

MPRA

Munich Personal RePEc Archive

A brief report of research activities of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) Karachi, Pakistan 2007-2010 (August)

Herani, Gobind M. and Shirazi, Riaz Ahmed
Indus Institute of Higher education

August 2010

Online at <http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/24437/>
MPRA Paper No. 24437, posted 15. August 2010 / 10:22

**A BRIEF REPORT OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF
INDUS INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (IIHE)
KARACHI, PAKISTAN
2007-2010 (AUGUST)**

IIHE Working Paper Series, 2010, Number-1

**Prepared by
IIHE RESEARCH OFFICE**



**INDUS INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
AUGUST 2010**

	Page
TABLE OF CONTENTS	
TITLE PAGE	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
FORWARD	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
1: INTRODUCTION	01
1.1 Brief History of IIHE	01
1.2 Campus of IIHE	01
1.3 Establishment of Research Office	01
2: INDUS JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL SCIENCES.....	02
2.1 Introduction.....	02
2.2 Editorial/Advisory Board of Indus Journal.....	03
2.3 Review Sheet for Research Articles	04
2.4 List of Research Articles Published in IJMSS	05
3: FACULTY MEMBERS CONTRIBUTION IN RESEARCH	43
3.1 Contribution at National Level	43
3.2 Contribution at International Level.....	46
3.3 MPRA Paper Series	47
4: PROJECTS CONTRIBUTED BY IIHE’S STUDENTS	49
4.1 Year-wise list of MBA Projects	49
4.2 Year-wise list of MEd. Projects	51
4.3 Year-wise list of BBA Projects.....	53
4.4 Year-wise list of BST Projects.....	54
5: IIHE’S M.PHIL AND PH.D PROGRAMS	55
5.1 List of First Batch of M.Phil	55
5.2 List of Second Batch (in process)	56
6: REGISTERED AUTHORS WITH REPEC	57
7: STATISTICS BY REPEC	58
7.1 Author-wise impact factor	58
7.2 Economic Departments, Institutes & Research Centers in the world.....	61
7.4 Top 25% Institutions.....	64
7.5 Top 25 Authors from Pakistan registers with REPEC.....	64
8: INTENDED RESEARCH WORK	67
9: CONCLUDING REMARKS.....	67
10: REFERENCES	68

FOREWORD

Sincerest gratitude is offered to the Almighty Allah for providing this Office with an opportunity to accept a research oriented challenging job relating to development of research activities in IIHE.

Research itself is the study of available material and sources in order to examine the facts and figures and to provide new insight on the basis of critical evaluation of all the “Research work” already produced by authors and faculty members, taking into consideration commonly used scientific and modern methodologies. According to the mind-science experts, the seeds of billions of innovative insights are innate in the human mind. However, there are invisible curtains that are required to be removed in order to create or invent a research oriented job or add new insight into available research work done by researchers. In fact, there is nothing impossible for human mind for it has already been empowered to conquer the cosmos. The invisible hands always help those, who arise with pure intentions to convert the impossible into the possible.

Grateful thanks are also extended to the “Indus Institute of Higher Education” (IIHE) for assigning the job of promoting research culture in the Institute i.e. research based qualitative transformation of BBA and MBA projects, and also to inspire and facilitate faculty members to write research articles, as this is one of the requirements of HEC of Pakistan. Any person can achieve a desired goal with putting efforts an organic way by using his God-given intellect and constant efforts.

Dr. Gobind M. Herani
Director (Research Office)
Riaz Ahmed Shirazi
Manager, Research Operation

ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made to summarize the past performance of “Indus Institute of Higher Education” (IIHE) relating to research work already done or being done in its different faculties. In fact this Institute is actively involved in research activities but never reflected them in any correspondence. This Institute is regularly publishing its academic journal with contribution from within the country and qualified researchers from abroad. Four active researchers, of this Institute, are registered and contributing articles in research journals and MPRA working paper series at national and international level. For the students of Bachelors and Masters Research Projects are mandatory for award of Degrees. The Institute has already started M.Phil and Ph.D programs and from the first batch of M.Phil a few students have already submitted their Thesis. The 2nd batch of M.Phil [16 students) is doing its thesis writing. As per HEC’s requirements every faculty have to contribute at least 2 articles at national and international level. In this respect the IIHE has planned to publish one working paper series and four e-journals in the field of textile, engineering and technology, education and economics. The management has decided to make it mandatory for every faculty to contribute at least two research papers/reports per annum. To achieve this objective Research Office has decided to train all the faculty members of the Institute through workshops etc. in order to creating awareness in Faculty members as well as students of MBA, BBA, M.Ed. and B.S.T. to use research-based structure and methodologies that are requisite for M.Phil. Or Ph.D students.

Keywords: Research Activities; IIHE, Cell; RePEc; Journal;

1- INTRODUCTION

1.1. Brief History of IIHE

The Higher Education Commission of Pakistan vide its letter No.20-1(Research Office)/R&D/10/5486 dated 12th February 2010 has conveyed its good intention to strengthening the qualitative research activities in all the Universities of Pakistan. This Institute sincerely appreciates HEC's good intention and fully assures it to abide by its instructions.

Indus Institute of Higher Education, established by Pakistan Building Material Display Center Foundation [PNBMDCF) registered under the Societies Act of 1860 on 11th January 2002. This Institute was awarded charter through an ordinance promulgated by the Provincial Governor of Sindh on 24th October, and legislated by the Provincial Assembly of Sindh as the "INDUS INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION" UNDER Act No.1 of 2006 on 18th January 2006, thus granting it the status of Degree Awarding and has been placed by the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan, recognition of its high standard of quality education.

1.2. Campus of IIHE

The IIHE campus has two interconnected three stories buildings, covering an area of 85000 sq. feet with fully air-conditioned environment for the staff and students. It has a spacious library with more than 12000 books, magazines and research journals, with internet facility duly connected with HEC Digital Library. IIHE has spacious class-rooms and a big auditorium.

In Indus Institute actual research work started, on the one hand, with the issuance of Indus Journal Management & Social Sciences, and on the other hand, research based Projects writing by students of BBA and MBAs. Very experienced and qualified Faculty members are devotedly teaching and guiding their students. The list of students, who have already been awarded with Degrees after completing their Projects and after successfully facing the Team of Assessors, is enclosed.

1.3. Establishment of Research Office

Abiding by the instructions of HEC as laid down in its letter dated 12-02-2010, the Indus Institute of Higher Education has established a Research Office, as per given organizational Chart, with requisite staff on the ground floor of the Institute, at easily accessible distance from Chairman, Director and Rector's offices. This office has started functioning and this is the first report being submitted for perusal, and if approved the essential part of it may be shared with the HEC just to bring to its notice that a Research Office has been established.

2. INDUS JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL SCIENCES (IJMSS)

2.1 Introduction

In 2006 the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education decided to take out its own Research Journal. It took management and Editors many months, a really very difficult time, to reflect and collect right person for the right job. Contacts were made through letters and personal meetings with many eminent Researchers/Writers of national and international repute for obtaining their consent to become members of IIHE Journal's Advisory Board as well as to contribute their research papers to it. Some good responses, with appreciation and consent, were received from in and out side the country. They very kindly promised not only to contribute their research papers but also assured to send their comments within the shortest possible time, as their share in promoting research work. In fact, papers were received in large quantity and the best amongst all were selected and sent to referees for comments. Comments received from referees were then shared with the concerned authors to do the needful. It was an incredible experience for us all.

Grateful thanks are extended to Dr. Munir Qureshi, Rector; Mr. Wahid Farooqui, Director; of this Institute, as well as Dr. Naved Ahmad, Prof. Allah Wasayo Rajar; Dr. Rukhsana Nawaz, and Dr. Tanvir Sultana Junejo, as External Editors. Thanks are also extended to Dr. Hanif Muhammad, Mr. Asif Mansur, Mr. Riaz Ahmad Shirazi, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Mr. Riaz H. Soomro, for their services as Associate Editors and Mr. Muneeb Haider Jaffari, as Circulation Manager.

All the members of National and International Advisory Board deeply deserve gratitude for their loving cooperation and for quick response in communicating their comments to the editors.

2.2. Editorial Board of Indus Journal of Management and Social Sciences.

INDUS JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL SCIENCES

Editorial Board

Patron in Chief Khalid Amin, Chairman Indus Institute of Higher Education	Patron Munir Ahmed Qureshi, Rector Indus Institute of Higher Education
Executive Editor Wahid Farooqui, Director	Editor Gobind M. Herani, Senior Research Fellow
External Editors (Honorary) Naved Ahmad (IBA), University of Karachi-Pakistan	External Editors (Honorary) Rukhsana Nawaz S.A.L. University, Khairpur-Pakistan
Allah Wasyo Rajar University of Sindh-Pakistan	Tanvir Sultana Junejo University of Sindh-Pakistan
Foreign Editors S.A. Oke University of Lagos, Nigeria	Foreign Editors Dora Mairnova Curtain University of Technology, Australia

Associate Editors

Riaz Ahmed Shirazi, Muhammad Ali, Riaz H. Soomro, Mushtaq Ahmed Sangrasi

Manager circulation

Mujeeb Haider Jaffri


Advisory

Farooq Aziz FUUAST, Karachi-Pakistan	Mohammad Hanif Memon (IHE), Karachi-Pakistan
Hafiz M. Sani FUUAST, Karachi-Pakistan	Hafiz Zia Uddin Govt. College of commerce & Economics Karachi, Pakistan
Hanif Muhammed (IHE), Karachi- Pakistan	

National and International Reviewers Panel

Syed Nawab Haider Naqvi FUUAST, Islamabad-Pakistan	Stephen Miti Kapunda University of Botswana
Ali Akbar Dhakhan BIZTEK, Karachi-Pakistan	Falendra K. Sudan University of Jammu and Kashmir
Javed Ansari PAF-KIET, Karachi-Pakistan	Siddhartha Sarkar Dinhata College West Bengal, India
Mohammad Nawaz Chand S.A.L. University, Khairpur-Pakistan	Abdur Rob Khan Bangladesh Institute of International & Strategic Studies (IISS)
Deedar Hussain Shah University of Sindh-Pakistan	Xiao Yin Jin Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, USA
Fazal Hussain Pakistan Institute for Development Economics (PIDE)- Pakistan	Mansoor-uz-Zafar Dawood King Faisal University, Al-Hassa, Saudi Arabia
Muhammad Pervez Wasim Applied Economic Research Centre, University of Karachi-Pakistan	Danilo Ardia University of Paduva, Italy
Shafiq ur Rehman University of Karachi-Pakistan	Junaid Ahmed Zubairi SUNY at Fredonia, NY, USA
Muhammad Rashid Kamal Ansari FUUAST, Karachi-Pakistan	Ravinder Rena Eritrea Institute of Technology, North East Africa
Rana Khalid Naeem University of Karachi-Pakistan	Jyotirmayee Kar ICFAI Business School, India
Muhammad Ayub Khan Yusufzai University of Karachi-Pakistan	Nita H. Shah University of Gujarat, India
Arif Kamal University of Karachi-Pakistan	S.A. Oke University of Lagos, Nigeria
Jamal Nazrul Islam University of Chittagong, Bangladesh.	Dora Marinova Curtin University of Technology, Australia
Ghirmai Kefela (USA)	Khubaib Ahmed Qureshi Information Technology Department, Hamdard University
Asif Mansoor NUST, Karachi	

2.3 Review Sheet for Article

INDUS JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (IJMSS) ISSN 1992-8319	
Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE)	

Review sheet for articles/papers

Reference of article: (IJMSS) Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences

Reviewed by: _____

Title: _____

Please review and rate the sent article on the criteria given below:

Scale: 5= excellent and 1=very poor. Rate by filling & bolding the scale what you intend.

S.N	Particulars	1	2	3	4	5
1	Originality					
2	New insight provided					
3	Level of arguments					
4	Way of writing					
5	Review of literature related to the topic					
6	References and notes enough for study					
7	Technical standard					
8	Concluding remarks for publishing					

Comments:

1-Brief comment: If you think that below mentioned (originality, technical standard and concluding) remarks are enough then no need to fill this column. (you can use extra sheet if needed)
2-Detailed comments for editor & author and changes to be incorporated: If you think that below mentioned (originality, technical standard, and concluding) remarks are enough then no need to fill this column. (you can use extra sheet if needed)

Originality: References and technical notes are normally **accepted/ not accepted**, while major part of it is **published /not published** already by others.

Technical standard: This standard of paper published in other technical publications is counted **professional standard/ not professional standard**.

Concluding comments: This paper should be **published/ not published/ published after incorporation of comments**

Guidelines for referees:

1-Validity of content: Referee has to criticize the paper on matter of only scientific principles, but not for validity of opinions and arguments presented in the paper. Referee has to ensure only that these are presented so, as to form reasonable article/thesis.

2-Conciseness: Papers should be as concise as possible. Referees are advised to mention what material be omitted or incorporated without loss of understanding.

3. Editorial related matters: Please mention standard of written presentation, which lacks normal standard and leads confusion or misinterpretation

Review sheet should be returned to: The Editor, Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences, Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan e Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan,

Editor: dr gobind@hotmail.com or g_m_rathore@yahoo.com. Cell No: 0300 260 3841,
 4801430-35, 4977457, Fax: 49855320, Email: indus@indus.edu.pk www.Indus.edu.pk

Phone : 92-021-

2.4 List of Research Articles in IJMSS

As prescribed by the Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan, Research Journal, of an international standard, is one of the essential requirements of a higher education institute. By the confirmation from on high, the first issue of IIHE's Research Journal with ISSN: 1992-8319 emerged with the title "Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences" Vol 1. No.1:1-13 (Spring 2007). The recent issue is Vol.3, No.2 (Fall 2009). Our journal is indexed in the Directory of open access journals and also available on index of international e-libraries, under the Heading: "Economic Departments, Institutes and Research Centers in the World". The rating of all the articles meant for our journal are examined taking into consideration: originality, way of writing, level of arguments made by the author, whether "Literature Review" Chapter matches with the statement of problem, new insight is must, as well as sufficient references and bibliography. The first page of every article is given below:

A Socio Religious Analysis of Suicides and its Impact on Economic Development

Aijaz Ali Wassan* and Mahwish Riaz**

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to gaining deeper insight into the reasons and consequences of condemned suicidal act from the socio-religious point of view and its impact on the economic development of a society. The condemned act of suicide and problems relating to it, keeping in view the available facts and figures is analysed in view of social and religious beliefs in the known religions of the world. Suicide is a serious public social problem. It is one of the important problems. Different reports on the causes and consequences of suicide have presented an extremely grim picture. It has threatened the life itself. The people resorted to suicides in huge numbers since last decade. Accordingly, the problem of suicide and other related matters may be viewed in terms of the role performance failure of the social & religious systems concerned and the social entities in their environment. Analogously, the problem may be interpreted in terms of the mal-functions of relationships based role on the reciprocity of expectations amongst the interacting social systems.

JEL. Classification: A13; A14; D71; I 12; J28; K42

Keywords: Suicidal, Economics, Socio-religious, Beliefs, Rituals, problems, Reasons, Consequences, Role-Performance, Interaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Suicide is a tragic and puzzling phenomenon and it is very difficult to ascertain its innumerable reasons. In this age of information technologies, which is producing miraculous inventions and providing computer-based solutions to problems in all the faculties of science, the sharp rise in suicidal attempts on one's own life seems un-imaginable. For the individual who commits suicide, to him this act usually represents as the only solution to his problem, which he thinks would going to be worse. Suicide, in our view, is the cruellest act that is committed by a person who is depressed and fed up with the compelling situation of his dismayed life and thinks that suicide is the only solution to his agonies or unsuccessful life in this world.

Suicide is a neurological disease related to mal-functioning of the brain. Unfortunately, in Pakistan, there is minimal awareness of various neurological diseases, which are causing harm to the society beyond our comprehension. The nervous system of a human body chiefly constitutes of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves system. The neurological reports confirm that 10 to 15 percent people of the world have illness related to the brain, e.g. distress and tension. There are many such diseases, which may not be bothering people in under-developed and developing countries such as Pakistan, but which they

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes.

• Mr. Aijaz Ali Wassan is the lecturer, university if Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan.

** Ms Mahwish Riaz, is Assistant Professor, FUUAST, Karachi, Pakistan.

Reforming Farmland and Rangeland at Tharparkar: Suggested Implementations for Income Generation

Gobind M. Herani^{*}, Allah Wasayo Rajar,^{**} Muhammad Ali,^{***}

ABSTRACT

This paper is the analysis of farming and rangeland of rain-fed area of Tharparkar and it is desert area, but the concept is general and applicable for every part of the world's desert where agriculture is rain-fed dependant. It is disadvantaged area of Pakistan. Its' main source of income is livestock, people like agriculture, but agriculture is not sustainable source of income due to shortage of rainfall. There is need of awareness of reforming of farmland and rangeland; fencing is the best way for farmland reform. Only this practice can help the farmers supplying the fodder in drought conditions. Rangeland also should be conserved for the natural vegetation providing, fodder. Increase in livestock would lead Thar to agro-based industrial economy. We should get the lesson from the example of Denmark where previous condition was like Tharparkar.

JEL. Classification: Q12; Q15

Keywords: Farming, Rain Fed, Livestock, Farmland, Rangeland, Forecast, Reform, Natural-Vegetation, Sustainable, Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back ground:Tharparkar is a desert region in the southern part of Sindh province in Pakistan. It mainly thrives on rains and it is saying that. Rains are blessing for Thar/desert else it is a fatal and daunting desert. Rains are the only source in the sand desert tract and it is rare, at intervals of 3-4 years and maximum rain fall is recorded up to 3 inches only, with the result that the local Tharies are always in the state of nomad tribes. Besides, uncertain fate, famine is inherited by Tharies¹. This aridzone district of Sindh remains one of the country's disadvantaged regions. Indicators of health, education and other determinants of well-being are invariable at the bottom of national scale, sporadic and scanty rain fall, dwindled water resources, transient and incoherent grazing, and reliance on exploitative economy even for mundance needs are the permanent features of Thari livelihood. Tharparkar supports a population of one million spread over

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes..

*Dr. Gobind M. Herani is Senior Research Fellow at Indus Institute of Higher Education, Karachi: Pakistan. E.mail:drgobind@hotmail.com

**Prof. Allah Wasayo Rajar is Professor of Economics at Sindh University, Jamshoro: Pakistan.

***Muhammad Ali is Research Fellow, Area study Centre Europe University of , Karachi, Pakistan.

¹. Muammadi, Allah Wasayo, "Why and What is Thar Development Foundation" (*Chairman Thar Development Foundation care of Hyderabad X-Ray, Jail Road, Hyderabad*) leaflet. This organization does not exist now days.

Knowledge Transformation and Economic Development: The Role of Digital Technology- An Analysis

Gobind M. Herani,^{*} Riaz Ahmad Shirazi,^{**} Noor Zaman,^{***} and Adnan Alam^{****}

ABSTRACT

This paper assesses the role of evolutionary process in knowledge transformation and economic development, especially due to emerging diversified digital technology. Everywhere, in the world, ever-advancing digital technology is performing a revolutionary role in converting the world into a global village. The knowledge, scientific and non-scientific, is being transformed with an enormous speed through digital media. Getting education through technology is providing audio-visual way of enhancing knowledge. But digital technology has its positive and negative affects. It needs some positive steps to ensure the qualitative knowledge transformation. In this article copyrights of accessing computerized data is also discussed, which prevents legal transformation of knowledge for globalisation of the world, research based education, and economic development. There different views of different. Learned authors have presented different views for reflection and deeper understanding. This study, with brief history of knowledge transformation, is worthy of fruitful suggestions.

JEL. Classification: L86; M12; O33.

Keywords: Technology, Knowledge, Transformation, Scientific-Data, Research, Fair- Extract, Revolution and Low-Cost economic development.

1. INTRODUCTION

This study begins with brief description of the relevant legal infrastructure during the pre-digital period and by identifying certain factors, such as an introduction of electronic photocopying machines. It then outlines digital technologies' role in accelerating the exchange of information as a commodity to be bought or sold, and economic development. The review of relevant literature describes and analyses a few of available studies for, (<http://.nap.edu>) and are referred also in this paper, but in Pakistan analysis of such type of studies has been limited to only a few studies (Mehar, 2005 and Rehan, 2003). No attempt has been made to estimate and analyze the development in

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes^{}

*Dr. Gobind M. Herani is Senior Research Fellow, Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) Karachi: Pakistan, .E.mail:dr gobind@hotmail.com

** Mr. Riaz Ahmad Shirazi is retired Research officer, export promotion Bureau, Karachi: Pakistan

***Mr. Noor Zaman is Assistant Professor CS & IT "Institute of Business & Technology (Biztek)", Karachi: Pakistan

**** Mr. Adnan Alam Lecturer CS & IT "Institute of Business & Technology (Biztek)", Karachi: Pakistan

Contribution of High-Yield Varieties Seeds to Major Food Crops Production, Yield and Area in Punjab – Pakistan

Mohammad Pervez Wasim *

ABSTRACT

The present study is undertaken to measure the contribution of HYVs to major food crops (Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar and maize) production, yield and area in Pakistan Punjab. The study is based on secondary data for the last 44 years, i.e., from 1951-52 to 1994-95. For this purpose, a comparison of growth rates for production, yield and area is made (1) between period I (1951 to 1964) and period II 1965 to 1978). (2) between period II and period III (1979 to 1994) and (3) between period I and period IV (1951 to 1994). The study shows that the influence of HYV seed on production, yield and area for major food crops in Punjab is mixed. The contribution of HYVs to production, area and yield growth for wheat is remarkable. The adoption of HYVs has helped to accelerate the growth rate for production and yield for rice and maize in period II. In case of Jowar despite the fact that its area and production decreased its yield increased in period II, which may be due to the adoption of HYV seeds.

JEL. Classification: Q12; O13

Keywords: Growth, Comparison, Periods, Time-series, Semi-log, HYV seed, Food crops, Area, Yield.

1. INTRODUCTION

Food crops occupy an important position in Pakistan economy as they account for 68 percent of the gross cropped area (94-95). Punjab accounted for 45 percent (93-94) of the Pakistan acreage of food crops. Wheat undisputedly enjoys a pre-eminent status in the food crops profile of Punjab as it is cultivated in over 5902 thousand hectares and accounts for about 84 percent of production. Rice which comes after wheat occupies over 1339 thousand hectares and accounts for over 11 percent of food crops production. Maize which is the third major food crop in Punjab and comes after wheat and rice occupies over 345 thousand hectares and accounts for over 3 percent of food crops production. Bajra and Jowar which occupies over 303 and 253 thousand hectares respectively, accounts for less than 1 percent of food crops output.

Several micro level studies in India have substantiated the yield-raising characteristics of new seed varieties (HYVs)¹. They suggest that production per unit of Land is higher on the farms which apply HYVs than on those which apply traditional seed varieties. At the same time, some of these studies have also indicated that the yield potential of HYVs has not yet been

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author's institute*

* Mohammad Pervez Wasim is Staff Economist , Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi: Pakistan

Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences Vol. 1, No. 1, (Spring, 2007) 46-52 **46**

¹ Acharya (1969), Gopalakrishnan (1968), Gohain (1968), Lavania and Dixit (1968), Parthasarathy (1971).

Trends and Growth in Livestock Population in Sindh: A Comparison of Different Censuses

Mohammad Pervez Wasim *

ABSTRACT

Livestock represents an important component of the agricultural sector in Pakistan especially Sindh. Indeed, crop and livestock activities are, to a great extent, interdependent upon each other, for their functioning within the farm sector. The latter provides inputs like farm yard manure (FYM) and draught power for the crop sector and, in turn uses fodder, crop products and residues. The present study has, therefore been undertaken to see the trend and growth rates of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and camels in Sindh during 1955 to 1996 livestock censuses. The study uses the livestock census data for 1955, 1960, 1972, 1976, 1986, and 1996. The study reveals that the population of cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and camels has become steadily more important in the livestock economy of Sindh during the last two livestock census as compared to other provinces. The two types of livestock that showed relatively high growth rates over the four decades (1955-1996) are goats and sheep; the cattle, camels and buffaloes recorded relatively low growth rates. The highest number of cattle, sheep, goats and camels in Tharparkar are mainly glaring because the valley of Nagarparkar is richer in vegetable growth, which supports these types of livestock. A large number of buffaloes in Hyderabad and Nawabshah are mainly found, because in these two districts there are a large number of big farmers who can afford their farming in order to sell their milk.

JEL. Classification: Q12; O13.

Keywords: Livestock, Trends, Comparison, Historical, Compound, Growth-rate, Semi-log exponential, Sindh

1. INTRODUCTION

From time immemorial livestock rearing is given much importance not only in developing countries but also in developed countries. In third world countries, where the level of mechanization in agriculture is low, livestock rearing is mainly for draught purpose. On the other hand, the use of animals for draught purpose is low in developed countries owing to high level of farm mechanization and the animals are mainly reared for the consumption of meat and milk.

Livestock represents an important component of the agricultural sector in Pakistan especially Sindh. Indeed, crop and livestock activities are, to a great extent, interdependent upon each other for their functioning within the farm sector. The latter provides inputs like farm yard manure (IFYM) and

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author's institute *

* Mohammad Pervez Wasim is Staff Economist , Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi: Pakistan

WASTE DISPOSAL AND STREAM FLOW QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF LYARI RIVER

Asif Mansoor* and Safia Mirza**

ABSTRACT

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse the behaviour of Lyari River contaminated wastewater to main sea. Main focus is on the state of water ways and physical, chemical and metallic parameters for effluents. Empirical analysis is done for the proper conclusion and implications. Lyari River is the natural stream having substantial catchments area. It has become a natural drainage channel for almost a quarter of the existing built up area of the city. Lyari River becomes a putrid and toxic channel when it passes through the metropolitan area of Karachi. It carries the water which is purely a combination of domestic sewage and industrial effluents. These effluents have very high load of pollutants and pathogenic bacteria. Where as the industrial wastes are the main source of toxic metal, pesticides and lubricating oils. These effluents contaminate the marine aquatic environment and coastal area. New models are given for analyses.

JEL. Classification: O21; O22; Q22; Q24; Q25; R14; R15

Keywords: Water-Disposal, Stream, Quantification, Parameters, Physical, Chemical, Metallic, Contaminate, marine-organism, bio-accumulation

1. INTRODUCTION

Lyari River is an ephemeral natural stream having substantial catchments area that starts from as back as Badra ranges 100 Km from the city of Karachi. Lyari River originates from the desert south of the Rab Ranges and enters the north end of the city at the Super Highway bridges at Sohrab Goth. From this location it flows in the south west direction towards Maripur road bridge. Once it was a dry river, carrying floodwater only for two or three days during rains. Now it carries waste waters and sewage through out the year. Its details are discussed in the report of Haq (1971).

Lyari River is one of the major floodwater-carrying river which passes through the main city area of Karachi. In the metropolitan area the flow length of the river appears to be 24.5 Km. Lyari plains are sandy and at places high embankments indicate the past heavy discharge of river. Its catchments are covering an area of 700 Km² out of which approximately 150 Km² lies in the metropolitan area. Lyari River accommodates approximately 0.8 million people in near about 50 Katchi abadies along both sides of its banks. As said

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as authors' institutes

*Asif Mansoor is Research Fellow, University of, Karachi: Pakistan.

E.mail:asifmansure@yahoo.com

** Safia Mirza is lecturer, FUUAST, Karachi: Pakistan.

**Livelihood Diversification and Women Empowerment
Through Self-Help Micro Credit Programme:
Evidence from Jammu and Kashmir**

Falendra K. Sudan*

ABSTRACT

In the paper an attempt has been made to analyze the process of livelihood diversification and women empowerment through women self-help groups (WSHGs) and micro credit and its impact under Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP), Hills-II, Jammu and Kashmir; to find out difficulties in operationalizing micro income generating activities (MIGAs) through WSHGs and micro credit; and to suggest policy recommendations to make the programme of micro enterprise development through WSHGs and micro credit a success. The study reveals that through creation of WSHGs, 250 beneficiaries have been trained, out of which 50 percent have taken up MIGAs on sustainable basis and started earning up to Rs. 500 per month in Ramnagar Sub-watershed. The scheme of inter-loaning has also been introduced and members of WSHGs gets loan up to Rs. 5000. Through opening of saving accounts in nationalized banks, monthly savings of WSHGs have increased up to Rs. 1000. All these have resulted in increased income and improved livelihoods of the beneficiaries. New WSHGs should be formed through which new high potential MIGAs needs to be promoted. The system of revolving fund/mutual fund groups should also be promoted. The extent of beneficiaries' willingness to contribute towards the cost of any MIGA is a 'litmus test' of their interest and commitment. Efforts should be made to evolve cost-sharing mechanism to ensure sustainability. The members of the WSHGs should be imparted training related to technical, financial, and marketing aspects, for which reputed local NGOs should be roped in. Exposure visits and training programmes should also be organized on regular interval to give WSHGs the opportunities to learn and express themselves in public and to improve their self-confidence.

JEL. Classification: D13;D31;O15

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author's institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

* Falendra K. Sudan is Reader, Department of Economics, University of Jammu and Kashmir
E-mail: fk_sud@rediffmail.com; fksud@yahoo.com

**Demographic, Social and Economic Changes in Tharparkar (1988-2006)
- An Analysis**

Allah Wasayo Rajar*, Gobind M. Herani** and Ali Akbar Dhakan***

ABSTRACT

This study is firstever in nature and belongs to Thaparkar but the concept is general and can be replicated in mostly rain-fed areas of the world. This study attempts to find out demographic, social and economic changes and its prospects. To achieve mandated task, the study is focussed on: Firstly, to find out the existing trends of demographic changes in the district. Secondly, to identify ever-increasing population and demographic problems and policy implementation gap, and finally, the paper attempts to suggest policy recommendations for sustainable management of demographic problems. Data analysis, findings and recommendations would be beneficial to the policy makers, planners, government, NGOs, and donor agencies for further planning of the development policies. Demographic, social and economic changes are the variables for special analysis. Therefore, an attempt has been made to test the following hypotheses. It was hypothesised that: (i). Higher the population growth rate, lower the affordability power. (ii). Higher the literacy ratio, lower the population growth. (iii). Higher the literacy ratio, higher the living status. (iv). Higher the urbanization, higher the literacy ratio. (v). When the literacy rate increases, the positive development also increases in social sectors. (vi). Population density increases, the income growth rate decreases.

JEL. Classification: J11, R11, O12

Keywords: Rain-fed Areas, Demographic, Social and Economic Changes; Transient and Incoherent Grazing

1. INTRODUCTION

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan

* Prof. Allah Wasayo Rajar is Prof. of Economics at University of Sindh-Pakistan. Email:rajar_wasayo@yahoo.com

** Dr. Gobind M. Herani is Senior Research Fellow at Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Karachi-Pakistan. Email: drgobind@hotmail.com

*** Dr. Ali Akbar Dhakan is Senior Research Fellow and Associate Dean at BIZTEK, Ex- Deputy Governor State Bank of Pakistan and Chairman Sindh Development Foundation. Email: drdhakansindheconomist@hotmail.com

Health Insurance for the Poor in Informal Sector

Siddhartha Sarkar*

ABSTRACT

The realization that mere existence of health care facilities does not necessarily mean that they are readily accessible to the poorest section in the informal economy, tend to the evolution of a unique health insurance scheme, with contribution according to individual capacity. This paper examines several health insurance schemes catering to the informal sector as well as some critical issues with regard to extending health insurance coverage to poor households in general and those working in the informal sector in particular.

JEL. Classification: E26;G22; H55; I10;I30; I38; J16; J71

Keywords: Health Insurance Schemes, Health Care Facilities, Social Security, Informal Sector

1. INTRODUCTION

The informal economy is vertically stratified. The concept has sufficient flexibility and content to provide a suitable framework of analysis for the non-formal sector. It is an imperative segment of the labor market in many developing and transition countries. Starting from complete neglect, then phenomenon of informal economic activity has grown to be a subject of study by many researchers, both governmental and non-governmental. The informal economy is a part of survival and household strategies; nevertheless its contribution to well-being remains inadequately understood and largely unnoticed by policy makers. The recent phenomenal intensification of the informal economy and the rising interaction and interdependence of the formal and informal economy lead to growing interest in

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author's Institute

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan

*Dr. Siddhartha Sarkar is Senior Lecturer /Faculty and Department of Commerce, Dinhata College, Dinhata 736135, Cooch Behar, West Bengal, India. He is also chief editor of “*International Journal of Women, Social Justice and Human Rights*” and “*International Journal of Management Research and Technology*” drsarkar.s@gmail.com; www.drssarkar.blogspot.com

Self-Reliance Micro-Finance in Tharparkar-Sindh: Suggested Techniques

Gobind M. Herani^{*}, Allah Wasayo Rajar^{**} and Ali Akbar Dhakan^{***}

ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt has been made to analyze the conditions and possibilities for Self-Reliance Micro-Finance (SRMF), and propose a Thar Micro-Finance Bank (TMFB) and suggest implications. This study is about Tharparkar but concept is general. The study reveals that the proposed bank can be established in Tharparkar. Some active NGOs have started such type of programs in some of the villages out of these some people are getting benefits. Introducing this system requires motivation and awareness among people about its benefits. This system will give dual benefits, first the assistance and second completion of social and economic projects. People will get benefit at the required time. This practice will save time and expenditure, which would be utilized for the disbursement of funds to be distributed by donors and government at the time of famine conditions and other emergencies like earth quack, cyclone and damages during rainfall, etc. This system will provide the safety nets to Tharis that will alleviate poverty to enable the Thari people to prosper, thus improving the economy of Pakistan.

JEL. Classification:D31; D92; O35;O55;G21

Keywords: Access to demand driven Self-reliance Microfinance, Depositing, Insurance, Education, Awareness, Motivation

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan e Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan

^{*} Dr. Gobind M. Herani is Senior Research Fellow at Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Karachi-Pakistan. drgobind@hotmail.com

^{**} Prof. Allah Wasayo Rajar is Prof. of Economics at University of Sindh-Pakistan.
Email: rajar_wasayo@yahoo.com

^{***} Dr. Ali Akbar Dhakan is Senior Research Fellow and Associate Dean at BIZTEK, Ex- Deputy Governor State Bank of Pakistan and Chairman Sindh Development Foundation. Email: drdhakansindheconomist@hotmail.com

Perspective and Prospects of Commencing New Education Policy (NEP) of Pakistan: A Review of Conference

M. A Qureshi^{*}, Riaz Ahmad Shirazi^{**} and Mohammad Pervez Wasim^{***}

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on four important factors: Assessment, Curriculum and Text Books' Policy, Teachers for quality education and Education and management, as formulated by Education and Literacy Department of Sindh Government. Open poll discussions and views given by educationists and experts were taken. All the views have been summarized for consideration by all concerned. Chief Minister Sindh, Arbab Ghulam Rahim, Javed Hussain, Education Minister, Hamida Khoro and Education Secretary to Government of Sindh, Ghulam Ali Pasha also shared their opinions on the new Education Policy and Government's intention to ensure quality education in Sindh Province. The purpose of this article is to review and summarize the views presented in the Education Conference and reach fruitful conclusions. The implications are also made keeping in mind the targets of New Millennium Development Goals (NMDGs).

JEL Classification: O32; O31; O38; P41

Keywords: Assessment, Curriculum and Text Book Policy, Education and Management, Literacy

1. INTRODUCTION

Man is the best creation of God. The supreme Talisman empowered by Almighty Allah to conquer the cosmos by deviating the power of nature. The issues of human

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan

^{*} Dr. M. A Qureshi is a Rector at Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Karachi-Pakistan

^{**} Mr. Riaz Ahmad Shirazi is Retired Research Officer, Export Promotion Bureau, Karachi-Pakistan

^{***} Mr. Mohammad Pervez Wasim is Staff Economist at Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi-Pakistan

This conference was held on 18th March, 2006 in Karachi to review the NEP

Collection of Departmental Information by Utilizing Computer Technology: Evidence from Schools of Karachi

Wahid Farooqui^{*}, Muhammad Iqbal Ahmed^{**} and Mohammad Pervez Wasim^{***}

ABSTRACT

This paper is an analysis of Collection of Departmental Information (CDI) of Education Department of Karachi, but the concept of the paper is general in nature and applicable to every department of any country for the purpose of computerization of all the related records and CDI. The Paper examines the existing manually run infrastructure of CDI for onward submission to concerned departmental authorities. With the advent of information technology, the transformation and collection of information is analyzed for comparison between traditional source code and computer based working system. Trend of introducing computer in Government Departments has been examined and recorded with positive results. The Governor of Sindh seems to be very serious and has much emphasized the need of using computer technology for easy access, efficient, diligent and versatile functioning of the departments. In the light of results based on interviews, literature review and their analysis, policy implications are made for better Management of CDI for concerned authorities.

JEL. Classification: O32, M12, L86

Keywords: Manual Information, Computer Technology, Versatile, Diligent, Acceleration, Access and Management

1. INTRODUCTION

Background of this paper can be given with an introduction of study of Karachi Education Department. Karachi is the capital of Sindh province and metropolitan city of Pakistan. In this metropolitan city private schools are comparatively sharing

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

^{*} Mr. Wahid Farooqui is Director at Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE)

^{**} Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Ahmed is DOE (District Officer Education) Karachi and Research Fellow

^{***} Mr. Mohammad Pervez Wasim is Staff Economist at Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi-Pakistan

Scaling Aspects of Lyari River Flow Routing

Rana Khalid Naeem* and Asif Mansoor**

ABSTRACT

In this communication we utilize an improved version for model proposed by Manning for the waste flow via an open channel Lyari. We have computed the status of discharges, storages and depth for all locations of the Lyari waste flow using this proposed model. We have found that the result obtained using this model is good agreement for the recent data sets.

JEL Classification: O21; O22; Q22; Q24; Q25; R14;R15

Key words: Open Channel, Proposed Model, Flow, Storage, Depth, Comparison

1. INTRODUCTION

Chezy (1776) developed an equation, which computes mean velocity in an open channel flow and that equation is,

$$V = C\sqrt{RS} \quad (1)$$

where R is the hydraulic radius in meters and S is the channel slope. In equation (1), C is called Chezy's coefficient and is dimensional, having dimensions (length)^{1/2} per time. The Chezy's coefficient is determined by experiments. Manning performed series of experiments and found that dependence on hydraulic radius is actually not as given in equation (1), and modified equation (1). The modified equation, called Manning equation, is

$$V = \frac{1}{n} R^{2/3} \sqrt{S} \quad (2)$$

in which n is Manning's resistance coefficients and its value depends on the surface material of the Channel's, wetted perimeter and is determined from experiments. This formula is more accurate than Chezy and is widely being used now a days. The relationship between Chezy's C and Manning's n is easily shown to be

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of the editors and the management of the Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan.

* Prof. Dr. Rana Khalid Naeem is Professor of Mathematics at University of Karachi, Pakistan. E-mail: rknwindsor@yahoo.com

** Asif Mansoor is Research Fellow at University of Karachi, Pakistan. E-mail: asifmansoor@yahoo.com

Sectoral Performance in the African Economy – Some Issues and Trends

Ravinder Rena **

ABSTRACT

African economies are facing the critical challenge of raising the rate of GDP growth and sustaining high growth rates and thus meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The performance of agriculture is more paradoxical and African exports of industrial goods are dominated by mining and crude oil. The financial systems remain largely underdeveloped both in terms of the size and range of financial instruments and services offered. This article explores the recent growth performance both at the continental and subregional level. It discusses disparities in growth performance and the factors behind the observed disparities across countries and subregions. It also discusses developments at the sectoral level and progress and challenges in human development, closing with a brief exposition of the prospects for 2007. The paper further analyses the HIV/AIDS in the continent and its impact on the economy.

JEL. Classification:E2;F31;H11

Keywords: African Economy, MDGS, Financial System, Crude Oil, Human Development etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

African countries still face the critical challenge of raising the rate of GDP growth and sustaining high growth rates over an extended period in order to accelerate progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). While growth has recovered over the past few years, very few countries have achieved and maintained the growth rates necessary to reduce poverty. Africa still tails behind other regions in most measures of human development. The continent is plagued by shocks from the vagaries of international markets and climatic changes as well as the expansion of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. To improve the situation, it is clear that

* The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author's institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

Dr. Ravinder Rena is Associate Professor of Economics, Eritrea Institute of Technology– Mai Nefhi, Asmara, Eritrea. North East Africa Email: ravinder_rena@yahoo.com , drravinderrena@gmail.com.

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article.

**Improving Economic Position of Women through Microfinance:
Case of a Backward Area, Mayurbhanj-Orissa, India**

Jyotirmayee Kar *

ABSTRACT

This paper aims at assessing the potential of microfinance in extending credit facility to the rural poor in general, and women in particular, and examining how far such a programme has succeeded in ameliorating poverty in Orissa, the poorest state in the Indian Union. It is an attempt to arrest two individual but mutually dependent issues as regards the role of microfinance: has it succeeded in extending financial services to the poor women and has it influenced their economic condition and welfare significantly? Despite various targeted policy measures little success has been achieved in reducing the poverty level in the backward state of Orissa. The other alternative, microfinance, with its oft-repeated success story, has not made much headway in the state. The borrowers are not able to utilize the funds properly so as to help themselves out of the poverty level. The study makes some suggestions in this aspect and calls for a holistic approach encompassing financial assistance, entrepreneurial guidance and stage-wise supervision along with extensive awareness about benefits of joining a group.

JEL. Classification: D31; I31; I32; I38; J16

Keywords: Economic Position of Women; Microfinance through SHGs; Models of SHGs

1. INTRODUCTION

Shining India, even after 58 years of independence, has attracted world's attention for its poverty stricken Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK Districts) in Orissa. The poor in the country live in severe deprivation, malnutrition, disease-prone, without minimum access to basic resources to pull themselves up above the poverty line.

* The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author's institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

Dr. Jyotirmayee Kar is Faculty Member of ICFAI Business School, India,
Email:jyotirmayee_k@yahoo.com

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article.

Family Types, Authority Structure and Women Workers in Sindh Labor Force: Problems and Prospects

Mohammad Pervez Wasim^{*}, Gobind M. Herani^{**}, Wahid Farooqui^{***} and M. A
Qureshi

ABSTRACT

The development of a society is virtually dependent upon the quality of human resources both male and female, the changing pattern of economic and social development of world societies irrespective of their level of development, necessitates and equal advancement of both the social segments. The numerical reality that women constitute about nearly half of the total population of Sindh ideally assigns to them equal participating role in the economic life of the province. However, like other developing countries, women's role in Sindh as an active worker-producer of goods and services has not been duly recognized by this male dominated society. With the objective of ensuring increased participation of women, clear-cut guidelines about integrating women in the development process and defining their roles are still lacking in Sindh. The present study is a step in the direction of bridging the gap of information about female labor force participation of Sindh in different, activity rates, industry group, occupation group and employment status in 1981 and 1998 population census. The most important conclusion that emerges from this study is that though percentage of women labor force in different, activities, industry group, occupation group and employment status has mostly increased in 1998 as

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institutes

IJMSS is published by "Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE)" Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan e Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan

*Mohammad Pervez Wasim is staff Economist at Applied Economics Research Centre, University of Karachi-Pakistan

*** Dr. Gobind M. Herani is Senior Research Fellow at Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Karachi-Pakistan. Email: g_m_rathore@yahoo.com

*** Mr. Wahid Farooqui is Director at Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE)

****Dr. M. A Qureshi is a Rector at Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Karachi-Pakistan

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article.

Human Capital Investment Is a Continuous Proposition: A Study of North East African States

Ghirmai Kefela and Ravinder Rena***

ABSTRACT

Human development is the beginning of economic growth. The main purpose of wealth should be to enrich people's lives, to broaden people's choices and to enable every citizen, every child, every woman and every man to reach her or his full potential. Yet, as the experience of many countries has shown, economic growth does not automatically translate into human development. Human capital refers to the stock of productive skills and technical knowledge embodied in country's population. A well-educated, innovative and skilled population is the foundation as well as the goal of development. It is also the surest way to eradicate poverty. The education and training systems of all the nations jeopardizes the future of millions of children and of the nation itself. This paper analyses the importance of human being resources in general and economic development in North East African States (NEAS) in particular. The study focuses that the Human capital as both the goal and the engine of economic growth, because 40 to 60 per cent of growth rates in per capita GDP can be attributed to investment in human capital and the increased productivity that results. Sustainable development cannot occur in the absence of human resource. It is also concluded that major portion of means goes for middle man and upper classed families.

JEL. Classification: E21; J24; O10

Keywords: Education, Human Capital, Skilled Manpower, Economic Growth and Development, North East African States, Poverty, etc.

* The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author's institutes

IJMSS is published by "Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE)" Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan e Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan

Dr. Ghirmai Kefela is Branch Manager, Fox Inc. 2600 Airport Blvd. San Jose, CA 95110, USA 95110, USA, Gtesfai@hotmail.com

** Dr. Ravinder Rena is Associate Professor of Economics, Eritrea Institute of Technology– Mai Nefhi, Asmara, The State of Eritrea. Email: ravinder_rena@yahoo.com ; drravinderrena@gmail.com

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article.

Optimal Ordering and Trade Credit Policy for EOQ Model

Hardik Soni* and Nita H. Shah**

ABSTRACT

Trade credit is the most prevailing economic phenomena used by the suppliers for encouraging the retailers to increase their ordering quantity. In this article, an attempt is made to derive a mathematical model to find optimal credit policy and hence ordering quantity to minimize the cost. Even though, credit period is offered by the supplier, both parties (supplier and retailer) sit together to agree upon the permissible credit for settlement of the accounts by the retailer. A numerical example is given to support the analytical arguments.

JEL. Classification: C02; C61

Key words: Trade Credit, Optimal ordering quantity, Lot-size

1. INTRODUCTION

The classical EOQ model is based on the assumption that the retailer must pay for the items as soon as it is received by the system. However, the most prevailing practice is that the supplier may offer a credit period to the retailer to settle his account within the allowable settlement period. The supplier will vary terms in anticipation of capturing new business, to attract specific group of customers to achieve marketing goals i.e. for supplier who offers trade credit, it is an effective means of price discrimination as well as efficient tool to stimulate the demand of his products.

Haley and Higgins (1973) studied the interaction between inventory policy and trade credit in the context of the classical lot – size model. Goyal (1985) developed mathematical model when supplier offers permissible credit period to settle the

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the view point of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the author's institute's

IJMSS is published by "Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE)" Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan e Iqbal, Karachi, Pakistan

* Chimanbhai Patel Post Graduate Institute of Computer Applications, Ahmedabad – 382051

** Department of Mathematics, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad – 80009, Gujarat, India. Corresponding Author: Dr. Nita H. Shah. E-mail: nita_shah@rediffmail.com

Acknowledgement: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article.

An Investigation into Traffic Turning Movement at Jibowu

S. I. Oni, * Charles Asenime *, Emmanuel Ege*, F.O. Ogunwolu** and S.A. Oke ***

ABSTRACT

This paper aims at understanding the behavioral pattern of traffic at Jibowu intersection with a view of using the results obtained as a model for understudying traffic movement at similar intersections in the Lagos metropolis. Consequently, an evaluation of the sampled intersections was carried out by employing a physical measurement of the layout, traffic volume at each turning point, and evaluating it against the back drop of traffic delays at the intersections. The paper reviews the traffic flow situation within the context of increasing motorization, poor infrastructural facilities and a continuous stream of traffic inflow. It highlights the problems with emphasis on the importance of signalization, land use, intersection design and traffic systems management. The paper concludes that most of the bottlenecks experienced at the intersection are man-induced. Rather than obeying traffic regulations, people act otherwise either out of ignorance or gross indiscipline. Secondly the paper posits that the land use allocation in the area should be reviewed especially with emphasis on discouraging the luxury bus operators from using the area as their base or Main Park. Although the paper did not fully measure the delay at the intersection, it has however set the stage for further investigations.

JEL. Classification: H53; I18; R41; R52

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

* Department of Geography, University of Lagos, Nigeria

** Department of Systems Engineering, University of Lagos, Nigeria

*** Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Lagos, Nigeria
Corresponding author's e-mail: sa_oke@yahoo.com

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article.

Rainwater Harvesting Potential for Domestic Water Supply in Edo State

S. I. Oni,* Emmanuel Ege,* Charles Asenime,* and S.A. Oke**

ABSTRACT

In the face of increasing scarcity of water resources, there is a need for communities to undertake audits of their current rainwater harvesting potential as a practical and promising alternative solution for water shortage. Despite the importance of rainwater harvest in socio-economic development of communities, very little information exists in the literature concerning it. This paper is an attempt to bridge this gap by examining the techniques and materials used for rainwater harvest with a focus on the geographical spread of its use and an analysis to support its wide acceptance by considering a case study from Edo State. Investigations also relate to health implications of rainwater harvest and impact on food production. Also, examined are institutional arrangements and policies guiding water supply and distribution in the state as opposed to rainwater harvest. The total volume of water supplied by the rain (in gallons), and the volume of conserved were evaluated from hydro-meteorological data collection system and through a survey in different senatorial districts of the state. The results of the analysis show that majority of the people empty their tanks mid-way into the dry season, suggesting that the current volume of the tanks is not enough to sustain the people with water during the dry season period. New constructions of bigger tanks are therefore recommended, particularly for families who use harvested rainwater for cassava processing.

JEL. Classification: J24; J43; O12; O13; Q15; Q16

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

* Department of Geography, University of Lagos, Nigeria

** Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Lagos, Nigeria
Corresponding author's e-mail: sa_oke@yahoo.com

Acknowledgements: Authors would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher; and also transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Date of Receiving: 01-02-2008;

Accepted: 02-04-2008;

Published: 01-09-2008

A Daily Flow Profile of Traffic in an Urban Traffic Corridor: The Nigerian Experience

S. I. Oni,* Charles Asenime*, Emmanuel Ege*, Kemi Efunshade* and S.A. Oke**

ABSTRACT

In the commercial city of Lagos, Nigeria, traffic congestion poses a great challenge to commuters, particularly businessmen and workers that need to keep appointments and report in offices timely. A great amount of productive man-hours is therefore wasted in traffic congestion. This coupled with the psychological stress, and the loss of potential income that commuters experience in traffic jams present a frustrating scenario to those affected. As a result, traffic managers are motivated to understand traffic information through data generated from vehicle counts as a means of guiding road users on how to avoid traffic jams in routes. This is an urban traffic corridors problem, which plays an important role in urban traffic network analysis. Unfortunately, till date, there is sparse documented information on urban traffic corridors relevant to Lagos, Nigeria. In this paper, through the application of the screen line traffic count methodology, we investigate the daily flow profile of traffic

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

* Transport Study Group, Department of Geography, University of Lagos, Nigeria

** Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Lagos, Nigeria (Corresponding author: sa_oke@yahoo.com)

Acknowledgements: Authors would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher. Authors also transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Date of Recieving: 02-04-2008;

Accepted: 12-07-2008;

Published: 01-09-2008

An Analytical & Critical Review of G.A. Parwez's Rububiyah Order

Farooq Aziz*

ABSTRACT

As an modernist Muslim thinker the name of G. A. Parwez is well known in the literary circle. But whereas his thoughts are concerned a lot of contentions are with him. The same situation is with his economic ideas, which have significant difference from the traditional approach. He has presented his economic thought under the name of *Rububiyah* Order. At least in the Sub-Continent it is a first well organized literary effort to present Islamic economic system on socialist lines. In his book *Rububiyah Order* he has given outline of this system and with that, in his other books he has highlighted the characteristics of this system. But unfortunately there are many basic flaws in his theory and its practical implementations, e.g. extra ordinary emphasis on donation, negation of the concept of private ownership, hypothesis of equal wages regardless of education & experience, exceptionally heavy load on government and absence of practical mechanism of working of this order are those factors which infect left no room for its theoretical importance and practical implementation.

JEL. Classification: C14; C80; D62; R40

Keywords: Rububiyah Order, Traditional Approach, Hypothesis of Equal Wages

1. INTRODUCTION

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

- **Dr. Farooq Aziz** is a Assistant Professor, In-charge Department of Business, Administration, Federal Urdu University Gulshan-e-Iqbal Campus, Karachi, Cell # 0345-2972711, e-mail: drfaziz@yahoo.com

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Author further would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher; and transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal .

Date of Recieving: 01-02-2008; **Accepted:** 02-04-2008; **Published:** 10-09-2008

•

Environment and Changing Agricultural Practices: Evidence from Orissa, India

Jyotirmayee Kar* and Mahamaya Kar**

ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt is made to examine vulnerability of farm households' to adverse consequences of climate variables and extreme conditions like: food and cyclone. Three key components impeding food security with in the substance production structure are identified as (i) Inadequate food production by farm households. (ii). Distribution and marketing constrains and (iii) Low households' income & procurement. Sampled data was used in the Cobb-Dougllass function. This model and its results reveal that agriculture is largely dependent upon input prices, prices of livestock, and that of fertilizers. Highly significant response of farms' income to precipitation reveals that investment in irrigation would improve farms' income.

JEL. Classification: C35; C52;C67;J21;J30;O12;O13;O15;O18;R14;R15;R41

Keywords: Environment, Vulnerability of Households, Changing Climate, Agriculture Production and Income

1. INTRODUCTION

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

* Dr. Jyotirmayee Kar is Faculty Member IBS, Bhubaneswar, India, Email:

** Mahamaya Kar is Faculty Member of Department of Geography, New Stewart School, Cuttack, India

Acknowledgements: Authors would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors furthur would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher; and transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal .

Date of Recieving: 10-04-2008; **Accepted:** 02-06-2008; **Published:** 01-09-2008

**Regulatory Challenges Strategically Enhance Banking Efficiency and stability:
The study of East African countries**

Ghirmai T Kefela*

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to assess and promote safe and sound banking systems, including the policy, legal and regulatory framework which affects developing countries' banking systems, especially in terms of the range of institutions and products available, their financial performance and their outreach, particularly to the rural and lower- income population. This review of the experience is intended to help guide other countries that are in the process of adopting legislation and regulations. The study also examines how the operation of banking systems and their clients may be affected by the impact of business and commercial laws and institutions, such as the impact on contract enforcement and the operation of banking systems.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan Africa, Banking Reform, Market for Credit

JEL Classification: 010, 055, G20; G21; G32; G38:M14

I INTRODUCTION

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

IJMSS is published by Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Plot. # ST-2D, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi-Pakistan

* Dr. Ghirmai Kefela is Branch Manager, Fox Inc. 2600 Airport Blvd. San Jose, CA 95110, USA 95110, USA, Gtesfai@hotmail.com

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Author further would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher; and transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Date of Recieving: 01-06-2008; **Accepted:** 09-08-2008; **Published:** 01-09-2008

Cost Minimization of a Competitive Firm

Pahlaj Moolio*, and Jamal Nazrul Islam**

ABSTRACT

One of the economists' missions is to predict the behavioral responses of consumers or firms on the assumption that optimizing continues. Once this capability is developed, economists try to manage "today" to optimize future economic return of the inputs. Techniques to predict future performance vary from an educated guess based on an appropriate analogy to very complex analytical and numerical calculations and approximations. However, what they all have in common is that they analyze performance in past to say something to obtain constrained optimal output in future. Considering Lagrange multiplier technique applied to a firm's cost minimization problem subject to production function as an output constraint, an attempt has been made in this paper to apply necessary and sufficient conditions for optimal values. We gave interpretation of Lagrange multiplier and showed that its value is positive. Examining the behavior of the firm; that is, if the cost of a particular input increases, the firm needs to consider decreasing level of that particular input; at the same time, there is no effect on the level of other inputs; also that when the demand of product increases, the firm should consider increasing its level of inputs: capital, labour and other inputs, have been derived.

JEL. Classification: L11; L23; L25; C51; C61; C67

Key words: Lagrange Multiplier, Optimization, Cost Minimization, Cobb-Douglas Production Function.

1. INTRODUCTION

* Ph.D. Fellow, Research Centre for Mathematical and Physical Sciences, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh; and Professor and Academic Advisor, Pannasastra University of Cambodia, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Corresponding Author: Pahlaj Moolio. E-mail: pahlajmoolio@gmail.com

**¹Emeritus Professor, Research Centre for Mathematical and Physical Sciences, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Author further would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher; and transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Date of Receiving: 15-05-2008; **Accepted:** 20-07-2008; **Published:** 01-09-2008

The Child Labor in Developing Countries: A Challenge to Millennium Development Goals

Ravinder Rena*

Abstract

The problem of child labour is immense and has been growing. Wherever poverty exists, child labour there prevails and it is one of the most striking issues in the developing countries. Hence, there is a need to identify the vulnerable children and point out the problems in relation to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), particularly poverty eradication, education for all, gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS and creation of a global partnership for development. To understand household labour supply decisions, considering relations to the labour market and to public interventions is critical in designing programmes in order to achieve the MDG. The research on child labour represent in this respect a largely untapped resource of knowledge for policymakers in the fields of education programme and poverty reduction programmes. An attempt is made in this article to demonstrate how increased education opportunities and increased welfare reduces child labour.

Keywords: Child labour, MDGs, Poverty, developing countries, UN Convention on the Child Rights, education, etc.

JEL Classification: F16; J13; J24; J24; I3; I21; I32

1. INTRODUCTION

Child labor is found in every part of the world, particularly in developing countries. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention, child labour is defined as all children below 18 in harmful occupations or work activities in the labour market or their own household; all children undertaking work in the labour market or household interfering with their primary education; all children under 15 in full time employment; and all children under 13 in part time work. Child labour is defined not by the activity but by the effect this activity has on the child. In brief, the work or activities undertaken by children should not interfere with their education or pose

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

* Ravinder Rena, Head of Economics, Department of Business Studies, The Papua New Guinea University of Technology, Private Mail Bag LAE 411; Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea. Email: dr.ravindersna@gmail.com ; ravinder_rena@yahoo.com.

Acknowledgements: Author would like to thank the editors and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Author further would like to declare that this manuscript is original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher, and also transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 03-12-2008;

Revised: 20-03-2009;

Accepted: 15-04-2009;

Published: 20-04-2009

Economic Factors Influencing Corporate Capital Structure in Three Asian Countries: Evidence from Japan, Malaysia and Pakistan

Muhammad Mahmud*, Gobind M. Herani** A. W. Rajar*** and Wahid Farooqi****

ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to determine the factors that influence a firm's choice of capital structure in three Asian countries: Japan, Malaysia and Pakistan. The specific objective is to investigate if country's economic factors play a significant role in determining capital structure between markets. These countries are chosen in order to represent three different stages of economic development. Literature review reveals that considerable research has been made in the industrialized countries on the similar topic. Capital structure is one of the most complex areas of strategic financial decision making due to its interrelationship with macroeconomic variables. This study reveals that per capita GNP growth for Japan and Malaysia is significantly related to capital structure of firm and higher economic growth tends to cause to use more long term debt. These results for Pakistan are different from those other two countries. This also shows that inefficiencies coupled with high leverage may entangle Pakistani firms in debt trap. The indicator of prime lending rate is the most decisive factor affecting demand for credit for Japan and Malaysia. It is evident from the analysis that financial liberalization provides major support in the development of capital structure and overall corporate sector in all the three countries.

Keywords: Capital Structure, Business Cycle, Liquidity, Economic Growth

JEL classification: G1, G32, G33, O4

1. INTRODUCTION

The capital structure is a mix of a company's long-term debt, specific short-term debt, common

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

*Dr. Muhammad Mahmud, Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences and finance, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology

**Dr. Gobind M. Herani, Senior Research Fellow, Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Karachi, Pakistan. dr@gobind@hotmail.com

*** Prof. A. W. Rajar, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

**** Wahid Farooqi, Director, Indus Institute of Higher Education.

Acknowledgements: Authors would like to thank the editors and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher, and also transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 03-01-2009; Revised: 01-04-2009; Accepted: 15-04-2009; Published: 20-04-2009

Economic Factors Influencing Corporate Capital Structure 9 By M. Mahmud, GM. Herani, AW Rajar and W Farooqi

Preference of Social Choice in Mathematical Economics

Jamal Nazrul Islam^{*}, Haradban Kumar Mohajan^{**}, and Pahlaj Moolio^{***}

ABSTRACT

Mathematical Economics is closely related with Social Choice Theory. In this paper, an attempt has been made to show this relation by introducing utility functions, preference relations and Arrow's impossibility theorem with easier mathematical calculations. The paper begins with some definitions which are easy but will be helpful to those who are new in this field. The preference relations will give idea in individual's and social choices according to their budget. Economists want to create maximum utility in society and the paper indicates how the maximum utility can be obtained. Arrow's theorem indicates that the aggregate of individuals' preferences will not satisfy transitivity, indifference to irrelevant alternatives and non-dictatorship simultaneously so that one of the individuals becomes a dictator. The Combinatorial and Geometrical approach facilitate understanding of Arrow's theorem in an elegant manner.

JEL. Classification: C51; D11; D21; D78; D92

Key words: Utility Function, Preference Relation, Indifference Hypersurface, Social Choice, Arrow's Theorem.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper is related to Welfare of Economics and Sociology, in particular Social Choice Theory. Here we have tried to give various aspects of economics and sociology in mathematical terms. The presentation here is essentially a review of other's works, but we have tried to give the definitions and mathematical calculations more clearly, so that one may find the paper naive and simple. We

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

^{*} Emeritus Professor, Research Centre for Mathematical and Physical Sciences, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh. Phone: +880-31-616780.

^{**} Lecturer, Premier University, Chittagong, Bangladesh, E-mail: haradban_km@yahoo.com

^{***} Ph.D. Fellow, Research Centre for Mathematical and Physical Sciences, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh; and Professor and Academic Advisor, Pennasstra University of Cambodia, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Corresponding Author: Pahlaj Moolio. E-mail: pahlajmoolio@gmail.com

Acknowledgements: Authors would like to thank the editors and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher, and also transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 03-11-2008;

Revised: 20-01-2009;

Accepted: 15-04-2009;

Published: 20-04-2009

Output Maximization of an Agency

Pahlaj Moolio^{*}, Jamal Nazrul Islam^{**}, and Haradhan Kumar Mohajan^{***}

ABSTRACT

Considering Cobb-Douglas function in three variables as an explicit form of production function, in this paper an attempt has been made to maximize an output subject to a budget constraint, using Lagrange multipliers technique, as well as necessary and sufficient conditions for optimal value have been applied. We gave interpretation of Lagrange multiplier in this specific illustration, showing its positive value, and examined the behavior of the agency.

JEL. Classification: C31; D24; I38; L21; L25; M11

Key words: Lagrange Multipliers; Economic Problems; Maximizing Output Function; Budget Constraints; Explicit Examples.

1. INTRODUCTION

The method of Lagrange multipliers is a very useful and powerful technique in multivariable calculus and has been used to facilitate the determination of necessary conditions; normally, this method was considered as device for transferring a constrained problem to a higher dimensional unconstrained problem (Islam 1997, Pahlaj and Islam 2008). Using this technique, Baxley and Moorhouse (1984) analyzed an example of utility maximization, and provided a formulation for nontrivial constrained optimization problem with special reference to application to economics. They considered implicit functions with assumed characteristic qualitative features and provided illustration of an example, generating meaningful economic behaviour. This approach and formulation may enable one to view optimization problems in economics from a somewhat wider

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

^{*} Ph.D. Fellow, Research Centre for Mathematical and Physical Sciences, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh; and Professor and Academic Advisor, Pannasastra University of Cambodia, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Corresponding Author: Pahlaj Moolio. E-mail: pahlajmoolio@gmail.com

^{**} Emeritus Professor, Research Centre for Mathematical and Physical Sciences, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh. Phone: +880-31-616780.

^{***} Lecturer, Premier University, Chittagong, Bangladesh, E mail: haradhan_km@yahoo.com

Acknowledgements: Authors would like to thank the editors and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher, and also transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 03-12-2008;

Revised: 20-01-2008;

Accepted: 15-04-2009;

Published: 20-04-2009

Consumer Satisfaction and Preferences towards Rythu Bazaar: A Study in Warangal District Andhra Pradesh

Rudra Saibaba* and Suresh Vadde**

ABSTRACT

One of the weakest links in the chain of activities concerned with production and disposal of agricultural products is marketing. Besides the farmers, other major sufferers due to lack of proper marketing facilities are the consumers who are deprived of the fresh farm products. This paper analyses the preferences, needs and wants of the vegetable buyers and make them available to farmers so that they can take correct decisions regarding the marketing strategies to be implemented in Rythu Bazaars of Andhra Pradesh State of India. The findings of the study indicate that majority of consumers felt the location of Rythu Bazaar is not conducive; 58% of the respondents faced some or the other problem in making purchases in Rythu Bazaar. The study also reveals that majority of respondents felt the behavior of sellers at Rythu Bazaar has been impolite; and 63% of the respondents felt very bad about the parking facility and other amenities at the Rythu Bazaar. The paper recommended that the government should take adequate measures to educate both farmers and consumers, about farmers' markets, and orient them the benefits of participating in the Rythu Bazaar. Local administration should also enlighten the farmers to acquaint themselves with the latest marketing strategies and help them become efficient and self-sufficient farmers. Location should be more effective where parking and other amenities should be there to make more conducive.

Keywords: Consumers Satisfaction; Preferences; Rythu Bazaar; Warangal

JEL. Classification: D11; D12; D13; D31; D33; O12; O15

1- INTRODUCTION

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

*Prof. Rudra Saibaba, Principle, Mahatma Gandhi University, Nalgonda, (A.P) India. Email: shrudra@gmail.com

** Suresh Vadde, Lecturer, Department of Commerce & Business Management, Lal Bahadur College, P.G Centre, Warangal, (A.P) India. E-Mail: sureshvadde@rediffmail.com

Acknowledgements: Authors would like to thank the editors and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this paper. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher, and transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 10-12-2008;

Revised: 02-04-2009;

Accepted: 15-04-2009;

Published: 20-04-2009

Livelihood Diversification¹ and Opinion Polls' Analysis: Evidence From Tharparkar-Sindh (Pakistan)

Gobind M. Herani^{*}, Muhammad Mahmud^{**}, M. A. Qureshi^{***}, and A. W. Rajar^{****}

ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt has been made: (i) to analyse the opinion poll of Thareies about livelihood and its diversification, (ii) to identify the livelihood available resources and attitude of Thareis to these resources. Answers of the poll questions are analysed accordingly and conclusions are drawn from this analysis. Study reveals that Tharis like agriculture and main source of it is the livestock. It is the sustainable source of income. Agriculture is fail due to shortage of rain fall. Goats and sheep are the main much growing vareites of livestock. Every body want to rear it with intrest because, it is easily saleable and cashable. Attitude of Tharis shows that some people are ready to divert from conventional agriculture and adopt the other opportunity. Therefore awareness of new opportunity is needed .

JEL. Classification: D13: D31: D33: I33: J24

Keywords: Livelihood Diversification; Tharparkar; Agroculture; Livestock; Sustainable Source.

1. INTRODUCTION

People of the developng countries are poor and presently the concept of livelihood is emerging survival strategy of rural households (Ellis 2000; Bryceson 2000). It is observed that rural people are looking forward for the diverse opportunities to increase stabilize their income as

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE) as well as the authors' institute.

^{*} Dr. Gobind M. Herani, Senior Research Fellow, Indus Institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Karachi-Pakistan. dragobind@hotmail.com

^{**} Dr. Muhammad Mahmud Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences and finance, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology

^{***} Prof. Dr. M. A. Qureshi , Ractor, Indus Institute of Higher Education

^{****}Prof. A. W. Rajar, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Acknowledgements: Authors would like to thank the editors and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is Original and has not previously been published, and that it is not currently on offer to another publisher, and also transfer copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

¹ Livelihood diversification is defined as the process by which rural households construct an increasingly diverse portfolio of activities and assets in order to survive and to improve their standard of living (Ellis, 2000).

Received: 03-01-2009; Revised: 01-03-2009; Accepted: 15-04-2009; Published: 20-04-2009

Livelihood Diversification and Opinion Polls' Analysis 64 By GM Herani, M Mahmud, MA Qureshi and AW Rajar

Identifying Factors Playing Important Role in the Increasing Employees' Turnover Rate: A Case of Telecom Industry in Pakistan

Tariq Mehmood^{*}, M. Rashid Salaria^{**}, Gobind M. Herani^{***} and Wahid Farooqi^{****}

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to know about the practices of Telecom industry, regarding their employees and to know how they keep up with the intense competition in the industry. The study focuses on factors effecting employees' turnover and those that factors play an important role in retaining the employees of Telecom industry. The universe of this study was all the employees of Telecom industry in Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore. For this purpose survey method was used by using questionnaire as a tool for data collection. The results have shown that Salary, Working environment and Benefits are three significant factors effecting employees' turnover and correlated with each other. The study was faced by certain limitations, which include time constraints and resources constraints, which limit this research to only Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore offices of the organizations in telecom industry of Pakistan. The present study found support for an independent variable with Employees turnover. Significant negative correlations have been found for the Salary, Work environment and Benefits. Therefore, organizations need to focus on how to develop better Salary plan and reduce strain in the workplace. If staff voluntarily leaves, it is a great loss to the telecom industry. It is expensive to hire, train, and "bring up to speed" new replacements. It is, therefore, important to understand the antecedents of turnover intent of employees before they decide to quit.

JEL Classification: J28; J63;

Keywords: Employee's Turnover, Telecom Industry; Pakistan; Factors.

1. INTRODUCTION

Employee turnover is a global phenomenon. In the present world of economic growth, changing socioeconomic factors, dynamic labor markets and hyperactive macro environmental factors, of almost all the organizations face the problem of employees' turnover. In this very competitive

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of the Indus Institute of higher education as well as the authors' institute

^{*}Lecturer, Indus Institute of higher education, Faculty of Management Sciences. E-Mail: Tariqms@gmail.com

^{**} Professor, Szabist, Islamabad, E-Mail: Rashid@Szabist-Isb.Edu.Pk

^{***} Research Analyst, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari (KASBIT).

^{****} Director, Indus Institute of higher education

Acknowledgement: Authors would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is original, has not previously been published, not currently on offer to another publisher, and willingly transfers its copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 24-08-2009; **Revised :** 17-10-2009; **Accepted:** 29-12-2009; **Published:** 31-12-2009

Identifying Factors Playing Important Role in the Increasing 1 *T Mehmood, MR Salaria, GM Herani and W Farooqi*

Optimal Inventory Policies for Weibull Deterioration under Trade Credit in Declining Market

Nita H. Shah* and Nidhi Raykundaliya**

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to develop mathematical model for Weibull deterioration of items in inventory in declining market when the supplier offers his retailers a credit period to settle the accounts against the dues. The computational steps are explored for a retailer to determine the optimal purchase units which minimize the total inventory cost per time unit. The numerical examples are given to demonstrate the retailer's optimal decision. A sensitivity analysis is carried out to study the variations in the optimal solution.

JEL. Classification: C61; C63; D81;

Keywords: Weibull deterioration, trade credit, declining market.

1. INTRODUCTION

Till early 80's, the inventory models were derived under the assumption that the retailer settles the accounts immediately on receipt of the goods in inventory. Brigham (1995) gave term "net 30" which means a supplier offers 30-days time period to the retailers to settle the accounts against the items procured. The supplier does not charge any interest for the dues if it is paid within 30-days. However, if the payment is not settled within 30-days, then interest is charged on the unsold stock in the retailer's inventory. The retailer can earn the interest on the revenue generated and delay the settlement of account till the last allowable date of permissible credit period by the supplier. Thus, by taking advantage of trade credit, the retailer can reduce his total cost, equivalently, trade credit is discounting. For the supplier, it may be default risk (Teng, Chang and Goyal 2005).

The concept of trade credit inventory model was formulated by Goyal (1985). He discussed interest earned on the unit purchase price and concluded that the cycle time and order quantity increases marginally. Dave (1985) corrected the Goyal's model by assuming the fact that the selling price is higher than its purchase price. The interest earned by the retailer should be computed on the selling price. Shah (1993a) derived a mathematical model when units in inventory are subject to constant

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of the Indus Institute of higher education as well as the authors' institute

* Department of Mathematics, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat. E-Mail: nitahshah@gmail.com

** Department of Mathematics, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat

Acknowledgement: Authors would like to thank the editors and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is original, has not previously been published, not currently on offer to another publisher, and willingly transfers its copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 20-09-2009; Revised : 12-11-2009; Accepted: 29-12-2009; Published: 31-12-2009

Role of Quality Management in Pharmaceutical Development: Evidence from Islamabad and Lahore

Tariq Mehmood*, M. Rashid Salaria**, Gobind M. Herani*** and M.A. Qureshi****

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to investigate the employee's perceptions of the impact, of Total Quality Management (TQM), on their roles within the organization and how they perceived the effectiveness of the quality processes in Pakistan Pharmaceutical industry. The universe of this study was the employees of Pharmaceutical industry in Islamabad and Lahore. For this purpose survey method was used by using questionnaire as a tool for data collection. The results have shown that Employee Training and Development, Employee Performance, Quality Process and Team Work are significant factors with the Total Quality Management and correlated with each others. The result shows the application of TQM principles addresses some of the key challenges facing the organization. The study was faced by certain limitations and included time constraints and resources constraints which limited this research to only Islamabad and Lahore offices, of the Pharmaceutical companies. The present study found support that pharmaceutical companies faced the same difficulties with TQM implementations as experienced in other industries. These include achieving a culture of continuous improvement, overcoming a lack of trust and understanding the TQM process itself, and what they were, as a company, trying to achieve. These problems are not new and many companies have difficulties in implementing TQM. Pharmaceutical companies also followed the path of achieving a quality certification; namely, ISO 9000 accreditation, in the pursuit of excellence.

JEL. Classification: d24;i11;j81;l25;

Keywords: Quality Management; pharmaceutical Development; Pakistan; Employee's Perceptions

1. INTRODUCTION

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of the Indus Institute of higher education as well as the authors' institute

* Lecturer, Indus Institute of higher education, Faculty of Management Sciences. E-Mail: Tariqms@Gmail.Com

** Professor, Szabist, Islamabad, E-Mail: Rashid@Szabist-Iqb.Edu.Pk

*** Research Analyst, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari (KASBIT).email:gobind@kasbit.edu.pk

**** Rector, Indus Institute of higher education

Acknowledgement: Authors would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is original, has not previously been published, not currently on offer to another publisher, and willingly transfers its copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 24-08 -2009;

Revised : 19-10-2009;

Accepted: 29-12-2009;

Published: 31-12-2009

Agent Based E-Market: Framework, Design, and Implementation

Khubaib Ahmed Qureshi*

ABSTRACT

Attempt has been made to design and develop a complete adoptive Multi Agent System pertaining to merchant brokering stage of Customer Buying Behaviour Model with the intent of appropriate framework. Intelligent agents are autonomous entity which observe and act upon an environment. In general, they are software robots and vitally used in variety of e-Business applications. This paper focuses on the discussions on electronic markets and the adoptive role, which agents can play in information transformation for automating e-market transactions. It is proposed to develop a framework for agent-based electronic markets for buyers and sellers totally with the assistance of software agents.

JEL. Classification: O31; D85; G14; G24;

Keywords: Agent Oriented e-Business, Agent Oriented e-Markets, Buyer/Seller Agents, Java, Multi Agent Systems

1. INTRODUCTION

Software agents are programs to which one can delegate (aspects of) a task. They differ from traditional software in that they are personalized, continuously running and semi-autonomous. These qualities make agents useful for a wide variety of information and process management tasks (Maes 1994). It should come as no surprise that these same qualities are particularly useful for the information-rich and process-rich environment of e-commerce.

Electronic commerce encompasses a broad range of issues including security, trust, reputation, law, payment mechanisms, advertising, ontologies, on-line catalogs, intermediaries, multimedia shopping experiences, and back-office management. Agent technologies can be applied to any of these areas where a personalized, continuously running, semi-autonomous behavior is desirable. However, certain characteristics will determine to what extent agent technologies are appropriate. For

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of the KASBIT as well as the authors' institute

* Associate Professor, Head of Information Technology Department, Hamdard Institute of Management Sciences, Hamdard University, khubaib_ahmed@yzhoo.com

Acknowledgements: This is independent study of author submitted to Newport Institute of Commerce and Economics (NICE). Author would like to thank the editors and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Author further would like to declare that this manuscript is original, has not previously been published, not currently on offer to another publisher, and willingly transfers its copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 24-08 -2009; **Revised :** 17-10-2009; **Accepted:** 29-12-2009; **Published:** 31-12-2009

Islamic Economics system In the Eyes of Maulana Maududi-An Analysis

Farooq Aziz^{*} and Muhammad Mahmud^{**}

ABSTRACT

Attempt has been made to investigate the Islamic Economics System from the perspectives of Maulana Maududi. He is one of the greatest thinkers that Islamic world has ever produced. He was a great scholar, and has written a large number of books, articles and booklets on different aspects of Islam. Economics has been one of the fields of his interest. It may be said that at least in the Sub-Continent, he was the person, who has established "Economics of Islam" as a separate branch of knowledge. In this context, he has highlighted the characteristics, principles and objectives of this system. On the pattern set by him, a large number of Muslim economic thinkers have followed his line of thinking. According to Maulana Maududi basic principles of Islamic economic systems are: private ownership, limits of *halal* and *haram*, economic equality, free economy and welfare role of state. Whereas this system is established to achieve the objectives of human liberty, simultaneous development of material and moral growth, establishment of justice, equal distribution of wealth, fulfilment of basic needs of people and co-ordination between different groups of society.

JEL. Classification: B11; N3.

Key words: Islamic economic system, Principles, Objectives.

1. INTRODUCTION

No doubt Maulana Maududi was a great thinker & religious scholar. He has written a voluminous literature on different aspects of Islamic ideology. One dimension of his knowledge is economics of Islam. No doubt he is the person who has played a deciding role to shaping Islamic economy as a separate branch of knowledge (Chapra 1988:14). He has written on different aspects of Islamic economics, and it is almost impossible to review the varying dimensions of his economic thoughts

The material presented by the author does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of the KASBIT as well as the authors' institute

*Assistant Professor, Incharge Department of Business Administration Federal Urdu University, Gulshan-e-Iqbal Campus Karachi. Cell: 0345-2972711, E-mail: dfaziz@yahoo.com

** Dr. Muhammad Mahmud Dean, Faculty of Management Sciences and finance, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology

Acknowledgement: Author would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Author further would like to declare that this manuscript is original, has not previously been published, not currently on offer to another publisher, and willingly transfers its copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 24-08 -2009;

Revised : 17-10-2009;

Accepted: 29-12-2009;

Published: 31-12-2009

Popularity of Tracking Device as an Anti-theft Measure and Impact of its sales on Sales of Auto Insurance Policies: Evidence from Karachi, Pakistan

Syed Karamat Ullah Hussainy^{*}, Salman Bashir^{**}, Syed Luqman Hakim^{***} and Uzair Baig^{****}

ABSTRACT

In this paper attempt has been made to examine the popularity of tracking devices and its impact on the sales of automobiles insurance policies. Literature review revealed that people insure their vehicles to protect them from theft as well as from other perils such as fire, SRCC, accidental losses and third party liability. The coverage is mainly obtained to prevent theft, which has the major significance. Insurance companies have been trying since a long time to curtail the cost of theft, which is the major cause for higher premium rates. To achieve the objectives of this study Non Probability Technique known as Purposive Sampling is applied, based upon questionnaire survey from a representative sample of tracker and insurance service users. This research revealed that blending the motor insurance policies, with tracker devices, have successfully attracted the major chunk of market and have gained access to a larger segment of the market, offering packaged policies with discounted premium rates and hence the loss ratio has declined with the use of these devices, which ultimately affects the premium rates. The researchers tested the relationship between tracker sales and insurance policy sales. The research revealed significant insights into the relationship.

JEL. Classification: D31; D91; G22; G34

Keywords: Tracker Devices, Auto Insurance, Sales, Theft, Third Party Liability.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Automobile Sector in Pakistan

The automobile sector in Pakistan witnessed a sharp increase in theft of cars during the late 1980's and early 1990's. There were many factors involved in it, the political uncertainty and the Afghan war considered to be the major ones. Although Car Insurance existed long before, it gained significance during that era due to the increased in theft. People adapted this concept rapidly during

The material presented by the authors does not necessarily represent the viewpoint of editors and the management of the KASBIT as well as the authors' institute.

^{*} Assistant Professor at Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology (KASBIT), Karachi.

^{**} Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology (KASBIT) Karachi.

^{***} Assistant Professor at HIMS-IT- Hamdard University, Karachi.

^{****} Lecturer at Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology (KASBIT), Karachi.

Acknowledgements: Material of this study is heavily drawn from the Thesis of MBA of **Salman Bashir** under supervision of Mr. Karamatullah Hussainy, KASBIT. Authors would like to thank the editor and anonymous referees for their comments and insight in improving the draft copy of this article. Authors further would like to declare that this manuscript is original, has not previously been published, not currently on offer to another publisher, and willingly transfers its copy rights to the publisher of this journal.

Received: 20-09-2009;

Revised : 10-11-2009;

Accepted: 29-12-2009;

Published: 31-12-2009

3. FACULTY MEMBERS CONTRIBUTION IN RESEARCH

3.1 Contribution at National Level



Munich Personal RePEc Archive

Herani, Gobind M.

Hussain, Syed Karamatullah; Riaz, Kashif; Kazi, Abdul Kabeer and Herani, Gobind M. (2008): *Advertising Styles' Impact on Attention in Pakistan*. Published in: KASBIT Business Journal No. 1(1) (31. December 2008): pp. 28-35.

Herani, Gobind M. (2007): *Computerized National Identify Card, NADRA KIOSKS and its prospects*. Published in: Indian Journal of Science and Technology, Vol. 1, No. 2 (December 2007): pp. 1-5.

Rajar, Allah Wasayo; Herani, Gobind M. and Dhakan, Ali Akbar (2007): *Demographic, Social and Economic Changes in Tharparkar (1988-2006) - An Analysis*. Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences No. 1(2): (2007): pp. 107-128.

Mahmud, Muhammad; Herani, Gobind M.; Rajar, A.W. and Farooqi, Wahid (2009): *Economic Factors Influencing Corporate Capital Structure in Three Asian Countries: Evidence from Japan, Malaysia and Pakistan*. Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences No. 3(1) (20. April 2009): pp. 9-17.

Herani, Gobind M. (2009): *Establishment of Micro-Finance Bank, Utilizing NADRA's Computerized Facilities: Suggestions for BISP, Asian Bank, World Bank and Donors Agencies to Disburse Funds*. Published in: KASBIT Business Journal, Vol. 2, No. 1 (31. December 2009): pp. 95-104.

Riaz, Kashif; Hussainy, Syed Karamatullah; Khalil, Hamza and Herani, Gobind M. (2008): *Factors Influencing Students' Learning at KASB Institute of Technology*. Published in: KASBIT Business Journal No. 1(1) (31. December 2008): pp. 61-74.

Wasim, Mohammad Pervez; Herani, Gobind M.; Farooqui, Wahid and Qureshi, M. A (2008): *Family Types, Authority Structure and Women Workers in Sindh Labor Force: Problems and Prospects*. Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 1 (April 2008): pp. 29-49.

Rona, Tariq Mehmood; Salaria, M. Rashid; Herani, Gobind M. and Amin, Mohammad (2009): *Identifying Factors Playing Important Role in the Increasing Employees' Turnover Rate: A Case of Telecom Industry in Pakistan*. Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences,

Vol. 3, No. 2 (31. December 2009): pp. 80-89.

Farukh, Nousjheen; Herani, Gobind M.; Mohammad, Mahmud and Mohammad, Tariq (2009): *Job Satisfaction for Employees: Evidence from Karachi Electric Supply Corporation*. Published in: KASBIT Business Journal, Vol. 2, No. 1 (31. December 2009): pp. 95-104.

Herani, Gobind M.; Rajar, Allah Wasayo; Zaman, Noor and Alam, Adnan (2007): *Knowledge Transformation and Economic Development: The Role of Digital Technology- An Analysis*. Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences No. Vol.1, No.1, (Spring) (2007): pp. 33-45.

Mahmud, Muhammad; Herani, Gobind M.; Rajar, Allah Wasayo and Farooqi, Wahid (2009): *Livelihood Diversification and Opinion Polls' Analysis: Evidence From Tharparkar-Sindh (Pakistan)*. Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences No. 3(1) (20. April 2009): pp. 64-80.

Herani, Gobind M. (2010): *Microfinance and Self-Help Finance System to Reduce Poverty from Pakistan: An IT-Based Solution*. Published in: National Conference on Community Development. on" Women Empowerment the Key for Development (10. March 2010): pp. 1-7.

Herani, Gobind M. (2008): *Prospects of American Scholarship to Pakistani School Students*. Published in: Educational Gazette, Vol. 2, No. 2: pp. 29-35.

Rana, Tariq Mehmood; Salaria, M. Rashid; Herani, Gobind M. and Qureshi, M.A. (2009): *Role of Quality Management in Pharmaceutical Development: Evidence from Islamabad and Lahore*. Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences, Vol. 3, No. 2 (31. December 2009): pp. 21-30.

Herani, Gobind M.; Rajar, Allah Wasayo and Dhakan, Ali Akbar (2007): *Self-Reliance Micro-Finance in Tharparkar-Sindh: Suggested Techniques*. Forthcoming in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences No. Vol.1, No.2, (Fall) (2007): pp. 147-166.

.This list was generated on **Thu Jul 29 22:37:31 2010 CEST**.



MPRA is a [RePEc](#) service hosted by the [Munich University Library](#) in Germany.

MR. Wahid Farooqui, Director, IIHE

Wasim, Mohammad Pervez; Herani, Gobind M.; Farooqui, Wahid and Qureshi, M. A (2008): *Family Types, Authority Structure and Women Workers in Sindh Labor Force: Problems and Prospects.* Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 1 (April 2008): pp. 29-49.

Mahmud, Muhammad; Herani, Gobind M.; Rajar, Allah Wasayo and Farooqi, Wahid (2009): *Livelihood Diversification and Opinion Polls' Analysis: Evidence From Tharparkar-Sindh (Pakistan).* Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences No. 3(1) (20. April 2009): pp. 64-80.

Mahmud, Muhammad; Herani, Gobind M.; Rajar, A.W. and Farooqi, Wahid (2009): *Economic Factors Influencing Corporate Capital Structure in Three Asian Countries: Evidence from Japan, Malaysia and Pakistan.* Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences No. 3(1) (20. April 2009): pp. 9-17.

Wasim, Mohammad Pervez; Herani, Gobind M.; Farooqui, Wahid and Qureshi, M. A (2008): *Family Types, Authority Structure and Women Workers in Sindh Labor Force: Problems and Prospects.* Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 1 (April 2008): pp. 29-49.

MR. M.A. Munir, Rector, IIHE

Rana, Tariq Mehmood; Salaria, M. Rashid; Herani, Gobind M. and Qureshi, M.A. (2009): *Role of Quality Management in Pharmaceutical Development: Evidence from Islamabad and Lahore.* Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences , Vol. 3, No. 2 (31. December 2009): pp. 21-30.

Qureshi, M.A.; Shirazi, Riaz Ahmad; and Wasim, Mohammad Pervez (2007): *Perspective and prospects of Commencing New Education Policy (NEP) of Pakistan: A Review of Conference.* Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences Volume No. 1(2) (Fall): pp. 21-28.

MR. Riaz Ahmad Shirazi, Manager Research Operation, IIHE

Gobind M.Herani; Shirazi , Riaz Ahmad: Noor Zaman and Adnan Alam (2007): *Knowledge Transformation A d Economic Development: The Role of Digital Technology.* Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences Volume No. 1(1) (Spring): pp. 53-58.

Qureshi, M.A.; Shirazi , Riaz Ahmad; and Wasim, Mohammad Pervez (2007): *Perspective and prospects of Commencing New Education Policy (NEP) of Pakistan: A Review of Conference.* Published in: Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences Volume No. 1(2) (Fall): pp. 21-28.

3.2 Contribution at International Level

Authors / Editors: Herani, Gobind M.

Herani, Gobind M, Rajar , Allah Wasayo, Wasim, Mohammad Pervez and Shaikh, Riaz Ahmed (2008): *The Nature of Poverty and Its Prospects: Pakistan Evidence*. Published in: Journal of Global Economy 3 4 (2008): pp. 183-194.

Herani, Gobind M. (2007): *Computerized National Identify Card, NADRA KIOSKs and its prospects*. Published in: Indian Journal of Science and Technology , Vol. 1, No. 2 (December 2007): pp. 1-5.

Herani, Gobind M.; Pervez, Mohammad Wasim; Rajar, Allah Wasayo and Shaikh, Riaz Ahmed (2008): *Livestock: A Reliable Source of Income Generation and Rehabilitation of Environment at Tharparkar*. International Journal of Management Research and Technology.

Herani Gobind M. 2007. Farming Management in Pakistan: Suggested Techniques. International Journal of Management Research and Technology. 143-153

This list was generated on **Fri Jul 2 22:36:28 2010 CEST**.



MPRA is a RePEc service hosted by the Munich University Library in Germany.

3.3 MPRA Papers Series



Paper Series

Munich Personal RePEc Archive

Authors / Editors: Herani, Gobind M.

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Agro-based Industry of Tharparkar and Barrage Area of Sindh: Concluding Remarks.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy No. PhD Thesis

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Agro-based Industry of Tharparkar and Barrage Area of Sindh: Solutions and Suggested Policy.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy (2002): pp. 181-198.

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Problems of Agro-based Industry of Tharparkar and Barge Area of Sindh.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy No. PhD Thesis Chapter-5. MPRA Paper : pp. 91-98.

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Comparison of Agro-based Industry of Tharparkar and Barrage Area of Sindh.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy No. PhD Thesis Chapter-8. MPRA Paper : pp. 147-167.

Herani, Gobind M. (2008): *Earlier research work on Tharparkar and Sindh barrage, and similar studies related to demographic, social and economic conditions.* Unpublished.

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Earlier Research Work on Tharparkar and Sindh Barrage, and Similar Studies Related to Demographic, Social and Economic Conditions.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy , Vol. , No. Chapter-2. MPRA Paper 12133 : pp. 51-75.

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Importance of Agro based Industry of Tharparkar and Barrage Area of Sindh.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy No. Chapter-6, PhD Thesis (MPRA paper)

Herani, Gobind M. and Lodhi, Saeed A.K. (2008): *Innovative Technology, Social and Economic Sustainability: Evidence from Pakistan.* Unpublished.

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Methods and procedure of agro based industry of Tharparkar and barrage area of Sindh.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy. PhD Theses. Chapter 7. : pp. 107-146.

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Perspective of Agro-based Industry of Tharparkar.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy No. PhD Thesis Chapter-3. MPRA Paper : pp. 76-82.

Herani, Gobind M. (2002): *Perspectives of Agro-based Industry of Barrage Area of Sindh.* Published in: A comparative study of An Agro-Based Industry of Tharparkar with Canal Barrage Areas of Sindh (1988-2000) Suggested Techniques Leading to an Industrial Economy No. PhD Thesis Chapter-4. MPRA Paper : pp. 83-90.



MPRA is a RePEc service hosted by the Munich University Library in Germany.

4. PROJECTS CONTRBUTED BY IIHE'S STUDENTS

4.1 Year-wise list of MBA Projects

01	Research Study Of Marketing Plan Of The Coca-Cola Company	Imran Khan, Tariq Mahmood	MBA Mkt.	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
02	Detergent Power Industry In Pakistan	Syed Kashif Ahmed Erum Afsheen	MBA	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
03	Nestle Fruity Splash Water	Haseeb M. Khan, S. M Mohsin Jaffri & Naeemuddin Sheikh	MBA	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
04	Performance Management System At Pakistan Banking Industry	Kamran Ali	MBA	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
05	Mutual Fund Industry In Pakistan Challenges & Opportunities	Sabir Hussain	MBA	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
06	Pakistan's Tax System	Javed Zafar	MBA	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
07	Islamic Banking, Islamic Mode Of Financing & Their Impact On Our Economy	Saba Areej Haroon	MBA	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
08	An Assessment Of The Sme Sector Of Pakistan	Nosheen Shareef	MBA	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
09	Marketing Strategies & Its Implementation Coca Cola	Khalid Mahmood, Ziwer Rahman Zains, M. Aslam Siddiki	MBA	Tariq Mahmood	2009	1
10	Detergent Powder Industry In Pakistan	Saqib Saeed, Muhammad	MBA	Tariq Mahmood	2009	4
11	Implementation Of Islamic Banking System In Pakistan: Challenges & Opportunities -A Study	Adeel Ahmed Ansari	MBA Finance	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
12	Implementation Of Islamic Banking System In Pakistan: Challenges & Opportunities A Study	Abrar Khaliq	MBA Finance	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
13	Implementation Of Islamic Banking System In Pakistan: Challenges & Opportunities A Study	Farah Khan	MBA Finance	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
14	Implementation Of Islamic Banking System In Pakistan: Challenges & Opportunities A Study	Salman Saeed	MBA Finance	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
15	Compassion Of Finical Performance Of Islamic Banking Verses Conventional Bank	Zeeshan Nazakat	MBA Finance	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
16	A Comparative Study Of Smes Pak Vs Role Model	Imran Khan, and FarhanHussain	MBA Finance	Tariq Mahmood	2009	2
17	Implementation of Islamic banking system in Pakistan	Tanzeel Iqbal, M.Tanweer Akbar, Faraz Khan Durrani, Ghulam Mustafa.	MBA Finance	Qamar Ali Zaidi	2009	1
18	Complaint Receiving & Analyzing Software	Kamran Ahmed, Tanzeel Qadri, Habib	MBA-MIS	Saad Ahmad	2009	1

		Ur Regman, M Ashiq & Faheem Inayat				
19	Evaluating Financial Performance Of Pakistan Cements Industry	Abid Hussain,, Syed Fasihuddin, M.Shahid Solangi	MBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	2
20	Effect Of Economic Crisis On Pakistan Textile Industry	M Danish Hassan, Shahrukh Khan, Sumair Ahmad	MBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	3
21	New Technological Training To Improves Employee Productivity	Samiullah Abbasi	MBA	Waqar Usmani	2010	1
22	Adopting Issues Associated With Inter Banking In Pak & Perception Regarding The Online Environment In Pak	Syed Hasan Mehdi Rizvi	MBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	2
23	Marketing Strategies & Its Implementation Coca Cola	M Aslam Sidiqi	MBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	1
24	Adoption Issues Of Internet Banking In Pakistani Firms	Maroof Ahmed Khan, Syed Bilal Naqvi.	MBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	3
25	E Banking In Pakistan	Tasleem Akhtar	MBA Finance	Tarq Mahmood	2010	3
26	Monetary Management Process To Emerging Economics	Shikh Atif Alib, M.Zafar Parwaiz, M.Shoib Pasha.	MBA Finance	Tariq Mahmood	2010	2

4.2 Year-wise list of M.Ed. Projects

01	Bachoo Ki Taleem Pr TV K Asraat Ka Jaaieza	Naseeb Khan	M ED	S. Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
02	Talba Ki Amozish Ko Moasr Banany Waly Muharkaat K Awamil Ka Mutala	Muhammad Sadique Farooq Khan	M ED	S. Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
03	Aala Sanvi Sitah Pr Nabina Talba Ki Talemi Mushkalat Ka Jaiezah	Muhamaad Aslam	M ED	S. Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
04	Sarkaari Saanvi Madraas Mn Second Shift Mn Talbaat Ki Grti Hove Tadaad K Asbaab	Asmaa Bukhari Syeda	M ED	S. Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
05	Gedup Town Mn Govt Boys Primary School Mn Parhny Waly Talba Ka Taleemi Pasmanggi K Asbaab	Rizwaana	M ED	Ghulam Abbas	2009	1
06	Niji Adaaro Mn Internet K Bhraty Hovi Ruhjaan Ka Jaaieza	Semaa Parveen	M ED	Bihra Haashmi	2009	1
07	Amam Ghuzaaali K Taleemi Afkaar Ka Mutala	Muhammad Waseem Abasi	M ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
08	Saanvi Madras Main Islami Aqtedar K Asraat	Muhmmad Shabir	M ED	Gulam Abbas	2009	1
09	Online Education, A Modern Learning Environment	Naeem Ahmed	M ED.	Mohabbat Ali	2009	1
10	Research On Project On Sindhi Easy Class Vii	Ghulam Muhammad	M.ED	Gulam Abbas	2009	1
11	Saanvi Sitah Ki Shkhseyet Pr Zraaie Ablaag K Kirdar K Munfi Asrat Ka Jaaieza	Syed Salaahdeen	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
12	Pak W Hund Ki Mumtaz Taleemi Tahreeken Ar Un K Muslamano Ki Zindgi Pr Asrat	Syedha Nizhat Zehra	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
13	Saanvi Sitah K Talba Ki Shkhseyet Ki Tamer W Tarqi Mn Sarkari Madras Ki Karkardgi	Abdul Kareem	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
14	Mazaahbei Alam Ar Islami Talemaat ka tahqiqi mutaleaa	Mouhammad Adress	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
15	Mulazmat Pasha Shadi Shudah Khuwaateen	Aabidah Faiz	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
16	Aflatoon K Taleemi Afkaar Ka Mutaala	Mouhammad Sharif	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
17	Sarkari Primary Mudrass Mn Talba	Aashiqe	M.ED	Madam	2009	1

	Ki Taleem Mn Drpaish Masaaiial			Munawar Sultana		
18	Sarkaari Saanvi School Mn Ostaazah Ki Kami K Asbab	Mouhammad Rafiqe	M.ED	Madam Munawar Sultana	2009	1
19	Mahool Ki Alwadgi Ar Taleemi Aml Pr Is K Asrat Asrat Ka Jaaieza	Mouhammad Asshaaqe	M.ED	Gulam Abbas	2009	1
20	Research Project On Sindhi Easy Class Vii	Muhammad Hassan	M.ED	Ghulam Abbas	2009	1
21	Abin Khaldoon K Taleemi Afkaar Ka Mutalaa	Muhammad Iqbal	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
22	Sarkari Sitah K Primary Taleem K Muzmoon Urdu K Nisaab Ka Govt Of Sindh K Murtab Kardh Mukasid	Brerah Abdulah	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
23	Hamaari Taleem R Saqaaft Pr Mukmal Muhrkat K Asraat	Gul Roz Khan	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
24	An Investigation Of The Attitudes Experienced Inexperienced, Teacher Towards Teaching Problem Saving Skills	Nasreen Akhtar	M.ED	Madam Munawar Sultana	2009	1
25	Tahreek Ali Gharh Ka Pasmanzar Ar Br Sageir Pak W Hund Mn Is K Krdar Ka Jaaieza	Khaldah Parveen	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
26	Saanvi Sitah Ki Tabaat Mn Amurkhaani Behaseyet Mazmon Lenay K Rehjaan Taheqeqi Jaaieza	Shameem Akhtar	M.ED	Madam Munwar Sultana	2009	1
27	Sarkaari Sitah K Primary Taleem Taleem K Mazmoon K Science K Nisaab Ka Govt Of Sindh K Murtb Kardh Mukasid Taleem Ki Roshani Man	Anjum Ali Shah	M.ED	Syed Khaliq Rahman	2009	1
28	Sarkari Sanvi School Mn Ustaazh Ki Kami K Asbaab Ka Tahkeqaati Mutala	Muhammad Rafiq	M.ED	Madam Munwar Sultana	2009	1

4.3 Year-wise list of BBA Projects-

S. No.	Name Of Projects	Students Name	Degree	Research Supervisor	Year	Qty
01	Adoption Issues Associated With Pak State Oil And The Perception Regarding The Requirement & Selection In Pakistan	Ali Hussain Marmous Mutlaq & Asmara Gull	BBA Hon.	Tariq Mahmood	2009	3
02	Retail Merchandising	Knawel Nasir Sadaf Nasir M. Suhail Zara Akbar	BBA T	Haseeb- Us Salam	2009	1
03	Creating Brand Awareness Through Consumer Contact	Muhammad Umer Irfan	BBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	3
04	Sizzle	Syed Ahson Jamil Waqqar Zakaria	BBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	3
05	Impact Of HR Outsourcing On Human Capital Management	Ahmreen Abbas	BBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	3
06	Performance Management System In The Pakistan Banking Sector	Bilal Shafqat Ishaq	BBA	Tariq Mahmood	2010	3
07	Marketing Strategies Of Coca Cola	Syed Mazhar Hussain & Saim Aftab	BBA Hon.	Tariq Mahmood	2010	2
08	Consumer Financing In Pakistan	Beenish Hafeez Fatima Arif	BBA Honor	Tariq Mahmood	2010	3
09	Human Resources Practices Of Mobilink & Warid	Saqib Iqbal Kamali	BBA Hon.	Tariq Mahmood	2010	1
10	Risk Management In Pakistani Banks	Maaz Ahmed Jibran Yousuf	BBA.	Tariq Mahmood	2010	1

4.4. Year-wise list of BST Projects

1	To Study The Wet Processing Of Terry Towel	Maajir Ahmad, Ubaid Shahid, Ateeq Ahmad & Faisal Shah	BST	Haseeb-Us Salam	2008	1
2	To Study The Effect Of Parameters On Wet Processing	Fatima Idrees & Amber Noor	BST	Haseeb-Us Salam	2008	3
3	To Study The Denim Washing Process	Ali Asghar Hussain Ali & Waqas Jamal Ahmed	BST	Haseeb-Us Salam	2008	1
04	The Role Of Denim Washing In Its Value Addition	Mirza Jhanzaib Umair Ahmed Jibran Ahmed	BST	Haseeb-Us Salam	2009	1
05	Process Optimization & Its Significance On Textile Pretreatment	Asad Ahmed Mufti Faraz Khan Fahad Bin Shakir Adnan Sidiq, M. Waqar	BST	Haseeb-Us Salam	2009	1
06	Implementation of merchandising in Pakistan textile industries	Mirza shuja-ur-rehman Sadaf khan Shariq shareef Silwat altaf	BST	Rakhshan zeeshan	2009	1
07	Implementation of marketing & merchandising of denim industry	Ms amna akber	BST	Rakhshan zeeshan	2009	1
08	Implementation Of Marketing & Merchandising Of Denim Industry	Ms Amna Akbar	BST	Haseeb-Us Salam	2009	1
09	Study Of Denim Washing	Qalb-E Jaffer & Mazhar Aziz Khan	BST	Haseeb-Us Salam	2010	1
10	Dyeing With Diresul Rdt Dyes By Denim Process & Create Their Waste Down Effect	Amaan Ullah M. Kashan Khan S.M Adnan	BST	Haseeb-Us Salam	2010	1

5. IIHE's M.PHIL AND PH.D PROGRAMS

5.1 List of First Batch.

Approved by the Board of Advanced Study and Research, IIHE

S.No.	Name	Topic of the Thesis
1.	Mr. Muhammad Sajid	Internet Banking System in Pakistan - Perospects And Problems
2.	Sh. Asim Athar Qureshi	Performance Appraisal as a tool for retaining employees: a case study of leading private financial Institutions in Karachi.
3.	Ms. Nargis Ali	The role and Image of Nursing Profession in Pakistani Society: A case study of Leading small private Hospitals in Karachi.
4.	Mr. Javed Ahmed Qureshi	Role of Financing of small and medium Size enterprises (SMEs) in socio-economic sustainability in Karachi.
5.	Miss Fareena Rizvi	The comparative sales intakes between Incentive and non-incident based promotions in pharmaceuticals industry in Karachi.
6.	Ms. Zelle Huma	The impact of relationship of employer and Employees on productivity: A case study of Textile industry in Karachi.
7.	Mr. Rashid Mohiuddin	Interest Free Banking system in Pakistan; An analysis of its profit & Loss sharing with its solution.
8.	Mr.Syed Muhammad Asif	The analysis of performance on competitive Advantage with reference to Arif Habib Bank Ltd.
9.	Mr.Intikhab Ahmad Frooqi	Role of cottage textile industry in economic Development in Sindh.
10.	Mr. Shahjehan	Development of Islamic Banking System In Pakistan: Its impediments and success.
11.	Mr. Asim Mashkooor	Micro-credit Finance as an agent of women development in rural Karachi.
12.	Mr.Muhammad Siddique	Significance of brand management in Pakistan: A case study of Tetra Pak Mills.
13.	Mr.S.Qamar Ali Zaidi	The role of monetary policy in stabilizing price level and reducing inflation: A study of hybrid model in perspective of Pakistan.

5.2 List of 2nd Batch (in process)

:

List of students who are studying in 2010

S.No.	Name	Topic of the Thesis
1.	Mr. Ali Muhammad	
2.	Mr. Tariq Mehmood	
3.	Mr.Habibullah	
4.	Mr. Abdul Jabir	
5.	Mr. Ahmad Ali Faridi	
6.	Mr. Anwarullah	
7.	Mr. Fazal Malik	
8.	Mr. Gran Basdshah	
9.	Mr. Kamran Abbas	
10.	Mr. Mohsin Jameel	
11.	Mr. Mr. Salman Ali	
12.	Syed Zulfiqar Hussain	
13.	Mr. Tariq Ahmad	
14.	Fahat Bin Shahid	
15.	Mr. Azhar Rasheed	
16.	Mr. Faseehullah	

6. REGISTERED AUTHORS WITH RePec


Faculty of Business Administration

Indus Institute of Higher Education

Location: Karachi, [Pakistan](#)
Homepage: <http://www.indus.edu.pk/faculties.php?fID=1>
Email:
Phone:
Fax:
Postal:
[Handle:](#) RePEc:edi:fbiihpk
[Areas or Functions:](#)

Additional details:

People who have registered with [RePEc](#) and have claimed to be affiliated with this institution:

Find all publications of all authors listed below conveniently compiled [on IDEAS](#). Authors with publications are listed below with .

1. [Ansari, Muhammad Yasir Sr.](#)
 2. [Arain, Zahid Ali](#)
 3. [Idrees, Muhammad Shoaib](#)
 4. [Mughal, Muhammad Sajid](#)
 5. [Rana, Tariq Mehmood](#) 
 6. [Shirazi, Riaz Ahmad](#)
 7. [Syed, Muhammad Asif](#)
-
-

This listing is provided to you by [EDIRC](#) at the [Economics Department, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences](#), [University](#) of [Connecticut](#). Please send additions and corrections to [Christian Zimmermann](#).

7- STATISTICS BY RePEc

7.1 Author-wise impact factor

Hello, Gobind M. Herani !

<http://ideas.repec.org/cgi-bin/rank.cgi?phe211&Exgl>

This is your personalized report from RePEc. It gives you statistical details about your works listed in your RePEc Profile. This profile is available on the web on various RePEc services:

- [EconPapers](#)
- [IDEAS \(citation analysis\)](#)
- [RePEc Author Service](#)

Detailed download and abstract views statistics are available at [LogEc](#). Here we provide various rankings, and include comparisons with the average score of other people registered in RePEc that have claimed the same affiliation(s) as you. Do not forget to regularly [update your profile](#). The following affiliations are considered, along with their [ranking among all institutions](#) ([modify affiliations](#)):

1. [Faculty of Management Sciences, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology \(KASBIT\), Karachi, Pakistan](#) (ranked 2324)

You can also obtain rankings of top institutions and economists in the regions of your affiliated institution(s):

1. [Pakistan](#) (you rank 16 of 110, top 15%)
2. [Asia](#) (you rank 455 of 1881, top 25%)

These statistics are based on data from 25014 authors. Rankings for the top 5% authors are available [here](#).

Method	Your rank	Percentile in RePEc (top x%)	Your score	Average score at affiliation 1	% with null score in RePEc
Average Rank Score	9532	39	8982.99	NA	0
Number of Works	4465	18	35	7.32	0
Number of Distinct Works	3628	15	31	6.74	0
Number of Distinct Works, Weighted by Simple Impact Factor	11266	46	22.22	4.67	1
Number of Distinct Works, Weighted by Recursive Impact Factor	9851	40	0.15	0.03	1
Number of Distinct Works, Weighted by Number of Authors	3719	15	20.25	3.88	0

Number of Distinct Works, Weighted by Number of Authors and Simple Impact Factors	10485	42	14.52	2.69	1
Number of Distinct Works, Weighted by Number of Authors and Recursive Impact Factors	9112	37	0.10	0.01	1
Number of Citations	18145	73	0	0	27
Number of Citations, Discounted by Citation Age	18145	73	0.000	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Simple Impact Factor	18050	73	0.00	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Simple Impact Factor, Discounted by Citation Age	18050	73	0.000	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Recursive Impact Factor	18029	73	0.00	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Recursive Impact Factor, Discounted by Citation Age	18029	73	0.000	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Number of Authors	18145	73	0.00	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Number of Authors, Discounted by Citation Age	18145	73	0.00	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Number of Authors and Simple Impact Factors	18050	73	0.00	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Number of Authors and Simple Impact Factors, Discounted by Citation Age	18050	73	0.000	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Number of Authors and Recursive Impact Factors	18029	73	0.00	0	27
Number of Citations, Weighted by Number of Authors and Recursive Impact Factors, Discounted by Citation Age	18029	73	0.000	0	27
h-index	18443	74	0	0	26
Number of Registered Citing Authors	13783	56	3	0.57	29

Number of Registered Citing Authors, Weighted by Rank (Max. 1 per Author)	17017	69	0.52	0.19	29
Number of Journal Pages	19989	80	0	4.62	20
Number of Journal Pages, Weighted by Simple Impact Factor	19628	79	0.00	1.08	21
Number of Journal Pages, Weighted by Recursive Impact Factor	19587	79	0.00	0	21
Number of Journal Pages, Weighted by Number of Authors	19989	80	0.00	4.62	20
Number of Journal Pages, Weighted by Number of Authors and Simple Impact Factors	19628	79	0.00	1.08	21
Number of Journal Pages, Weighted by Number of Authors and Recursive Impact Factors	19587	79	0.00	0	21
Number of Abstract Views in RePEc Services over the past 12 months	1681	7	3436	725.81	0
Number of Downloads through RePEc Services over the past 12 months	3813	16	550	132.36	1
Number of Abstract Views in RePEc Services over the past 12 months, Weighted by Number of Authors	1012	5	2416	439.3	0
Number of Downloads through RePEc Services over the past 12 months, Weighted by Number of Authors	3047	13	325	69.74	1

*: fewer than 5 scores available for this institution


7.2. Economics Departments, Institutes and Research Centers in the World

Pakistan

Please send any corrections and additions to [Christian Zimmermann](#).


Symbol keys:

 [Broken link](#) (corrections welcome!)

 Defunct institution (to our knowledge)

 Has members registered with the [RePEc Author Service](#)

 Has publications listed on [IDEAS](#)

 Is among the top 25% institutions in this region with members registered and ranked in the [RePEc Author Service](#)

Return to the [EDIRC main page](#), [countries alphabetically](#), [country codes](#), [continents](#), [areas](#), [search](#).

[Top 20% authors and institutions](#) in this region.
[Publications listed on RePEc](#) from this region.

Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan

- [Department of Economics](#) 
 - [Institute of Management Sciences](#) 
- Comsats Institute of Information Technology, Lahore
 - [Department of Management Science](#) 
- Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, Islamabad
 - [Economics Department](#) 
- [Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry](#), Karachi
- Government College University, Lahore
 - [Department of Economics](#) 
- Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
 - [Auditor General](#) 
 - Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics
 - [Economic Affairs Division](#) 
 - [Statistics Division](#) 
- [Ministry of Commerce](#) 

- [Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development \(PITAD\)](#) 👤
 - [Ministry of Finance](#) 👤
 - [Board of Investment](#)
 - [Central Board of Revenue](#)
 - [Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis](#) ➔
 - [Ministry of Planning and Development](#) 👤
 - Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
 - [Social Sciences Division](#) 👤
- Indus Institute of Higher Education, Karachi
 - [Faculty of Business Administration](#) 👤
- [Institute of Bankers Pakistan](#), Karachi 👤
- [Institute of Business Administration](#), Karachi 👤🏆
- [Institute of Business and Technology \(BIZTEK\)](#), Karachi 👤
- Institute of Business Management
 - [College of Economics and Social Management](#) ➔
- [Institute of Capital Markets](#), Karachi 👤
- [Institute of Management Sciences](#), Peshawar 👤
- [Institute of Securities, Management and Research \(ISMAR\)](#), Karachi 👤
- International Islamic University, Islamabad
 - [Faculty of Management Sciences](#) 👤
 - [International Institute of Islamic Economics \(IIIE\)](#) 👤🏆
- Islamia University Bahawalpur
 - [Department of Economics](#) ➔ 👤
- Jinnah University for Women, Karachi
 - [Department of Economics](#) 👤
- Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology (KASBIT), Karachi
 - [Faculty of Management Sciences](#) 👤
- [Lahore School of Economics](#), Lahore 👤
- Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore
 - [Department of Economics](#) ➔ 👤🏆
- [Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center \(MHHDC\)](#), Islamabad 👤
- [National College of Business Administration and Economics \(NCBAE\)](#), Lahore 👤
- National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Rawalpindi
 - [Business School](#) 👤🏆
 - [Institute of Management Sciences](#) 👤
- [Pakistan Air Force - Karachi Institute of Economics and Technology \(PAF-KIET\)](#), Karachi 👤
- [Pakistan Institute of Development Economics](#), Islamabad 📖 👤🏆
- [Pakistan Institute of Public Finance Accounts \(PIPFA\)](#), Karachi 👤
- Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad
 - [Department of Economics](#) 👤
- Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur
 - [Department of Economics](#) ➔ 👤
- [Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology \(SZABIST\)](#), Karachi 📖 👤
- Sindh Agricultural University
 - [Department of Agricultural Economics](#) 👤
- [Social Policy and Development Centre \(SPDC\)](#), Karachi 👤🏆
- [State Bank of Pakistan](#), Karachi 👤🏆

[Sustainable Development Policy Institute](#), Islamabad

[United Nations](#), Islamabad

- o [United Nations Development Programme \(UNDP\)](#)

University of Arid Agriculture, Rawalpindi

- o [Department of Economics and Agricultural Economics](#) ➔ 👤

University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Muzaffarabad

- o [Kashmir Institute of Economics](#) 👤

University of Balochistan, Quetta

- o [Department of Commerce](#) ➔ 📖 👤

University of Karachi, Karachi

- o [Applied Economics Research Center \(AERC\)](#) 👤

- o [Department of Business Administration](#)

- o [Department of Economics](#) 👤

University of Management and Technology (UMT), Lahore

- o [School of Business and Economics](#) ➔

University of Peshawar, Peshawar

- o [Department of Economics](#) 👤

University of Sindh, Jamshoro

- o [Department of Economics](#)

University of the Punjab, Lahore

- o [Department of Economics](#) 👤

- o [Hailey College of Banking and Finance](#) 👤

Return to the [EDIRC main page](#), [countries alphabetically](#), [country codes](#), [continents](#), [areas](#), [search](#).

Copyright 1995-2010 [Christian Zimmermann](#)

All rights

reserved

Original URL: edirc.repec.org/pakistan.html

7.3 Top 25% Institutions.

This page shows one of the many rankings computed with RePEc data. They are based on data about authors who have registered with the [RePEc Author Service](#), institutions listed on [EDIRC](#), bibliographic data collected by [RePEc](#), citation analysis performed by [CitEc](#) and popularity data compiled by [LogEc](#). To find more rankings, historical data and detailed methodology, click [here](#). Or see the [ranking FAQ](#). **For Pakistan, there are 100 authors affiliated with 30 institutions.** Note that authors affiliated only with institutions in this region that are not listed in EDIRC cannot be ranked. Authors with multiple affiliations are attributed to each according to a formula.

7.4 Top 25 Authors from Pakistan registered with RePEc.

This file is part of [IDEAS](#), which uses [RePEc](#) data

This ranking is based on registered authors only, and only those who claimed some affiliation in this region, and this affiliation is listed in [EDIRC](#).

Rank	Score	W. Rank	Author	Affiliated with (in this region)
1.	1.65	[2]	Nadeem Haque	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
2.	2.15	[3]	Asad Zaman	International Institute of Islamic Economics (IIIE), International Islamic University, Islamabad
3.	3.56	[5]	Musleh-ud Din	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
4.	3.75	[1]	Abdul Qayyum	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
5.	6.45	[7]	Fazal Husain	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
6.	6.92	[9]	Lubna Hasan	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
7.	8.51	[12]	Ghulam Mohammad Arif	Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
8.	8.58	[10]	Masood Ahmed Qazi	Institute of Business Administration, Karachi
9.	10.42	[17]	Asma Hyder Baloch	Business School, National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Rawalpindi

10. 10.51 [4] [Muhammad Arshad Khan](#) [Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad](#)
11. 10.86 [21] [Farhan Hameed](#) [Department of Economics, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore](#)
12. 11.48 [8] [Muhammad Ayub Khan Mehar](#)
13. 13.16 [13] [Munir Ahmad](#) [Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad](#)
14. 13.77 [11] [Gobind M. Herani](#) [Faculty of Management Sciences, Khadim Ali Shah Bukhari Institute of Technology \(KASBIT\), Karachi](#)
15. 13.84 [15] [Afia Malik](#) [Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad](#)
16. 17.09 [18] [Muhammad Iqbal](#) [Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad](#)
17. 18.9 [6] [Ghulam Mohey-ud-din](#) [Economic Affairs Division, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad](#)
[Department of Economics, Government College University, Lahore](#)
18. 19.65 [25] [Haroon Jamal](#) [Social Policy and Development Centre \(SPDC\), Karachi](#)
19. 19.74 [38] [Hanjoon Michael Jung](#) [Department of Economics, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore](#)
20. 19.79 [45] [Theresa Thompson Chaudhry](#)
21. 19.82 [29] [Abdul Rashid](#) [International Institute of Islamic Economics \(IIIE\), International Islamic University, Islamabad](#)
22. 20.11 [19] [Kalbe Abbas](#) [Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad](#)
23. 21.44 [32] [Hammad A. Siddiqi](#) [Department of Economics, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore](#)
24. 21.61 [24] [Omar Farooq Saqib](#) [State Bank of Pakistan](#)

25. 21.85 [33] [Abdul Salam](#) [Economics Department, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology, Islamabad](#)

The data presented here is experimental. It is based on a limited sample of the research output in Economics and Finance. Only material catalogued in [RePEc](#) is considered. For any citation based criterion, only works that could be parsed by the [CitEc project](#) are considered. For any ranking of people, only those registered with the [RePEc Author Service](#) can be taken into account. And for rankings of institutions, only those listed in [EDIRC](#) and claimed as affiliation by the respective, registered authors can be measured. Thus, this list is by no means based on a complete sample. You can help making this more comprehensive by encouraging more publications to be listed ([instructions](#)) and more authors to register ([form](#)). For more details on the various rankings that are available as well for documentation, follow this [link](#).

Credits:

- Citations from [CitEc project](#) by [José Manuel Barrueco Cruz](#), University of Valencia, Spain. Hardware provided by Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Económicas (IVIE), Valencia, Spain.
- Abstract views and downloads statistics from [LogEc project](#) by [Sune Karlsson](#), Örebro University, Sweden.
- [Author registration](#) by [Ivan Kumanov](#), Minsk, Belarus.
- [Institutions database](#) and ranking computations by [Christian Zimmermann](#), University of Connecticut.
- [RePEc](#) has been initiated by [Thomas Krichel](#), Long Island University.

We do our best, but we cannot exclude errors.

8. INTENDED RESEARCH WORK

In compliance with the instructions of HEC Pakistan, the IIHE is planning to publish one working-paper series and four e-journals of Textile, Engineering & Technology, Education and Economics. It has already been decided by the Management that every faculty should annually contribute at-least two research papers/ Research Report. Necessary Research Writing Trainings Workshops will be arranged for this purpose. According to IIHE's mission statement we would be able to achieve the goal of providing our students "develop their skills in various disciplines thus providing diversified professional learning programs at par with the international standard" as required by the HEC."

9. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that IIHE is sincerely and devotedly following the guide lines provided by the HEC and constantly striving hard to glorify the Institute's name at the international horizon. It is performing well in the competitive research field, at national and international level. This Institute is regularly publishing and disseminating its research journal since its first issue Vol.-1 (Spring 2007) with contribution by qualified researchers of national and international repute. The students of BBA, BST. and M.Phil. are already being looked after by Research Supervisors. Under the guidance of HEC, the office of QEC and Research Office have been established with required staff and newly structured rooms on ground floor of the Institute, easily accessible by the Chairman, Director and Rector.

One of our Faculty members is listed in Top 25% Institutions and Economists in Pakistan, as of May 2010. Out of active researchers of this institution, 6 authors of IIHE are registered in RePec Author Service and they are regularly contributing their articles in research journals and also in working papers series, at national and international level, getting monthly report of impact and ranking factors.

The IIHE has already started M.Phil. M.S., M.BA and Ph.D. programs. The first batch of M.Phil students may complete / complete their thesis(s) by July or August 2010. Another batch of M.Phil. students are busy in their course work. Research Project/Report writing will be mandatory for award of Masters and Bachelors degrees. The best Project/Report would be published as e-print, in working papers series of Munich University Germany as RePec Personal Archive (MRPA).

REFERENCES

Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences, Vol.1-2007 to Vol. 3 Number 2

Internal working Documents of the Indus institute of Higher Education (IIHE), Karachi

<http://ideas.repec.org/cgi-bin/rank.cgi?phe211&Exgl>

<http://edirc.repec.org/pakistan.html>

<http://ideas.repec.org/top/top.pakistan.html>

<http://edirc.repec.org/pakistan.html>

<http://edirc.repec.org/data/fbiihpk.html>

http://mpa.ub.uni-muenchen.de/view/people/Herani,_Gobind_M=2E.html