

THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (GIDS)

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Five Year Research Programme 2024-29

Research Vision

The Graduate Institute of Development Studies research programme is to further the Vision of the Lahore School of Economics to find *sustainable* and *equitable solutions* to common global challenges through an inter-disciplinary and inclusive approach concentrating on development policy and practice in the developing world including Pakistan.

Research Mission

To stimulate an interdisciplinary approach to the study of development policy and practice with the objective of producing development professionals with a strong capacity to identify and respond to current economic, social and cultural challenges and to promote equitable and sustainable development in a period of rapid globalization and technological change.

Research Objectives

In keeping with the Lahore School's strategic perspective of strengthening research to a world class level, the main objectives of GIDS research programme is to build-on and extend its *structuralist, multidisciplinary and historical approach* to contemporary themes and issues of economic development and social change through evidence based policy oriented research widely disseminated through publications in Journals of repute and books from established and recognized publishing houses.

GIDS Five Year Research Programme 2024-2029

Major Paradigm Shifts in Development Studies

1. Impact of Climate Change
2. Conflict, Peace and Security
3. Natural Disasters, Pandemics, and Economic Downturns
4. Social Capital Networks and their role in equitable and sustained growth and development
5. Emerging fast growing technologies especially IT and AI and Development

Major Research Themes:

1. **Economic Development and the Management of Pakistan Economy (1947 to date) in collaboration with Faculty of Economics and CREB). Dr. Rashid Amjad (Lead), Dr. Ejaz Ghani, Ms. Almazia Shahzad, Ms. Quddus, S., Dr. Nawaz, A.**

Research conducted by the Institute under this theme will cover the following sub-themes:

- Fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies – the research will focus on the key issue of macroeconomic stabilization and reigniting medium to long term growth.

- Trade policy
 - Energy Pricing
 - Employment and Labor Market functioning
 - Poverty and Malnutrition
2. **Overseas Migration, Remittances, Diaspora and Development.** *Dr. Nasra Shah (Lead), Dr. Rashid Amjad, Dr. Zafar, F., Ms. Quddus, S., Ms. Almazia Shahzad and Qazi, M..*
 3. **Gender Inequality and Development in Pakistan (in collaboration with Faculty of Economics and CREB).** *Dr. Zafar, F. (Lead), Qazi, M..*
 4. **Education and Development.** *Dr. Zafar, F. (Lead), Mughis, Z..*
 5. **Economic History of Pakistan since the Mughals (1520-2020) (in collaboration with Faculty of Economics and CREB).** *Dr. Rashid Amjad (Lead), Dr. Zafar, F., Dr. Anis Alam, Mr. Javed S. Malik.*
 6. **Climate Change and its Impact on Livelihoods (poverty, food security and displacement).** *Dr. Nawaz, A. (Lead), Dr. Ejaz Ghani, Hashmat, F., Quddus, S..*
 7. **Governance and Development Management.** Mr. Javed S. Malik.
 8. **Microfinance and Sustainability** *Dr. Nawaz, A. (Lead), Hashmat, F..*

International Linkages:

The Graduate Institute of Development Studies has research linkages with:

1. **Economic Development and Management of Pakistan Economy**
 - IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank (Country Offices and Headquarters)
 - Pakistan Planning Commission and Economic Reforms
 - Ministry of Finance, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad
2. **Migration, Remittances and Diaspora**
 - The Migration Policy Centre, European University Institute, Florence Italy.
 - Gulf Labour Markets and Migration (GLMM), hosted and supported by the Gulf Research Center Foundation (GRCF, Geneva)
 - Center for Migration and Refugees Studies, The American University in Cairo.
3. **Economic History of Modern South Asia**
 - Economic History Department, London School of Economics.
 - Modern South Asian Studies, University of Oxford.
 - The Center of South Asian Studies, University of Cambridge.

- **Department of Development Studies, SOAS, UK.**

4. Microfinance and Climate Change

- **Liverpool Hope University, UK**
- **German Academic Exchange Program (DAAD)**
- **University of Agder, Norway**
- **Center for European Research in Microfinance (CERMi), Brussels University**

Summary of GIDS Five Year Output (2019-2023)

Publications and Articles	
Journal articles	15
GIDS Working Papers and other publications	13
Books	5
Book Chapters	8
Conference Presentations	17
Book Reviews	6
Newspaper Articles/ Op-eds	38
MPhil Theses Supervised	42
Conference/ Webinars	3
Reports	2

Annexure 1: Research Review 2019 - 2023**Table 1: Publications in Impact Factor and HEC X and Y Category/ABDC/ABS***

Sr. No.	Author(s)	Title of Article	Journal	Year	Journal Category Impact Factor/ HEC X and Y category/ABD C/ABS*
1	Nasra M. Shah and Lubna Al-Kazi	Covid-19 and Threats to Irregular Migrants in Kuwait and the Gulf	International Migration	2022	Impact factor
2	Lubna Al-Kazi, Nasra M. Shah, and Abrar Hussain	Recent Fertility Change & Differentials among Kuwaitis: Some Implications for Future Migration	Journal of Gulf and Arabian Peninsular Studies	2021	
3	M. Qureshi, U. Qayyum, Din, M. & E. Ghani	Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson's Notion of Exogenous Imposition of Colonial Institutions onto Colonies- A Critique in light of Historical evidence.	The Pakistan Development Review (PDR).	2021	X
4	A. Akram, Ejaz Ghani, Din, M.	Strengthening Pakistan's Trade Linkages: A Case Study of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).	The Pakistan Development Review (PDR).vol.59, No. 3, 2020.	2020	X
5	Almazia Shahzad	Inflationary Impact of Monetary Expansion under Heavily Managed Foreign Exchange Market in a Developing Country: Case of Pakistan <i>[manuscript submitted]</i>	South Asian Journal of Macroeconomics and Public Finance	2023	Impact Factor/ HEC Y
6	Hashmat, F., Nawaz, A., Bradley, T. & Asad Ghalib	The Case of Pakistan: The Impact of COVID-19 on the Perceived Well-Being of Displaced Households	International Journal of Social Quality	2021	HEC Y/ABDC "C"
7	Hashmat, F. & Nawaz, A.	Psychological Wellbeing of the Displaced Households: Evidence from a Mass Transit Project in Lahore	Pakistan Journal of Social Issues	2022	HEC Y

LAHORE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS – RESEARCH OUTPUT

8	Hashmat, F., Bradley, T., Nawaz, A. & Asad Ghalib	Community Resilience, Adaptive Capacity and Social Empowerment under Conditions of Climate-related Shocks: A Case of Flood-Affected Households in the Matiari District of Pakistan	International Journal of Social Quality	2023	HEC Y/ ABDC “C”
9	Nazir, M. S., Waris, S., Usman, A., & Nawaz, A.	COVID-19: The Black Swan for Green Supply Chain Management in Pakistan.	International Journal of Information Systems and Supply Chain Management,	2022	ESCI, ABDC “C”, HEC ‘X’
10	Ching-Chi Hsu, YunQian Zhang, Paramaiah Ch, Ramaisa Aqdas, Supat Chupradit, Nawaz, A.	A Step towards Sustainable Environment in China: The Role of eco-Innovation Renewable Energy and Environmental Taxes,	Journal of Environmental Management,	2021	8.7 IF, ABDC list ranking “A”, HEC “W”
11	Lubna Uzair, Nawaz, A.,	The Epoch of Free Trade Agreement in Pakistan and Predominance of China	The Chinese Economy	2020	HEC X/ ABDC “B”. Web of Science
12	Bashir Ahmad, Ghulam Mustafa & Nawaz, A.	Flourishing the Higher Education in Pakistan: An Exploratory Analysis of the Role of Higher Education Commission (HEC)	Journal of Applied Economics and Business Studies	2021	HEC ‘Y’
13	Nawaz A, Jamil I, Farooq A, Amjad M., & Amjad A	Role of Sources of Funds in Determining the Lending Rates in Microfinance: A Cross-country Examination	Pakistan Journal of Social Issues	2021	HEC ‘Y’
14	Irum Awan, Nawaz, A. & Abdul Farooq	The Role of Institutions in Economic Growth: A New Evidence from Pakistan	Pakistan Journal of Social Issues	2020	HEC ‘Y’
15	Sana Iqbal, Nawaz, A. & Sadaf Ehsan	Financial Performance and Corporate Governance in Microfinance: Evidence from Asia	Journal of Asian Economics	2019	3.2 IF, ABDC list ranking “A”, HEC “W”

Publication Details

1. Journal Article titled: “COVID-19 and threats to irregular migrants in Kuwait and the Gulf” (International Migration, 2022)

Authors: Shah, N. M. and Lubna Alkazi

Abstract: Prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Gulf region was home to ~29 million foreign residents, an estimated 20–40% of whom were residing there in an irregular status. Most of them had skilfully devised strategies to survive in this irregular situation, with friends and relatives acting as essential support networks. The COVID-19 Pandemic suddenly disrupted this well-established social order. This article outlines the lived experiences of 26 irregular migrants residing in Kuwait when the Pandemic occurred. Twelve of our interviewees were planning to leave in response to the amnesty declared on 1 April, while 14 were planning to stay or were uncertain. Network support continued to provide an essential element in enabling their survival. Intermediaries such as kafeels (sponsors) were often unavailable or unwilling to provide assistance. The health and welfare of irregular migrants require special policy attention since they now face an enhanced risk of being apprehended and deported.

2. Journal Article titled: “Recent Fertility Change & Differentials among Kuwaitis: Some Implications for Future Migration” (Journal of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula Studies, 2021)

Authors: Dr. Lubna A. Al-Kazi, Prof. Shah, N. M. and Abrar A. Hussain

Objectives: The main objective of the current paper is to analyze the trends and patterns of fertility from 2009-2017. Also, related objectives are to compare the annual number of births and Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) provided by the Ministry of Health and PACI. The second objective is to reflect on the implications of the above trends and patterns on the demand for domestic and other workers in future population growth and migration.

Method: Using the annual publications from the Ministry of Health and the Central Statistics Bureau fertility among Kuwaiti nationals was studied. PACI provided the mid-year counts for each year from 2009-2018 for all Kuwaiti women between 15-49 age group, in order to obtain the denominator for calculating age specific, and total fertility rates for each subgroup was calculated according to the governorate of residence.

Results: Consistent and linear decline in the TFR was noted in the last two decades by almost 2 children. During the last decade, the TFR declined further by 0.6 points, from 3.7 in 2009 to 3.1 in 2017. Thus, a fairly rapid fertility decline is occurring in the country. However, the TFR is still about one child higher than replacement level fertility. In age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), the largest decline occurred at ages 20-29. A comparison of governorate-level ASFRs shows a clear gap among the governorates.

Conclusion: The trends in fertility differentials according to governorate are likely to have far-reaching implications on the relative composition of various subgroups in the country. Declining fertility may also affect future migration to Kuwait.

Keywords: Fertility differentials, Migration, Kuwait, Birth rates.

3. Journal Article titled: “Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson’s Notion of Exogenous Imposition of Colonial Institutions onto Colonies- A Critique in the light of Historical

Evidence” (The Pakistan Development Review, 2021)

Authors: M. Qureshi, U. Qayyum, Din, M. & E. Ghani

Abstract: This paper provides critique of Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson’s (2001, 2002) notion that rests on the hypothesis of exogenous imposition of colonial institutions onto their respective colonies based on conditions for their settlement. Our research brings forth the logical loopholes in Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson (AJR) by constructing arguments against the oversimplified assumption of exogenous imposition of colonial institutions in explaining the differences in development today. To, prove our point, we build on two main arguments from history to show that some degree of endogeneity did indeed exist in colonial institutions that were imposed on the colonies. Our first argument revolves around the theme that how Atlantic slave trade evolved with colonialism and had meaningful technological and institutional consequences in the colonial metropolitan state. And these evolving conditions in colonial’s mother country not only shaped incentives for mercantilist colonialism at one level and at the other became the base of institutional setup of progressive forms. In our second part of the argument, we demonstrate the role of native agency either in the form of Local’s formal or informal pre-colonial institutions or in the form of their hold within the colonies, were all important in shaping what path colonisers eventually took for the institutional transfer. Based on these historical evidences, it is concluded that colonial institutions cannot be assumed as an exogenous transfer based on the notion of settlement as per AJR, rather it can be best described as an evolving fit between colonial and pre-colonial institutions.

4. Journal Article titled: “Strengthening Pakistan’s Trade Linkages: A Case Study of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)” (The Pakistan Development Review, 2020)

Authors: A. Akram, Ejaz Ghani, Din, M.

Abstract: This paper explores Pakistan’s trade potential because of Pakistan’s possible inclusion in the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), using a variety of analytical tools including the trade-cost augmented gravity model, indices of trade complementarity and revealed comparative advantage, the paper demonstrates that FTA between Pakistan and the proposed RCEP will increase bilateral trade, on average, by a factor of 1.84. Trade complementarity indices reveal that Pakistan’s import pattern tends to match over time with the export pattern of RCEP countries indicating that Pakistan can benefit from sourcing its imports from the RCEP countries. Moreover, there exists significant potential for Pakistan’s trade expansion with ASEAN members as well as other potential trading partners in RCEP. Whereas Pakistan can export cotton, made-up textiles and clothing, fish, cereals, leather products, pharmaceutical products, sugar and sugar confectionary and light engineering manufactures, the proposed RCEP countries can export basic raw materials, machinery and equipment, steel products, and miscellaneous manufactured goods to Pakistan. The study recommends that Pakistan should pursue its FTA arrangements actively with the ASEAN, as it is a prerequisite to get membership in the proposed RCEP. Greater integration with the proposed RCEP region will help Pakistan boost trade and investment and promote sustainable growth.

5. Journal Article titled: “Inflationary Impact of Monetary Expansion under Heavily Managed Foreign Exchange Market in a Developing Country: Case of Pakistan”

[manuscript submitted] (South Asian Journal of Macroeconomics and Public Finance, 2023).

Author: Almazia Shahzad

Abstract: Developing countries tend to experience high levels of government borrowing primarily monetized by the central bank. Simultaneously governments lean towards heavy exchange rate management to prevent depreciation of domestic currency often by selling valuable foreign exchange reserves. The paper studies the inflationary impact of increasing money supply while pursuing a policy of de-facto exchange rate targeting and investigates whether the latter worsens inflation in the country. The question is addressed by considering the case of Pakistan. Sustained high levels of government borrowing financed by the central bank are found to be the primary driver of inflation. Estimates indicate persistent monetary expansion builds currency depreciation pressures which reduce investors' willingness to hold domestic currency denominated assets. Managing of the exchange rate over extended periods of time through foreign reserves accumulated by raising foreign debt culminate into frequent instances of market uncertainty.

6. Journal Article titled: “The Case of Pakistan: The Impact of COVID-19 on the Perceived Well-Being of Displaced Households” (International Journal of Social Quality, 2021)

Authors: Hashmat, F., Nawaz, A., Bradley, T. & Asad Ghalib

Abstract: This article represents a qualitative investigation of the vulnerabilities of displaced households in Pakistan caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The analyses are conducted through the lens of social quality theory and the social quality approach according to four societal dimensions that condition household life chances. Our findings reveal that these households reflect a reversal of the sustainable development cycle. They are at risk of being economically unstable, being unable to gain new skills, falling into absolute poverty, increased morbidity rates, and disrupted education. The most severe form of deprivation is the disruption of their networks of social cohesion, leading to greater isolation and marginalization; this is especially true for women and children. The Pakistani government must take immediate and substantive action to improve the situations of these most vulnerable of households

7. Journal Article titled: “Psychological Wellbeing of the Displaced Households: Evidence from a Mass Transit Project in Lahore” (Pakistan Journal of Social Issues, 2022)

Authors: Hashmat, F. & Nawaz, A.

Abstract: Human displacements, even development-induced, tend to decrease the well-being of the displaced households by making them more vulnerable to poverty. The evidence in this context primarily pertains to economic impact of displacements with little attention being paid to non-economic, psychological concerns of the displaced. This research study measures the psychological wellbeing (PWB) of the displaced families in the metropolitan city of Lahore due to the construction of Orange Line Metro Train project. The data set of 165 households-comprising 90 displaced and 75 non-displaced families is gathered through self-administered questionnaire. PWB of the displaced versus non-displaced families is measured through control and treatment groups and further Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression technique is also employed. Our findings suggest that PWB of the displaced households is significantly lower than non-displaced thereby marginalizing the well-being of displaced families making them more

vulnerable to poverty.

8. Journal Article titled: “Community resilience, adaptive capacity and social empowerment under conditions of climate-related shocks: A case of flood-affected households in the Matiari district of Pakistan” (International Journal of Social Quality, 2023)

Authors: Hashmat, F., Bradley, T., Nawaz, A. & Asad Ghalib

Abstract: With the backdrop of recent floods in Pakistan, this research investigates the resilient capacity of vulnerable flood-affected households, in Matiari district, Pakistan. The paper introduces a new conceptual model, connected to the dimensions of social quality. Empirically, it examines whether social resources can prevent large scale displacements, thereby, propelling social empowerment among displaced communities.

The situation of 121 households was examined through administering a survey based on the Disaster Adaptation and Resilience Scale. Findings indicated that households with increased social capital networks and higher capital resources were less likely to be displaced. But, a notable proportion of households with higher capital resources chose relocation, indicating a strategic response to mitigate their vulnerability. These findings outline policy options for mobilizing community resources, through gatekeeper households, to reduce vulnerability, in line with sustainability principles.

9. Journal Article titled: “COVID-19: “The Black Swan for Green Supply Chain Management in Pakistan” (International Journal of Information Systems and Supply Chain Management, 2022)

Authors: Nazir, M. S., Waris, S., Usman, A., & Nawaz, A.

Abstract: For the last few decades, the business practices have primarily been focusing on the green and sustainable practices that mainly focus on the preservation of the environment and correspond to corporate social responsibility. But the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has left unprecedented effects on the business world. Against this backdrop, the current study entails investigation of the antecedents and consequences of green supply chain management in the post COVID-19 era. The term black swan stands true for the event. The term could be believed to be accurate as all aspects of the supply chain have been observed to be influenced by the swan (customers with panic/regulated buying, suppliers with hoarding, inventories witnessing bullwhip effects). The current study, therefore, offers a novel explanation by linking various actors of green supply chain management and how the interplay of those actors can influence the supply chain and overall firm performance post COVID-19.

10. Journal Article titled: “A Step Towards Sustainable Environment in China: The Role of Eco-Innovation Renewable Energy and Environmental Taxes ” (Journal of Environmental Management, 2021)

Authors: Ching-Chi Hsu, YunQian Zhang, Paramaiah Ch, Ramaisa Aqdas, Supat Chupradit, Nawaz, A.

Abstract: In the contemporary environment, developing countries are more focused on how economic factors can reasonably utilize technological advancement and carbon neutrality target as effective mechanisms in achieving sustainable production and consumption patterns. In doing so, this study considers the sustainability of China's natural environment in terms of CO₂

emission, haze pollution through PM2.5, and greenhouse gas emission as well as factors like ecological innovation (ECO), environmental taxes (ERT), renewable energy, and globalization as the key determinants. The Quantile ARDL approach was used to examine both long- and short-run relationships between the explanatory and outcome variables. The results confirmed that there is a significant and negative impact of ECO, renewable energy, and ERT on CO2 emission in the region of China under different quantiles. Whereas, the globalization factor was observed as positively and significantly linked with CO2 emission but only for the higher quantiles. The long-run estimation further showed that ECO, renewable energy, and ERT can significantly help to decrease haze pollution in terms of PM2.5 in China

11. Journal Article titled: “The epoch of free Trade agreement in Pakistan and predominance of China” (The Chinese Economy, 2020)

Authors: Lubna Uzair, Nawaz, A.,

Abstract: The study empirically analyses the free trade agreements of Pakistan implicitly and China-Pakistan agreement explicitly by utilizing data of major trade partners of Pakistan from 1996 to 2018. For modeling the impact of trade agreements, gravity equation augmented with different variables, to accommodate zones of trade liberalization of Pakistan. To estimate the equation, feasible generalized least square used in a setting of panel data by controlling for country pair-specific and time-specific effects. Estimates of an extended gravity-based specification reflect that trade liberalization with Malaysia, and Sri Lanka is not as effective as with China and the trade agreement with China is only welfare-led. However, the imports from China are more responsive to free trade agreements as compare to export to China. The findings suggest the next round of negotiations for another phase of the agreement with consideration of the provision of market access to Pakistani exporters.

12. Journal Article titled: “Flourishing the Higher Education in Pakistan: An Exploratory Analysis of the Role of Higher Education Commission (HEC)” (Journal of Applied Economics and Business Studies, 2021)

Authors: Bashir Ahmad, Ghulam Mustafa & Nawaz, A.

Abstract: The paramount aim of the underlying study is to explore the efficacy of the Higher Education Commission (HEC) through evaluating the effectiveness of the key initiatives which have been taken by the HEC to flourish the higher education and research environment in Pakistan. Using exploratory analysis, the study unleashes that the higher education and research culture has improved since 2002 owing to the HEC’s effective initiatives. These include, but are not limited to, increasing the capacity of in-service teaching faculty, induction of PhD faculty in public and private sector universities, award of indigenous and foreign scholarships, and provision of research grants, all of which had a positive influence on higher education through capacity building. Apart from these, the HEC has played an instrumental role in helping to improve the gender parity by 45% in education sector. Moreover, in order to trace out what problems the HEC has been facing to implement its reforms, we conducted KIIs to the HEC officials who have been remained the part of policy implementation. The KIIs discloses that the deteriorating budgetary allocation, less cooperation from public sector universities, and questioning the HEC’s autonomy are the major challenges among others to the HEC in promoting an effective and inclusive higher education in Pakistan.

13. Journal Article titled: “Role of Sources of Funds in Determining the Lending Rates in Microfinance: A Cross-country Examination” (Pakistan Journal of Social Issues, 2021)

Authors: Nawaz A, Jamil I, Farooq A, Amjad M., & Amjad A

Abstract: Higher lending rate charged by Microfinance institutions (MFIs) to its customers is at the center of ethical discussion for many years. MFI’s sources of funds (SOFs) are an important determinant of its lending rates. SOFs are essential for MFIs to enhance their efficiency, productivity and outreach. There are different risks, cost and benefits associated with each source and its impact on the lending rate. The underlying study, through a panel data of 493 MFIs in 75 countries for a period of five years taken from MIX market website investigates the impact of sources of funds on the lending rates in microfinance. Our results indicate that borrowing leads to charging higher interest rates in microfinance even after controlling for MFI related characteristics. However, we found no evidence of any impact of other sources of funds on lending rate. Further our research reveals that MFIs charge higher lending rates to female borrowers

14. Journal Article titled: “The Role of Institutions in Economic Growth: A New Evidence from Pakistan” (Pakistan Journal of Social Issues, 2020)

Authors: Irum Awan, Nawaz, A. & Abdul Farooq

Abstract: This paper empirically investigates the institutions-growth relationship of Pakistan by measuring the indirect effect of political institutions on the economic performance through economic institutions and de jure political power. A GMM technique is employed on time series data for the period 1980-2014. We find evidence that political institutions contribute towards economic performance only through economic institutions. And they undermine economic development if the de jure political power is exercised. These results suggest that manipulation of de jure political power by elites for personal interests seems to be major obstacle in the way of establishing inclusive institutions, which are a prerequisite for increasing economic performance. Hence, we propose to undertake structural reforms in all spheres of polity and economy.

15. Journal Article titled: “Financial Performance and Corporate Governance in Microfinance: Evidence from Asia” (Journal of Asian Economics, 2019)

Authors: Sana Iqbal, Nawaz, A. & Sadaf Ehsan

Abstract: Good corporate governance is considered a building block of success for microfinance institutions (MFIs) as it is presumed to help them in achieving their social and financial goals. This paper analyzes the corporate governance and financial performance relationship for MFIs in Asia. We make use of a panel dataset involving 173 MFIs in 18 Asian countries for the period 2007–2011. We construct a corporate governance index based on seven measures pertaining to board size and composition, CEO characteristics, and ownership type. We then estimate the two-way relationship between this index and each of five different financial performance indicators. To address the likely simultaneity between corporate governance and financial performance, we adopt a two-stage least squares estimation approach with instrumental variables. Our results confirm the endogenous nature of corporate governance and financial performance. We conclude that profitability and sustainability of MFIs improve with good governance practices and conversely that more profitable and sustainable MFIs have better governance systems.

Table 2: GIDS Working Papers and Other Publications

No.	Author(s)	Monographs/ Working Papers	Publisher	Year
1	Dr. Zafar, F.	Continuity and Change: Education narratives in the areas constituting Pakistan (1526-1947).	Lahore School of Economics	2022
2	Dr. Zafar, F., Anum Sami	Women's Participation in politics in Pakistan	Lahore School of Economics	2021
3	Dr. Zafar, F.	The Nexus of Infrastructure, Language and Class: A case study of selected China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) energy sites in the Punjab	Lahore School of Economics	2021
4	Ejaz Ghani, Musleh Ud Din, Usman	Industrial Competitiveness in Pakistan: A Case Study of the Textile Industry.	Lahore School of Economics	2021
5	Dr. Ejaz Ghani	Leveraging Economic Corridors for Socio-Economic Development in Pakistan	Lahore School of Economics	2021
6	Fargues, P., Shah, N. M., & Brouwer, I	Working and living conditions of low-income migrant workers in the hospitality and construction sectors in the United Arab Emirates: a survey among migrant workers through focus group discussions	GLMM	2019
7	Fargues, P., Shah, N. M., & Brouwer, I	Working and Living Conditions of Low-Income Migrant Workers in the Hospitality and Construction Sectors in Qatar	GLMM	2019
8	Quddus, S.	Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Rural Household Vulnerability to Food Security in Pakistan: Empirical Evidence from Climate Change Impact Survey	<i>Lahore School of Economics</i>	2021
9	Quddus, S.	Examining the relationship between poverty and child malnutrition: Evidence from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017	<i>Lahore School of Economics</i>	2022
10	Almazia Shahzad	Capital Account Liberalization and Development in Pakistan	<i>Lahore School of Economics</i>	2019

11	Aafreen Qayum Khan	An Analysis of Female Work and Employment in Lahore, Pakistan: A Qualitative Study of Attitudes	Lahore School of Economics	2022
12	Hashmat, F.	Development-Induced Displacement and Psycho-Social Wellbeing: A Study of Lahore Orange Line Metro Tran Project	Lahore School of Economics	2021
13	Durriya Nadeem	Higher Education and Employability in Pakistan- How Aligned are they?	Lahore School of Economics	2021

Publication Details

1. Working Paper Titled: “Continuity and Change: Education narratives in the areas constituting Pakistan (1526-1947)” (GIDS Working Paper No. 02-22)

Author: Dr. Zafar, F.

Summary: This paper attempts to trace developments in education from 1526 to 1947 using available sources such as the *Babarnama*, *Ain-i-Akbari*, *Provincial Gazetteers* and other online resources to highlight the commonalities and differences in the attitudes and policies of the Mughals, Sikhs and British to the education of various communities living in these areas. The use of language as an instrument of power, class dynamics, the nature of work and attitudes of religious communities emerge as the key determinants of policy making against the widely differing political, economic and social environments encountered by the invaders from the west and east.

2. Working Paper Titled: “Women’s participation in politics in Pakistan” (GIDS Working paper No. 06-21)

Author: Dr. Zafar, F., Anum Sami

Summary: This research paper argues that while the extent and composition of women’s political representation is fundamentally dependent on gender and the electoral process partisanship of political parties, the precise effects of the interaction of this relationship are shaped and conditioned by contextual factors, specifically a political environment of receptiveness to women in positions of political power. It also aims to identify the major socio-cultural, religious and other challenges which women face such as the role of state and non-state actors. Finally, the paper highlights the contribution of women politicians.

3. Working Paper Titled: “The Nexus of Infrastructure, Language and Class: A case study of selected China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) energy sites in the Punjab” (GIDS Working paper No. 03-21)

Author: Dr. Zafar, F.

Summary: This paper explores the linkages between infrastructure, language and class based on research conducted in two districts of Punjab: Bahawalpur and Sahiwal. The research sites constituted three power plants, two TEVTA institutes and one private institute in each of the two districts offering Mandarin learning. It examined the role of language in determining the socio-

economic inclusivity of the infrastructural projects of SPEC and explores how the use and grasp over languages – English, Mandarin, and Urdu – will determine the state of class hierarchies in Pakistan.

4. Working Paper Titled: “Industrial Competitiveness in Pakistan: A Case Study of the Textile Industry” (GIDS Working paper No. 05-21)

Author: Ejaz Ghani, Musleh Ud Din, Usman

Summary: This study provides an in-depth analysis of the issue of industrial competitiveness in Pakistan focusing on Textiles and clothing industry which is the mainstay of Pakistan’s economy. The study shows that despite having enormous potential to become a leading global player in textiles and clothing, the industry has failed to modernize, productivity remains stagnant, and the industry is stuck in a low-technology and low value-addition trap. Pakistan’s exports have remained sluggish while its competitors have expanded their market share in the global markets. The study highlights key sectoral issues that have marred the performance of the textiles and clothing industry and spells out policy recommendations to revamp the industry for greater competitiveness. The study recommends a holistic approach to facilitate the transformation of the textiles sector into a strong, dynamic and international competitive industry led by the private sector. The public sector must create an enabling environment through a business friendly regulatory framework, appropriate incentives to the private sector, institutional support and provision of quality infrastructure including industrial clusters.

5. Working Paper Titled: “Leveraging Economic Corridors for Socio-Economic Development in Pakistan” (GIDS Working paper No. 02-21)

Author: Dr. Ejaz Ghani

Summary: This paper explores the socio-economic implications of four economic corridors that are being developed across different parts of Pakistan. The study argues that economic corridors can generate important socio-economic benefits in terms of improved regional connectivity, agglomeration economies, integration of value chains and improved access to social services. The corridors will be instrumental in enhancing productivity thus boosting the overall competitiveness of private businesses and enabling robust and sustainable growth. By drawing on detailed socio-economic profiles of the proposed corridors along with future projections, the paper demonstrates how public investment will improve the regional economies along the corridors through providing better economic opportunities to the local citizens. In addition, based on indices of revealed comparative advantage, the paper spells out the specific products that can benefit from improved logistics and access to international markets.

6. GLMM Research Report titled: “Working and Living Conditions of Low-Income Migrant Workers in the Hospitality and Construction Sectors in the United Arab Emirates” (2019)

Authors: Philippe Fargues, Nasra M. Shah, and Imco Brouwer

Background: Migrants form 88 per cent of the UAE’s resident population (2010 estimates) and up to 95 per cent of its workforce (Dubai 2017). Sixty to 70 per cent of them are employed in low-income occupations. The country has a GDP per capita among the world’s highest and a fairly good reputation regarding the rule of law and justice. Yet, according to numerous reports by media, human rights activists’, international organisations and academics, low-income

migrant workers in the UAE can be subjected to poor conditions and their rights violated.

Objectives of the survey: What are the actual living and working conditions of millions of low-income migrants in the country? For lack of empirical knowledge across sectors, this question cannot be accurately answered. While anecdotal stories are plenty, no solid survey has been conducted so far to document practices detrimental to the migrants, such as:

- Unethical recruitment
- Contract substitution
- Substandard living conditions
- Exploitation at the workplace
- Lack of access to information
- Obstacles to accessing justice

Asking the migrants themselves is the best way to capture their situation. Our survey, carried out among low-income migrants employed in the hospitality and construction sectors in Dubai is, to our knowledge, the first of its kind ever conducted in the UAE.

7. GLMM Research Report titled: “Working and Living Conditions of Low-Income Migrant Workers in the Hospitality and Construction Sectors in Qatar” (2019)

Authors: Philippe Fargues, Nasra M. Shah, and Imco Brouwer

Background: Migrants form 87 per cent of Qatar’s resident population and 95 per cent of its workforce, and 71 per cent of them are employed in low-income occupations. The country has a GDP per capita which is among the world’s highest. It also has a fairly good reputation regarding rule of law and justice, which has significantly improved in recent years, in particular since the embargo imposed on the country by other Arab countries. Yet, according to numerous reports by media, human rights activists, international organisations and academics, low-income migrant workers in Qatar can be subjected to poor conditions and their rights violated. In November 2017, the Government of Qatar and ILO signed a technical cooperation agreement to gradually ensure compliance with ratified labour conventions and achieve fundamental rights at work in a gradual manner during the period 2018-2020. Since this research was done in the period March-November 2018, it provides a neat ex ante picture of the situation in Qatar before the reform programme was implemented.

Objectives of the survey: What are the actual living and working conditions of the millions of low-income migrants in the country? For lack of empirical knowledge across sectors, this question cannot be accurately answered. While anecdotal stories are plenty, no solid survey has been conducted so far to document practices detrimental to the migrants, notably in the following matters:

- Unethical recruitment
- Contract substitution
- Substandard living conditions
- Exploitation at the workplace
- Lack of access to information
- Obstacles to accessing justice

Asking the migrants themselves is the best way to capture their situation. While three important surveys were done in Qatar (two in 2012 and one in 2014), our survey is not only more recent (2018) but either applies a different methodology or applies it to a larger number of low-income

migrants and targets specifically the hospitality sector, which has so far received less attention, and the construction sector.

8. Working Paper Titled: “Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Rural Household Vulnerability to Food Security in Pakistan: Empirical Evidence from Climate Change Impact Survey” (GIDS Working paper No. 04-21)

Author: Quddus, S.

Summary: The higher risk of exposure to climate change in rural areas makes a rural household more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity with limited adaptive and mitigation capacity. This study primarily focuses on dynamic and forward-looking vulnerability model that takes into account ex-ante risk of a household to fall below the food poverty threshold in near future. Empirically, the study investigates the effect of climate change on value of agricultural production and thereby, on food security level of household in Pakistan using Climate Change Impact Survey 2013. For this, 20 years long term averages of temperature and precipitation as a measure of climate change are combined with household survey data from rural areas of 16 districts across the country.

9. Working Paper Titled: “Examining the relationship between poverty and child malnutrition: Evidence from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017” (GIDS Working paper No. 03-22)

Author: Quddus, S.

Summary: Contrary to the significant decline in extreme poverty, the progress in reducing hunger has been minimal. While there is a worldwide growing discrepancy in the prevalence of poverty and hunger, it is disproportionately higher in developing countries, including Pakistan. This paper by Ms. Quddus, S. aims to analyze the role of poverty in determining nutritional outcomes of children under 5 in Pakistan using all three anthropometric measures.

The study uses latest round of large sample cross-sectional data obtained from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS), 2017-18. Empirically, a Logit model is applied to study the extent to which wealth status as a proxy for poverty measure explains differences in nutritional status of child as an outcome. Besides, the Tobit model is used to identify factors that contribute to stunting, as one of the three nutritional outcomes of a child, as a household moves out from poverty.

10. Working Paper Titled: “Capital Account Liberalization and Development in Pakistan”
(*Monograph Series 2019, GIDS, Lahore School of Economics*)

Author: Almazia Shahzad

Summary: This paper explores Pakistan’s experience of capital account liberalization and its effects on the economic performance of the country. Pakistan initiated the process as early as in the mid-1980s; however major policy changes were introduced towards the end of 1990s in response to IMF’s conditions. Today most capital controls on inflow transactions have been relaxed and the country’s capital account is essentially fully liberalized in that context, however the outflows by residents are not allowed to flow as freely. By using a multivariate VAR model on quarterly data from 1990-2015, the paper concludes no significant impact of opening of the capital account of Pakistan. A review of policies and trend of capital flows suggests that it is largely because a substantial portion of foreign

inflows to Pakistan comprise of external debt (i.e., short-term commercial bank credit and official loans) rather than long term stable direct investment. Moreover, these funds have been used by the government to stabilize liquidity in the foreign exchange market instead of being directing towards productive investment. Fluctuation in economic performance of the country, large current account deficit, overvaluation of the exchange rate and political instability have in turn triggered capital outflows. In addition, insufficient design and implementation of complementary policies pertaining to reforms in domestic financial sector and fiscal discipline have limited any potential positive impact that opening up of capital account could have had on the economy.

11. Working Paper Titled: “An Analysis of Female Work and Employment in Lahore, Pakistan: A Qualitative Study of Attitudes” (GIDS Working paper No. 01-22)

Author: Aafreen Qayum Khan

Summary: Female work and employment is essential in shaping measures of development and inequality. In terms of female labour force participation, substantial developments in the attitudes towards women in employment have taken place in Pakistan. This paper scrutinises the patterns of women's work and employment in Lahore, Pakistan. Fieldwork based on interviews was carried out over several weeks over the May-August 2020 period in two contrasting income neighbourhoods. The findings of this research paper are based on the real-life stories, experiences and mindsets of women aged 21 to 45 who are currently residing in these neighbourhoods as evidence to support the claims made. Prominent emerging themes are highlighted and analysed which determine female participation in the workforce: domestic responsibilities, education and skills, the working environment and the future for women in employment. These are further analysed through class and age differences conveying differences in opinion.

Supporting the literature present in this paper, the findings show women's participation in the workforce to be exceedingly variable, mainly that married women are less likely to participate in paid employment due to domestic responsibilities and child-care. On the other hand, an increase in the labour force participation is positively linked to increased schooling and higher education.

This research paper further analyses family social status, financial income and characteristics that lead to decisions of female in employment. This research paper makes a valuable contribution to the literature on female empowerment and development by identifying the enabling factors as well as the barriers and attitudinal blockades towards female labour force participation in Pakistan.

12. Working Paper Titled: “Development-Induced Displacement and Psycho-Social Wellbeing: A Study of Lahore Orange Line Metro Tran Project” (GIDS Working paper No. 07-21)

Author: Hashmat, F.

Summary: Human displacement, caused by development-induced infrastructure projects, tends to decrease the well-being of the displaced households by making them more vulnerable to poverty. The evidence in this context primarily pertains to economic impact of displacement with little attention being paid to non-economic, psychological well-being of the displaced, Further, the disruption of social networks in exacerbating the negative impact on their psychological well-being is also rarely accounted for in empirical literature. Against this backdrop, this research paper firstly measures the psychological well-being of the displaced people in metropolitan city

of Lahore due to the construction of Orange Line Metro Train project. Secondly, it highlights the important role of social networks. In this context, the data set of 165 households, comprising 90 displaced and 75 non-displaced families, has been gathered through self-administered questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. Psychological well-being of the displaced versus non-displaced families is measured through control and treatment groups. Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression technique is employed to examine the significance of social networks in mitigating the toll of psychological costs and the risk factors experienced by displaced families during and after the process of displacement. Findings suggest that psychological well-being of the displaced households is significantly lower than the non-displaced. Further, the presence of social networks significantly determines the psychological well-being of the displaced households. The qualitative findings also suggest that during the process of displacement, disruptions of social networks further marginalizes the well-being of displaced families thus making them more vulnerable to poverty.

13. Working Paper Titled: “Higher Education and Employability in Pakistan- How Aligned are they?” (GIDS Working paper No. 01-21)

Author: Durriya Nadeem

Summary: This working paper is derived from the MPhil research thesis of Ms Durriya Nadeem. Her qualitative research study was designed to capture the perceptions of higher education institutions, employers, and employees, regarding the role of higher education in increasing employability. This paper investigates the perceptions of both higher education institutions and employers regarding the attributes and skills of new graduates; the preparedness of graduates after they entered employment; and necessary steps to make higher education more compatible with the job market. The findings of this study point towards the need for an adoption of work integrated learning at higher education institutes, collaboration between employers and academic departments, and initiatives such as in-house training by the employers. By virtue of this paper’s valuable contribution to the literature on employability and its relationship with higher education, it will be of great interest to academics, employers, current and future employees, and educationists alike. By informing the readers about the perceptions of the various stakeholders, it highlights the gap between the requirements of the job market and the curriculum of the higher education institutes – a gap that can be filled if the service provided by the higher education institutes becomes more aligned with the needs of the employers.

Table 3: Books

No	Author(s)	Books	Book Chapter	Publisher	Year
1.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Collected Economic Papers Vol-1 (Pakistan`s Poverty Puzzle)		Lahore School of Economics	2022
2.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Pakistan`s Economy Under IMF Tutelage 1988-2022 (Collected Economic Papers Vol-II)		Lahore School of Economics	2022

3.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Cambridge Economic History of Modern South Asia	Pakistan's economic history 1947-2022: Key turning points," in T. Roy et.al.	Cambridge University Press	2024 Forthcoming
4.	Javed S. Malik (Editor)	Capacity Development for Public Service: Harnessing optimal capacity for the administrative services		Lahore School of Economics	2024 Forthcoming
5.	Dr. Zafar, F. & Aafreen Qayum Khan	Women and the World of Work (Gender Related Theses Vol. 1)	Overview	Lahore School of Economics	2023
6.	Shah, N. M. & Qudus, S.	Social Remittances & Social Change: Focus on Asia and Middle East	Women's Decision-Making Autonomy in Migrant vs. Non-Migrant Households in Pakistan: Some Insights for Social Remittances Research	Lahore School of Economics	2024 Forthcoming
7.	Nasra M. Shah	Covid-19 Crisis & Asian Migration - Shah, N. M.(ed.)	Non-economic factors in post-covid-19 migration to the Gulf	Lahore School of Economics	2021
8.	M.Din,U.Qadir, S.A.Khan, E.Ghani.	Connectivities and Common Legacies in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey	Modeling the Impact of Macroeconomic Policies for Development and Growth: The case of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, in Mehmet Akif Kirecel and Gonea Biltekin	Economic Cooperation Organization Educational Institute (ECOEI)	2022
9.	. U.Qadir, M.Qureshi, E.Ghani, M.Din	Connectivities and Common Legacies in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey	Food Security Issues in the ECO Region, in Mehmet Akif Kirecel and Gonea Biltekin	Economic Cooperation Organization Educational Institute (ECOEI)	2022
10.	Dr. Rashid Amjad and Almazia Shahzad	Economic Challenge Facing Pakistan with Regional and Global Environment 2017-2019	Breaking out of Pakistan's Stop-Go Economic Cycles: Do the "Twin" Fiscal and Current Account Deficits Hold the Key, 1999-2019 in Azam, C. & Theresa, T.C. (eds.)	Lahore School of Economics	2019
11	Almazia Shahzad	Covid-19 Crisis & Asian Migration	Is the Unprecedented Rise in Remittances amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic Really Unprecedented? In Nasra, S. M. (ed.)	Lahore School of Economics	2021

Publication Details

1. Book Titled: "Collected Economic Papers Vol- 1 (Pakistan's Poverty Puzzle)", Lahore School of Economics, 2022

Author: Dr. Rashid Amjad

Summary: The articles in this volume have contributed in different, yet significant, ways to shaping the closely contested poverty debate in Pakistan over the last five decades, ever since Naseem's (1973) pioneering study presented estimates of poverty for the 1960s. Over the years, it has been my endeavor to shift the debate from merely a 'numbers game' on poverty levels to examining the causes, especially structural changes in the economy, to explain shifts and fluctuations in poverty levels over different periods, starting with the 1960s.

The poverty debate in Pakistan has raised fundamental issues revolving around the relationship between economic growth and poverty—a relationship that has altered over different periods. Pakistan has witnessed periods of high economic growth accompanied by a rise in poverty (as in the 1960s) as well as periods of low economic growth with a decline in poverty (as in the 1970s)

and more recently, from 2008 to 2019). In contrast, there have also been periods when the conventional view of the positive relationship between economic growth and poverty has turned out to be true. The 1980s was a period of high economic growth and declining poverty, and the 1990s, a period of low growth accompanied by a rise in poverty (though this view was contested at least during the first half of the 1990s). The period between 2002 and 2007 was also one that saw high growth accompanied by declining poverty.

2. Book Titled: “Pakistan`s Economy Under IMF Tutelage 1988-2022 (Collected Economic Papers Vol-II)”, Lahore School of Economics, 2022

Author: Dr. Rashid Amjad

Summary: In the preface to Volume I of my Collected Papers “Pakistan’s Poverty Puzzle” (Amjad, 2020) I had mentioned that it was during the Covid-19 lockdown that commenced early in March 2020 that I started going through my earlier published work. Reading these papers that dealt with a particular topic I realized that having access to many of them in one place provided a much clearer understanding of my approach to the topic and how it had evolved over time. It also gave the reader access to a longer time span, rather than being restricted to the specific period a particular paper may cover. This gave me the idea of putting together as separate volumes some of my papers written over the years on specific topics and issues.

The second of these collection of papers covers the period of relative slowdown in the economy 1988-2022 as compared to the earlier three decades 1960-1990 of moderate to high growth. These papers written after my return to Pakistan at the end of 2007 covers my stay at the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (2007-12) as vice-chancellor which included my serving as Member and Chief Economist at the Pakistan Planning Commission. I then moved at the end of 2012 to join the Lahore School of Economics and set-up the Graduate Institute of Development Studies (GIDS) where I still work.

3. Book Chapter Titled: “Pakistan’s economic history 1947-2022: Key turning points,” in T. Roy et.al.” (Cambridge Economic History of Modern South Asia, Cambridge University Press, 2024 forthcoming)

Author: Dr. Rashid Amjad

Summary: This chapter in the recently published Cambridge Economic History of Modern South Asia traces Pakistan’s economic history from independence in 1947 to 2022. It is divided into three main periods: the 1950s when growth rate was low though an industrial base was slowly taking shape but one in which the new country established its economy and became functional against many daunting challenges; the second the period from 1958 to 1988, a period of high growth but at high cost as the eastern wing (East Pakistan) separated and became Bangladesh. The third from 1988 to 2022 when economic growth drastically slowed down except for a brief spurt of economic growth 2002-2007. The causes of these fluctuations in economic growth are then explained in terms of key turning points that include periods of military and civilian rule, inflows of foreign assistance traced to geo-political and regional events -the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and 9/11 which led to the US led NATO invasion of Afghanistan, technological developments eg. the green revolution and movements of poverty levels , wars with India and disappointing progress on HDI (human development indicators). The chapter ends with the conclusion that although significant economic progress has been especially in reducing extreme poverty the country has still not realised its true potential.

4. Book Chapter Titled: “Capacity Development for Public Service: Harnessing optimal capacity for the administrative services” (Lahore School of Economics, 2024 forthcoming)

Author: Mr. Javed S. Malik

The limited number of available studies on the bureaucracy of Pakistan have generally taken an holistic approach, viewing the institution within a monolithic perspective and identifying broad features for reform. Other literature on the subject is confined to periodical reports by commissions set up by governments from time to time, which mostly address technical aspects of structure and process aimed at reform in the public service sector. There is, in particular, a dearth of studies focused on specific public services constituting the bureaucracy and on factors and issues impacting their capacity to function at optimal levels.

Summary: The two studies in this volume address the important issues of optimal capacity capture and its further development in Pakistan’s public service. The specific institutions studied for the purpose are the Pakistan Administrative Service (PAS) and the Punjab Management Service (PMS) of the Punjab Government. The study by **Muhammad Ali Bukhari**, which is focused on the PAS, takes on a more expansive view of capacity issues, by gauging initial capacity through the quality of entrants to the service, and subsequent capacity development as seen through performance indicators during the training phase and in the course of their career trajectories. The study by **Marya Saleem Adhami** is set within a narrower, but a more focused, framework with its theme confined to the language question. It examines the rationale for emphasizing the need and use of English at the entry, and subsequent, stages of the service careers of both PAS and the PMS officers, and questions the justification for this emphasis by juxtaposing prevailing policy against the perception of officers on the issue.

5. Book Titled: “Women and the World of Work (Gender Related Theses Vol. 1)” (Lahore School of Economics, 2023)

Authors: Dr. Zafar, F. & Aafreen Qayum Khan

Summary: The M.Phil programme in Development Studies at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), Lahore School of Economics began in 2013. Over the years many students have chosen to write on issues of gender inequality and policy. Given the high quality of the M.Phil theses, these are now being published to make them available to a wider audience. In this volume the world of work is explored from the perspective of south Asian women and in particular those from Pakistan. The theses topics are wide ranging within the broader theme of gender inequality and policy and include issues faced by women when working and the impact of empowerment strategies such as education and information technologies on their ability to exercise choice and in changing social values.

One of the four components of the Global Gender Gap Index is the economic participation of women, and this is low in most south Asian countries. Social norms play a crucial role in women’s access to the labour market as discussed by the authors of the research studies in this book.

As theses continue to explore the world of gender inequality more issues are likely to emerge and we hope to share these in the coming years.

6. Book Chapter Titled: “Women's Decision-Making Autonomy in Migrant vs. Non-Migrant Households in Pakistan: Some Insights for Social Remittances Research” (Lahore School of

Economics, 2024 forthcoming)

Authors: Shah, N. M. & Quddus, S.

Summary: Households with at least one male migrant were compared with those without any migrant to assess whether such migration resulted in altering the decision making autonomy of women left behind. Data from the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2017-18 was used. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to analyze whether the women were able to make independent decisions on making large household purchases, visiting the family and relatives, their own health, and spending the husband's income. Quantitative analysis was supplemented by qualitative telephone interviews with 12 women whose husbands were currently working overseas.

After controlling for major background characteristics, women residing in migrant households were significantly more likely to be the sole decision makers in the above matters compared with women in non-migrant households. Family structure was a key variable and those in households headed by women were 6-7 times more likely to make independent decisions than the ones headed by men. Male migration seems to alter the living arrangements favoring female headship, resulting in greater female autonomy. The extent to which the above changes in migrant vs. non-migrant households are associated with improved wellbeing in terms of health, education and other outcomes of various members remains to be investigated. Similarly, the role that social remittances play in bringing about the above changes needs further study.

7. Book Titled: “Covid-19 Crisis & Asian Migration” (Lahore School of Economics, 2021)

Authors: Shah, N. M.(ed.)

Summary: Temporary labor migration from South and Southeast Asia—primarily to the oil-rich Gulf region—has been a defining feature of international migration flows in recent times. On the eve of the Covid-19 pandemic, the six Gulf countries were home to about 22 million Asian nationals, constituting about three quarters of all migrants in the region. The impact of the pandemic on these workers and their families was marked, widespread and often disastrous. Evidence from five major Asian labor-sending countries documented in this book shows that an unprecedented high number of migrants have returned from their host countries since losing their jobs, adding to the level of unemployment at home. Some had to leave without receiving the salary owed to them, exacerbating their destitution. Migrants in an irregular legal status were in a particularly precarious condition and faced a higher-than-usual risk of being apprehended and deported.

In terms of managing and supporting the return of migrant workers in distress, several countries have made appreciable efforts while others have been less welcoming. Remittances sent home by migrant workers have come to form an increasingly significant element of the national economy as well as of the economic survival of migrant households, and their unexpected return is likely to put such households in acute jeopardy. The experience of some countries, such as Pakistan and Sri Lanka, shows, however, that remittances did not suffer a decline as predicted. In this uncertain environment, the future demand for migrant workers in the Gulf as well as other countries will depend on several sociopolitical factors as well as the economic health of the host countries, owing especially to oil prices and the host countries' plans for development.

8. Book Chapter Titled: “Modeling the Impact of Macroeconomic Policies for Development and Growth: The case of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, in “Connectivities and Common

**Legacies in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey”(Economic Cooperation Organization Educational Institute (ECOEI), Ankara, Turkey 2022)
Editors: Mehmet Akif Kirecci and Gonca Biltekin**

Authors: M.Din,U.Qadir, S.A.Khan, E.Ghani

Summary: This paper develops a macro-econometric model for Pakistan, Iran and Turkey with a view of providing a framework for effective macroeconomic management based on rigorous quantitative techniques. The model is specified based on the latest research while widely used time series techniques are employed for estimations and forecasting. The model covers all the major building blocks including production, aggregate demand, fiscal and monetary framework, and foreign trade and capital inflows. The medium term forecasts are developed to identify key vulnerabilities and assess the efficacy of macroeconomic policies for growth and development outcomes. The country specific estimations provide a better understanding of the economic structures of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey to identify areas of mutual economic cooperation based on the diversity of underlying economic structures and macroeconomic frameworks.

9. Book Chapter Titled: “Food Security Issues in the ECO Region in “Connectivities and Common Legacies in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey” Editors: Mehmet Akif Kirecci and Gonca Biltekin”(Economic Cooperation Organization Educational Institute (ECOEI), Ankara, Turkey 2022) Editors: Mehmet Akif Kirecci and Gonca Biltekin.

Authors: U.Qadir, M.Qureshi, E.Ghani, M.Din

Summary: This Study analyzes the food security situation in the ECO region, identifies the key factors that influence the food security situation, and discuss implications for regional trade and economic cooperation for ensuring food security and reducing hunger and malnutrition in the region. The analysis provides insights for developing effective strategies to ensure food security of the ECO region considering the local conditions and with longer term priorities in perspective. More specifically, the study presents a description of the current food security situation in the ECO member states by analyzing the state of food security indicators for the region to provide a comprehensive assessment of the situation.

10. Book Chapter Titled: “Breaking out of Pakistan’s Stop-Go Economic Cycles: Do the “Twin” Fiscal and Current Account Deficits Hold the Key, 1999-2019 in Azam, C. & Theresa, T.C. (eds.), Economic Challenge Facing Pakistan with Regional and Global Environment 2017-2019” (Lahore School of Economics, 2019)

Authors: Dr. Rashid Amjad and Almazia Shahzad

Summary: Pakistan’s overall economic growth patterns since 1950 have been cyclical with periods of low economic growth in the 1950s and 1970s interspersed with periods of high economic growth in the 1960s and 1980s. Since 1990, however, these stop-go economic cycles have been recurring more frequently and the duration of expansionary spurts have decreased while those of low economic or stagnant growth increased in years. The reasons for this post-1990 slow down have been a subject of considerable debate and discussion especially since Pakistan has been during at least half of this period under a dozen IMF programs of varying durations with only two being successfully completed and the rest being abandoned during their duration.

The aim of this paper is two-fold. The first to review Pakistan’s economic performance during 1999-2018, identify the main growth trends and factors responsible for the overall poor growth performance in the period, except for a brief growth spurt during 2003-06. The second more specifically to analyze the role of the twin fiscal and current account deficits as the major factors in explaining this poor stop-go economic performance.

We test the impact of the twin deficits on overall economic growth for the years 1980 – 2018. Our results confirm that the twin deficits have a negative impact on economic growth. Between the two deficits, the fiscal deficit contributes more to the slowdown of the economy than the current account deficit. We conclude that economic policy makers in Pakistan, to break-out of the recurring stop-go cycles, must aim for the adoption of a policy of running of low and targeted level of the fiscal deficit.

11. Book Chapter Titled: “Is the Unprecedented Rise in Remittances amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic Really Unprecedented?”(Lahore School of Economics, 2019)

Authors: Almazia Shahzad

Summary: Contrary to anticipations of large-scale retrenchment of migrant workers as well as sharp decline in worker remittances, seven months into the pandemic since the Great Lockdown in March 2020, remittances to Pakistan have shown an unprecedented increase. Interestingly, this phenomenon of remittances displaying resilience during a crisis of global nature isn’t new. During the Global Financial Crisis of 2008, Pakistan experienced a robust growth in remittances compared to an overall decline to the developing countries. The paper reviews the evidence from during and post financial crisis, and compares and contrasts with the ongoing Covid-19 situation using most recent data available, to understand the underlining factors responsible for the increasing trend in remittances. Possible factors include, a diversified diaspora and access to labor markets for Pakistani migrants, smaller number of return migrants despite loss of job and/or legal status owing to the fear that future migration prospects would be difficult, existing migrants could have readjusted their consumption patterns and continued to send money, while those who returned brought back their savings or the figures could be representing accumulated remittances that migrants were unable to remit due to lockdown measure. Exchange rate depreciation and relatively better interest rate differential with respect to most host countries possibly created incentives for investment oriented remittances as well. In addition to these, the government’s efforts and special initiative introduced played a major facilitating role.

Table 4: Conference Presentations

No .	Author(s)	Title of Paper	Title of Conference	Venue	Date
1.	Dr. Rashid Amjad, Almazia Shahzad	Exchange Rate Management: A Case Study of Pakistan 2013-2023	Sixteenth International Conference on Management of the Pakistan Economy	Lahore School of Economics, Lahore	May-23
2	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Are South Asia’s Fiscal Deficit Contributing to External Vulnerability: A Case Study of Pakistan 1999-2017	Paper Presented at “World Bank Regional Conference on External Vulnerabilities in South Asia”, Colombo	South Asia”, Colombo	28 th February – 01 March 2019.

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3	Quddus, S.	Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Household Vulnerability to Food Insecurity in Pakistan	International Development Association	University of East Anglia, UK	2021
4	Quddus, S. & Dr. Nawaz, A.	Investigating the Role of Adaptive Strategies in Reducing Vulnerabilities of Micro-credit Borrowers: A Survey-Based Evidence from Rural Pakistan	7 th European Research Conference on Microfinance	Glasgow Caledonian University	20-22 June, 2022
5	Quddus, S. & Dr. Nawaz, A.	Access to Formal versus Informal Credit in Ensuring Food Security for Rural Households in Pakistan: An Evidence from Climate Change Impact Survey	7 th European Research Conference on Microfinance	Glasgow Caledonian University	20-22 June, 2022
6	Shah, N. M. & Quddus, S.	Women's Decision-Making Autonomy in Migrant vs. Non-migrant HHs in Pakistan: Some Insights for Social Remittances Research	International Conference on Social Remittances & Social Change: Link Between Home and Host Countries	Lahore School of Economics	21-22 February 2023
7	Shah, N. M. & Quddus, S.	Women's Autonomy & Reproductive Health Care Utilization in Pakistan.	Population Association of Pakistan	FCCU	21-22 November, 2023
8	Almazia Shahzad	COVID-19 and Remittance Inflows to Pakistan	Covid-19 and its Impact on Out and Return Overseas Labor Migration from Pakistan: Major Issues and Concerns (webinar)	CIMRAD, Lahore School of Economics (online)	Jun-20
9	Almazia Shahzad	The Need to Rethink Microfinance as a Poverty Alleviation Tool	7 th European Research Conference on Microfinance	Glasgow Caledonian University, UK	Jun-22
10	Qazi, M. and Nasra M. Shah	Son Preference and the Desire for an Additional Child in Pakistan	"Population and Democracy Pakistan's Unsolved Dilemma of Social Cohesion"	Health Services Academy, Islamabad (organized by Population Association of Pakistan)	December 21 st – 22 nd , 2022
11	Mughis, Z.	Exploring the Gender Digital Divide in Pakistan: Levels, Nature, and Implications	Development Studies Association Conference 2022	London, UK	July 6 th -8 th , 2022
12	Mughis, Z.	Gender Digital Divide in Pakistan: A Snapshot	1 st Global Conference on Research in Education and Social Sciences	SZABIST, Karachi	March 10 th -11 th , 2023
13	Mughis, Z.	Does Social Media Use Affect Attitudes Towards Diversity of Opinions? An Exploratory Study of Youth's Perceptions	Development Studies Association Conference 2023	University of Reading, UK	June 28 th -30 th , 2023
14	Hashmat, F., Nawaz, A.	Psychological Well-being Of The Displaced And The Role Of Social Networks: A Mix- method Inquiry of Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project.	Development Studies Association	University of Birmingham	Jun 20
15	Hashmat, F., Nawaz, A.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power Dynamics and the Marginalization of Displaced Households: A Case of Urban Infrastructure Project of Metro Line 2. The Unsettling Debate of Land Acquisition 1894 and the 	Development Studies Association	University of East Anglia	Jul 21

		Displacement caused by the Infrastructure Development Project			
16	Hashmat, F., Nawaz, A.	The Role of Formal and Informal Networks in Compensation and Resettlement of the Displaced: A Case of Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project	Development Studies Association	University College London	Jul 22
17	Hashmat, F., Nawaz, A.	1. Flood-induced Displacement in Matiari district, Pakistan: A way Forward (Pilot Study) 2. Sustainable Development Goals and the Impact of Microfinance on Rural Livelihood during COVID-19 in Pakistan	Development Studies Association	University of Reading, UK	Jun 23

Publication Details

1. Title of Conference: Sixteenth International Conference on Management of the Pakistan Economy (Lahore School of Economics, Lahore, May 2023)

Title of Paper: Exchange Rate Management: A Case Study of Pakistan 2013-2023

Summary: Pakistan's most recent economic crisis 2019-2023 (high inflation, low growth, low foreign exchange reserves) has also seen the longest period of implementation of a market determined exchange rate regime as part of the IMF conditionalities under its three-year program starting March 2019. This paper analyses this shift away from a managed exchange rate regime to a market determined regime over a period of ten years from 2013 till 2023. We find that between July 2019 and February 2023, nominal exchange rate depreciated by 114.5 percent against the dollar, while the REER index showed a depreciation of 17.4 percent, it has not resulted in a significant increase in exports and imports have remained persistently high. Our analysis shows that even large depreciations do not override the inelastic response of exports to changes in the value of the rupee. We further find that demand for imports is driven by our domestic growth which is stimulated by large fiscal deficit. We also find that compared to other key macroeconomic variables, fiscal deficit contributes the most to building exchange rate depreciation pressures. In the light of these findings we argue that while a market driven exchange rate is a better means of ensuring competitiveness, it still requires prudent degree of management to ensure short-medium term stability in the exchange rate. However, the reserve levels can override any attempt at exchange rate stabilization.

2. Title of Conference: Paper Presented at “World Bank Regional Conference on External Vulnerabilities in South Asia”, Colombo, 28th Feb-01 March, 2029

Title of Paper: Are South Asia's Fiscal Deficit Contributing to External Vulnerability: A Case Study of Pakistan 1999-2017

Summary: The paper examines Pakistan's stop-go cycles and relates them to recurring fiscal deficits and their link to resulting current account deficits and need for strong stabilisation measures to restore macroeconomic stability under IMF entered programs.

3. Title of Conference: International Development Association (University of East

Anglia, UK, 2021)

Title of Paper: Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Household Vulnerability to Food Insecurity in Pakistan

Summary: The higher risk of exposure to climate change in rural areas makes a rural household more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity with limited adaptive and mitigation capacity. This study primarily focuses on dynamic and forward-looking vulnerability model that takes into account ex-ante risk of a household to fall below the food poverty threshold in near future. Empirically, the study investigates the effect of climate change on value of agricultural production and thereby, on food security level of household in Pakistan using Climate Change Impact Survey 2013. For this, 20 years long term averages of temperature and precipitation as a measure of climate change are combined with household survey data from rural areas of 16 districts across the country.

4. Title of Conference: 7th European Research Conference on Microfinance (Glasgow Caledonian University, 20-22 June, 2022)

Title of Paper: Investigating the Role of Adaptive Strategies in Reducing Vulnerabilities of Micro-credit Borrowers: A Survey-Based Evidence from Rural Pakistan

Summary: Livelihood is considered secure and durable only when poor people are able to protect themselves from different shocks such as natural, social, political and economic disasters. The impact of micro-credit programs in reducing such vulnerabilities of the borrowers is very well cited in the literature. Particularly the rural micro-credit programs for rural household's consumption smoothing have remained a successful strategy in rural development in agrarian base countries. However, the channels through which access to credit affects the vulnerability of rural households is subject to debate and not necessarily leads to reducing vulnerabilities in every case. Among many other channels, one is the impact of micro-credit on vulnerabilities through adopting better adaptive strategies for agriculture and this paper aims to explore this channel. Provision of formal credit through microfinance helps small farm households to improve agricultural productivity by applying adaptive strategies using more agricultural inputs and diversifying their crop varieties and thereby reducing vulnerabilities. However, informal credit lines in developing countries are also very common way out to cope with idiosyncratic shock and eventually lessening the vulnerabilities. However, the jury is still out there about the relative effectiveness of formal and informal credit in reducing vulnerabilities of rural households through applying better adaptive strategies. Therefore, this study aims to fill-in this gap by investigating the role of both formal and informal credit in reducing vulnerabilities of rural households through better adaptive strategies in Pakistan.

5. Title of Conference: 7th European Research Conference on Microfinance (Glasgow Caledonian University, 20-22 June, 2022)

Title of Paper: Access to Formal versus Informal Credit in Ensuring Food Security for Rural Households in Pakistan: An Evidence from Climate Change Impact Survey

Summary: Participation of the marginalized farmers in the formal credit programmes not only enhance agricultural productivity but in course of that, eventually leads to better nutritional outcomes of rural households, and thereby ensuring sustainable food security. Despite the fact that microcredit has a plausible contribution to sustainable rural household income and food security,

formal credit markets are rudimentary and underdeveloped in developing countries. In this context, the situation is no different in Pakistan. This study aims to investigate the role of both formal and informal credit in increasing agricultural productivity and thus ensuring sustainable food security of small land-holding farmers in Pakistan. The study is based on the secondary data obtained from the Climate Change Impact Survey [CCIS (2013)], conducted by Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE). For empirical analysis, the econometric technique involves two stage least square (2sls) regression has been employed and the results are provided in the respective steps. To address the problem of endogeneity, instrumental variables estimator (IV technique) is employed. Access to credit and farm related variables are taken as instrumental variables which affect food consumption through farm income. Findings of the study suggest that access to credit may significantly affects the farm income of small-scale farmers, and this in turn, significantly increases the per capita food consumption of those farm households. In addition, variables such as livestock ownership, crop diversification, and possession of farm assets, family size and access to media information also found to have significant impact on farm income. In light of our findings, it is recommended that operationalization of formal credit programmes in rural areas need to be expedite with the intent to increase farmers participation that may help them in escaping out of the food poverty. Besides, formal credit programmes in rural areas may be associated with information campaigns in the form of adult literacy programmes to educate them about better utilization of credit to generate sustainable income sources.

6. Title of Conference: International Conference on Social Remittances & Social Change: Link between Home and Host Countries (Lahore School of Economics, 21-22 Feb, 2023)

Title of Paper: Women’s Decision-Making Autonomy in Migrant vs. Non-migrant HHs in Pakistan: Some Insights for Social Remittances Research

Summary: Households with at least one male migrant were compared with those without any migrant to assess whether such migration resulted in altering the decision making autonomy of women left behind. Data from the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2017-18 was used. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to analyze whether the women were able to make independent decisions on making large household purchases, visiting the family and relatives, their own health, and spending the husband’s income. Quantitative analysis was supplemented by qualitative telephone interviews with 12 women whose husbands were currently working overseas. After controlling for major background characteristics, women residing in migrant households were significantly more likely to be the sole decision makers in the above matters compared with women in non-migrant households. Family structure was a key variable and those in households headed by women were 6-7 times more likely to make independent decisions than the ones headed by men. Male migration seems to alter the living arrangements favoring female headship, resulting in greater female autonomy.

The extent to which the above changes in migrant vs. non-migrant households are associated with improved wellbeing in terms of health, education and other outcomes of various members remains to be investigated. Similarly, the role that social remittances play in bringing about the above changes needs further study.

7. Title of Conference: Population Association of Pakistan (FCCU, 21-22 Nov, 2023)

Title of Paper: Women’s Autonomy & Reproductive Health Care Utilization in Pakistan.

Summary: Households with at least one male migrant were compared with those without any migrant to assess whether such migration resulted in altering the decision making autonomy of women left behind. Data from the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2017-18 was used. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to analyze whether the women were able to make independent decisions on making large household purchases, visiting the family and relatives, their own health, and spending the husband's income. Quantitative analysis was supplemented by qualitative telephone interviews with 12 women whose husbands were currently working overseas. After controlling for major background characteristics, women residing in migrant households were significantly more likely to be the sole decision makers in the above matters compared with women in non-migrant households. Family structure was a key variable and those in households headed by women were 6-7 times more likely to make independent decisions than the ones headed by men. Male migration seems to alter the living arrangements favoring female headship, resulting in greater female autonomy. The extent to which the above changes in migrant vs. non-migrant households are associated with improved wellbeing in terms of health, education and other outcomes of various members remains to be investigated. Similarly, the role that social remittances play in bringing about the above changes needs further study.

8. Title of Conference: Covid-19 and its Impact on Out and Return Overseas Labor Migration from Pakistan: Major Issues and Concerns (webinar) (CIMRAD, Lahore School of Economics (online) June, 2023)

Title of Paper: COVID-19 and Remittance Inflows to Pakistan.

Summary: The paper examines the repercussions of the pandemic on remittances to Pakistan. Utilizing alternative scenarios, it explores potential trajectories for remittance flows amidst uncertain economic recoveries. The analysis underscores the importance of exchange rate differentials, returning migrant dynamics, and digital remittance channels as key factors shaping future remittance flows. Furthermore, it evaluates the role of IMF-supported policies in Pakistan's post-pandemic economic landscape. The study aims to inform policymakers and stakeholders about the evolving landscape of remittances inflows to the country in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis.

9. Title of Conference: 7th European Research Conference on Microfinance, June, 2022)

Title of Paper: The Need to Rethink Microfinance as a Poverty Alleviation Tool

Summary: The paper presents a discussion on the limitations of the existing microfinance model and the potential asset accumulation policies hold for poverty reduction. Combining the insights from the asset-based approaches with the access to finance perspective, the paper considers if the current microfinance programs can be reimagined to play a direct role in asset creation and accumulation for poor households. Microfinance loans have been vastly adopted as a poverty alleviation tool. By providing access to financial credit, they act as the “big push” necessary to help households escape poverty. Empirical evidence shows positive changes in incomes flows and consumption expenditure patterns of micro-borrowers. However, asset-based approaches to poverty emphasise on access to assets for generating sustainable income and consumption flows, and recover from shocks. Over time accumulation of assets support transitioning out of poverty because of the transferable nature of assets across generations.

Effectiveness of microfinance programs in reducing poverty is mainly evaluated in terms

of increased income flows and improved consumption patterns of borrowers. These measures do not distinguish whether the apparent transition out of poverty is permanent or stochastic in nature. From a social policy and development perspective, assessment of the long run impact on the lives of the borrowers and their escape out of poverty is necessary. The paper explores alternative long run oriented sustainable poverty reduction strategy based on the asset accumulation perspective, possible ideas for innovation in the microfinance model to enable behavioural change and the role of donor organisation and government agencies.

10. Title of Conference: Population and Democracy Pakistan’s Unsolved Dilemma of Social Cohesion, 21-22nd Dec, 2022

Title of Paper: Son Preference and the Desire for an Additional Child in Pakistan

Summary: This study examines the role of son preference in determining the desire for an additional child in Pakistan. Using the 2017-18 PDHS data, the study investigates the role of son preference by employing logistic regression analysis on 11,978 currently married women. Controlling for factors such as women’s education level, her employment and wealth status, the empirical evidence strongly suggests the prevalence of son preference and its significant impact on future fertility decisions. Compared to women who want less than or equal to one son, those who want 2 sons are 1.2 times more likely to desire another child; and those whose ideal number of sons is 3 or more are 2 times more likely to want another child. Similarly, women who have not yet reached their ideal number of sons are more likely to want an additional child, as opposed to those whose living number of sons has exceeded their ideal number. We also find that even among women with 4+ living children the desire to continue childbearing remains high among those with a larger number of desired sons; those whose ideal number of sons was 3 or more were 2.4 times more likely to want an additional child.

11. Title of Conference: Development Studies Association Conference 2022

Title of Paper: Exploring the Gender Digital Divide in Pakistan: Levels, Nature, and Implications

Summary: Digital technologies have the potential to address the deep-rooted, systematic, and structural inequalities that have posed long-standing development challenges for women. However, increasing proliferation of these technologies has led to the emergence of a newer form of gender inequalities in development, namely the Gender Digital Divide. Rooted in structural inequalities, this gap in access to and usage of digital technologies poses threats to inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development. The inequalities in outcomes with respect to health, education, livelihood, etc. cannot be addressed through digitalization if inequalities in access to these technologies due to gaps in available opportunities, in terms of access and usage, for women are not accounted for. Ranking 151st on a list of 153 countries included in the Gender Gap Index of 2020, Pakistan is a country marred with stark gender disparities in access to resources and opportunities. For Pakistan to exploit the unmatched potential of digital technologies to address gender-based challenges to human development, it requires an assessment of the levels as well as the nature of gender digital divide prevalent in the country. Using secondary data from the Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey 2019-2020, this paper explores the gender digital divide in Pakistan and discusses its two-way nature with existing inequalities in the

society with reference to sustainable development implications.

12. Title of Conference: 1st Global Conference on Research in Education and Social Sciences, 2023

Title of Paper: Gender Digital Divide in Pakistan: A Snapshot

Summary: With the proliferation of the information and communication technologies, a newer form of gender inequalities has emerged. Namely the Gender Digital Divide. It is rooted in structural inequalities in access to resources and poses threats to inclusive, equitable and sustainable development. Through the lens of structural disparities, this study explores the extent and intersectional nature of the Gender Digital Divide prevalent in Pakistan. Using the PSLM 2019-2020 dataset, this research relies on descriptive statistics and preliminary inferential analysis to outline the relevant access gaps. Analysis of the available data illustrate that a wide, multi-dimensional gender gap in access to digital technologies and the internet is prevalent in Pakistan. It shows that the gender digital divide in the country is subject to regional variation. Furthermore, social and demographic characteristics like educational background and household income level have significant correlations with access. Lastly, a significant number of women in the country face restrictions on access to the internet due to social and cultural reasons. This research focusses on the intersectional nature of Pakistan's digital divide in access to digital technologies and the internet. It highlights how gender norms prove consequential in excluding women from the digital space in the country. Further research is required for understanding the intricacies of social barriers to digital access in Pakistan. Policies on digital inclusion must not be limited to infrastructure development and increased affordability. The existing structural inequalities of access should also be considered.

13. Title of Conference: Development Studies Association Conference, 2023

Title of Paper: Does Social Media Use Affect Attitudes Towards Diversity of Opinions? An Exploratory Study of Youth's Perceptions

Summary: Social media provides individuals with opportunities to connect with a diverse community of users. It closes the communication gap prevalent due to socioeconomic stratification, geographical distances, or cultural dynamics. According to research, digital social networking affects people's opinions and behaviors. One of the most debated psychosocial aspects of digital social networking is polarization. In popular opinion, extensive use of social media is polarizing societies on matters of wider public concern. Arguably, digital social networking can deplete social cohesion in the real world as well. Does this opinion carry weight in the context of Pakistan? Does exposure to social media affect youth's attitudes towards diversity of opinions and norms, particularly in the context of political orientation and role of gender? What are the people's perceptions of social media's impact on social cohesion in Pakistan? Hence, the underlying study captures the youth's perceptions of social media's impact on tolerance towards diversity of opinions on the premise that perceptions drive their behaviors. To this extent, this study shall rely on qualitative data collected through in-depth, semi-structured interviews of social media users aged 18-35 and other stakeholders – academics, public intellectuals, and social activists. Selection of the target age bracket is based on the country's online or digital active population's profile. Thematic analysis techniques shall be used to draw insights on dimensions of interests.

14. Title of Conference: Development Studies Association Conference, University of Birmingham, June 2020

Title of Paper: Psychological Well-being of the Displaced and the Role of Social Networks: A Mixed Method Inquiry of Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project (2020)

Summary: The conference theme “New leadership for global challenges’ investigated where and how leadership is emerging at global, regional and local levels to address critical issues such as climate emergency, identity-based inequalities, poverty, violence, ill health, resource plunder, and digital surveillance.

Aligned with this theme, my paper highlighted the issue of development-induced displacements that tended to decrease the well-being of the displaced households by making them more vulnerable to poverty. The evidence in this context primarily pertained to economic impacts of displacements with little attention being paid to non-economic, psychological well-being of the displaced. Displacement leads to the the disruption of social networks that further exacerbates the negative impacts on psychological well-being of the affected population. Therefore, against this backdrop, this conference paper examined the psychological well-being of the displaced people in metropolitan city of Lahore due to the construction of Orange Line Metro Train project (OLMT) and further highlighted the important role of social networks in mitigating the negative consequences of displacements. In addition to this, the real lived experiences of displaced people were also explored.

15. Title of Conference: Development Studies Association Conference, University of East Anglia, July 2021

Title of Conference Paper: Two papers were presented which are listed as follows:

- a. Power Dynamics and the Marginalization of Displaced Households: A Case of Urban Infrastructure Project of Metro Line (2021)
- b. The Unsettling Debate of Land Acquisition 1894 and the Displacement caused by the Infrastructure Development Project (2021)

Summary: The theme of the conference pertains to “Unsettling Development” pointing towards the multiple pressures that are reshaping how people think, study and effect progressive social change. COVID19, climate change, populism, demands for racial justice and the rise of new powers were among the themes that were explored.

- a. Amid the issue of urban giantism in the Global South, power dynamics through informal networks play a significant role in addressing the miseries of marginalized groups, particularly those displaced due to the construction of infrastructure projects. Displacement tends to exacerbate the well-being of the marginalized displaced households. In this regard, power dynamics are considered significant in mitigating the hardships experienced by them, fundamentally, through cognizance of governance laws associated with land acquisition and provision of compensation. However, that awareness of governance laws comes from both the formal and informal networks. The informal means to get formal support relates to information, knowledge, awareness through friends and families and other informal groups of people with some political connections. Whereas, formal support relates to all the efforts, actions and endeavors taken by the executing and implementing agency Lahore Development Authority (LDA) to aware

people about resettlement and compensation through public notices and through official meetings. Against this backdrop, this paper examines the issue of displacement caused by the construction of 27-km Orange Line Metro Train track in the metropolitan city of Lahore, Pakistan. A sample of 100 displaced households has been selected and by employing quantitative techniques. Interestingly, we find that both the informal and formal means positively affects the mechanism of getting the formal support but once controlled for the other correlates, formal means becomes insignificant whereas informal ways remain significant thereby suggesting that existing power relations in heterogeneous societies results in better welfare outcomes for the marginalized people through informal networks.

- b. In these times of major social, economic and political change, it is highly imperative to reflect on the unsettling development caused by the land issues. In Pakistan, unsettling development and land debates have considerably surged over the years, particularly in regard to the legislation of land acquisition, that is, Land Acquisition Act (1894), which is a relic of colonial times, when landowners were marginalized and their land was forcibly acquired for “public purposes” against their will. Although, decision making pertinent to land governance is still based on this statute, however, with the evolving and changing nature of political and institutional factors, there is a need for an alternate paradigm. Recently, the construction of 27 km Orange Line Metro Train track in the metropolitan city of Lahore has brought the issue of questionable land acquisition to the surface again. Against this backdrop, this paper employs a qualitative approach to explore the political and institutional dimensions of Land Acquisition Act (1894) via thematic analysis and strives to rethink agendas related to land policy and practice. For this purpose, a sample of 20 stakeholders comprising affectees, policy makers, regulators and ordinary citizens from different professions were selected and based on their in-depth interviews, major themes regarding land acquisition, compensation provision, forced evictions, resettlement and rehabilitation issues among others were emerged. These emerging themes have immense implication for all the stakeholders.

16. Title of Conference: Development Studies Association Conference, University College London, July 2022

Title of Conference Paper: The Role of Formal and Informal Networks in Compensation and Resettlement of the Displaced: A Case of Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project

Summary: The main theme of the conference “Just sustainable futures in an urbanising and mobile world” adopted justice and equity as central normative lenses to explore just futures in an urbanising and mobile world, facing a climate and ecological crisis in a pandemic or post-pandemic context. It explored the interconnections of these three major processes, and their implications for future development.

In Pakistan, the impact of infrastructure development is often measured in economic terms, without taking into consideration the effect on the lives of ordinary citizens, who bear the brunt of development-related harms. Often, development projects result in forced displacement, a process that affects everyday lives of people and further reduces their well-being at large. This is common because there is hardly any formal framework in place that can mitigate the impact of forced displacement due to government failure in establishing formal networks with displaced

communities. Resettlement plans (if any) involving land displacement for infrastructure projects are designed arbitrarily. Only, those affected/displaced people who have access to key political and administrative personnel, often via informal means, exercise bargaining power when it comes to suitable resettlement terms and receiving cash compensation. Hence, the prospects of sustainable futures and formal political networks are gravely marginalized. The informal networks, in terms of resources, becomes a determining factor in the bargaining power of displaced. But the irony is that very few displaced people have access to key political positions in terms of resettlement and compensation, at the cost of larger displaced population. This is because mostly displaced families are unaware pertinent to Land Acquisition Act 1894. Employing a mixed-method approach, empirical analysis suggest that awareness is a determining factor in the sustainable resettlement of displaced, whereas qualitative interviews with stakeholders suggest that informal networks outweigh formal ones in context of suitable resettlement and receiving cash compensation.

17. Title of Conference: Development Studies Association Conference, University of Reading, June 2023

Title of Conference Paper: Two papers were presented which are listed as follows:

- a. Flood-induced displacement in Matiari district, Pakistan: A way forward (Pilot Study)
- b. Sustainable Development Goals and the impact of microfinance on rural livelihood during COVID-19 in Pakistan

Summary: The theme of the conference talked about the Anthropocene—and its conditions, structures and relationships under which we operate—potentially signaling a new era in human development in which crises of environment and nature increasingly take center stage.

- a. Pakistan is one of the most flood-prone countries in the world, with recurrent floods affecting millions each year. Approximately, 35 million people have been displaced as well as socially dis-articulated in the wake of recent floods. This is posing a major challenge for the government in re-settling the displaced and providing them with essential support in adapting to new and changed environments. In Pakistan, the province of Sindh, particularly Matiari district, suffered the most because of floods. Hence, in this context, this underlying study proposes a mixed method inquiry, with Matiari district being the physical area under investigation, owing to its proximity to a major river and thus being prone to continual flooding. The prime objective is to examine and explore whether social resources are significant or not in mitigating the adverse impact of disaster through building resilience among the displaced communities. In this context, for quantitative analysis, a self-administered survey will be conducted with the displaced families. This survey will be based on the Disaster Adaptation and Resilience Scale (DARS). Qualitative data will be collected by administering a number of in-depth, face-to-face interviews with primary and secondary stakeholders. The process of resettlement and reconstruction is not a stand-alone operation and requires a synergized policy framework, designed with the coordination of all stakeholders with the purpose of reconstructing livelihoods in a sustainable way. Therefore, this study, can act as a building block towards formulating a range of policies that will address intersecting crises of climate change and human displacement.
- b. The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted progress toward achieving Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs) related to poverty eradication and hunger alleviation, prompting scrutiny of the effectiveness of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in aiding marginalized populations. While literature suggests MFIs have historically contributed to poverty reduction, questions arise during crises such as COVID-19. This paper examines the efficacy of microfinance in reducing vulnerabilities among borrowers and its impact on SDG 1 and SDG 2 attainment during the pandemic. Utilizing household survey data from semi-urban areas in rural Punjab, Pakistan, with 508 micro-entrepreneurs, we assess income and food security vulnerabilities. Results reveal increased vulnerabilities among microfinance borrowers during COVID-19, indicating a need for measures such as mandatory savings and repayment concessions to ensure resilience. The study underscores the critical role of MFIs in poverty and hunger alleviation amidst crises and suggests avenues for future intervention to support vulnerable populations and advance SDG targets.

Table 5: Book Reviews

No.	Reviewer(s)	Book Title	Publisher	Year
1.	Quddus, S.	Pakistan Here and Now: Insights into Society, Culture, Identity and Diaspora by <i>Harris Khaliq & Irfan Ahmad Khan</i>	Rivets Learning	2023
2	Almazia Shahzad	Animal Spirits: How Human Psychology Drives The Economy, And Why It Matters For Global Capitalism by <i>George A. Akerlof And Robert J. Shiller</i>	Princeton University Press	2023
3	Hashmat, F.	Womansplaining <i>Navigating Activism, Politics and Modernity in Pakistan</i> by <i>Sherry Rahman</i>	Folio Books	2022
4	Qazi, M.	Son Preference: Sex Selection, Gender and Culture in South Asia by <i>Navej K. Purewal</i>	Routledge	2022
5	Mughis, Z.	Move: The Forces Uprooting Us by <i>Dr. Parag Khanna</i>	Simon & Schuster	2022
6	Aafreen Qayum Khan	The New Pakistani Middle Class by <i>Ammara Maqsood</i>	Harvard University Press	2022

Table 6: Newspaper Articles/ Op-eds

No.	Author(s)	News Paper Article Title/ Op-eds	Publisher	Date
1.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Why the IMF?	Dawn	January 1, 2023
2.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Post-Fund Deal	Dawn	July 4, 2023
3.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Against Heavy Odds	Dawn	17 August 2022
4.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Bad Macroeconomics	Dawn	17 June 2022
5.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Growth Versus Stability	Dawn	January 4, 2021
6.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Window of Opportunity	Dawn	March 5, 2021
7.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Sequencing IMF Reforms	Dawn	May 10, 2021
8.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Will the Budget Deliver	Dawn	June 25, 2021
9.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	IMF Critical Choices	Dawn	February 27, 2020
10.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Grim Choices	Dawn	April 11, 2020

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11.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Budget Blues	Dawn	May 11, 2020
12.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Performance and Challenge	Dawn	June 1, 2019
13.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	A Turning Point	Dawn	September 8, 2019
14.	Dr. Nasra Shah	The Demographic Dividend	The News International	November 3, 2021
15.	Dr. Nasra Shah	Why Leave Pakistan?	The News International	December 24, 2023
16.	Dr. Nasra Shah	A Questionable Census	Business Recorder	August 15, 2023
17.	Dr. Nasra Shah	A Questionable Digital Census	Business Recorder	September 8, 2023
18.	Dr. Nasra Shah	Exodus from Pakistan	Business Recorder	September 22, 2023
19.	Quddus, S.	Hunger Pains	The News International	January 6, 2019
20.	Quddus, S.	Tradition Lives On	The News International	July 16, 2019
21.	Quddus, S.	Beyond Covid-19	The News International	February 16, 2021
22.	Quddus, S.	In Pursuit of Happiness	The News International	April 17, 2021
23.	Quddus, S.	The Future is Digital	The News International	August 16, 2021
24.	Quddus, S.	Too Hot to Live in	The News International	February 26, 2022
25.	Quddus, S.	Another Perfect Storm	The News International	July 04, 2022
26.	Quddus, S.	Climate Justice	The News International	November 22, 2022
27.	Quddus, S.	Food Insecurity	The News International	April 12, 2023
28.	Almazia Shahzad	Economy Don'ts 101	The News International	July 15, 2023
29.	Qazi, M.	AQI and Population Growth	The News International	December 23, 2021
30.	Qazi, M.	Lahore's Climate Crisis	The News International	July 18, 2022
31.	Qazi, M.	Food Insecurity	The News International	September 6, 2022
32.	Qazi, M.	What Demographic Winter?	The News International	April 15, 2023
33.	Qazi, M.	Era of Global Boiling	The News International	August 14, 2023

34.	Qazi, M.	Where are we on Population?	The News International	November 14, 2023
35.	Mughis, Z.	Going Hybrid	The News	July 26, 2022
36.	Mughis, Z.	Smartphones for All?	The News	December 17, 2022
37.	Mughis, Z.	AI in Education: Need for Digital Literacy	The News	July 31, 2023
38.	Hashmat, F.	<u>Covid and Displacement</u>	The News	September 28, 2021

Table 7: MPhil Thesis supervised

Sr. No.	Student Name	Thesis Title	Supervisor	Year
1	Ghania Saeed	The Christian Minorities in Pakistan: Identity, Issues and Sociological Influences	Dr. Zafar, F./ Dr. Sara Zubair	Completed (2019)
2	Khadija Haider	Is Pakistan Facing Premature De-industrialization? Causes and Policy Response	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Completed (2019)
3	Durriya Nadeem	Higher Education and Employability in Pakistan- How Aligned are they?	Dr. Zafar, F.	Completed (2019)
4	Shaharyar Mehdi	The Impact of Post 7 th NFC Award Financing on Enrolment in Independent Government Primary Schools of the Punjab	Dr. Rashid Amjad/ Mr. Javed Malik	Completed (2019)
5	Anum Sami	Determinants of Women’s Political Participation in Pakistan with Special Focus on Punjab	Dr. Zafar, F.	Completed (2019)
6	Maheen Mirza	Stakeholders’ Perceptions on Primary School Quality in Pakistan	Dr. Zafar, F.	Completed (2019)
7	Maryum Salman	How Determinants of Poverty Change Over Time: A Case Study of Pakistan 1990-2015	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Completed (2019)
8	Nabeela Rafique	What Makes Pakistan Vulnerable to Violence? : Analyzing the Determinants (2001-2016)	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Completed (2019)
9	Marya Saleem Adhami	The Need and Use of English in the Pakistan Administrative Service and the Provincial Management Service: Policy and Perception	Dr. Zafar, F./ Mr. Javed Malik	Completed (2019)

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10	Jamil, U.	Impact of Microcredit Program on Non-income Outcomes- A Case of Akhuwat Microfinance Organization in Pakistan	Dr. Rashid Amjad / Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2019)
11	Muhammad Bilal Khan	Leveling the Playing Field in Pakistan: An Analysis of Coverage of Opportunities	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Completed (2019)
12	Shahrukh Khan	Impact of the Punjab Government's Financial Inclusion Initiative (E-Credit Scheme) on Small Holder Empowerment: Analysis of Evidence from District Kasur	Mr. Javed Malik/ Mr. Wasim Saleem	Completed (2019)
13	Hussein Baidar	Impact of Effective Right to Information on Corruption	Mr. Javed Malik/ Mr. Wasim Saleem	Completed (2019)
14	Madiha Arshad	Assessment of Water Equity in Public Service Provision: A Case Study of WASA Lahore	Dr. Rashid Amjad/ Mr. Wasim Saleem	Completed (2019)
15	Zara Hussain	Working Conditions and non- economic Well-being of Female Domestic Workers: An Evidence from Survey of Female Domestic Workers in Lahore	Dr. Rashid Amjad / Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2019)
16	Khushbakht Baluch	Role of Parents and Educated Youth's Social and Civic Participation in their Political Engagement: Survey based Evidence from Universities in Lahore	Dr. Rashid Amjad / Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2019)
17	Subhani, A.	What Empowers Victimized Women to Report: A New Evidence from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Punjab Pakistan	Dr. Rashid Amjad / Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2019)
18	Kiran Zahra	Myself or Ourselves: An Experimental Enquiry into the Impact of Entitlements on Altruistic Choices Within a Household	Dr. Rashid Amjad / Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2019)
19	Anum Malik	The Resilience and Background of Pakistan's Prominent Industrialists: Exploring Social and Political Networks in Building Power and Wealth (1970-2007)	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Completed (2020)
20	Hashmat, F.	Development- Induced Displacement and Psychosocial Well-being: A Quantitative study of Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project	Dr. Zafar, F./ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2020)
21	Hania Shabbir	The Determinants of Women's Wellbeing and the Role of Information Communication Technology (ICT): New evidence from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of Punjab	Dr. Rashid Amjad/ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2020)
22	Quddus, S.	Impact of Climate Change on Household Food Security in Pakistan	Dr. Rashid Amjad/ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2020)

LAHORE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS – RESEARCH OUTPUT

23	Tehniat Tirmizi	Impact of Higher Education in Punjab on Stereotypical Gender Roles: A Study of Undergraduates Students' Perceptions	Dr. Zafar, F./ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2020)
24	Hafsa Sheikh	Character Strength and Academic Achievement	Dr. Rashid Amjad/ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2020)
25	Alina Khalid	Estimating Household Water Demand Responses: An Empirical Study of WASA Administered Towns of Lahore	Dr. Rashid Amjad/ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2021)
26	Mahgul Niazi	Impact of Remittances on Well-being of Left Behind Children Aged Under 5 in Punjab, Pakistan	Dr. Nasra Shah/ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2021)
27	Amna Nasir	Perspectives on Domestic Violence and Female Labour Force Participation in Punjab	Dr. Zafar, F./ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2021)
28	Ziana Mazen	Impact of Mass Media and ICT on Patriarchal Beliefs: Attitudes towards Domestic Violence in Women and Men in Punjab : A Gendered Analysis Using MICS 2017-2018 DATA	Dr. Zafar, F./ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2021)
29	Amina Qureshi	The Socio-Economic Impact of Land Title Disputes on Litigants: A Case Study of the Lahore District	Mr. Javed Malik	Completed (2021)
30	Muhammad Ali Bukhari	Capacity Erosion in Pakistan's Civil Service: The Case of the PAS	Mr. Javed Malik	Completed (2021)
31	Ms. Nayab Amjad	The Impact of Social Overhead Capital on Rural Poverty: An Evidence from the Rural Household Survey of Punjab	Mr. Javed Malik	Completed (2022)
32	Ms. Mariyam Arshad	Uprooted Lives: A Study on the Resilience and Integration of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan	Dr. Nasra Shah	Completed (2022)
33	Ms. Marium Parvez Faruki	Investigating the Impact of Vocational Education on International Migration and Remittance: A Mixed Method Inquiry.	Dr. Rashid Amjad/ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2022)
34	Mr. Arshad, A.	E-Governance and Service Delivery in Health Sector in Punjab: Approaches, Challenges and Possibilities	Dr. Zafar, F./ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2022)
35	Humail Koreja	A Study on the Determinants of Behavioral Variations in Contraceptive use by Males in Tribal-Oriented and Urban areas of the Punjab	Mr. Javed S. Malik	Completed (2022)

36	Seemab Sajid	The need to Differentiate the Formal Labor Market from the Informal Labor Market in Pakistan	Dr. Moazam Mehmood	Completed (2023)
37	Qazi, M.	A Socio-Economic Study of Son Preference and the Desire for Additional Children in Pakistan	Dr. Nasra Shah	Completed (2023)
38	Faiqa Shah	Married Women’s Decision Making Power in Rural Vs Urban Households in Pakistan and its Provinces	Dr. Nasra Shah	Completed (2023)
39	Wardah Farid	The Impact of Covid-19 on the Farming Systems and Livelihoods of Small-Scale Farmers: A Case Study of Selected Villages in Pattoki Tehsil, District Kasur, Punjab	Dr. Zafar, F.	Completed (2023)
40	Ali Shan Malik	Impact of Effective Implementation of Property Rights on Women Empowerment: An Evidence from the Demographic and Health Survey of Pakistan, 2017-18	Dr. Rashid Amjad/ Dr. Nawaz, A.	Completed (2023)
41	Anam Shahid	Understanding the Phenomenon of Female Students’ Dropping out of Secondary School: A Case Study of public schools in Rahim Yar Khan Pakistan	Dr. Zafar, F.	Completed (2023)
42	Mughis, Z.	Are the Pakistani Higher Education Institutions Prepared for the Digital Literacies Challenge? Exploring the Landscape	Dr. Zafar, F.	Completed (2023)

Table 8: CIMRAD Activities

The Centre on International Migration, Remittances and Diaspora (CIMRAD) was established in 2014 by the Lahore School of Economics and is the first institute of its kind in Pakistan. The Centre specializes in the study and analysis of international migration and its social and economic consequences – with a focus on the diaspora and the flow of remittances.

Global international migration has increased during the last two decades according to the United Nations estimates. The number of persons living outside their country of origin reached 281 million in 2020. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of international migrants increased by 48 million globally, with another 60 million added between 2010 and 2020. Pakistan is a net emigration country, ranking as the seventh largest sending country in the world. Labor migrants, primarily low-skilled male workers, are a vital component of the overall migration from Pakistan and numbered about 12.8 million during the period 1971 to June 2023. Pakistan has taken several steps to regulate and improve the governance of migration in response to specific migration-related goals highlighted in the UN’s Sustainable Development goals, and the Global Compact on Migration.

The World Bank estimated remittances to low- and middle-income countries at \$656 billion in 2023. The growth rate of 1.4% is much lower than the 8% increase recorded in 2022 despite global economic uncertainty. The lower increase was mainly associated with lower economic activity in migrant receiving countries. Pakistan is amongst the top ten remittance receiving countries. In 2022-2023 it received USD 27 billion, lower by 13.6% during 2021-2022. Economic and political uncertainty in the country, depreciation of the rupee against dollar and resulting rise in the kerb premium shifted remittance inflows

to alternative informal channels offering better rates. In view of their significance as a major source of foreign exchange for the country, macroeconomic stability is key to attract remittances and better exchange rate management to reduce the spread between the interbank and open market rate, maintain the attractiveness of formal channels.

Remittances can be beneficial to economic development but at the same international migration can create a loss of skilled labour for the home country. Migrants can create cultural tension in host countries, but also face labour exploitation themselves. These complex social, economic and cultural issues will be explored through the lens of CIMRAD's research.

Team: Dr. Rashid Amjad, Dr. Nasra M. Shah, Dr. Zafar, F., Ms. Almazia Shahzad, Ms. Quddus, S., Ms. Qazi, M..

CIMRAD Advisory Board

Prof. Dr. Andrew Geddes: Director, Migration Policy Centre, European University Institute. Florence, Italy.

Dr. G. M. Arif: Ex-Joint Director, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE). Islamabad, Pakistan.

Mr. Manolo Abella: former Director, International Migration Program, International Labor Organization (ILO).

Dr. Ibrahim Awad: Director, Centre for Migration and Refugee Studies, American University in Cairo.

Prof. Philippe Fargues: Co-Scientific Director, Gulf Labour Markets and Migration Programme.

Piyasiri Wickramasekara: Vice-President, Global Migration Policy Associates.

Dr. Anna Triandafyllidou: Chair, Canada Excellence Research Chair (CERC) in Migration and Integration.

Dr. Marta Erdal: Co-Director, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) Migration Centre

International Conferences & Webinars:

1. International Webinar on 'Impact of COVID-19 on Migrants, Migration Flows and Remittances: Focus on South and South East Asia' (October 2020)

The Centre on International Migration, Remittances and Diaspora, Lahore School of Economics inaugurated its second international conference virtually on the 27th of October. The webinar, entitled, "Impact of COVID-19 on Migrants, Migration Flows and Remittances: Focus on South and South East Asia" was participated by the some of the most renowned migration researchers and experts. Among the speakers included scholars like Prof. Phillipe Fargues, the founding director of Migration Policy Centre in Florence, Dr Piyasiri Wickramasekara from the Global Migration Policy Associates, Dr G. M. Arif, former joint director of Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), and Dr Nasra Shah, professor at the Lahore School of Economics. The speakers presented at the webinar papers prepared for publication by CIMRAD, Lahore School of Economics.

The Discussants included, Dr Ibrahim Awad, Director, Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS) at the American University in Cairo (AUC), Mr Shabrinath Nair, Labour Migration specialist at the International Labour Organization (ILO), Mr Manolo Abella, former director of International Migration Programme, ILO, and Dr Lubna Al-Kazi, director of Women's Research Studies Center at Kuwait University.

The speakers covered various issues surrounding the COVID-19 and Migration. They looked at the impact of the pandemic on the regular and irregular migrants, labour markets, and remittances. Furthermore, they discussed the responses of sending and host countries, and the various factors that will affect the demand for future migrants. Some of the papers presented focused especially on migrants from Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Phillipines, and Sri Lanka and on the status of migrants in the Gulf, Europe, Malaysia, Singapore and other emerging economies in South and Southeast Asia.

2. Webinar Discussion on ‘Covid-19 and its Impact on Out and Return Overseas Labor Migration from Pakistan: Major Issues and Concerns’ (June 2020)

CIMRAD hosted a Webinar Discussion on “COVID-19 and its Impact on Out and Return Migration from Pakistan: Major Issues and Concerns” on 30th June 2020

The discussion highlighted the varied impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on the current situation of overseas Pakistani workers and the government efforts to facilitate their orderly and safe return. The speakers included Mr. Kashif Noor, DG of the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment, Dr. Piyasiri Wickramasekara, an international migration expert, Dr. Rashid Amjad, Dr. Nasra Shah, Dr. G. M. Arif, Dr. Asad Sayeed, Dr. Nasir Iqbal, Ms. Asma Khalid, and Ms. Almazia Shahzad.

Participants from various countries and renowned migration experts from international organizations from ILO, ICMPD, and some NGOs attended the webinar.

3. International Conference on ‘Social Remittances and Social Change: Links Between Home and Host Countries’ (February 2023)

The two-day Hybrid International Academic Conference, organized by the Centre on International Migration, Remittances and Diaspora (CIMRAD), was held on 21st – 22nd of February 2023, at Lahore School of Economics, Burki Campus, Lahore. The theme of the conference was “Social Remittances and Social Change: Links Between Home and Host Countries”. Dr. Peggy Jane Levitt., Chair for Department of Sociology, Wellesly College, was the Keynote Speaker.

Research Publications:

1. Pakistan Migration Report 2020

The Centre on Migration, Remittances and Diaspora (CIMRAD) Launched the “Pakistan Migration Report 2020” on 19th February 2020

Dr. Ishrat Hussain, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Institutional Reforms and Austerity, was the chief guest of the event. The speakers included Dr. Shahid Amjad Chaudhry, Rector, Lahore School of Economics, Dr. Rashid Amjad, Dr. Nasra Shah, Professor, and Dr. G. M. Arif.

The Pakistan Migration Report 2020 analyzed the flows of overseas migration from Pakistan and the resulting remittances, both of which have a significant impact on the economy of Pakistan especially on employment and labour market, and in providing vital support to the balance of payments situation. In addition, it also documented return migration of Pakistani migrants abroad as well as refugees living in Pakistan returning to their home country, and the flow of irregular migrants to and from Pakistan. Special attention had been given in the report to identifying areas for improving governance of

migration and remittances in order to achieve maximum development impact.

2. Pakistan Migration Report 2022

In an effort to provide a comprehensive overview of international migration to and from Pakistan, the Centre on Migration, Remittances and Diaspora (CIMRAD), Lahore School of Economics, published its first migration report in February 2020 (www.gids.org.pk/publication). The present report is the second one in a biennial series planned by CIMRAD.

The Pakistan Migration Report 2022 tracks the major changes in the outflow of migrants from Pakistan and documents their return by comparing the pre covid-19 year, 2019, with 2020 and 2021. It also analyses the possible reasons against expectations of a significant rise in remittances in the post Covid-19 period. The report includes two special foci, one providing an in-depth review of the efforts made by the Pakistan government to fulfill migration related goals as a part of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact on Migration. Second, in the context of remittances, it highlights the efforts made by the government and State Bank of Pakistan to attract remittances through formal channels.

The two main findings of this report are as follows. First, migrant outflows witnessed a steep decline of 64% in 2020, followed by a slight recovery in 2021. Viewed in a historical perspective, the relative decline in outflows to the United Arab Emirates was particularly large and raises concern for future migration flows to the Gulf, as 95% of the total annual outflows are to this region. Second, remittance inflows continued their rising trend in 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 compared to 2018-2019 against all earlier expectations. However, remittance inflows from Saudi Arabia and UAE increased at a lower rate in 2020-2021 compared to 2019-2020, contrary to past trends. Considering the marked recent decline in migrant outflows, policy makers should not bank on upward trend in remittances in future, despite considerable efforts to encourage remittance flows.

3. Covid-19 Crisis & Asian Migration edited by Dr. Nasra Shah (2021)

Summary: Temporary labor migration from South and Southeast Asia—primarily to the oil-rich Gulf region—has been a defining feature of international migration flows in recent times. On the eve of the Covid-19 pandemic, the six Gulf countries were home to about 22 million Asian nationals, constituting about three quarters of all migrants in the region. The impact of the pandemic on these workers and their families was marked, widespread and often disastrous. Evidence from five major Asian labor-sending countries documented in this book shows that an unprecedented high number of migrants have returned from their host countries since losing their jobs, adding to the level of unemployment at home. Some had to leave without receiving the salary owed to them, exacerbating their destitution. Migrants in an irregular legal status were in a particularly precarious condition and faced a higher-than-usual risk of being apprehended and deported.

In terms of managing and supporting the return of migrant workers in distress, several countries have made appreciable efforts while others have been less welcoming. Remittances sent home by migrant workers have come to form an increasingly significant element of the national economy as well as of the economic survival of migrant households, and their unexpected return is likely to put such households in acute jeopardy. The experience of some countries, such as Pakistan and Sri Lanka, shows, however, that remittances did not suffer a decline as predicted. In this uncertain environment, the future demand for migrant workers in the Gulf as well as other countries will depend on several sociopolitical factors as well as the economic health of the host countries, owing especially to oil prices and the host countries' plans for development.

Table 9: Economic History Project

This major research study launched by the Lahore School of Economics in 2016, coordinated by GIDS and conducted together with Economics Faculty, is visualized as a long-term research project which will build-up a body of knowledge and analysis into the last five hundred years of Pakistan’s economic history starting from the eve of the Mughal Period to the creation of Pakistan and its over seventy years history. An important part of the project is to build-up a knowledge and data base by collecting historical publications (or their re-prints) covering this overall period as well as build-up a statistical data base on key economic indications (population, GDP, agriculture, industry, services, human development indicators, trade).

Economic History Society has also been revived as a part of the project.

Economic History Society’s first meeting was held on 12th January 2019ⁱ.

In the meeting Dr. Rashid Amjad presented his paper “The Economics History of Pakistan since Mughals, 1520-2020: An Outline” and Dr. Shahnaz Rouse presented her study on “The Political Economy of Colonial Lahore”. The second round of speakers included Ms. Maham Hameed who presented her paper on, “British Administration in Agrarian Punjab: order versus transformation (1849-1906)” and Dr. Zafar, F. who talked about her book, “Canals, Colonies and Class: British Policy in the Punjab 1880-1940”. The two sessions were chaired by Dr. Naved Hamid and Dr. Akmal Hussain.

Second Meeting of the Economic History Society Held on 29th October 2019

GIDS hosted Second Economic History Society Meeting on 29th October 2019 at Lahore School of Economics (City Campus). Distinguished guests including Dr. Asad Sayeed, Dr. Pervaiz Vandal, Mr. Raza Ali, and Dr. Kamil Khan Mumtaz attended the meeting.

Dr. Rashid Amjad presented to the members and guests the progress and achievements of the Economic History of Pakistan since the Mughals (1520-2020) project and the Economic History Society.

Publication Details

No.	Author(s)	Economic History Working Papers	Publisher	Year
1.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	The Economic History of Pakistan since the Mughals, 1520-2020: An Outline	Lahore School of Economics	2019
2.	Maham Hameed	British Administration in Agrarian Punjab (1849-1906): order versus transformation	Lahore School of Economics	2019
3.	Dr. Shahnaz Rouse	The State of Lahore under Colonialism: A Political Economic Analysis	Lahore School of Economics	2019

Publication Details

1. Working Paper Titled: **The Economic History of Pakistan since the Mughals, 1520-2020:**

An Outline, EHPS Working Paper No. 01-19

Author: Dr. Rashid Amjad

Summary: The task of writing an economic history of Pakistan covering the last 500 years is both daunting and challenging. The period spans the 70 years since the country became independent in 1947 as well as over 400 years of the areas that now constitute Pakistan, broadly defined by the districts, regions and provinces that existed as administrative and political entities at the time. The major aim of this research is to help fill the void to which earlier historical accounts of economic development in South Asia – and northern India¹ in particular – refer repeatedly as the “dearth of economic accounts at the regional level.” In the Cambridge Economic History of India, covering the period 1200–1970 in two volumes, Raychaudhuri and Habib (1982) candidly admit in their preface to the first volume that “pre-colonial period research into the economic history of the different regions has hardly begun...: the focus here is on the subcontinent as a whole, on the uniformities rather than diversities and on the forces which affected the course of economic life in the greater part of the territory”

2. Working Paper Titled: British Administration in Agrarian Punjab (1849-1906): order versus transformation, EHPS Working Paper No. 02-19

Author: Maham Hameed

Summary: This paper is part of the project of the Lahore School of Economics started in 2017 on “An Economic History of Pakistan in an Historical Perspective”. The aim of this paper is to understand the land tenure system that was put in place in Punjab from 1846 till 1906 keeping in view the conflicting concerns for order and transformation of the colonial government. The paper argues that the colonial government’s somewhat idealistic vision of modernization of the agrarian structures came in constant clash with its need for political stability in the region. When faced with resistance of the well-entrenched landed classes against the ideals of transformation, the colonial rulers had to make significant compromises.

Eventually the balance of forces tilted in favour of political stability and the state had to withdraw from its previously interventionist role as far as its land policy was concerned.

3. Working Paper Titled: The State of Lahore under Colonialism: A Political Economic Analysis, EHPS Working Paper No. 03-19

Author: Dr. Shahnaz Rouse

Summary: This paper by Professor Shahnaz Rouse, Sarah Lawrence College, New York was written when she spent time at the Lahore School of Economics, as a visiting Professor at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies, to contribute to its recently started long-term project on the “Economic History of Pakistan since the Mughals 1520-2020”. As Professor Rouse points out, her study forms part of a larger project on Lahore she is undertaking and this working paper is also work in progress which will be published as a monograph by the Lahore School of Economics during next year. The paper traces the colonial history of Lahore and within it examines three issues: first, military-geo strategic pre-occupations (divided further into shifting borders and boundaries, (re)making bodies, mobilities, policing and resistance); second, economic aspects with a detailed analysis of the coming of railways, railway workshops and new job opportunities and its socio-economic implications for the city; and third a (re)turn to

representation which according to the author “came to rest solely on the surface, on the appearance of things, i.e. their legibility”.

This working paper will be of considerable interest to both more general readers on the development of Lahore under colonial rule but will especially appeal to both economists and economic historians given its detailed and carefully nuanced political economy approach which brings out the economic forces that interacted with the emergence of new classes and which then shaped socio-economic changes in Lahore during this period.

Potential Publications 2024

Summary of Lahore School of Economics, Graduate Institute of Development Studies Actual and Planned Faculty Research Publications and Submissions and MPhil Theses Supervised in 2024

Name	Papers and articles							MPhil Theses supervised	
	Journal			Conference Papers		Other Publications		Completed	Ongoing
	HEC W category/ Impact factor	HEC X and Y category	ABDC/ABS/MLA	Books / Book Chapters	National	International	Lahore School working paper / International working paper		
Dr. Rashid Amjad									2
Mr. Javed S. Malik									3
Dr. Zafar, F.									1.5
Dr. Nasra Shah									2
Dr. Ejaz Ghani									
Dr. Nawaz, A.									4.5
Dr. Anis Alam									
Almazia Shahzad									
Quddus, S.									
Hashmat, F.									
Mughis, Z.									
Qazi, M.									
Total									

1. Actual and Planned Publications and Submissions in HEC W category/Impact Factor and HEC X and Y categorical / ABDC/ABS/MLA

No.	List of Author(s) as published	Title of Article	Journal	Year	Volume and Issue	DOI	Journal Category
1.	Dr. Ejaz Ghani	Trading Patterns in the ECO Region (Journal Article in Progress)	to be determined	2024			XY
2..	Dr. Ejaz Ghani	Policy Rationale behind MDG and SDG Hunger Targets- Evidence from ECO Region (Journal Article in Progress)	to be determined	2024			XY

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		Article in the Review Process)					
3.	Shah, N. M.& Quddus, S.	Women's Autonomy & Reproductive Health Care Utilization in Pakistan	Pacific Asian Migration Journal	2024			
4.	Smar Quddus, Nawaz, A.	Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Rural Household Vulnerability to Food Security in Pakistan: Empirical Evidence from Climate Change Impact Survey	<i>Environmental Science & Pollution Research</i>	2024			W
5.	Jamil, U., Nawaz, A.	Impact of Microcredit Program on Non-income Outcomes –A Case of Akhuwat Microfinance Organization in Pakistan	<i>to be determined</i>	2024			X
6.	Arshad, A., Zafar, F., Nawaz, A.	Digital Transformation of Service Delivery in Punjab's Health Sector - A Case Study of HIMS	<i>to be determined</i>	2024			W
7.	Hashmat, F., Nawaz, A., Kamran, A.	The Role of Microfinance Institutions in the Progress towards the Attainment of Sustainable Development Goals during COVID-19: Empirical Findings from Punjab, Pakistan	<i>to be determined</i>	2024			Y
8.	Hashmat, F.	Social Networks as Pillars of Support: Determining the Psychological Wellbeing of Displaced Households during the Acquisition of Land and Property in the Case of Orange Line Project	<i>to be determined</i>	2024			X/Y
9.	Almazia Shahzad	Exploring the implications of the Fiscal Theory of Price Levels in the Context of Developing Countries	<i>to be determined</i>	2024			X/Y
10	Quddus, S.	Wealth & Well-being: Empirical Insights into Poverty & Child Nutrition in Pakistan	Pakistan Development Review	2024			
11	Mughis, Z.	Are the Pakistani Higher Education Institutions Prepared for the Digital Literacies Challenge?	<i>International Journal of Education Technology in</i>	2024			Impact Factor

		Exploring the Landscape.	<i>Higher Education</i>			
12	Qazi, M.	Son Preference & the Desire for an Additional Child	Asian Population Studies	2024		Impact Factor

ii. Books/ Book Chapters

No.	Author(s)/ Editor(s)	Books	Book Chapters	Publisher	Year
1.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Cambridge Economic History of Modern South Asia	Pakistan's economic history 1947-2022: Key turning points," in T. Roy et.al	Cambridge University Press, UK	Forthcoming 2024
2.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	The Management of the Pakistan Economy 1947-2024		Lahore School of Economics	2024
3.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Collected Economic Papers Vol. III, Jobs, Skills and Competitiveness: Can Pakistan Break-Out of the Low Skills Trap		Lahore School of Economics	2024
4.	Shah, N. M.(Editor)	Social Remittances & Social Change: Focus on Asia and Middle East. (Upcoming, 2024)		Lahore School of Economics	2024
5.	Shah, N. M. & Lubna Alkazi		What Sustains Irregular Migration in the Gulf Countries? Khadira, B, Oishi N, Asis M. (eds.) Handbook on Migration in Asia (Forthcoming, 2024).	Edward Elgar Publishing	2024
6.	Nasra Shah, Rashid Amjad, Almazia Shahzad, Quddus, S.		Trend in Remittance Flows Pakistan (Migration Report 2024)	Center on International Migration, Remittances & Diaspora, Lahore School of Economics	2024
7.	Nasra Shah & Qazi, M.	Labour Migration Patterns and their Role in Economic Diversification and Sustainable Development in Saudi Arabia	Most Favored Destination for Pakistani Migrants, Saudi Arabia: Trends, Patterns and Issues	King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	2024
8.	Shah, N. M. & Quddus, S.		Women's Decision-Making Autonomy in Migrant vs. Non-migrant HHs in Pakistan: Some Insights for Social Remittances Research	Lahore School of Economics	2024

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			Book Title: Social Remittances & Social Change: Focus on Asia and Middle East. (Upcoming, 2024)		
9.	Dr. Zafar, F. (Editor)	Women and Violence (Gender Inequality and Policy Series Vol. II)	Overview	Lahore School of Economics	2024
10.	Dr. Ejaz Ghani	Connectivities and Common Legacies in Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey, Editors: Mehmam Akif Kirecci and Gonca Biltekin	Economic Management Modeling: The case of Pakistan (In Progress).	Economic Cooperation Organization Educational Institute (ECOEI) Ankara 2024	2024
11.	Mughis, Z. (Editor)	Higher Education & Change	Are the Pakistani Higher Education Institutions Prepared for the Digital Literacies Challenge? Exploring the Landscape.	Lahore School of Economics	2024
12.	Javed S. Malik (Editor)	Capacity Development for Public Service: Harnessing optimal capacity for the administrative services		Lahore School of Economics	2024
13.	Dr. Zafar, F. & Nawaz, A. (Editors)	Service Delivery: How Effective it is? Case Studies from Lahore		Lahore School of Economics	2024
14.	Hashmat, F. (Editor)	Microfinance: A Pathway to Development		Lahore School of Economics	2024

iii. Reports

No.	Author(s)	Reports	Publisher	Year
1.	CIMRAD/Lahore School of Economics	Pakistan Migration Report 2024	Lahore School of Economics	2024

iv. Monographs/Working Papers

No.	Author(s)	Monographs/ Working Papers	Publisher	Year
1.	Dr. Ejaz Ghani	Industrial Policy to Reverse De-industrialization in Pakistan.	Lahore School of Economics	2024
2.	Almazia Shahzad	Pakistan's Debt Structure and Sustainability	Lahore School of Economics	2024
3.	Quddus, S.	Poverty Trends in Pakistan Post-2000: A Review Article	Lahore School of Economics	2024
4.	Mughis, Z.	An Intersectional Approach to Differences in the Digital Ability of Youth	Lahore School of Economics	2024
5.	Qazi, M.	A Socioeconomic Study of Son Preference and the Desire for Additional Children in Pakistan	Lahore School of Economics	2024
6.	Qazi, M.	Dependency Ratio and Labor Force Participation using PSLM 2019-20	Lahore School of Economics	2024

v. Conference Papers by Faculty Members

No.	Author(s) as published	Title of Paper	Title of Conference	Venue	Date
1.	Rashid Amjad & Almazia Shahzad	Macroeconomic Management: Igniting Economic Growth in Pakistan with Macroeconomic Stability	Seventeenth International Conference on Management of the Pakistan Economy	Lahore School of Economics, Lahore	April, 2024
2.	Nasra Shah & Qazi, M.	Most Favored Destination for Pakistani Migrants, Saudi Arabia: Trends, Patterns and Issues	Labour Migration Patterns and their Role in Economic Diversification and Sustainable Development in Saudi Arabia: Acceptance and Resistance Towards Achieving Saudi Vision 2030	King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	18th - 19th February, 2024
3.	Subhani, A., Nawaz, A.	Examining role of Education in Altering Violence-Justifying Attitudes of Men and Women under Patriarchy: An Empirical Evidence from Rural Punjab	Development Studies Association Conference, UK	SOAS, UK	Jun-24
4.	Hashmat, F., Bradley, T., Nawaz, A., Kamran, A.	Community resilience, adaptive capacity and social empowerment under conditions of climate-related shocks: A case of flood-affected households in the Matiari district of Pakistan.	Development Studies Association Conference, UK	SOAS, UK	Jun-24
5.	Sammar Quddus, Nawaz, A.	Fungibility of Loans in Microfinance and the Role of	European Research Conference on Microfinance	Bergamo University, Italy	Jun-24

		Income and Assets Ownership: A new Evidence			
6.	Jahangir, M., Nawaz, A., Hashmat, F., Kamran, A.	The Role of Informal Saving Schemes of ROSCAS during Covid Times: Implications for Microfinance Institutions	European Research Conference on Microfinance	Bergamo University, Italy	Jun-24
7.	Malik, S., Nawaz, A., Kamran, A.	A comparison of Microfinance and State-led EHS AAS program beneficiaries during Covid times in Semi-urban Punjab: Implications for Hybrid Model Intervention	European Research Conference on Microfinance	Bergamo University, Italy	Jun-24

vi. Other Publications and Artistic production

No.	Author(s)	News Paper Article Title	Publisher	Date
1.	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Time to Reflect	Dawn	January 18, 2024
2.	Mughis, Z.	Technology needs Context	The News International	January 25, 2024
3.	Qazi, M.	The Youth Factor	The News International	January 24, 2024

vii. Actual and Planned MPhil Theses Supervised by Faculty Members in 2024

No.	Status (Actual / Planned)	Name of Candidate	Principal/Co-Supervisor	Title	Department/ Centre	Year of Completion / Expected Date of Completion
1.	Actual	Nisha Zeeshan	Dr. Rashid Amjad / Co Supervisor (Dr. Nawaz, A.)	Analyzing Stakeholder Responses to the Covid-19 Pandemic. A Theory of Reasoned Action Perspective on Educational Changes in Lahore’s Private and Public Universities.	GIDS	On going (Expected date of completion 31 st August 2024)
2.	Actual	Mahin Jehangir Ali	Dr. Rashid Amjad / Co Supervisor (Dr. Nawaz, A.)	Does access to Informal Savings (ROSCAS) Reduce Vulnerabilities during COVID times? Evidence from Micro Entrepreneurs’ Survey of Semi Urban Areas of Punjab	GIDS	On going (Expected date of completion 31 st August 2024)
3.	Actual	Sara Hamid Malik	Dr. Nawaz, A.	Vulnerability of Micro-Entrepreneurs in Semi-Urban Punjab during Covid times: A Comparison of Microfinance Borrowers and State-led Ehsaas Program Beneficiaries	GIDS	On going (Expected date of completion 31 st August 2024))

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4.	Actual	Khalida Khalid	Dr. Nawaz, A.	The Advent of Hybrid Warfare: An Issue of National Security. A Cross Country Empirical Analysis and Implications for Pakistan	GIDS	On going
5.	Actual	Simran Tariq	Dr. Nawaz, A.	Women's Empowerment and Ethnic Inequalities in Pakistan: An Evidence from Pakistan Demographic Health Survey 2017-2018 (PDHS)	GIDS	On going
6.	Actual	Nimra Najeeb Gull	Dr. Zafar, F.	A Comparative Study of the Practices and Quality of English Language Teaching in Low-Fee Franchise and Single Management Schools in Lahore	GIDS	On going (Expected date of completion 31 st August 2024)
7.	Actual	Amina Ali	Dr. Nasra Shah	Migrant Father's Absence: Impacts on Educational Attainment and Emotional Well-being of Left-behind Children aged 5-17 in Punjab, Pakistan	GIDS	On going
8.	Actual	Kainat Nayyer	Mr. Javed S. Malik	Governance Imperatives for Teacher Motivational Needs A Study of Administrative Motivational Support for Public Primary School Teachers in Urban	GIDS	On going (Expected date of completion 31 st August 2024)
9.	Actual	Arooba Sabah ud Din	Dr. Nasra Shah	Forging Pathways and Navigating Challenges: Investigating the Dynamics of Social Capital and Irregular Migration among Pakistani Deportees	GIDS	On going
10.	Actual	Malik Mashhood	Mr. Javed S. Malik	Exploring the Role and Performance of Local Government Representatives in the Punjab: A Comparative Study of Urban and Rural Areas	GIDS	On going
11.	Actual	Zarlasht Kamran	Mr. Javed S. Malik	The Foreign Policy-Development Nexus in Pakistan	GIDS	On going

12.	Actual	Shahbano Haseeb Naushahi	Dr. Rashid Amjad	Revisiting the Unemployment-Economic Growth Relationship: A Comparative Study of South Asia	GIDS	On going
13.	Actual	Maham Sadiq	Dr. Zafar, F./ Dr. Nawaz, A.	To be decided	GIDS	On going
14.	Actual	Eeman Fatima	Dr. Moazam Mehmood	Estimating GDP growth for Pakistan using Observed Energy use Variables, as useful Compliments to Survey based National Income Accounts	GIDS	On going
15.	Actual	Shaheerbanoo Sattar	To be decided	To be decided	GIDS	On going
16.	Actual	Fatima Tahir	To be decided	To be decided	GIDS	On going
17.	Actual	Sabeen Mujahid	To be decided	To be decided	GIDS	On going