the direct intervention of the India in the Balochistan to increase the uprising in the region and raising the terrorist attacks to threaten the peace and stability of the province. Indian intelligence agency also provide the militant training of the separatist group
- Uncover Indian subversive actions against Pakistan and Iran implemented through Afghan ground. Iran should realize that she has a large Baloch inhabitants on its side of boundary with Pakistan and the Indian desire of decline Pakistan by creating independent Balochistan will cost large to Iran itself as the map of Greater Balochistan contains Sistan region as well (Bansal, 2008).

Prospects and Solutions of Problems

Some positive steps were taken by the federal government to enhance the peace and security of the region as

Agaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan

The Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani has acknowledged the package of Agaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan (AHB) as a significant step towards the deciding of Balochistan problem. It is recognition of the economic issues of the region. However autonomist politician and political parties refused to accept the package but usually it obtained good reaction from all segments of the community. Senator Raza Rabbani was appointed as the head of committee to make sure the complete execution of all the feature of the package. The conferences are organized frequently by this panel to evaluation the development towards execution. There has been significant success of AHB due to the organized supervision of the execution and dedication of federation. The 7th National Finance Commission award improved the allocation to Balochistan from 5.1% to 9.09%. The allocation of natural resources and their royalty has been improved. The central ruling authority has also decided to pay the debts of gas growth cost to Balochistan (Javeed, 2009).

Job Opportunity

The other successes consist to enhance the quota of 5000 jobs in regional authority financed by the central government. Furthermore, roughly 15000 people will be inducted

under internship system. There are many huge development projects in Balochistan will only be started with approval of regional authorities. Where ever the major tasks are under way the sessions in BS-1 to 16 shall be reserved for the local inhabitants only.

The central authorities of the government should cure Balochistan as 95% instead of 5% for some time. It is recommended that 500 to one million young generation of Balochistan was chosen on merit and they may be recruited and posted anywhere of the country. Such a stride guarantees the contribution of the people of Balochistan in federation and other parts of the country. Due to this method, their relatives will check out them and their visibility will start up the gateways for Baloch youth.

Military Cantonments

The development works over the cantonments, Kohlu and Sui have been ceased. The crucial problem of missing persons is being worked by a legal precaution advancing by justice Mansoor Alam Khan. But the most significant and real accomplishment from this system has come through the constitutional changes and provincial independence, as in this respect the parliament approved the Eighteenth amendment which has removed the concurrent list, thus providing more independence to the regions (Haq, 2006).

Gwadar Deep Sea Port

During the last several years the Pakistani government started creating a deep sea port at the seaside town of Gwadar on the Arabian Sea with China cooperation. Economic development of the Gwadar region will offer a port, a warehousing service, and industry to more than twenty states. It is completed for the operation, and the ports were able to receive oil tankers of over 200,000 shades. Along with an associated commercial growth and free-trade area, Gwadar will be connected to central Asia by a road and train network which is currently being built. Chinese government has also mentioned with Pakistan the chance of building an oil refinery of 60,000 drums per day at the Gwadar port. Enhancing the Gwadar port has started out the chance of a growing 100 % free port in Balochistan, which is predicted to create a huge economic windfall for the region. All government divisions may be forwarded to give serious reflection to Baloch youngsters instantly. The Baloch inhabitants must be given a huge reflection in Gwadar venture through employments (Iqbal, 2012).

Conclusion

The issue in Balochistan is protracted and extremely complicated. Usually, the main causes of the issue are both traditional and governmental. Besides the traditional and governmental factors, the social aspects such as ethnic background and religious beliefs have also performed an important part in the continuation of the issue. Lack of participation at the

decision-making process and low allocations for governmental participation are the popular aspects that have included more agony to the continuous problems, thus spinning this issue out of control.

Insurgency in Balochistan is neither a new trend nor any individual federal or provincial ruling authority can be held responsible for developing factors of aggressive rebellion. Somewhat, it is the failing of subsequent governmental and army government authorities which did not react to the real issues of the people of Balochistan. This continuous process of marginalization and under development of the province had lead in developing inner and exterior fault lines which were further utilized by the dissident nationalists as well as foreign and regional powers. Hypothetically discussing, economic development can reduce the common people's issues, but in Balochistan the realistic effects of starting major economic plans is very much different. The nationalists' leadership is very much against to the growth of Gwadar port which is considered as a driver for peace and stability of the province.

Recommendations

To solve the issue this study recommends

- Successive political government used to vary from their mandate and instead of offering the municipal rights; they extremely use power to control the Baloch requirements. Hence, there is a need for collaboration between the civil community and the press to grow stress on kings not to leave from their mandate and also to act as reverse stress to those exterior causes who try to impact the government plans.
- Mega tasks are essential for financial growth but the federal authorities should also provide the provincial requirements. Whatever step is taken, it must be totally depending on the desires and main concerns of the natives that are greatest potential beneficiaries
- Majority of the tribal and feudal lords have broken the interest of Pakistan. Usually, they have revealed slight dedication or feeling of patriotism with their country. For the said reason, Pakistan needs to instantly remove the Sardari structure in the area. The government should also sign-up situations against extremist tribal leadership. They should be billed for killing the poor Pakistani individuals.
- The very essential places of Sibi and Naseerabad, which are residence of famous Baloch communities Marri and Bugti, and are at the moment the hub of tribalism,

have no institution for primary and higher education. This area is reproduction assault against the government and only education can stop the youngsters of these place to not to go to assault. Therefore, it is need of time to set up their army and cadet school or colleges, Degree College and also universities.

- Employment in area is totally reliant on public industry and it doesn't seem possible to modify everyone in government industry. The area is endowed with numerous nutrient resources but hardly any work has been done to use them, which can house huge public. Hence, immediate and proper interest must get compensated to create career in these places. The regional youths should be given first concern in job possibilities in economic projects. It is also essential to complete the vacant vacancies of Balochistan's share in the government services in order to get rid of the experience of deprivation among individuals of this area.
- Provincial political structure led by feudal political figures has been unsuccessful and the insurgency of Balochistan is part of this broader problem. This technique needs to be changed and new system should focus on financial growth and offering possibilities to the Baloch individuals.
- The writ of federal government cannot be recognized with gunship choppers when there is actually no writ of government of Pakistan. The previous political authorities had made an error by eliminating tribal leader Akbar Bugti. Indeed his murder and army intervention in the area have increased the gap between provincial and federation. Therefore, violence and show of power is not a solution of problem.
- All nationalist who were arrested by the ruling authority should launch and if there are genuine allegations against these nationalist, they should be trial in a court of law. But it is very essential that extra judicial murder should be ceased.
- The Concurrent List from the 1973 Structure should be eliminated and there provincial autonomy must be given for all regions. The problem of gas payments is another complaint of Balochistan people and it should be analyzed after a discussion on the issue.
- Pakistan should also talk to the government of America and the Indian with the proof that both are dispatching terrorism into Pakistan and promoting uprisings using the Afghanistan land. Pakistan should let the world know what the America and their Indian associates are doing in the soil of Pakistan.

- Media should also act as a pressure technique to those international powers that are impacting the existing downturn. Media men should represent the true picture of foreign intervention.

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Educational Slabs and Vote for Political Parties: An Empirical Evidence of South Punjab (Pakistan)

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Abstract

Education plays pivotal role in all spheres of life. It is considered the most important factor to mobilize and promote the intensity of interaction among the masses that leads to the democratization of the society. It is believed that education and democracy are both interlinked and interdependent. Higher the rate of education, higher the awareness level which leads to promote interactions, social and political mobility. These are the basic fabrics to democratize a society. The paper is aimed to investigate the level of interdependency between educational slabs and voter's decision to cast vote or not during elections. It will also manage to measure statistically how education plays role to develop correlation with political determinants. The study will also tabulate the impact of both education and residence of the voters over his preference to mark a check on the ballot.

Keywords: Education; Voting Behaviour; Elections; Urbanity; Political Party

Introduction

Electoral activity is considered the most important and influential element to promote and internalize the political norms and values in a society. The most powerful tool which electorate can utilize during the elections is ballot to support or impeach the candidate or political party's policies. The first and the foremost prerequisite to provide a concrete base for the political values and norms to be established among the masses, is the conduction of elections at proper intervals not only in country but also in political parties. Democratic based political parties contribute much better to develop and promote political culture in a society.

In Pakistan, electoral history is turbulent. Frequent intervention of military in Pakistan's politics, endorsement of unconstitutional moves by superior judiciary, authoritarian political culture of the society, dynastic political parties and the lack of national consensus over basic political values are the main factors that have hampered the political system, norms and values in country. One out of nine constituent assemblies succeeded to complete its constitutional life of five years. It has not only adversely affected the political and electoral culture of Pakistan but also widen a gap between objective voting and voters.

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That is why the scholarly attention to analyze the behavior of voters in elections is limited. Although some macro level studies are enlisted in the electoral history of Pakistan but bracketing the voter as unit of analyses is very rare. Descriptive electoral studies in few numbers can be traced out in the electoral history of Pakistan. These generalization studies have been conducted by foreign and indigenous scholars under particular perspectives. Empirical work on voting behavior generally in Pakistan and particularly in the South Punjab is very rare to study. In Pakistan, voters' survey data availability is very limited and only few organizations are in the field to survey the voters how and whom they vote for in general elections.

Literature Review

Education is considered a crucial determinant of civic culture and participation in democratic participation. The uneducated man or the man with limited education is a different political actor from the man who has achieved a higher level of education (Almond and Verba, 1989, 315). They believe that political and social approaches of both the clusters are quite different. Educated individual is more aware and conscious to the situation rather than uneducated. Citizen Participation study (1990) conducted in USA reveals correlation between education and political participation. Verba et al. (1993a) is of the opinion that highly educated respondents' participation level to political activities is much more than the respondents of low education level. He is of the view that there is a strong relationship between level of education and level of political participation. Lipset (1959, 1960) believes that higher education promotes democratic politics. He terms democracy as a political system which provides chances to change the political actors or governors at proper intervals as per laid in constitution. To elect the representatives for public office political awareness is the prerequisite which based on two important factors including education level and economic stability of individual. But on the other hand Parry analyzing the UK electoral system bracketing the adult as unit of analyses states as the highly educated youth inclination to cast vote in elections is not more than average. He believes that ballot casting deficit in UK is more in the voter's slab acquiring more education and earning well. Parry's collected data also charts that the participation level to voting is not substantial among the poorer respondents having university degree (PARRY, G., Moyser, G. & Day, N., 1992). Converse (1964) analyzing the individual beliefs, attitude and values believes that these factors play vital role to develop opinion and stand regarding the particular issue. The question arises whether are there any factors which may make any affect to the individual's approach. His research concludes that only small numbers of respondents ranging to adult group have

coherent and stable ideological position. Their political alignment, cleavages and inclinations are shaped and developed with passage of time. Inter-generational and intercity mobility play nothing to reshape their political inclination. Stability level among educated individuals is much greater than less or uneducated individuals. He believes that numbers of social, geographical, political and economical factors play role to shape the individual approach leveling less degree of education.

In advanced countries where democratic norms are internalized and democratic institutions are functioning without any interruption, political knowledge and interest is strongly correlated to education. Education plays pivotal role to shape and develop the political awareness and alignment among the individuals. Although media, stance of political parties over domestic and international issues and the package of delivery to public are the main factors to reconsider the political inclination of the individuals during the elections but the role of education can never be minimize in this regard.

Sharief-ul-Mujahid (1965) analyses the first presidential election of Pakistan in its political perspective. He is of the opinion that first presidential election was not a contest between two individuals but of two ways of life. Ayub focused on stability and continuity while COP asserted the stability not by person but by system in the country. Mujahid in this article focused on the factors concerning to the national and ideological importance as the campaign of both ends stressed over these issues. He also overviewed the channelization/misuse of the governmental resources during the election. The article did nothing to analyze the behavior of basic democrats in empirical way but in normative manner. Sharief-ul-Mujahid (1971) termed the first general election of Pakistan a trend setter. Election 1970's result showed a radical change in the behavior of voters. Voters tended to vote for parties, not personalities. Voters almost rejected the former military upper brasses in elections and favored the new generation to come forward. Election 1970 was a big blow to the old stalwarts as almost all the big names met to their political end. He concludes that election refuted the Ayub dictum that *democracy is not suited to the particular genius of Pakistan*. In this article Mujahid focused on the ecological pattern of Pakistan polity and the campaigning technique of parties in descriptive manner.

Barki & Baxter (1971), in their research article sought the effects of geni-coefficients on the voters' voting decision. In this way they were able to analyze the level and growth of socio-economic development as the unit of analysis. They are of the opinion that higher the level of development of socio-economic indicators more the inclination of voters towards political parties. They are of the view that voters are more sensitive to issues of utility.

Urbanization, industrialization and literacy level are the three main characteristics of their utility model in urban areas. They also framed literacy level, electrification of villages and tube well irrigation in rural areas in their research. They observed the behavior of voters under determinants of social factors rather than political factors. They believe that there is a decline of the influence of traditional structure over voters' choice. Analyzing the election 1970, Baxter is of the view that there is sound dent over the influence of landlords, biraderi and tribal connection towards the voters' decision how and whom to vote in election. Voters in election 1970 nullified the political pundits' predictions and a radical change had observed by electing the young and inexperienced legislators. Although Baxter did nothing to fulfill his observation through data but the overall results of election made his observation authenticated to some extent.

Palmer (1975) takes into account the provincial elections 1937 of sub-continent and Pakistan's first adult franchised election 1970 in normative way. He is of the view that involvement of voters in elections is strongly based on the attachments with political entities. He believes that local factors play an important role to formulate the opinion of voters. He classifies the political participation in four categories i.e. apathetic, spectator activities, transitional activities and gladiatorial activities.

Weinbaum (1977) analyzing the controversial election 1977 in Pakistan which according to author left the nation disunities and demoralized, focuses the role of political parties. Both political ends in elections used to highlight the weakness of each other during the campaign. PPP based its campaign over the achievements which it had gained during the regime while the opposition alliance (PNA) stressed on the Islamic revivalism and fired on the dictatorial way of PPP government. The author is of the view that political consciousness among the voters is seen but the mobilization during the election is based on social variables. Although he gave weight to the role of media and political consciousness among the voters but did not manage to measure the impact of these factors over behavior of voters empirically. Ziring (1977) discussing the election 1977 of Pakistan, points out the importance of political determinants. He takes under discussion the role of political parties, their manifestoes and the role of leaders of parties and their impact over the political mobilization during the election. He concludes that in Pakistan political parties are personality centric. To some extent they collect their support from masses projecting the party leader personality. Bracketing the political factors in descriptive way, author does not manage to make assess the social factors' role in the mobilization of voters during the elections. Ahmed (1982) analyzing the election 1977, focuses on the administrative setup and its pattern of work in the

region. The author encircles the number of contestants against the National and provincial assemblies' seats, manifestoes of political parties and the prevailing issues of the time. He believes that elections play vital role to develop and promote political culture in the country. Ahmed, in this study, did not manage to manifest any methodological relationship between these factors to identify the position of voters as how they made decision to vote (Akhtar et al, 2010, 461).

Rais (1985) taking, non- party election 1985 of Pakistan under discussion in normative way, is of opinion that bane on party participation fueled up the influence of social determinants over the electioneering process. Election campaign, particularly in rural areas, was under the grip of local issues, personal attachment of the candidate, ties to clan, tribe or biraderi and feudal lords. The party less election inducted 117 members in National Assembly from land lord community, 17 possessing tribal background and 42 from business community, the second largest social group in Pakistan. The election introduced young and comparatively educated politicians to step in parliament along with promoting the social factors to dominate in Pakistan polity.

Kennedy (1991), analyses the election 1988, particularly in Sindh province, under the role of ethnicity. He is of the view that urban-rural partition of voters in Sindh is ethnic based. Urdu speaking voters in Karachi and Hyderabad probably move to poll their votes under the flag of MQM while Sindhi speaking voters did same under the flag of PPP. In election 1988, MQM sweeps in Karachi and Hyderabad, two main centers of Urdu speakers while PPP gains land slide victory in rural Sindh. He states that voters are still stitch to the traditional biases and attachments and not making any attempt to relieve themselves from these clutches. That is why the growth of liberal ideas and institutions are not being made in Sindh.

Ziring (1993) commenting on the election 1993 in Pakistan takes into account the circumstances under which election conducted. He discusses the role of political parties and their leadership during the election. He analyses the participation of voters on the basis of agenda and appeal which political parties made during their campaigns. He is of the view that people turned down the parties which tried to mobilize voters under the tune of religion and other ideological slogans. Voters relatively chose new and preferably secular candidates rather than fundamentalists and conservative minds. Commenting over the boycott of the election of National Assembly by MQM (Voter turnout in Karachi was 8%) and reconsider its decision to participate in Provincial assembly's election (Voter turnout in Karachi was

70%), he concluded that the major difference of turn out, is both the influence of social and political factors over voters' decisions.

Waseem (1994) takes into account the elections in Pakistan as a legitimizing factor in governance and transfer of authority. He is of the view that active participation of voters in elections of Pakistan is due to the increasing sense of voters about the importance of delivery system. Political mobilization, according to Waseem, is due to the rapid transformation of society and the forming and functioning of government on the basis of elections. His observations are based on the traditionally demarked constituencies, role of parties, electoral strength of political parties and the role of local leadership. Much of his study is focusing the legal and constitutional issues rather than sociological and cultural issues of voters.

Waseem (1994) points out the limited scholarly attention given to voting behavior in Pakistan. He argues that the decline of social sciences in Pakistan has limited the number of students and faculty interest to conduct electoral analyses. Waseem is of the view that scholarly research is still awaited to address the question of how a voter decides to vote under the influence of various primary and secondary commitments operating at both local and extra local levels.

Wilder (1999) conducted an empirical study to provide the detailed analysis of voting behavior in Pakistan since election 1970. He managed to analyze the available electoral data published by the Election Commission of Pakistan to get his research design authenticated. He also made interviews from voters and politicians to collect qualitative and quantitative data in this regard. He beautifully tried to provide the answer to the question "who is voting for whom and why?" Wilder is also of the view that Pakistani voters also give weight to the political determinants rather than social determinants to decide whom to vote in elections.

Keeping in view the limited scholarly attention to analyze the voting behavior of Pakistani voters in general and the South Punjab's voters in particular, this research has focused to look into the micro level factors those affect the decision of voters under the jurisdiction of Southern Punjab.

Research Methodology

To investigate the correlation between educational slabs and vote for political parties in GE 2013 on micro level, in the jurisdiction of southern Punjab, an empirical study has been conducted. Questionnaire base collected data has been analyzed availing qualitative and quantitative research tools.

Profile of the Study Area

Punjab is the most populous province of Pakistan. Geographically it is divided into three regions namely upper, central and lower or southern. Southern region is composed of three administrative divisions namely Multan, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan. It encircles about 51% of Punjab land and shares population more than 31%. Literacy rate in Punjab province is almost 60% (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2011-12). Majority of population is settled in rural areas. Punjabi and Saraiki are the main local languages of the area. To collect primary data randomly one district from each division is selected. Vehari, Rahim Yar Khan and RajanPur districts are chosen as study areas from Multan, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan Divisions respectively. For this purpose, all latest available resources are channelized including emails and telephonic interviews. Local NGOs are engaged in these districts to collect the data. BHCs and RHCs in rural areas and community centers in urban areas are focused to collect for the purpose.

Respondents are categorized with respect to education in five slabs. Respondents acquiring religious education numbered one, up to middle class(eight years education) numbered two, up to intermediate(twelve years education) numbered three , bachelor and above (fourteen years education and above) numbered four and the respondents acquiring technical education numbered five.

Data Source

Questionnaire in English and Urdu is designed looping into academia and experts. A pilot survey conducted to access the validity of the questionnaire and to find the loopholes. For the purpose, twenty-five respondents were approached. The necessary amendments were made in the light of pilot survey feedback. Then the questionnaire served to both male and female voters bracketing the age limit 26 years and above settled in rural and urban areas of southern Punjab.

During the survey more than two thousand people were approached following the simple random sampling technique. It was decided earlier to interview the respondents from all three districts in equal numbers. One thousand three hundred and twelve respondents responded during the survey. The collected data first codified and then regressed statistically availing SPSS 16 software.

Model Specification

To analyze the collected primary data OLS regression technique is employed. In this regard, following Econometric model is used for multiple regressions.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_n X_{ni} + \mu_i$$

Y_i is the dependent variable (casting vote in favour of political determinants in GE 2008), X_1 is the explanatory variable, β_0 is the intercept term and β_1 represents the partial regression coefficient and μ_i is a random term which satisfies all the assumptions of OLS technique.

We have to investigate the impact of educational slabs over voting behavior of voters in GE 2008 with respect to their settlement status. Others socio-economic variables are also included in the model. The functional equation is given as under.

$$VCP8 = f[\text{SEX}, \text{RSDNC}, \text{AGEI}, \text{AGEII}, \text{AGEIII}, \text{AGEIV}, \text{EDUI}, \text{EDUII}, \text{EDUIII}, \text{EDUIV}, \text{EDUV}, \\ \text{INCM I}, \quad \text{INCM II}, \quad \text{INCM III}, \quad \text{INCM IV}, \quad \text{INCM V}, \\ \text{INCM VI}, \text{VT08Y}, \text{VT08N}, \text{CHPRT08}, \\ \text{PDYN08}, \text{ETHNC08}, \text{BRDRSM08}, \text{RLGSV08}, \text{BRHD08}, \text{DVLMPM08}]$$

Description of Variables

Variables selection is the most important segment for the authentication of regression model. The study includes dependent variable (Vote to Political Party in GE 2008) to be analyzed with respect to numbers of demographic explanatory variables. 3rd educational slab (up to 12 years) is considered as a reference slab. Table 1 briefly describes the variables and their hypothesized relationship fulfilling the model requisites.

Table 1: List of Variables, their Description and Relationship

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	DISCRIPTION	
VCP8	Cast vote to support political parties in GE 2008	
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	DSICRIPTION	HYPOTHESIZED RELATIONSHIP
SEX	=1 If one is male, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
RSDNC	=If one is settled in rural area, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
AGEI	=1 if one is in age bracket of 26-35 years, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
AGEII	=1 if one is in age bracket of 36-45 years, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
AGEIII	=1 if one is in age bracket of 46-55 years, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
AGEIV	=1 if one is in age bracket of 56 and above years, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
EDUI	= 1 if educated with religious education, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
EDUII	= 1 If educated up to middle, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
EDUIII	= 1 If educated up to intermediate, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
EDUIV	=1 If educated bachelor and above, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
EDUV	= 1 If educated with professional education, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
INCM I	=1 if one is earning up to 6000 PKR, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
INCM II	=1 if one is earning up to 15000 PKR, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
INCM III	=1 if one is earning up to 24000 PKR, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
INCM IV	=1 if one is earning up to 32000 PKR, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
INCM V	=1 if one is earning above 32000 PKR, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE

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INCMVI	=I if one is not to disclose one's income, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE
VT08Y	=I if one is casting vote in GE 2008, 0 otherwise	POSITIVE
VT08N	=I if one is not casting vote in GE 2008, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE
CHPRT08	=I if one is casting vote considering the character and personality of candidate important, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE
PDYN08	=I if one is casting vote considering political dynasty of candidate important, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE
ETHNC08	=I if one is casting vote considering the ethnic background of candidate important, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE
BRDRSM08	=I if one is casting vote considering the biraderi of candidate important, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE
RLGSV08	=I if one is casting vote considering the religious views of candidate important, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE
BRHD08	=I if one is casting vote under the decision of biraderi chief, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE
DVLMPM08	=I if one is casting vote considering the developmental manifesto of candidate important, 0 otherwise	NEGATIVE

Descriptive Statistics of Variables

Table 2 describes the mean and standard deviation of the variables encircled in the model. On average 0.40, and 0.60 respondents settled in rural and urban areas respectively, in the sample at 49 percent variability about mean. During the survey respondents of age more than 26 years were approached. On the average 0.41 respondents are of the age between 26-35 years, 0.32 respondents with age bracketing 36-45 years and the variability percent about the mean are 49 and 46 percent respectively. While the respondents in the collected primary data is 0.18 and 0.07 on average are between 46-55 years and 56 years and above respectively and the variation levels about mean are 38 and 26 percent. Questionnaire of the survey categorized the education slabs up to five. On average 0.06, 0.31 and 0.33 respectively are the respondents acquiring education with religious, up to middle and up to intermediate respectively while their variation level about mean are 25, 46 and 47 percent. Respondents in the collected primary data on average 0.04 and 0.12 are highly educated and professionals at variation about 31 and 20 percent respectively. On average 0.12 respondents are illiterate at variation level about 38 percent of the mean. Per month earning of the respondents are categorized in five levels in the survey questionnaire. On average, 0.16 and 0.43 respondents are those whom monthly income is below 6000 PKR and those who do not disclose their income level in their given information, are 37 and 49 percent respectively. 0.16 and 0.21 respondents, on average, are those, whom per month earning is up to 15000 PKR and 24000 PKR respectively at variation levels of 40 and 27 percent respectively. While the respondents

on average in the collected primary data are 0.6 and 0.3 of who earn their monthly income up to 32000 PKR and above 32000 PKR respectively at variation levels about mean 27% and 24%. Collected primary data discloses that on average 0.63 respondents are those who cast their votes in GE 2008 and variation level about mean of them is 49%.to over view the preferences of voters in GE 2008 some socio-economic variable were also elaborated in the questionnaire. On average 0.8, 0.5 and 0.2 respondents are those whom cast their vote keeping in view the character, political dynasty and ethnic background of the candidate at 27, 22 and 16 percent variation levels respectively. Some respondents support the candidate due to the beraderism (0.8), homo-sect (0.2), under the decision of biraderi chief (0.15) and keeping in view the developmental manifesto of the candidate (0.4) at variation levels 28%, 16%, 36% and 20% respectively.

Table 2 Descriptive Statistics of Variables

Variables	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
SEX	.80	.00	1.00	.40013
RSDNC	.40	.00	1.00	.49099
AGEI	.41	.00	1.00	.49317
AGEII	.32	.00	1.00	.46915
AGEIII	.18	.00	1.00	.38707
AGEIV	.07	.00	1.00	.26077
EDUI	.06	.00	1.00	.25410
EDUII	.31	.00	1.00	.46585
EDUIII	.33	.00	1.00	.47156
EDUIV	.11	.00	1.00	.31382
EDUV	.04	.00	1.00	.20367
INCM I	.16	.00	1.00	.37340
INCM II	.21	.00	1.00	.40886
INCM III	.07	.00	1.00	.27035
INCM IV	.06	.00	1.00	.24953
INCM V	.03	.00	1.00	.18800
INCM VI	.43	.00	1.00	.49631
VT 08Y	.63	.00	1.00	.48260
VT08N	.36	.00	1.00	.48187
CHPRT08	.08	.00	1.00	.27344
PDYN08	.05	.00	1.00	.22871
ETHNC08	.02	.00	1.00	.16880
BRDRSM08	.08	.00	1.00	.28144
RLGSV08	.02	.00	1.00	.16692

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BRHD08	.15	.00	1.00	<i>.36043</i>
DVLMPM08	.04	.00	1.00	<i>.20516</i>

Econometric Analysis

The study of election is the study of socio-economic and political behavior of the society. Voting is one of the major components of political mobilization, interaction and participation in a society. It is aimed to have a choice between or among the choices. It is important to analyze how voter decides whom to vote in elections and why. There are numbers of local and national factors those play role to influence and frame voter's decision during the electioneering process. Political affiliation, inclination and cleavages are shaped and developed if the democratic process remains intact. The process of political alignment, realignment and realignment channelizes the democratic norms and values to be developed on concrete footings. Political alignment to some extent is observed in highly educated adult group of voters depends upon the continuity of democratic process. This analysis has made the electoral study most informative and interesting. Survey results categorized the voters' criteria in eight. Survey reveals that as the level of education increases the participation level decreases. The interest of highly educated voters to the exercise of election is not encouraging. They used to avoid themselves from the activity of voting. A sizeable proportion of eligible and educated voters do not attend the polling session.

Democracy, according to Disraeli, "is inconceivable without political parties. Political parties are considered the most important and useful vehicle to enroot the process of mobilization and participation among the masses in a society. They used to channelize the resources to engage the common people to the polity of the country at maximum. Political parties are installed at local levels and these used to engrave the parties' manifesto under the aspiration of the people (Azhar, 2009, 86). Wilder (1999) is of the view that the impact of political party factor is important in both urban and rural constituencies. Turn out in elections depends to some extent upon the mobilization of political parties.

The role of political parties in the electioneering process of Pakistan is very important. Parties used to attract the voters to cast the votes in the favoure of their nominated candidates promising to attend their issues. On other hand voters tend to vote the parties predicting to come into power at provincial or national level. In Pakistan, cleavages of voters had been developed to some extent along the ideological division of political parties. Inter and intra-generational transitions of political divisions are observed in the electoral history of Pakistan.

Table 3 Log Linear Estimation of Vote for Political Parties

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Sig.
C	-.047	.137	-.342	.732
SEX	.065	.020	3.217	.001
RSDNC	.007	.015	.459	.646
AGEI	.038	.017	2.311	.021
AGEII	-.041	.021	-1.953	.051
AGEIII	.122	.030	4.094	.000
AGEIV	-.068	.034	-2.024	.043
EDUI	-.027	.025	-1.084	.278
EDUII	.008	.025	.321	.748
EDUIII	.019	.031	.604	.546
EDUIV	.165	.042	3.930	.000
EDUV	-.131	.022	-5.987	.000
INCM I	-.096	.020	-4.707	.000
INCM II	-.056	.028	-1.981	.048
INCM III	-.142	.031	-4.529	.000
INCM IV	-.164	.040	-4.065	.000
INCM V	.938	.134	7.004	.000
INCM VI	.574	.134	4.283	.000
VT 08Y	-.720	.026	-27.277	.000
VT08N	-.791	.032	-25.077	.000
CHPRT08	-.837	.042	-19.966	.000
PDYN08	-.793	.026	-30.402	.000
ETHNC08	-.882	.042	-20.779	.000
BRDRSM08	-.823	.021	-39.952	.000
RLGSV08	-.782	.035	-22.283	.000
R-Squared	0.707		F-statics	148.52
Adjusted R-squared	0.703		P Value	0.00
N	1312			

Source: authors' estimation availing SPSS 16 software

The values of F-Statistics and adjusted R-Squared affirm the appropriateness of the model and included variables. R-Squared value of the model is 0.70 which explains the variation level of voters' preference to support the political parties in GE 2008 due to all explanatory variables is about 70 percent.

Linear analyses of the collected data by applying OLS regression technique is charted in table 3. It charts the information comprising estimates of variables, t-statistics and significance respectively. Significance level shows the variation in the probability due to one unit change in a given explanatory variable holding constant all other variables.

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Urbanity/settlement status is an important factor to affect the voters' decision whom to vote and why in the election. It is presumed that in Pakistan voters from rural areas are more centric to social determinants and favoure to cast vote under different societal and ecological chains. But the study reveals that coefficient of rural based voters is positive and significant. Political parties in rural areas enroot themselves to attract the voters to support their nominated candidates in elections. Education and media play progressive role to develop the awareness among masses at countryside to take part in electioneering process and favoure the nominated candidates of political parties. Voters are simultaneously freeing themselves from the societal chains in casting their votes.

Age group is another influencing factor to develop the cycle of alignment, realignment and realignment. The coefficient of voters of age group bracketing (36-45) is positive but insignificant. It shows the variation of specified age group attitude towards the electioneering process. Although their support to the political parties during the election is positive but their level of significance is not exceeding more than 8%. The study shows the positive correlation of voters with age more than 56 years. Their political alignment level has developed to the extent of no change.

Education is the most important factors those play vital role in all aspects of human life. Political scientists correlate the political development to the literacy level of the country. More the literacy level leads to provide the concrete structure for democratic institutions along with political stability in the country that result the more efficient and productive delivery system and vice versa. The questionnaire of our study categorized the education slabs into five comprising religious, formal and professional education. The collected data shows that about 6.7% respondents acquire religious education who cast their votes in GE 2008 while this range is sufficient to second and third slabs of education level up to 31.5% and 38.8% respectively. While the third and fourth educational slabs' respondents are 15.8% and 2.6% respectively.

Coefficient of first education slab (religions education) is negative and insignificance. It shows that higher participation in electioneering process is not up to satisfactory level. Their interest to support the political parties is quite limited. Second education slab's coefficient is negative and its significance is 6.2%. The analyses indicates that the respondents of second educational slab is also influenced more from their societal set up and they pay nothing attention to political parties in elections. Third educational slab (up to 12 years education) has been taken as reference slab. The coefficient of fourth educational slab (higher education) is positive and its significance is strong. Highly educated respondents

express their tilting towards the political parties. Positivity of coefficient is also resulted in analyses for respondents acquiring professional education. They also make their decision through the ballot to support the political parties. The study reveals that as the education level steps up the confidence over political parties of voters enhance. Therefore, it is to say that education's levels and vote for political parties are directly proportions. They both are interdependent and interconnected.

Conclusions

Electoral results are assumed as the mirror reflecting social and political cleavages, socio-economic problems of society and intergenerational political impacts. Numbers of micro and macro factors including social, political, economic and geographical used to influence the voters during election campaign. The electoral arena of Punjab province in general and the south Punjab in particular is presumed to have more influenced by social determinants rather than political and economic. 1st and 2nd educational slabs prove the dictum in letter and spirit. Voters from both slabs show their apathetic attitude to support the political parties. They turn to polling stations under the influence of different demographic factors. But the survey result reveals that voters of 3rd, 4th and 5th educational slabs in large proportion support political parties in GE 2008. At the same it is also alarming that their participation to the vote casting in election is not well. They kept themselves away from electioneering process. Highly educated voters in Pakistan are caused the turn out deficit in elections. Their satisfaction level to the governance mechanism is not synchronized. They are of the opinion that political culture in Pakistan in general and especially in south Punjab is designed for dynastic politics. The system left nothing space for educated mediocre to come forward and contest elections.

Political parties should manage to frame educational restrictions during allotment of tickets. Highly educated applicants should be preferred and parties should manage to support them financially to contest election. To shorten the gap between voters and political parties, political parties should manage to make the public delivery system more efficient and public involvement should be made in this regard. Free, fair and transparent party base elections at constitutional intervals will lead to promote political and electoral norms and values in real sense to be internalized among the masses which lead to stability of alignment of voters. All the stack holders should come forward and play their role to strengthen the democratic system in Pakistan. People should provide chance to support or impeach the parties' policies.

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Social Policy and Women Status in Pakistan: A Situation Analysis

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Abstract

Women status is a scorching issue in the underdeveloped countries, like Pakistan, since last six decades. This article is a descriptive review of women status and social policies in Pakistan. In this article, the situation of women in Pakistan with regard to their poor health conditions, educational status, economic conditions, and violence against them will be discussed. The role and the situation for women in a customary society of Pakistan include a great suffering. They suffer not only due to cultural constraints prevailing in the country, but also due to the government's unwillingness to improve women's status. Even being a signatory of different international commitments and having national policies to ensure gender equality, the domestic policies are still unable to protect women from violence in Pakistan. There is a discernible gap between the policy making in the country and their implementation mechanism, resulting in the poor status of women in the country.

Key Words: Women Status, Illiteracy, Poor Health, Violence, Poverty, Socio-Economic Issues

Introduction

The status of women in the world is an extensive issue across the world. Their status covers issues such as female illiteracy, maternal health, economic empowerment, extreme violence, and their poor status in the family affairs. The low status of women obstructs them from having power over their own lives across the world. This situation creates an environment which is based on gender inequality and social stratification. It is a general idea that women are innately inferior to men (Fine, 1992). Men are considered as superior in different familial and societal works. This phenomenon is commonly found in the third world countries and especially in the South Asian countries. South Asia is a multi-cultural and multi-linguistic region of the world. But one thing is found communal among all the cultures and areas of South Asia that is gender discrimination. Much has been published regarding women's status in Pakistan but still women all across the country are suffering in different domains.

Pakistan is one of the countries of South Asia, having a high ratio of gender inequality. It is ranked 115th among 187 countries on the HDI in the gender equality (*The News*, 30th November, 2011). According to United Nations Statistical Annex, Pakistan is a country where life expectancy for female is 67 years, while it is 66 for males (from 2005-10); under five mortality for girls is 94 while it is 85 for boys (from 2005-10); pregnant women who receive prenatal checkup are 61 percent (from 2000-08), deliveries attended by skilled

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attendants is 39 percent (from 2000-07), maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births is 320 (2005), adult literacy rate is 40 percent for female while it is 67 percent for males (from 2005-08). Adult (15+) labor force participation rate is 11 percent for females and 86 percent for males. These demographic indicators show that women face a prominent gender disparity in different areas of life.

The customary thought of people in Pakistan revolves around the notion that, “*Girls are a burden and boys generate income.*” This behavior reflects certain discriminatory thoughts regarding gender issues. The birth of a baby boy is always celebrated even in the lower class families, while the birth of a baby girl is never welcomed. Starting from this behavior a woman is always an inferior being in Pakistani society. At the occasion of the birth of a male baby special ceremony are observed announcing “Ye stones and plants, listen that a son has born to a..... certain person”; firing guns; rejoicing and congratulating each other. Even among Zahrvi (Brahvi), a father whose first child happens to be a girl receives a sound shoe beating from his near elder male relatives unless he offers them a sheep or a goat as a bribe (Malik, 2005).

The status of women in Pakistan can be determined by the following words of experts Mumtaz & Shaheed (1987) as,

“The Pakistani womanhood whether belongs to rural or urban areas are poor and virtually illiterate, leads a life of physical hardship involving long hours of tedious chores for which there is neither compensation nor recognition. These women bear the burden of child bearing and house work. Consequently, they are the first to rise and last to sleep. They are to light fire, offer their prayers, milk the cow and buffalo, prepare the breakfast, have the dishes washed and house cleaned. This is not the end of her duties. She has a long day ahead. She is to look after the livestock, rear the children, look after the aged and sick, collect fire wood, if she is in hilly area and has to fetch water. After every one has collapsed in the bed, she is still to prepare for the following day and is the last to sleep. Despite these functions, she is still the inferior being.”

From the above words, the routine life of a Pakistani woman can be judged that she is the only individual who works for the whole family and no male member helps her. This kind of gender inequality is wide-spread in Pakistan and results in deep rooted inequalities found in household, and community. From her childhood till puberty, she has always been discriminated in the familial domain. A son is always preferred than a daughter. She is given low quality food, less education, delayed health care, no property rights, less valued work by the family and community. When she is a baby, her brother is always dressed before her; he is given meat,

milk and fruit, allowed to enroll in the school even in poor families, while she is kept at home. She is not encouraged to get an education as spending on her is considered as *watering a neighboring tree* (Malik, 2005). The only thought of her is that she should marry soon and her rest of the expenses should tolerate by her husband. Her only duty is to perform household tasks which are not accounted by the government. This kind of status assigns her a miserable standing in the society.

Society has already predetermined roles for them. Intolerance for a girl child starts from her birth and continues throughout her life. In her adult age, she has to face different kinds of disparities i.e. from emotional to physical. In patriarchal societies, like Pakistan, family is the only institution which sets out the norms and ethics for the two sexes of the society. Under this prevailing system, father, brothers, and husbands are considered as the custodian of women and decision making powers are in their hands only.

While talking about the property rights, it is often transferred to the male members of the society. Islam and the constitution of Pakistan command that women should be given her right in the inheritance left by parents and her husband. The law of the land prescribes that a woman must be given her right in inheritance. Surprisingly, the customary practices proscribe it. Women are not allowed to control their share of the property (Asad, 2007).

Son preference over daughters is commonly seen in the families. Men are the pivotal in lineage. As she grows young, there is no place for her at her father's home. She lives there, only till her marriage. It is very uncommon, that women live with their parents after marriage. After marriage, her productive activities are transferred to her husband's home. The marriage of a woman is much costly than a son, for the parents. As the parents have to pay a heavy amount of dowry for their daughters, and hence her birth is a sign of family burden. So the birth of a girl is taken, as a least wanted phenomena.

The basic rights of women are usually violated in homes and within communities; even they are not given their due rights to take decisions in their life matters. Marriage against the will of daughters is common in the society. In Pakistan, usually daughters have to go to court as their fathers bring them there, upon their love marriage; the court may invalidate their marriage and even charge them with the crime of having sex outside of marriage (Burn, 2000). Divorce is a taboo for women only and not for men. Society has inflicted the stereotypical roles and beliefs with the women's status that that it has become impracticable for them to break out of the vicious circle, in which they are residing. In some communities limitations on women are much more rigorous which allows greater mistreatment and disparities. Due to the above

mentioned facts, she faces illiteracy, poor health conditions, violence and poverty in the country.

Health Conditions of Women

Health problems in Pakistan are in an enormous phase, and women's health problems are even worse than that. They undergo from, not only, absence of health care, not only due to a complete lack of health facilities, but also as a result of the absolute inaccessibility of these services. Women face conventional taboos against consulting doctor, which is based on fake traditions. On the actual grounds, health facilities are not available in all the corners of the country. Secondly, women have to rely on the decisions to go for distance treatment. According to a World Bank report,

“Pakistan lags far behind most developing countries in women's health and gender equity. The sex ratio is one of the most unfavorable to women in the world, a result of excess female mortality during childhood, and child bearing. One woman in every 38 dies in childbirth and half of infant deaths result from poor maternal health and nutrition (Tinker, 1998)”.

Women undoubtedly, face poor health hazards. They face poverty, lack of access to better health conditions, maternal mortality, maternal morbidity, and discrimination in getting health care, puberty and menopausal problems, dietary deficiencies, no spacing between children, delays in child-delivery, home deliveries by unskilled birth attendants, and violence in different strata of society. The women health's true picture is depicted by SOGP (2009), as

“We are losing three women per hour because of pregnancy associated complications. More than 30, 000 young women die every year in Pakistan, which gives a mortality rate of 340/ 100,000 pregnancies. More than 80 % women deliver at home in the presence of unskilled birth attendants. In majority of secondary and tertiary health care centers, emergency obstetrical care is not available on a 24 hour basis.

A regular increase in the number of poor women's health indicators shows high maternal mortality and morbidity. Along with this there is absence of trained medical staff and facilities. Rural women live in poor life standards. 43 percent child deliveries in urban areas take place at home while in rural areas, 74 percent deliveries take place at home. Only 39 percent of deliveries take place in the presence of skilled medical practitioners (PDHS, 2006-07). Women's health is a continuing danger to their life which is not compensated by the government policies.

In the last decade, the government has given attention towards preventive and curative health care policy in white and black, but less attention on primary health care implementation. Meager state resources, instable governments, and lack of will of the government towards women's health status have increased the women miseries in the country.

Situation of Female Education in Pakistan

According to the Government of Pakistan the overall literacy rate of the country was 58%, out of 58% the male literacy rate was recorded up to 69% while female ratio was at a disadvantaged level of 46%. Even worse was the Urban-rural picture where in the rural areas the female literacy rate was 35% only (GOP, 2010-11). The following table shows a detailed picture of rural-urban and gender disparities in education sector in the country.

Girls fall behind in the education sector and gender discrimination is a prominent factor in this regard. There is a huge female population who has never gone to school. As gender discrimination can be observed in all the fields in the country including the education sector. Pakistan is having such statistics in female literacy due to such discrimination. This discrimination is seen at the primary level in the country as there are higher number of boys' schools than for girls' schools, and male teachers are higher in number than female teachers (UNESCO, 2010). Higher school attendance among boys is observed than the girls as primary net enrolment rate for girls is 51 which show that rest of half female population never attended school in Pakistan. In Baluchistan, the school attendance rate is even lower at the primary level as only 32 percent girls attend primary school (GOP, 2008).

Table no. 1. Literacy Rates (10 years and above) – Pakistan and Provinces

Province/Area	2008-09			2009-10		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	57.4	69.3	44.7	57.7	69.5	45.2
Rural	48.6	63.2	33.4	49.2	63.6	34.2
Urban	73.3	80.3	65.6	73.2	80.2	65.5
Punjab	58.7	68.5	48.8	59.6	69.1	49.8
Rural	51.3	63.1	39.5	52.5	64.0	40.7
Urban	73.3	78.9	67.4	73.5	78.9	67.8
Sindh	59.4	71.2	45.6	58.2	70.2	44.3
Rural	41.8	59.0	20.7	41.0	58.2	20.3
Urban	75.7	82.9	67.5	74.9	82.2	66.8
KP	50.0	69.6	31.1	50.9	70.1	32.3
Rural	47.1	67.9	27.4	48.4	68.3	29.1
Urban	63.4	77.4	49.0	62.7	77.8	47.4
Baluchistan	51.5	68.5	30.2	51.5	69.2	29.3
Rural	46.5	64.4	23.8	45.7	64.2	22.5
Urban	66.4	81.0	48.8	69.6	85.0	50.6

Source: Labor Force Survey 2009-10, Federal Bureau of Statistics.

The existing culture of Pakistan, in which untimely marriages, sex segregation, shortage of employment opportunities for women, and long distances to schools have caused a low education level of women. Furthermore, there are numerous other aspects such as; girls' help to their mothers in the domestic chores, unwillingness of parents to send their girls to co-educational institutions, son preference, and illiteracy of parents, and Government's unwillingness to increase the female literacy rate at actual grounds, are also responsible for low female education in Pakistan. Educating boys are thought to be as a good savings, while educating a girl is considered as a financial loss. The ideas behind this situation lay in the fact that the boys will live with the parents forever and girls will be married soon.

Women Economic Contribution

Women in Pakistan, participate in different areas to be included in the economic activities of the country. However, some experts are of the view that job opportunities for women are narrowed to agriculture, house chores, and small scale industries (Siddique, 2006) in Pakistan. Women now vigorously participate in different kind of activities like agriculture work, production, electricity and gas, construction, trade, transport, hotels, financial intervention, real estate business, administration, education and health, and social services (ibid). Agriculture is the only field which is counted in the Labor Force Survey with major statistics in the country, to include women's economic contribution.

According to the Labor force Survey (2003-04), women in Pakistan are engaged in different activities as Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (67.3%), manufacturing (14.7 %), sale and retail trade (1.75), transport, storage and communication (0.1 %), construction (0.3%), community, social and personal services (15.8%).

In spite of everything, there is a traditional division of work in Pakistan with regard to women. Mostly they are indulged in agricultural labor in the rural areas and are acknowledged as teachers and in medical profession only in the urban areas. While in other fields, women are found rarely depending upon their educational level. Women are observable in the education sector in schools and colleges in almost all parts of the country.

Other than this, despite the fact that there is urbanization expansion, old fogey customary values are still deeply rooted in the society. Women job is usually temporary as mostly it continues till their marriage. This scenario creates an atmosphere of women's dependency on men and supports the determination of a male oriented patriarchal culture. Women are recognized as mothers, daughter and sisters, but having no right to acquire property and position in society. There are not only the cultural factors, but also the establishment factors which are responsible for women economic conditions. The government has promised

to provide equal economic opportunities to both men and women under its constitutional provisions, but the real side of the picture is quite dark. In one way, the government considers women as an unprivileged group, but does not provide any social security for them to uplift their socioeconomic condition. There is an informal zakat system prevails in the country which is insufficient to remove women's poverty.

Violence against Women

The societies where women face poor social status in education, income and health, it leads to the acceptance of violence, she confront by the society. There are different kinds of violence faced by women in Pakistan, including socio-economic violence, physical violence, forced marriages, honor killing, marriage to the Quran, rape, social and sexual harassment, acid and stove burnings, forced abortions, and murders. This situation is deeply rooted in culture in different parts of the country.

Girls have to marry by their parents will and never with their own choice. Usually they are sold or exchanged to reconcile the family and clan quarrels. They are also offered as "blood money", known as *Swarain* both cases, to settle down such delinquency such as murder and sexual and physical exploitation but boys do not have to face it (SOGP, 2009).

The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (1996) explored that victimized women belong to poor and middle classes and because of this they are the victim of violence, further they are more defenseless to tyrannical customs and mores at home and in the society.

HRCP (1997) further reported that domestic violence remained an enclosed phenomenon. The female subordination and male hegemony is accepted as a part of the culture and even to have the religious sanction made by the violence by men against the women in diverse forms an accepted and approved act of domestic life.

The domestic violence shows the status of women in Pakistan within the familial domain. Some forms of violence in Pakistan are so deeply penetrated in the cultural roots that they are barely recognized as violence and largely accepted by the society (ADB, 2000).

In 1998, the woman's murder figure was 1,974 by the government and it was done by their own male family member. During the same year, the figure of rape cases was 706 in Punjab, out of which 55 percent of the sufferers were minors and half were target of gang rape (Zia & Bari, 1999). There is a series of protection and status empowerment laws for women in Pakistan since 1961. But violence cases in the country are still in observation on reported and unreported level.

Analysis

To end with, Pakistani women are at the rear than men in socio-economic issues. Here, a woman have a low literacy rate, live in underprivileged health stipulations, economically poor and reliant, face violence in the name of traditions and has no authority to make decisions. Her only strengthened status is that of a son's mother; which is not a sign of female empowerment but again patriarchal strength. At a glance, women seem to be in the vicious circle which is not promoting their strength in the society. But in actual, this status is not elevated by the government by itself. If the government opens girls' schools in each and every village of the country by its strong will, the literacy rate can be automatically raised in the country and same will be in the case of health care facilities.

Further, it is very strange that women are having this status in an Islamic ideological country; with policies and legislation even. Pakistan is a signatory of different international commitments to ensure gender equality as CEDAW, Health for All by the year 2000, Education for All by the year 2000, and Universal Access to Reproductive Health Information and Services by the year 2015. Pakistan has also launched a National Plan of Action to implement the Beijing Platform of Action and a National policy for Empowerment and Development of Women 2002. Further there is a set of legislation regarding women status in Pakistan i.e. Muslim Family Law Ordinance, 1961; Articles 25, 27, 34, 35 and 37 of the Constitution 1973; Dowry and Bridal (restriction) Act 1976; The Offence of Zina (enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance 1979; The Protection of women (criminal laws amendment) Act 2006; Domestic Violence (prevention and protection) Act 2009; Protection against harassment of women at work place Act 2010, and Acid Control and Acid Crime Act, 2011. But the law is still unable to defend women from violence in Pakistan.

There is an obvious gap between the policy making in the country and their implementation mechanism. It is observed that policies regarding women in Pakistan are not implemented in its true letter and spirit. There are a number of underline reasons behind this gap. Firstly, the social policies are made at federal level and are funded by the government. The administrative machinery has to rely on the allocated budget and as the budget ended the social policy implementation comes to an end. But there is another side of the picture that there is embezzlement of funds by the state machinery and a very little is left for an oppressed group whose welfare is aimed through this policy. So it can be said that there is a catch 22 situation in Pakistan which creates a gap between policy making and its implementation.

Secondly, Pakistan has faced high political instable atmosphere since last six decades. Even, there was high political instability in the country from 1989 to 1999, when the country faces a good deal through the two party systems. No government completed its single tenure of

five years. Ultimately social policy faced the hazardous results regarding its implementation. As one government started one social policy, it was cut shorted by the next government with in the same five year plans and no policy could be implemented to benefit the masses in the country.

Conclusions and Recommendations

To conclude, the practices of these policies are hardly seen and failures are visible due to government will in non-allocation of budget. Poor governance, political instability and embezzlement of funds by the government machinery are the additional endeavors, which cause the policy failure; hence increasing poor women status in the country.

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Pak-Indian, Heads of States Sideline Meetings for Normalizing of Conditions in both Countries through SAARC Engine: Efforts and Outcomes

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Abstract

India and Pakistan have not friendly relations since independence from colonial rule of British Empire. Historical evidences shows that relations between Pakistan and India have been involved with contentious issues. Issues create the disputes, distrust, uncertainty and risk to peace and security in the region. Threat to peace is a great matter of concern as both countries are the atomic powers. Regionalism is an important tool for the regional integration and its gaining more strength day by day. In South Asian zone, the objective for the organization of SAARC is economic and social prosperity of the south Asian region through cooperation. In the regional politics of South Asia, India and Pakistan are the key Players but both states having mutual conflicts which are creating hurdles for economic prosperity in the south Asia. Charter of SAARC does not allow addressing the mutual conflicts on the plate forum of the organization but it is examined that sideline meetings of both states heads were observed during the formal producing of SAARC. Study will explore that the efforts and outcomes of these informal sittings by Heads of the States of both countries to normalize the relations.

Key words: Regionalism, SAARC, Sideline Meetings, India and Pakistan, mutual Integration

Introduction

After the Second World War the concept of Regional organization was promoted and got importance in the world politics. Now the phenomenon of regionalism is common in the world. Increasing inter-dependence among the nations on one another is the key factor of promoting regionalism. It is viewed that States established and joined regional organizations for the regional security and economic integration. Regionalism got new dimension after the end of Cold war. Now States are making commitment for economic integration and have developed the free trade agreements at regional level by using the mechanism of regional organizations (Mukherjee, 2014).

For the regional cooperation in South Asian states, it was the Zia-Ur Rehman, former President of Bangladesh who has given the idea to establish a regional organization of South

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Asian Countries. He was impressed with the performance of ASEAN and European Union. He established consensus among the South Asian states for regional integration through a joint window of mutual cooperation (Lombaerde, 2013).

The South Asian States leadership gathered in Dhaka, the Capital of Bangladesh on 8th December 1985 and formulated “South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation” (SAARC). The Eight Nations of South Asia committed with each other to cooperate under the flag of SAARC (Kamisky& Long, 2011). Member States launched the SAARC Integrated Program of Action (SIPA). The basic goal of SIPA was increase the worth, honor and dignity of life through deep economic and social integration of SAARC States (Saez, 2012). The founding members of SAARC were India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Bhutan. In April 2007 new membership was granted to Afghanistan. United States, Australia, Japan, Iran, European, South Korea, Mauritius and Myanmar has the Status of observers in SAARC (Ghosh, 2013). SAARC has an administrative mechanism to run the affairs of association. Summits have the highest authority in SAARC. Head of government/states participate every year in the Summit. Second highest power in the structural frame is Council of Ministers. It is consisted of the foreign ministers of the member states of the SAARC (Jabeen & Goraya, 2010). Standing Committees are the third origin of the association. Foreign Secretaries of the member states are the part of Standing Committees. Standing Committees have also the right to establish the Action Committees. Action Committees deals with plans and projects of association. SAARC has established a Secretariat in Kathmandu to maintain its official frame work. Secretary General is the administrative head of Secretariat (Lyon, 2008). The organization has the objectives of bringing the nations of South Asia closer through policy of interdependency and deep connectivity. SAARC objectives also focused to uplift the social, economic and cultural development of the people of South Asia through joint structural frame work of integration. The association adopted the basic principal of equal sovereignty and self-respect. Since the creation of SAARC eighteen Summits have been held and nineteen SAARC Summit is hosted by Pakistan in the end of 2016 (Aneek, 2015).

The history of India and Pakistan dealings showed a very little trust and more confrontation. Sometimes the confrontation between India and Pakistan reached at the worst level. Both countries fought full scale wars in 1965 and then in 1971. Kargil war in 1999 and different terrorist attacks in India, and Indian involvement in Karachi and Baluchistan added

more fuel on the relations of both countries. The historical evidences shows that relations between Pakistan and India have been caged with contentions issues. Issues have established the distrust, uncertainty and risk to peace and security of the South Asia. Threat to peace is great matter of concern for the international peace as both countries are the atomic powers (Rizvi, 2011).

Objectives of the Research

Objective of this research paper is to analysis the role of SAARC as tool for regional integration especially in the light different sideline meetings of India and Pakistan heads of States to normalize the conditions between both countries. It is observed that both countries mutually engaged themselves informally using the SAARC Plate forum for normalize the conditions. Paper will also examine the sideline meetings outcomes for regional security and prosperity of South Asia. Study will examine the further possibilities for both countries to discuss the mutual matters of concerns in Pakistan and India.

Literature Review

Regionalism is counted an importance force since 1945 and after Second World War most regional organizations came into existence with the aims of regional defence and security issues. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact in term of defence blocs and European Union (EU), American Free Trade Agreement and North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement NAFTA for trading blocs promoted regionalism (Mukherjee, 2104). Emergence of SAARC, its administrative structure, importance, formation, goals and charter. Jabeen (2010) focused on the meetings of the heads of the government at the plate form of the SAARC. Dixit narrated India-Pakistan relations after independence. Military combat and conflicting approach from 1948 to 1965 and then 1971 to 1999 Kargil War and narrated the ups and downs in relations of both nations highlighted the different phases of military regime in Pakistan from 1972 to 1999 and political role of military in the affairs of the State. The study counted 'Kashmir' as bone of contention and gave the details of Agra Summit and measured that because of Kashmir both Musharraf and Vajpayee remained unsuccessful in Agra (Dixit, N.,2003) SAARC dealings unofficially and contribution of different non-state actors, institutions, regional and international organizations to bring the people together (Gupta, 2013). Trivedi pointed out the Accords, agreements and the role of SAARC for bringing these two countries on a table for 'Composite Dialog' and to increase the economic growth through mutual trade in the region. Publication also

investigated the different SAARC summits, Foreign Ministers, and secretaries' bilateral talks for agreements as a tool of CBMs between India and Pakistan (Trivedi, 2008). Syed analyzed the role of education, sports, cultural events, trade and different SAARC institutions which are working at regional level in member states have played their role to create integration formally and informally among the member countries (Syed, 2003). Ahmar examined the Pak-India steps for creating confidence and role of SAARC the regional association of South Asia and also suggested that how America can contribute to reduce conflicts in the region. He highlighted role of SAARC and research institutions for creating better and friendly environment between India, Pakistan (Ahmar, 2001). Pattanaik focused on the SAARC summits, the highest top authority for decision making in the association. Study Pak-India relations, measures taken during Summits and high expectations from each other as well (Pattanaik, 2004).

Opportunities of Mutual Interaction on SAARC Forum in India, Pakistan

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is a forum that provides the opportunities to build mutual trust between the members of SAARC states. The organizational mechanism of SAARC and informal sitting of Indian and Pakistani high profiled officials has resulted into trust building events and actions. It was examined that some major developments of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) were taken by both sides to reduce the distrust through the SAARC platform. The annual conference of SAARC has played important role to bring closer both Indian and Pakistani leadership on different issues which laid unrest in the region. In fact organization has provided the possibilities for both nations' head of states/ government officially and unofficially to meet each other and to discuss about the matters of concern related to the good relationship of India-Pakistan.

The formation of SAARC in 1985 has proved that association has given the opportunity of both states heads/ officials to meet each other on common platform every year as annual sitting of the member states heads were already decided in the SAARC charter. General Zia-Ul-Haq and Indian Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi were at the same table during the formation of SAARC. The structural frame work of SAARC was developed with the consensus of all Member States. It was observed that annual Summits of SAARC provided chances to both countries leadership to tour each other countries (Syed, 2003).

After the creation of SAARC, to promote the peace through the games General Zia-Ul-Haq visited the India and introduced the Cricket diplomacy in 1987. Before this in 1986 the huge

military movements of both countries were observed on the joint borders which created threat to the regional peace. During the Bangalore Summit in November 1986 Indian Prime Minister and Pakistani President got the chance to meet and both leaders agreed to normalize the relations (Sir, 2012).

During the period of 1986-97 many sittings were viewed between the officials of both countries to strengthen the relations and defuse the tension. In December 1988 Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto met sideline during the 4th SAARC annual Summit in Islamabad. Both leaders agreed to bring peace in the region through mutual cooperation in different fields. Benazir Bhutto and Rajiv signed the accord in December 1988 during SAARC Summit not to attack against nuclear installations and was ratified in 1991 and enforced in January 1992. This Summit also opened the ways for visit Indian Prime Minister to Pakistan in July 1989 (Noor, 2012).

In 1990, the annual conference of SAARC brought PM Nawaz and Shekhar meeting in Male. It was decided in the meeting that both countries would start the process of dialogues to normalize the ties. The annual Summit of December 1991 in Colombo and again in April 1993 in Dhaka PM Nawaz and PM Narsima Rao met each other to develop good relations between both countries (Dixit N., 2003). In May 1995 President Farooq Khan Leghari attended the SAARC Summit in New Delhi. In October 1997 SAARC 9th Summit was arranged in Male. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral participated. Both leaders met informally and agreed to solve the issues and to reduce the distrust through dialogues (Dutt V., 2009).

Nawaz, Vajpayee informal meeting in SAARC after Nuclear Tests

In 1998 India and Pakistan relations got worst after the nuclear tests. The same year SAARC Summit was held in Kathmandu, Prime Minister of India Atal Behari Vajpayee and Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif met sideline the Summit and agreed to resume talks between India and Pakistan. Soon after SAARC conference Prime Minister of India Mr. Vajpayee came to Lahore by bus in February 1999. Indian Prime Minister was received warmly and this visit established the Lahore Declaration. After Kargil again both countries were plugged into bad relations (Pattanaik, 2004).

Musharraf and Vajpayee organized a sitting in Indian city Agra in July 2001 but Agra dialogues remained fruitless. Attacks on Indian and Kashmir parliament by terrorists added more fuel on the fire and relations gone worst between India and Pakistan (Chakma, 2015).

Musharraf Met Vajpayee sideline SAARC Summit

In 2002 SAARC has again played its role for integration through its annual Summit that was held in Kathmandu. During the summit the President of Pakistan General Musharraf surprised the Indian Prime Minister by shaking a hand of friendship with him. This act of Musharraf reduced this tension between both countries and it was all happened because of SAARC mechanism. Pakistan hosted the SAARC Summit in 2004 at Islamabad. President Musharraf and Prime Minister Atal Vajpayee met with each other informally during SAARC Summit. The informal meeting of these two leaders brought the start of Composite Dialogue and both sides decided to address the bilateral conflicted issues including the Kashmir Issue. It was great achievement but it is fact that SAARC has provided this opportunity to both sides leadership. Outstanding issues of India-Pakistan were considered to be solved through dialogues in 2004 SAARC Summit. Six core issues in which Kashmir, terrorism, Sir Creek, Tulbul Navigation, Siachen and drug tariffing were identified to discuss. PM Shoukat Aziz met PM Manmohan Singh in Dhaka in 2005 and again in April 2007 in New Delhi during SAARC Summits. They discussed the regional issues and role of India-Pakistan and agreed to share their contribution to solve the issues (Chopra, 2006).

Prime Minister Galini and Prime Minister Singh in Thimphu met informally during the 16th Summit of SAARC in April 2010 and again in Addu in November 2011. The revival of dialogue process was viewed which was suspended after Mumbai attacks in December 2008 by terrorists (Jain, 2010).

Recently SAARC has again given the chance to Indian and Pakistani leadership in 2014 at Kathmandu where Nawaz and Modi participated in annual conference of association. Both leaders shacked hands on the lunch at Dhulikhel and this practice was again repeated in the closing ceremony of eighteen SAARC Summit. The offer of Pakistan was warmly welcomed by the Member States to host the Nineteen Summit of SAARC in Islamabad by Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (Biswal, 2015).

Conclusion

All these evidences show that SAARC has given the opportunity to both India-Pakistan formally and informally through its structural frame work to sit on a common table and discuss the bilateral issues. SAARC is an important engine for political, economic, cultural and educational integration between its member states especially in the case of India and Pakistan. The mechanism of SAARC can be used more effectively for deep integration and improving good relations between its member states. Pakistan and India must realized the issues of the region and must sit on the common table to bring peace and economic prosperity in the South Asia. Agreements, plans and projects were formulated with the complete consensus of the Member States. There are clear evidences that SAARC has done its work to bring South Asian States closer. In the case of India and Pakistan, relations can be made friendlier by using the engine of SAARC. The association can be used more effectively for the people to people connectivity and for reducing distrust between India-Pakistan. SAARC Summits that created trust between both countries such as Rajiv met with Gen Zia in Dhaka summit in 1985 and then Zia visited New Delhi and again Rajiv and Muhammad Khan Janejo met in Bangalore Summit in 1986, in 1988 Benazir and Rajiv in Islamabad summit gathered signed agreement related to nuclear installations, in Male 1997 during SAARC Summit Nawaz and I.K Gujral met and after then composite dialogue started at foreign secretaries level. Researcher also analyzed the SAARC Summit 2004 in Islamabad and issues of terrorism and tariff reduction and agreement on SAFTA coined new hope for mutual trade and economic integration. Since the formation of the SAARC eighteen Summits were viewed. The leadership of Pakistan and India met each other through SAARC formally and informally. Both sides' high officials met with each other in the sideline of the SAARC annual Summit. The study examined that these sideline meetings reduced the distrust and uncertainty and after these meetings mutual activities were observed. SAARC forum gave the opportunities to Pakistan and India to come close for deep integration in different fields of life.

Recommendations

Pak-Indian, Heads of States Sideline Meetings for Normalizing of
conditions in both Countries through SAARC Engine: Efforts and Outcomes

1. SAARC Charter must be amended again and States must be allowed formally to discuss the mutual conflicts to the member states by using this platform forum. Sideline meetings of the high officials should be organized formally in SAARC.
2. India and Pakistan should take more responsibility as both countries are the key player of SAARC engine.
3. An enabling or comfortable environment should be created to address the issues of importance through peaceful means. Pakistan and India should take deep responsibility to set the example of good will gesture for prompting peace and prosperity in the region.
4. Member of States must strengthen the SAARC for achieving the goals of SAARC objectives. It will be possible by addressing the mutual issues of states. Especially in the care of India and Pakistan.
5. India and Pakistan leadership should not issue such statements which make both nations aggressive and emotional against each other. SAARC should promote the policy of understanding and tolerance in each member state.
6. India and Pakistan should leave behind the blame game and scouring points on the political grounds for the regional progress.
7. More chances of integration should be increased by both countries through civil society, academia, universities and non- government organizations.
8. Dialogue process must not be stopped in any stage. Seminars, lecturer workshops and conferences must be arranged at all level to enhance mutual understanding on the solving issues between both states.

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A Study to Investigate the Teachers' Managing Strategies for Students' Misbehaviors in Secondary Schools of Lahore

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Abstract

In teaching learning process, teachers face many challenges in the classroom and one of the prevalent challenges is classroom management. The study was aimed to investigate the teachers' classroom managing strategies to cope students' misbehaviors in secondary schools of Lahore, Pakistan. Survey type questionnaire; teachers managing strategies, was used as instrument of this study. The sample of the study was 460 teachers of public secondary schools, selected through multi-stage sampling technique. Independent sample t-test and one way ANOVA were applied to analyze the data. The study revealed that there was no significant difference found in male and female teachers' managing strategies regarding controlling students' misbehaviors in terms of age, teaching experience, academic qualification, and professional qualification. It was suggested that government should take steps to provide training and support to pre-service and in-service teachers, so that teachers will be in a position to deal with classroom misbehavior confidently and effectively.

Keywords: Teachers' management Strategies, Students' Misbehavior, Secondary Schools Teachers

Introduction

In teaching learning process, teachers face many challenges in the classroom and one of the prevalent challenge is classroom management (Chamundeswari, 2013). Classroom management is not a one-time measure during an academic session, it is a continuous process which demands on the spot decision-making by the teachers regarding seating plan of students, adjustment of seats, selection of seating methods, measures to make certain the student participation in, to keep the motivation level high, selection of teaching supplies, adoption of techniques to counter different ways and misbehaviors in classroom, etc (Emmer & Gerwels, 2005). Misbehavior is an activity which affects overall class room environment (Ding, Li, & Kulm, 2008). The misbehaviors in classrooms among school students are a negatively contributing factor in teaching learning environment (John, 2013). Hence, the impact of classroom management on individual and overall achievement of students remains pivotal. It is obvious that students cannot learn in a chaotic, poorly managed classroom (Marzano & Pickering, 2003). To provide a healthy teaching learning environment, the teachers' capability of classroom management is of supreme importance. This capability of teacher can positively impact the attentiveness of students and self-motivated learning, independent and free thinking, and dependability (Lewis, Romi, & Roache, 2012), moral and

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social development (Brown, 2009), students' accomplishments, approach regarding the school assignments as well as the teachers, and inculcation of values of the society (Lewis, Romi, Katz, & Qui, 2008).

According to Evertson and Weinstein (2006), classroom management comprises of the teachers practice to create an environment that supports and facilitates both academic and social-emotional learning. Effective teaching and learning cannot take place in poorly managed classrooms. Many research studies categorized management strategies in to two categories: proactive strategies and reactive strategies. To devise principles for classroom provide foundation for proactive strategies being a precautionary and effective approach linked to manage the behavior (Augustine, 2014; Johnson & Fullwood, 2006; Shen, Zhang, Caldarella, Richardson, & Shatzer, 2012).

Woolfolk-Hoy and Weinstein (2006) presented the gist of the research findings regarding the knowledge a teacher should have about organization of the classroom. This review brings to light the fact that a number of secondary school teachers prone to a “traditional” or “custodial” inclination related to the classroom management. Likewise some other relevant studies indicate that the use of proactive techniques increases student learning and on-task behavior while reactive strategies are less effective in managing student behavior (Jones, 2012; Korpershoek, Harms, Boer, Kuijk, & Doolaard, 2014). There are many theories propounded by many educationists to assist the teachers in the classroom and devise norms in order to manage the student’s behavior in the classroom (Lalama, 2011). According to many studies these four theories i. e. Kounin (1970), Ginott (1972), Canter (1976), and Dreikurs (2004) were most common in different counties.

Kounin (1970) suggests that student classroom behavior is based on teacher planning, organizing, and executing of lessons. The teacher must be proactive and alert at all times and strive to maintain consistent momentum in teaching lessons, activities, and through transitions of activities so that students do not fall into the boredom state, causing misbehavior (Charles, 2005).

Ginott (1972) presented a model in order to manage the classroom which comprises self-esteem, self-discipline, and productive interaction. The role of teachers goes beyond subject content and includes building self-esteem in all students. Successful understand their learners emotions, the context of the situation and themselves (Andrius, 2010).

Canter model (1976) defines that an assertive teacher is the one who clearly and firmly communicates, knows the need of their students, and is prepared to reinforce their words with appropriate actions but in no way violates the best interest of the students. The Canter approach advocates that assertive discipline is the way to meet the rights of the teacher and the students.

Dreikurs (2004) points out that the learner's misbehavior arises from his/her desire to be center of the attention. This model of classroom management favors remedial steps rather than punishment. For example, using a democratic approach, the teacher includes the students in creating the classroom rules and consequences so that students feel a sense of belonging and will behave appropriately (Charles, 2008).

Some of the most significant classroom management strategies used by the teachers mentioned here. The behavior modification approach is little concerned with understanding the underlying problem and its remote causes. The focus, instead, is always on the deviant behavior and its modification. As a teacher's technique, this approach of change in behavior focuses the teacher's role to run, manage and develop the classroom atmosphere for the students who misbehave (Clarizio, Craig, & Mehrens, 2008).

Assertive discipline is the type of discipline that provides a distinct, firm, friendly response to the student misconduct. When all the strategies fail to make the student obey after clear articulation of expectation, the last step is to put forward an option to the student that is either to obey or face the results (Gatongi, 2007). Offers reward and appreciation is one of the most common practice strategies in all over the schools. Proactive strategies rely on the establishment of classroom rules as it is preventative and positive approach to behavior management. Teachers used different pro-active techniques to maintain the learning environment like as "I" message and overlapping technique (Sternberg & Williams, 2002).

Now a day, most emphasis of school administration on student-teacher relationship strategy, to build a positive student-teacher relationship can effectively minimize the chances of the happening of student misbehavior, and also, it can solve the problem easier. Teachers should try being friend and deal students as a kind and warm person to adjust the behavior of the students (Yuan, 2012). The studies advocate this perspective presenting that teachers having such relationships do not have to face such classroom behavioral issues and better performance in academics (Marzano, Marzano, & Pickering, 2003).

Objectives of the Study

The study was conducted for achieving the following objectives:

1. To investigate the teachers' classroom managing strategies in the secondary schools.
2. To compare the difference between teachers' classroom managing strategies with respect to their gender, professional qualification, academic qualification, teaching experience and age.

Research Design

Descriptive research design was used to investigate the teachers' classroom managing strategies for students' misbehaviors in secondary schools.

Population of the Study

The population of this study consisted of all the teachers of public sector schools of Lahore. At present there are 152 government secondary school for boys and 179 government secondary schools for girls, total 331 government secondary school in Lahore.

Sampling Technique

Multi-stage sampling technique was used for this study. Following stages were adopted for selection of the sample: At First, 331 schools were taken as clusters, after that 32 government high schools were selected from these clusters. Emphasis was given for selection of both stratum (male/female) by proportional stratified random sampling technique. Total of 1130 teachers (524 male and 606 female) performing their duties in the above mentioned selected 32 schools. Therefore, in the light of guidelines given by Gay (2000), and by using simple random technique, 460 teachers (226 male, 234 females) were selected as a sample of this study.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

For survey method a close ended questionnaire was used to collect the data from the teachers. Teachers' strategies questionnaire was adapted and reliability of the instrument was .79. Descriptive analysis (Mean, SD), One- way ANOVA and t- test were applied to analyze the data. The results were interpreted on the basis of findings.

Table 1

Comparison between male and female teachers about teachers' classroom managing strategies based on five sub scales in terms of their gender (t-test results by gender).

Variables	Gender	N	M	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Physical Punishment	Male	226	13.52	2.04	9.74	458	.000
	Female	234	11.67	2.01			
Assertive Discipline	Male	226	21.50	2.03	-10.24	412.51	.000
	Female	234	23.22	1.49			
Teacher-Student Relationship	Male	226	25.30	2.35	-11.61	433.52	.000
	Female	234	27.63	1.91			
Pro-active Strategies	Male	226	21.15	2.51	-8.12	379.91	.000
	Female	234	22.76	1.60			

As table 1 illustrated that there was significant mean difference existed between male and female teachers in terms of four sub scale at (p 0.05) level of significance. The table shows mean scores responses of male and female regarding Physical punishment (Mean=13.52 and 11.67), Assertive discipline (Mean=21.50 and 23.22), Teacher-Student relationship (Mean=25.30 and 27.63), Pro-active strategies (Mean=21.15 and 22.76) respectively. This stated that both male and female teachers inclined to use Teacher-Student relationship strategy to deal students' misbehaviors in the classroom. Teacher-student relationship was considered most significant strategy to handle students' misbehaviors according to public secondary teacher.

Table 2

Comparison between male and female teachers about teachers' classroom managing strategies based on their professional qualification in terms of five sub scales (t-test results by professional qualification).

Variables	Professional Qualification	N	M	SD	t-value	df	Sig.
Physical Punishment	B.Ed	235	12.48	2.27	-0.95	458	0.33
	M.Ed/ M.A Education	225	12.68	2.18			
Assertive Discipline	B.Ed	235	22.62	1.92	2.73	458	0.00
	M.Ed/ M.A Education	225	22.12	2.00			
Teacher-student Relationship	B.Ed	235	26.92	2.29	3.98	458	0.00
	M.Ed/ M.A Education	225	26.03	2.50			
Pro-active Strategies	B.Ed	235	22.21	2.02	2.35	435	0.01
	M.Ed/ M.A Education	225	21.72	2.43			

As table 2 indicated that there was no significant mean difference for professional qualification B. Ed, M.Ed/ M.A Education teachers in Physical punishment (Mean=12.48 and

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12.68) respectively, at $p > 0.05$ as compared to other sub scale. Moreover there was significant mean difference between t-values at $p < 0.05$ level of significance in scores for professional qualification B. Ed, M.Ed/ M.A Education teachers on sub scales Assertive discipline (Mean=22.62 and 22.12), Teacher-Student relationship (Mean=26.69 and 22.21), and Pro-active strategies (Mean=25.30 and 27.63) respectively. Hence, it proven that male and female teachers with professional qualification B. Ed and M. Ed/ M.A Education also emphasized more on teacher-student relationship.

Table 3

Mean and standard deviation of male and female teachers about teachers' classroom managing strategies in terms of academic qualification.

Measure	Academic Qualification	N	M	SD
Teachers' Managing Strategies	B.A/ B.Sc	125	98.16	5.63
	M.A/ M.Sc	307	97.84	5.59
	M. Phil	28	98.85	4.83
	Total	460	97.98	5.55

The table 3 showed that mean scores of teachers having qualification M. Phil (Mean= 98.85) was higher as compare to the teachers having qualification B.A/ B.Sc (Mean= 98.16) and M.A/ M.Sc (Mean= 97.84) in teachers managing strategies.

Table 4

One- way analysis of variance summary table for teachers' managing strategies in terms of academic qualification.

Variables		df	Sum of square	Mean square	F	Sig.
Physical Punishment	Between groups	2	11.94	5.97	1.20	0.30
	Within groups	457	2271.57	4.97		
	Total	459	2283.52			
Assertive Discipline	Between groups	2	2.88	1.44	0.36	0.69
	Within groups	457	1791.53	3.92		
	Total	459	1794.42			
Teacher-Students Relationship	Between groups	2	8.82	4.41	0.74	0.47
	Within groups	457	2722.09	5.95		
	Total	459	2730.92			
Pro-active Strategies	Between groups	2	7.71	3.85	0.76	0.46
	Within groups	457	2314.92	5.06		
	Total	459	2322.63			

Table 4 displays that there was no statistically significant difference (at $p > 0.05$ level of significance) in teachers' managing strategies with respect to their academic qualification on the bases of four sub scales (physical punishment, assertive discipline, teacher-student relationship, and pro-active strategies) scores of three groups.

Table 5

Mean and standard deviation of male and female teachers about teachers' classroom managing strategies in terms of teaching experience.

Variable	Teaching Experiences	N	M	SD
Teachers' Managing Strategies	1-5 years	74	97.94	0.70
	6-10 years	100	98.91	0.49
	11-15 years	137	98.03	0.50
	16-20 years	105	97.83	0.51
	21-25 years	30	95.93	0.86
	26 and above	14	96.71	1.64
	Total	460	97.98	0.25

Table 5 shows the mean scores for teachers' managing strategies in terms of their teaching experience. Mean scores of teachers having experience 6- 10 years (Mean= 98.91) was higher as compare to the other teachers having experience 1-5 years (Mean= 97.94), 11- 15 years (Mean= 98.03), 16- 20 years (Mean= 97.83), 21- 25 years (Mean= 95.93) and 26 and above (Mean= 96.71,) respectively.

Table 6

One- way analysis of variance summary table for teachers' classroom managing strategies in terms of teaching experience.

Variables		Df	Sum of square	Mean square	F	Sig.
Physical Punishment	Between groups	5	8.22	1.64	0.32	0.89
	Within groups	454	2275.29	5.01		
	Total	459	2283.52			
Assertive Discipline	Between groups	5	9.23	1.84	0.47	0.79
	Within groups	454	1785.18	3.93		
	Total	459	1794.42			
Teacher-Student Relationship	Between groups	5	52.07	10.41	1.76	0.11
	Within groups	454	2678.84	5.90		
	Total	459	2730.92			
Pro-active Strategies	Between groups	5	44.30	8.86	1.76	0.11
	Within groups	454	2278.63	5.01		
	Total	459	2322.63			

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Table 6 shows that there was statistically no significant difference at $p > 0.05$ level of significance in teachers' managing strategies with respect to their teaching experience on the bases of four sub scales.

Table 7

Mean and standard deviation of male and female teachers about teachers' classroom managing strategies in terms of age.

Measure	Age	N	Mean	SD
Teachers' Managing Strategies	20- 25 years	35	98.45	6.26
	26-30 years	51	99.27	5.22
	31- 35 years	120	97.65	5.32
	36- 40 years	128	97.66	5.80
	41- 45 years	79	97.68	5.44
	46 or above years	47	98.51	5.47
		460	97.98	5.55

Table 7 represents the mean scores of teachers having age 26- 30 years (Mean= 99.27) was higher as compared to the mean scores of teachers having 20- 25 years (Mean= 98.45), 31- 35 years (Mean= 97.65), 36- 40 years (Mean= 97.66), 41- 45 years (Mean= 97.68), 46 or above age (Mean= 97.98) groups in teachers' managing strategies.

Table 8

One- way analysis of variance summary table for teachers about teachers' managing strategies in terms of age.

Variables		df	Sum of square	Means square	F	Sig.
Physical Punishment	Between groups	5	4.20	0.84	0.16	0.97
	Within groups	454	2279.32	5.02		
	Total	459	2283.52			
Assertive Discipline	Between groups	5	17.48	3.49	0.89	0.48
	Within groups	454	1776.94	3.91		
	Total	459	1794.42			
Teacher-Student Relationship	Between groups	5	15.23	3.04	0.50	0.76
	Within groups	454	2715.68	5.98		
	Total	459	2730.92			
Pro-active Strategies	Between groups	5	23.77	4.75	0.93	0.45
	Within groups	454	2298.86	5.06		
	Total	459	2322.63			

There was statistically no significant difference at $p > 0.05$ level of significance in teachers' managing strategies regarding with respect to their age on the bases of four.

Findings, Discussion and Conclusion

Secondary Schools teachers used different strategies which indicated their level of responsibility and efficiency to cope the different misbehavior in classroom. There was meaningful difference exists on the basis of gender. The result showed that female and male teachers mostly used Teacher-Student relation strategy to deal the on-going problems.

In teaching learning situation, teachers' qualifications contribute a positive role to capable the teachers to effectively manage the classroom problems. The results of current study assert that there was no significant difference in teachers qualifications was found regarding to teachers' managing strategies, while the mean score show the teacher having qualification M. Phil used more strategies than others. The literature does not contain research in the area of teachers' qualification (academic and professional), thus in future research can investigate to explore this area.

Teaching experiences had significant effect on teachers' performances in classroom, an experiences teacher confidently manages the classroom problems then the less experiences and novices teacher, it is a potent factor in determining the success of learning process (Kochenderfer-Ladd & Pelletier, 2008; Omoteso & Semudara, 2011). These studies contrary the present research, as result reveled that there was no significant difference was found in adopted different managing strategies in term of their teaching experiences, while mean scores of teachers having experience 6- 10 years was higher as compare to the other.

A study conducted by Mitchell and Bradshaw (2013) reveled that teachers age demonstrated a statistically significant effect on student–teacher relationships and positive learning environment. This research study contradicted to the result of present study that there was no significant difference was found in used appropriate classroom management strategies in term of their age, whereas mean scores of teachers having age 26-10 years was higher as compare to the other.

Recommendations

As a result of conducting this study, the following recommendations have been formed:

1. Specific training regarding different strategies to deal the misbehaviors confidently and effectively to be imparted at the district level.
2. At least one trained counselor to be posted in each school.
3. In future, the study of teachers' classroom managing strategies might be explored at elementary level and university level.

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4. For further study, researcher conducting studies which include qualitative information through observation and interviews from teachers and administration.

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