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of

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Book Review
by
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Salik, N. (2017). *Learning to Live with the Bomb: Pakistan, 1998-2016*. Oxford University Press.
"Diagnostic, Comprehensive and Gospel (of Pakistan nuclear policy)"

If there are three words which come to my mind after reading this book these are it. Mr. Salik has started the debate which was never heard of in Pakistan, nuclear learning. Chief of army staff retired General Jahangir Karamat said about this book:

"The Book significance lies in the fact that it tackles the little-known subject of nuclear learning most comprehensively in all its dimensions"

If General Karamat says this, you have to nod your head to the claim. It was under his reign that Pakistan had the hot tests of 1998. The book is in a class of its own. this book is a dissection of each and every aspect of Pakistan nuclear policy (operational and intellectual side of it). This book reestablishes the fact how important are nuclear arms for Pakistan for survival because of hostile neighbors. General Zia in a famous interview said "Freedom has no price", and Pakistan's freedom lay in its nuclear program. This book states all the problems and hurdles faced by Pakistan on the journey to nuclearization. I personally enjoyed and learned a lot from the book about the nuclear program Pakistan had.

This book discusses all the issues regarding nuclear policy in a wholesome manner and fills the critical gap and assumes the title of probably first such book discussing all these areas in one place. Despite him being an ex-official, Mr. Salik gives a candid and objective perspective on these issues that is different and fresh as compared to Pakistan's official positions. He has very well talked about the contemporary security challenges. The author divides his books by referring to the major events of 1974 when Indians conducted their first nuclear tests, author and Pakistani establishment knew its implications, they knew Indians have developed the modern day gunpowder all they needed was a gun to deliver it. Author division is based on chronological basis but the book has clear divisions on matters the chapter's deal with. Throughout the study one theme is consistent of nuclear learning. One thing to remember that the author affirms about the book is that it is a study he has always referred to it as a study like in page 146:

"as pointed out in chapters two and three of this STUDY"

In my view section 1 would constitute of Chapter 1 introduction and chapter 2 Pakistan nuclear programme: a brief history, in both chapters' author has stated the historical facts about the nuclear project. How the idea was conceived, how the genesis of the bomb programme was initiated. All the hurdles are very profoundly and intensely repeated showing how the ship was shored in the

storm, author has the luxury to that maybe due to his background. Author has left no stone unturned his references makes the book yet more close to being the gospel of Pakistan nuclear history.

The next section which is the most vital and imperative part of the book/study. Chapter 3 Pakistan evolving nuclear doctrine which in itself can become a book on its own. This section of the book is important for students/experts who wants to learn about doctrines of nuclear states. Mr. Naeem Salik has not just discussed Pakistan's doctrine but all the de jure, de facto nuclear states doctrine as well. Author has been very candid in his speech about the nuclear doctrine and its weaknesses but has said Pakistan has come far from where it started. He is very unbiased in saying the following in chapter 3 page 76 that:

> *"The intellectual aspects of nuclear development lagged far behind the technological progresses"*

This clearly indicates where Pakistan lacked in 1998. If ever someone teaches the subject of nuclear doctrine it won't be an astonishment to see this books chapter being the outline for it. This section can be referred to over Pakistan nuclear doctrine.

The section 3 can be named as institutional learning of Pakistan national command authority it constitutes of chapter 4 Nuclear command and control, chapter 5 safety and security, chapter 6 nuclear export control regime and lastly chapter 7 nuclear regulatory regime. This section is so thorough and has outlined dissected framed the whole structure of Pakistan's nuclear command and control. Going through this section I felt that how in depth as he studied for these chapter, I even wondered that how was this even published as it outlines all the structure of Pakistan nuclear setup. One of the main and imperative contributions of the book is to identify the learning of nuclear program, Naeem Salik has listed down all the legislation with dissecting them as well. Author also emphasizes in these chapters that Pakistan nuclear program is:

> *"safe, secure, reliable and Pakistan is a responsible nuclear state"*

He has completely thrown out of the window speculations of nuclear technology or warhead getting into hands of NSA's. reconfirming the high reliability theory. This kind of critical nature of his writing shows his studies depth. It may well be very interesting decoy for the counter parts at Indian side to seduce them into learning this structure and in reality SPD works totally differently, you just never know.

Lastly we have the conclusion which sums up the book or better to call it a study. The book can be exemplary in academics for its use of evidence references and how well many studies are brought and compiled in a form of book. All sections I drew above are studies in its own. Although they overlap but alone as well they make sense. So in a nutshell learning about Pakistan nuclear progammes any aspect this book has to be in the list if not topping the list.

This book easily the single most important one in regard to nuclear program of Pakistan. this book is highly suggested to specialists/experts/academia/journalists in the arena of nuclear studies and

as well as the students. But the students' needs to have some background knowledge of Pakistan history and dynamics of institutions to take full advantage of this astounding book/study. The books references are thorough and can be used by researchers, no fact is without a reference so citing the book or reading its facts where they came from is made easy by the author, in that regard he has done an exemplary job although this topic has rarely been researched or talked about in Pakistan.

This book can easily have an additional edition, and I guess its second edition will be more important in regard to nuclear doctrine as the dynamics of Kashmir has changed after 5th august 2019 as well as, acts such as the surgical strikes or the incidents of 26th 27th February. There be must a shift of nuclear doctrine from both sides which has to be addressed.

Book Review

by

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Karagiannis, E. (2009). *Political Islam in Central Asia: The Challenge of Hizb ut-Tahrir*. Routledge.

This book generally focuses on the phenomenon of political Islam in post-soviet Central Asia and particularly emphasizes on the activities of Islamist groups in post-Soviet Central Asia that's Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami i.e., (The Islamic Liberation Party). By using social movement perspective, the author of the book, Emmanuel Karagiannis, provides a deep understanding of the ascent of Hizb ut-Tahrir in post-Soviet Central Asia and also clarifies its non-violent approach. Furthermore, the book covers the origins, ideology, political methodology and structure of Hizb ut-Tahrir and its rise within the region from Kazakhstan to China and Russia.

Moreover, the book pays attention to the Tajikistan's civil war which was held between neo-communists and the Islamist led resistance and also emphasizes on the political improvements that occurred after the civil war in Tajikistan. It depicts the rise of radical Islamic gatherings in Uzbekistan because of which the challenges faced by Karimov regime and the ascent and fall of Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU). The book covers the history and the emergence of Hizb ut-Tahrir within the region. It addresses the party's ideology that relies on Islam and its aims to restore the Caliphate so as to join all Muslims in a solitary state. It further explains the party's philosophical stance towards democratic method. The party is against the democratic framework and asserted that it's a kufr system as it isn't based on divine rules. It also explains the party's organizational and recruitment system that consists of head of halqa (mushrif), local leader (Naqib), provincial representative (Mu'tamad), central committee (lajnat al-qiyada), and Amir that is the preeminent pioneer of the party. Furthermore, the book briefly analyzes the activities of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Central Asian countries and also looks at its activities in China, Ukraine and Russia where the party has a marginal presence. The author explains the emergence of Hizb ut-Tahrir within the region by using social mobilization theory (SMT) (resource mobilization theory, framing theory, structural-functional theory and political process theory). After the collapse of USSR, an ideological vacuum was made within the region which has been stuffed by the party. Furthermore, the book claims that the party's ideology clarifies why it stayed peaceful and has stayed against violence under a similar condition in which the IMU has gone to viciousness. The book also emphasizes on the party's future prospects and offers numerous policy suggestions for regional and Western policy makers.

Thus, the book gives an image of the phenomenon of political Islam in post-Soviet Central Asia. It provides a background of Hizb ut-Tahrir including its strategy to restore an Islamic caliphate in

the area. Then, it analyzes the reasons of the emergence of Hizb ut-Tahrir in the region by utilizing social mobilization theory. It likewise pay attention on the party's role and on its activities in Central Asia in which its most active. It additionally focus on the activities of the party in other countries like China, Ukraine, and Russia where it has a negligible nearness. Furthermore, the book also gives policy proposals to the regional and Western policy makers.

This book is best for a beginning student for an in-depth academic study of the region, as it is well organized and everything is clearly explained in it. A student, for conducting research in Central Asia must read this book at it provides a great in-depth understanding of the region and a person will get a lot of information about the region after reading this book.

About author: The Author is a graduate in International Relations from Bahria University, Islamabad. She has previously worked at various institutions in Pakistan, including the Institute of Rural Management (IRM) and Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR). Currently, she is associated with The COPAIR as a Research Assistant. She is interested in writing and looks forward to publishing articles/research papers on global affairs.

Work Place Aggression and Role of Leadership

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Abstract

The main purpose of this Research paper is to find and locate the role of Leadership in workplace aggression. I have gone through many of the Literature of Workplace Aggression to find out the behavior of leaders at the workplace aggression takes place. The workplace aggression is the neglected part of any organization to achieve their goals. The managers are not interested in to find out the routes of aggression in the employees to better their performance and prove adequate resources to the employees to make them stress free and concentrate on their job. The study used survey based questionnaire for primary data gathering. A sample size of 20 Customer Services Representatives working in Islamabad and Rawalpindi collected to find out the differences. I researched about some points that what leaders do during the aggression and eventually overcome the loss which is faced by the Organization. The convenience sampling technique was used to generate the data from the employees. This technique is easy and comfortable to use without puzzling the victim. In conclusion I am able to analysis that what Leaders can play role in the aggression and how they focus about the aggression happening in their organization. Either instead of resolving employees' problems the Leadership thinks that the problem should be dealt by the employees themselves or they have time to resolve each employee's issues personally and officially.

Keywords: workplace aggression, organizational behavior, employees issues, workplace issues

Introduction

The definition of Workplace aggression is "any act against an employee that create a hostile work environment and adversely affects the employee, either physically or psychologically. These acts include all types of physical, verbal assault, threats, intimidation, coercion, and all forms of harassment" (Richard, 2009). "Aggression is considered a basic and important aspect of the human condition" (Mitchell, 2006). Workplace aggression can also be stated as "any form of behavior directed by one or more persons in a workplace toward the goal of harming one or more others in that workplace (or the entire organization) in ways the intended targets are motivated to avoid" (Ford, Kelloway, & Myrden, 2016).

"Workplace aggression can be verbally like abusing, rough or chanting language against any other employee which effects the mental health of victim and may lead to some serious actions, it can be physically like kicking someone, it can be damaging someone's property like breaking the car etc." (Teo, Tummers, & Brunetto, 2015). It creates hostile in work place and can lead to serious disadvantages for the organization or company. It is not favoring the organization clearly. It can

create environment of hostile where employees' focus diverts from the work, which result in less outcome and performance from each individual. Such office environment create stress at work place. Leaders of offices often involve in politics of gaining more power over the other leader. Therefore, they don't want to be a part of any conflict or victim of any aggression. Leadership role is sometimes based on favoritism which cause injustice and unfair/biased decision lead to aggression in organization. "It would thus be a valuable contribution to organizational development if leaders and managers were able to manage anger in an appropriate way; good supervisors know how to diffuse employee anger, placate angry customers and control their own angry impulses" (Booth & Mann, 2005).

Leaders' interference in resolving the aggression is very low. They don't have any interest towards the aggression taking place in the workplace rather they only have interest towards their own career and power. One of the real-life story I came to know from my friend who was eye witness of the situation arose in a call center and the role of leadership there, explained here. One of the employee of J telemarketing faced incident, who later left because of the same workplace aggression reasons. He told that it was his and his friend's first day at office and both of them were little hesitated at the first day, his friend was wearing pink jeans and white t-shirt at that day. So, other employees starting laughing at him and started whispering about him and suddenly one chanted him "Pindi Girl". He was very depressed that day and said that he would leave the organization, but his friend insisted to stay and promised to talk to the manager. Next day that same thing happened again employees were chanting "Pindi Girl" again and again. This makes him feel very unpleased and he went to the manager and told the scenario, thought, he should resolve it but instead of resolving the issue and asking other employees not to chant again the manager told his friend that not to wear such shocking color dresses in call centers and ultimately his friend left the organization (J telemarketing).

Causes of Workplace Aggression

As we know that workplace aggression makes the organization suffer a lot so we should have to know what the reasons of Workplace Aggression are.

Some of the causes of workplace aggression are as under: -

i. Injustice

Injustice is the main reason of Workplace aggression. When the reward system in organization is biased or unfair, then employees feel physiologically ill or aggressive because when, an employee who is working hard with his full passion gets nothing and that one person, who is doing nothing much but he gets reward, because he has linkages to the mangers or any other illegal means. So this will cause deserved employees get frustrated and there will be injustice in the organization. This reward injustice may lead to the aggression of the employees. The division of duties and work burden can also be a part of injustice to the one who is not close to the top level management officers.

ii. Room Temperature (Heat)

Room temperature plays a vital role in Workplace aggression. My questionnaire shows the results that most of the employees are having aggression in organization due to the Room temperature. If your room temperature is not normal then the employees will be uncomfortable to do work effectively, efficiently and eventually Organization will suffer loss. So, it is Leader's responsibility to provide everything which is necessary to maintain the room temperature like having proper ventilation system, provide Air conditions, Fans, Heaters etc. whatever is needed to make Room Temperature normal so that employees work easily and comfortably.

iii. Clashes between employees

Workplace aggression spreads like fire when there is any clash going around in the organization because when two persons are fighting with each other, then other employees will definitely involve in that fight because some employees are their friends and they come for their help and in the end whole workplace suffer.

iv. Been the target of Rumors or Gossip

When an employee is being focused or targeted of rumors or gossips then he/she feels uncomfortable and nervous and, in the end, he/she feels aggressive to the coworkers and he/she will retaliate. This retaliation will be very dangerous for the employee as well as for the organization. He/she can/will leave the organization which will increase the turnover rate, absenteeism decreases in productivity etc.

In the end those employees who face workplace aggression could go anywhere else like in other organizations and they will tell others that this specific organization is bad for work, there are a lot of aggression in the organization and eventually it will defame the organization name.

Literature Review

This paper has gone through the previous Literature reviews while conducting this research. While going through different Literature, it is founded that most of the literature review which focuses more on Employees "workplace aggression" and very few wrote about leaders' or Managers role in Aggression.

I read that aggression towards co-workers presented by supervisors, affect their health and functioning of their work. Employees who faced work place aggression are less satisfied and feel burnout and general health issues (Merecz, Drabek, & Mościcka, 2009).

Prior research shows that workplace aggression is dangerous for both employees and company. In companies we see that individuals are quick for blaming others. A little problem can cause one individual start putting blame on other individuals. Due to this aggression originates in organization.

Aggression is very dangerous for any organization and individual himself/herself. Aggression in work place shows that employees are not much satisfied from their job due to this, absenteeism, turnover etc. increase in organization and productivity decreases. Whenever aggressive behavior comes into the work place then the role of leader comes there. As leader we can also assume manager, supervisor, CEO which set direction for employees. Leader can play a vital role to overcome the workplace aggression. Leader can motivate employees and provide flexible work environment to their employees. In past researches basically role of leader is limited in workplace aggression but it focuses on the behavior of the coworkers.

Coworker behavior has a very real effect on behavior of employees. When there is aggressive situation in workplace then employees likely to follow these situations and become aggressive. So, manager as a leader for their team faced with problems of aggressive behavior must consider both the individual employees and factor in the work environment when searching for the cause of aggressive behavior in the workplace.

Aggressive behavior should be stopped early before it spread to the other employees/coworkers and start an unfortunate epidemic. Manager should need to appreciate the worker and motivate them to create the flexible work environment when aggression comes in the way then performance of team would feel down and productivity decreases due to this company might be in loss. So, it is necessary to avoid workplace aggression.

Some of the finding indicates that aggressive trigger with coworker may be more abusive due to common and long-term term period touch with perpetrator and may spoil sense of personnel safety at work place to the level that drastically affects employees work satisfaction.

Weather and temperature have a power to change the mood of the employees. People who lives in high temperature countries have high rate of aggression. It is experimented that a person living in low temperature country have low rate of aggression. When we move that person from low temperature to high temperature his/her behavior will be more aggressive.

Crime rate of high temperature countries are higher than the low temperature countries. In the same way if the environment of the workplace is not suitable for the employees, temperature is not comfortable then the employees will react more aggressively than the normal routine. We normally judge that in summers traffic accidents are more than the winters. "Changes in routine activities may be able to explain summer increases in violent crime, but cannot account for the findings that baseball pitchers are more likely to hit batters with a pitched ball on hot days than on cool days" (Reifman, Larrick, & Fein, 1991).

"When a worker becomes frustrated, they may respond to that frustration by directing aggression towards the source of the frustration. However, in addition to their anger towards the source of their frustration, individuals are also likely to be more aggravated with the world in general" (Dollard, Miller, Doob, Mowrer, & Sears, 1939). This may include any person or object that the

aggrieved may encounter between the moment the frustration occurs, and the time in which the person has a chance to calm down.

Leadership should understand all types of aggressive behavior which can affect the organizational environment and its image and eventually cause workplace aggression. Rudeness, discontinuous behavior and verbal abuse harm the organization more sharply. Aggression between managers and workers & subordinates can cause employee's commitment in aggression in several ways.

First, employees use information about values, norms, expectations, and outcomes of behaviors (punishment or reward) gathered from others at work to guide their own behavior. For instance, if employees witness harmful acts occurring without punishment, they are likely to view such behaviors as acceptable in their work, such as coworkers conducting a heated aggressive argument that is tolerated by their managers.

Research Question

What is the role of leadership in Workplace aggression?

The research question itself explains that what leaders play role when there arose a situation of aggression at the workplace either aggression between employee or from outside any public or customer. The leaders' role in such time is very important. How the leader tackle the incident and resolve the aggression which can cause for infamous the organization in the society.

Objectives of Research

Anything happens for a reason and to find out the reason, we need to go for research. Primary objective of this research is to find out the root causes of aggression in an organization. On what basis the employees face such unfavorable conditions. As we know aggression is not favorable for better results / output, therefore to find out the consequences of aggression is the second objective. Third objective of this research is to take necessary possible steps and actions to gradually down the aggression in an organization.

Significance of Research

As an employee in service industry, I have experienced a lot of aggression from the public in government and private organization as well. As I have experienced the workplace aggression, the most significance of this exercise made me understand the reasons, causes and issues behind the aggression. Further it helped me in my profession to handle aggression and avoid unnecessary aggression. In professional life I can deliver the reasons, causes and issues to the higher management. Through this information brining in the knowledge of the higher management could be helpful to resolves these issues at earliest to avoid any kind of aggression at the workplace. The higher management can make better decisions for the benefit of the organization. After the successful finishing of this paper I am able to analyze the workplace aggression causes and consequences of any company / organization independently without any hesitation and can take

decisions independently. At the conclusion stage I have rectified my mistake with the help of my course instructor and modified things where required for a better paper.

This project has surely made me professionally groomed and enhanced my skills and my grip on the workplace aggression of the companies.

My Project is also being very helpful for the Leaders and Managers to develop better understanding of the workplace aggression. The Leaders and Managers can get helpful information from this paper to overcome the issues and increase in the outputs of the organization by removing aggression among employees. The goodwill of the company will let the professionals and coworkers to join the organization without any hesitate. The Higher level management would introduced better packages for attracting the professionals to work for their organization.

Limitations

There were some limitations faced in research; Cultural and organization diversity is the first issue for collecting the data from different organizations. Some of employees were work overburden, and could not participated. Employees were not interested in filling our questionnaire as they had not time due to work burden. Some of employees filled the questionnaire in hurry as their bosses were there.

Methodology

Methodology is the tool used for findings and results. The best and easiest methodology would help the best outcomes / results about the research. It is the key factor of any research. Before going for research, we design our methodology for collection of data and analyzing of data there on. Convenient sampling method and cross sectional method are more suitable for this research. Both research methods are inexpensive and fast. Cross-sectional research design studies at a single point in a time. It does not allow manipulating variables. It allows researcher to look at numerous characteristics at once. It provides and shows information about what is the current situation in population. The questionnaire then analyzed through computer program software SPSS. Through this software we find out the results of keeping different variables. Frequency shows the relation between 2 or more different variables. The SPSS showed and provided information about the data collected that how the data is effecting the work place aggression.

This paper can also use longitudinal method for this paper. Longitudinal survey is taken from same group / sample of population at different times. The gap of time depending upon the requirement, the gap can more or less according to the nature of the research.

Date Collection

Data collection is a process in which data is collected for analyzing and results of the research. A fair and easy process of data collection provide better understanding and good results related to the research, regardless of errors and omissions. The process of Data Collection should be organized and interested, so that maximum data would be collected. An ill-mannered process of

data collection can effect on the results which can lead to discrepancies and the actual results will suffer. Some of the people often ignores the effective process of data collection which causes inconvenient outputs.

In this paper the primary data is collected based on questionnaire. The sampling technique was the best, fastest and easiest way to collect the data. The questionnaires were distributed among the sample of population. The questionnaire is directly fill out by the employees related to the research in a comfort place where they focused on the questionnaire and imagined the real situation as well.

• Population

The population of the study comprised on the Workforce i.e. workers especially working in service sector organizations. Population plays a vital role in the study to get the answers from different mentality of people thereon. Population is the total number of employees working at front desk in services industry. Here we consider the population as the experienced workers face number of public dealing in a day. Total 20 questionnaires were distributed to CSRs in Service sector area. We received 20 questionnaires which were properly filled which were considered and analyzed in the study. So, Response was 100%.

• Sample of the Study

I have selected 20 respondents voluntarily from the different organizations. These respondents were the front desk officers or representatives working in Islamabad and Rawalpindi Area. The selection of these respondents is based on their experience working as front face of the organization to the public. These respondents have much experience about the problems from the public since they are the representative of the companies.

• Sampling Technique

This study employed convenience sampling technique for primary data gathering. This technique is very helpful and ease for the study. The technique let us know the real picture of each individual based on questionnaire. In this technique the written questionnaire distribute among the respondents in the comfort area where they can focus on the questionnaire and can answer relatively according to the questions.

• Instrument of the study

As we want to know the response of CSR in Islamabad and Rawalpindi so we have to Survey that's why survey-based questionnaire was used for primary data gathering.

• Procedure of the study

In this study a survey-based questionnaire was used for primary data gathering. So that's why I went for collecting data and for survey. I asked from employees working in Service organizations as well as one of the Management people so that there will be no biasness left.

I first briefed them about my research and then took permission from the management to ask questions about my study. All the questionnaire was given to the 20 CSRs and I gave them all explanations which were required.

Data Analysis

Data analysis is the core part of any research. The results of the questionnaire were to be analyzed using a data analysis computer program (SPSS). It shows us the results of the data we have collected through sampling. The data is quantitative and can be analyzed through any research software like SPSS. It shows the correlation between the different variables and let us know about the results of the data we have collected. We analysis the data and get results of aggression through their age, gender, working hours, office environment, behavior of the managers and bosses. Through data analysis, we know that how the aggression takes place and what are the consequences. We able to learn how the aggression can be diminishing and how the environment of the organization can be reliable for employee as well as for visiting customers / clients.

Discussion and Conclusion

At the conclusion, this paper tells us about the consequences of workplace aggression and how the aggression effects on employees which ultimately lead effect on the output of the organization. Aggression is much neglected area in offices of Islamabad. This paper will help the higher management to take steps for the better output for the organization as well as reputation.

In this part the paper discussed the findings and gave the points on, "what leaders should do to reduce or eliminate workplace aggression".

Cost of Workplace Aggression

Its cost is bear simultaneously by Management and Employees as well for example if the Aggression in the workplace is happening then it will cause damage for organization in a sense that during quarrel the property of the organization will suffer and for employee in a sense that his/her health or reputation will suffer. Some of the major cost which is beard is followings.

• Motivation down

When there is an aggression in the workplace then the motivation level of the specific employee (which is being aggrieved) as well as other company employees will suffer because their attention will be diverted from the main work and when attention is being diverted the motivation level is disturbed and you have to build that level again.

• Stress

When there is an aggression going on in workplace than that employee will be in deep stress because of having that issue and that stress will low his work power, de-motivate him, and when he is in stress his colleagues will ask him/her about issue and when he/she will tell them about then whole employees work can be suffer and this will cause organization a great amount of loss.

• Productivity low

Having aggression in the workplace will affect the productivity the most. When employee is in stress physically or psychologically then he is not in a position to work well, he will work but not in a way which is productive for the organization. So, it will be bad for organization and leader should do something to tackle this situation.

• Absenteeism

Absenteeism rate will be rouse up while having physical or verbal assault, threats, coercion, intimidation, and all forms of harassment in the organization, maybe employee will not come because of having bad joke on him/her, or having bullied or any other reasons. Absenteeism will suffer organization in a way that it will lower its productivity level.

• Turnover

Turnover rate will be rouse up due to the behavior by which individuals attempt to harm others at work or in workplace. When employees will feel not safe in an organization where there is a lot of back biting or bulling etc. then he will leave the organization quickly and that quit from work will cost the organization a lot of amount i.e. Hiring, Recruiting, Selecting, training, developing etc.

What leaders can do to eliminate Work Place Aggression?

Leaders must know that aggressive behavior against the employees will have a negative impact to overall performance of organizations.

"Even slight aggressive acts are unhealthy for an organization. In a recent study from the University of North Carolina, 53% of workers that were targets of minor aggression stated that they were less productive, 37 % stated their commitment decreased, and 22 % of the targeted workers declined their work effort". (www.envisionworks.net/media/bully.htm)(Olson, Nelson, & Parayitam, 2006).

Therefore, it is important that leaders understand that aggression – in any form – can create significant costs for their employees and ultimately affect the bottom line.

Workers look to their managers as a role models for them. i.e. whatever behaviors they do they take it as a suitable behavior so, Managers who engage in harmful behaviors without punishment, communicate indirectly to employees that such behaviors are acceptable in the work environment. I also asked the employees about which type of leadership style they want and what improvements could reduce the workplace aggression.

After the research I made some recommendations which leaders should adopt to overcome workplace aggression.

Good Behavior with Employees

Workplace aggression due to the bad behavior of the leadership. Good behavior is one of the most important factor to control the aggressive behavior of the employees. If the leader behave with employees like they are their servants then employees get de-motivated, they'll not perform well and also aggressive behavior all the time. So leader must have to give value to their employees.

Orientation session

From the very start of the day when the employee joins the organization then he/she will be given proper orientation about the workplace and their responsibilities by the Leader that what they should do and what they shouldn't do. They should be told that if they do anything which will harm other employees then strict action should be made against him and Leader should deliver these words.

Proper Room Temperature

Room temperature plays a vital role in Workplace aggression. If your room temperature is not normal, then the employees will be uncomfortable to do work effectively and efficiency and eventually Organization will suffer loss. So it is Leader's responsibility to provide proper ventilation system, provide Air conditions, Fans, Heaters etc. whatever it is needed to make Room Temperature normal so that employees work easily.

Effective Performance Appraisal system (270-degree appraisal system)

Leaders should build an effective performance appraisal system to check and balance that no one will feel that they are being treated badly at work because their performance is being checked. The leadership should adopt any of the Performance appraisal systems to appraise the employees. Leader should adopt 270-degree appraisal system to check so that there will be no biasness. When leader appraise their employees according to their performances then employees who work hard get motivated and do their best. In 270-degree appraisal system 3 of the members can evaluate the performance of the employees. These members may be their subordinate, peers, self.

Provide Essentials tools and equipment for work

Leader should provide the tools to the employee so they will work properly. If the tools are not appropriate and according to the work of employees, then employees will irritate to their work. They may leave the organization or may be their performance will decrease day by day and it may cause to the aggressive behavior.

Training for employees

The managers / team leaders and top level management should organize training sessions for employees to raise awareness of interpersonal impact in the workplace. It may help to promote a good work environment.

Future Research

As I have done research on "Role of leadership in Workplace Aggression" in Service oriented organizations. So, I will leave further research on "Role of leadership during workplace aggression in Manufacturing Industry". So that this Work place aggression study further expands.

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Child Dehavioral Development Via Toys
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Abstract

Idea: TV, play and toys influence child's early age development. Child associates themselves to things and it later on portrays their development. Parents play a great influence in this regard; they have certain factors in their minds while purchasing a toy for their child and they choose it accordingly this research is all about studying those factors which effects toy purchasing decisions. The objective of this study is to identify the factors that effects parents mind while toy purchasing decision for their child. The significance of this study is based on investigating the factors of parental toy decision and determining the relative importance of selected toys on child development. Nature of research is quantitative and is collected through survey based on a questionnaire distributed among parents of toddlers sample size is approximately 30 and collected by using random sampling technique. Data is analyzed by using SPSS software. The results shows that many of parents prefer buying toys that can be source of learning few parents just thought of buying it as a fun factor and many parents were concerned about gender while purchasing a toy. Many parents are concerned about type of toys and those factors affect them while making a decision as it influence in child development. Limitation of this research is that it is only limited to toddler parents and data is only collected from Islamabad. Future research can include children's above 4yrs and can also focus on relationship between child and toys like how certain toys influence child development.

Keywords: child behavior, child development, development via toys, child and toys

Introduction

Toys and play of toddlers is important for child development. Parents especially influence learning behaviors of their children by selecting certain categories of toys. Most of the times toddlers are engaged in play activities. It is essential for the development because it contributes to physical, emotional and social well-being of a child. Toy purchase decision is seen as a simple

action, but there are certain factors and considerations behind buying toys which needs to be explored from parent's perspective. Parents expect that their child behave in a certain fashion that is essence and acceptable at personal and social front. These expectations are very subjective and may vary from individual to individual.

Selection of toys is a critical process. Parents always choose a toy for their child on basis of its abilities like education, safety, age and gender and all these figures have special influence on child development. Types and toy preferences as well as how gender of kid's impact on toy purchase decision is a special factors also influencing on child's behavior development. Basically when parents make decision for purchasing a toy for their child there can be majorly three contradictions occurring that can be according to child personality, purpose of buying toy either educational or fun learning or maybe time pass and cost of a toy and all these can be factors influencing toy purchase decisions (fisher, 1995).

Background

There are many factors which influence in development of child and same there are some factors in parents mind when purchasing toys. Product changing design, quality, demand and technology are the main factors that greatly influence the toy selection and buying behavior of parents. Development has always remained a topic of interest among behaviorist, psychologist and researchers. Different theories have been developed by researchers which help to explain different segments of child development and behaviors (Lee, 2011).

Child development in terms of learning and actions are influenced by many factors which govern the psychological and physical growth. The early childhood experiences have a significant impact on their social and cognitive development. Recognizing the capacity of development, it is important to maximize the child cognitive and social development learning with the help of toys which enable the child to develop cognitive and social skills both at very early age (pascale, 2016).

Literature Review

Every child passes through the phase of playing with toys and this has greater effect and influence on children behavior and personality development. Toys have greater influence in behavior development of child and parents have greater role in this toy purchasing decision seems

to be very critical and there are certain factors that affects parents while purchasing a toy for their toddler. There can be many factors in parents even the gender of their child no parents will want to buy a gun for their daughter and a doll for a son even they are also concerned about the color choices in a toy that can specify the gender. So gender in this way plays a greater role in toy selection.

Parents make toy purchase decision according to the child toys preferences and so the effect of gender also has a great influence on parent while toy selection parents even decorate and made their child's room according to their gender and they also behave accordingly (Rheingold, 1975). So several studies have showed that parents buy their male child's with more vehicles, guns, sports related toys, machine or mechanical tools and parents provide their female child with toys like Barbie dolls, doll house, kitchen set and more domestic like toys and this all is because of society stereotyping that they perceive male more as a masculine and strong figure and girls like feminine and delicate figure.

Most of the parents also prefer in buying neutral toys for their male and female child despite of their child's gender and this can have a positive impact on child's personality and behavior development this can also be dependent on the literacy of parents that educated parents will up bring their child accordingly. Providing them with more neutral and educational based toys can enhance their brain development because providing child with toys like guns or military weapon like toys can have a negative effect on personality of child which can pursue in aggressive nature behavior of child.

Education may not be the factor in parent's toy selection despite of being educated parents still prefer gender related toys no parents will prefer buying pink color toys for their male child and this is a social reality so gender has greatly affected parents in toy purchase decision (freeman, 2007) and this all has affected child behavior that from early stage they start dedifferentiating gender and start recognizing gender stereotyping. If parents focus on gender in buying toys and neglect this factor that it can affect behavior of child then schools can focus more on neutral and educational related toys that can enhance children communication, social behavior, learning skills, positive behavior development, self awareness and language development (Alshurideh, 2015).

Toy purchase and selection decision is a concerning factor so there must be an effective role of both teachers and parents regarding toy purchase decision. Parents sometimes prefer neutral and masculine toys for boys than considering feminine and neutral toys for girls then considering masculine or feminine factors. This is all has focus on social pressure that force them to be like that and children develop themselves accordingly they start playing with toys which have been preferred for them by their parents so if boys are provided with some feminine toy they will not find their interest in playing with it and they start spending time with more masculine toys and girls if given the masculine toy they will also not play with because they don't find it attractive and will spend more time playing with neutral or feminine toys (Markham, 1985).

Whereas adults themselves are mature and they do not really prefer gendered typed toys for themselves and they appreciate playing with more neutral toys and they will buy toys like blocks or puzzle (Hagan, 1991). It is a fact that for parents it will maybe hesitating for purchasing cross cultural toys or feminine toys for boys because it will be viewed negatively in a society and same purchasing masculine toys for girls will also be viewed negatively but for boys it will be considered more negative that he is playing with dolls etc. Society will consider a girl who plays with masculine toys or having masculinity in her will be labeled as a tomb girl and somehow viewed positively but if boy is playing with feminine toys and having women traits in him will be labeled as gay and it will be objectified and rejected from the society because society perceive male to be a masculine figure and therefore he will not be acceptable (C.L, 1990).

Toys are basically child's expressing medium they associate themselves with that toy and start developing their personalities. They even attach their emotions towards those certain toys and which gradually start their behavior development and influence on an individual's personality growth or development as well (Levy, 1978). Toys can also help early child hood development like it can help child in learning things and exploring toddler aged between 1-4 years can play with toy in learning how to use it and for what purpose this toy is used so this helps him in opening his mind and resolving question which can be raised in child's mind where this can be a part of cognitive development (Newsom, 1979).

Interaction with toys seems to be the key factor of socializing and behavior development. Children make toy selection on basis of their interest and at stage of three years they clearly differentiate between gender specific toys and like parents they also prefer toys according to their

gender so boys at three prefer buying cars and girls prefer dolls and this all also affects parent's toy purchasing decision. This is because society forces them to be like that and they behave accordingly (L.D, 2006).

Research Objectives:

- To identify the factors that effects parents while toy purchasing decision.

Research Question:

- What is the considering factors in parents mind related to their child that affect them while purchasing a toy for their toddler?

Significance of research

This research is conducted to identify the certain factors that effects parent's minds while toy purchasing decisions. Or to see which are certain factors in parents mind while purchasing a toy for toddler. To understand how parents influence on child behavior through toys, a careful consideration need to be explored about toy purchasing behavior and the selection determinants. The significance of this study is not only based on investigating the factors of parental toy selection but also determining the relative importance of selected toys on child development.

Groups that are involved in conducting this research include parents (mother and father) of a toddler aged between 1-4 years.

Research problem statement

There are certain issues regarding toys in child behavior development. Toys, play and gaming have certain inflence on child's personality like playing violent games or playing with guns can peruse towards the violent or aggressive attitude or behavior of a child and children's playing with educational games or toys related to education stuff or solving puzzle etc can promote towards the positive attitude/behavior of a child. Different parents have different motives for buying/selecting a toy for their child and there are certain factors in parents mind when they go to shop for purchasing a toy for their child and in our society there are certain restraints regarding toy

purchasing decision that they segregate the toys according to gender of a child like parents will prefer purchasing cars for boys and dolls for girls which is another factor in behavioral development of a child that it will develop child's mind accordingly. This study is likely to summarize, initially, the main factors affecting toys purchase decision within the parent context.

Research Limitations

This study is limited to the parents of children between 1-4 years which are basically toddlers and this study will cover only one major city Islamabad. Limitations are time constraints due to time shortage sample size was small.

Hypothesis

H1: Parents demographic factor affected the toy purchasing decision.

H2: Child's demographic factor affected the toy purchasing decision.

H3: Cost factor also affected the toy purchasing decision.

H4: Purpose factor also affected the toy purchasing decision.

Conceptual Framework

This framework defines the relationship among the independent and dependent variables and some mediating variables affecting independent variables and their correlation is defined in this model. Mediating variables being used in this research are first based on parent's demographics factor that affects the toy purchase decision because it can define the how education is important in deciding toy for a child. Second it's based on children demographic how it can be a factor in affecting toy purchase decision like gender specific toys based on boy or a girl. Third is based on cost related factor that how it can play its role in affecting purchasing decision maybe it is too costly or cheap. Fourth is based on purpose factor like for what purpose parents are buying that toy either for education or learning purpose or just for fun and time pass.

Parent's Demographics

IV   DV

Children Demographic

Factors Affecting

Toy Purchasing Decision

Cost

Purpose

Parents Demographics

Occupation, Age, Gender, and Education.

Childs Demographics

Age and Gender.

Cost Factor

Expensive, Cheap or Medium priced.

Purpose Factor

Durability, Safety, reason for that toy (education or fun) and category of toy on gender (car or doll).

i.
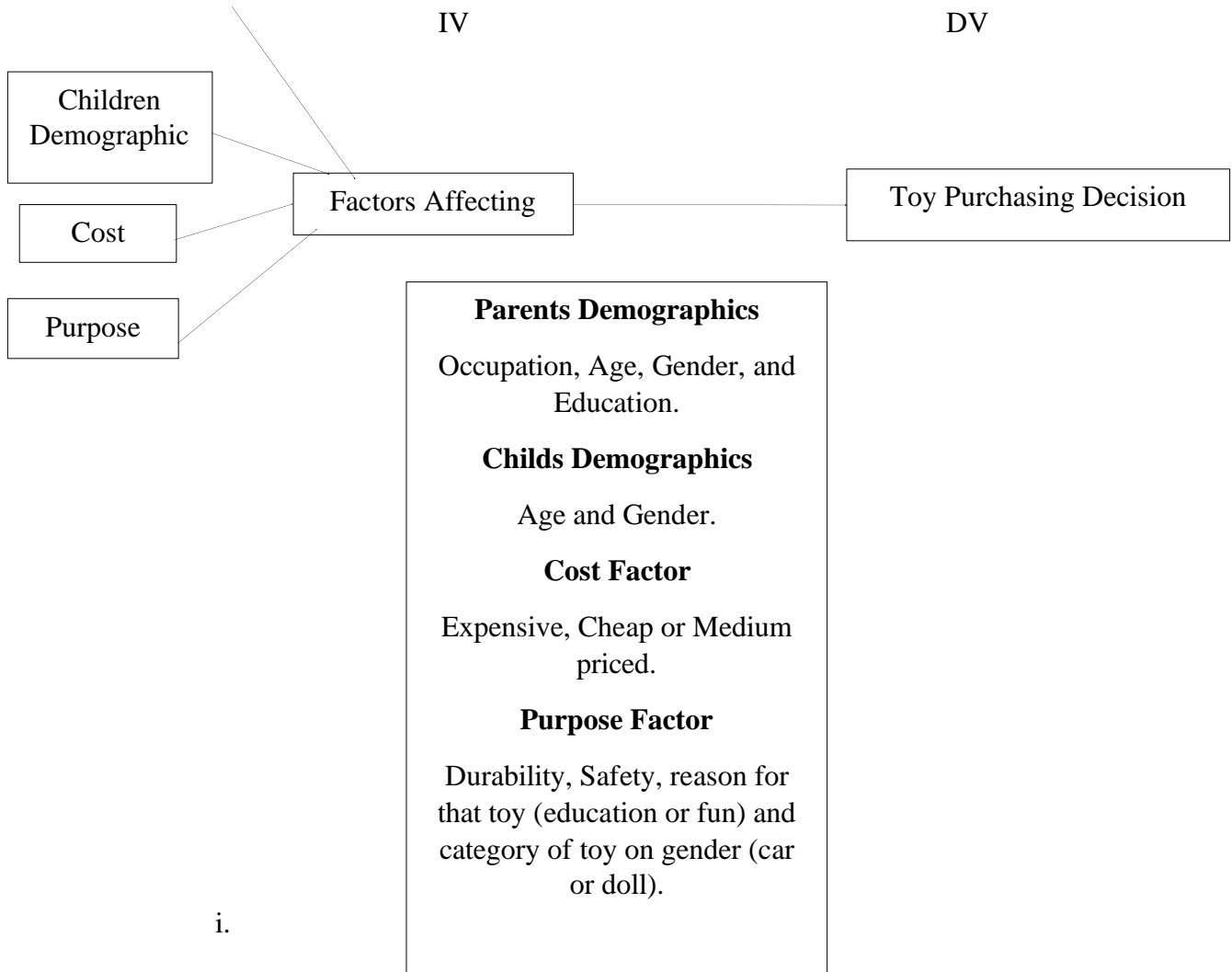
Methodology

The nature of this research is quantitative. Unit of analysis is parents of toddlers aged between 1-4 years.

- o Data Collection:
The data is collected through simple random sampling technique and the tool which is used for collecting the data is questionnaire. Sample size involved 30 individuals. The survey was distributed among parents of toddlers.

- o Data Analysis:
The data is analyzed by using the Bivariate analysis in which two variables are measured together to examine the relationship between them and analyze the cause and effect relationship

the Pearson's r is a method for examining relationships between variables. The software used for analysis of quantitative research is SPSS software.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.242^a	.059	-.059	.65966	1.550

a. Predictors: (Constant), IV3, IV2, IV1

b. Dependent Variable: DV

Durbin-Watson figure shows the presence of Autocorrelation in the data. The d-value is 1.550 which shows positive auto-correlation. This presence of auto-correlation may exist because of shorter sample size. This is one of the limitations of the present study.

The

ANOVAᵇ

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.652	3	.217	.499	.005ᵃ
	Residual	10.444	24	.435		
	Total	11.095	27			

a. Predictors: (Constant), IV3, IV2, IV1

b. Dependent Variable: DV

model is significant as the value is 0.005 with F value 0.499.

Following table show the descriptive statistics, with mean and standard deviation.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	28	1.00	3.00	2.0357	.79266
Gender	28	1.00	2.00	1.4286	.50395
Occupation	28	1.00	3.00	2.3571	.78004
Education	28	1.00	3.00	2.0714	.89974
Income level	28	1.00	3.00	1.7500	.79931
Valid N (list wise)	28				

o   Data Results and Discussion:

This indicated that the majority of people who bought toys products were younger and cared about ensuring that their children gained many benefits from using the toy. Regarding the level of education, the results indicated that the study sample were educated and had university degrees. This illustrated that educated parents were aware of the benefits of buying toy products that helped in building the child's personality. The regression analysis was used to test the study's model; the study constructs relative importance and testing of the study hypotheses.

Hypothesis one parent's demographics factor positively affected toy purchasing decision. Second hypothesis child's demographics also positively affected toy purchasing decision no

parent's were willing to buy a doll for boy and car for girl. Third hypothesis cost related also showed positive relation with toy buying decision and fourth hypothesis purpose related factor also positively affected toy purchase decision parents were concerned for the safety and durability of a toy.

Conclusion:

Many parents are concerned about their child's personality and behavior development and toys play an important role in it so parents are very selective in toy purchasing decision and they have certain factors in their mind which also affects them in toy purchase decision and they are very concerned about it.

This research has consistently shown us that parents are very concerned about the type of the toy they are selecting for their child especially on the basis of gender they will preferably select the toy according to which it will be suitable for their gender like cars for boys and dolls for girls. Many factors also affect parents mind when purchasing a toy like purpose that they want block or puzzles through which child can learn and enhance its brain development, factors like cost also affect them that they will be wishing to have a toy in medium range not too expensive and not too cheap because it will then have a low quality.

As toys are considered to be a tool for early childhood development so it important for both teachers and parents to choose wisely that can contribute in positive behavioral development of a child because toys can help toddlers to learn, can improve communication skills, social skills and social intellectual behavior so toys have great influence on both child's behavior and personality development (Harris, 2001).

Limitations involved in this research due to timing constraint are that it involves only one group of children that is toddler age between 1-4 years and it is limited to one major city of Pakistan that is Islamabad. Whereas future research can focus on children above than this age and can see how toys influence their personality and how they are concerned about picking toys for themselves. As this research has focused on certain factors that affect parents in toy purchase decision so future research can also investigate the relationship between child and toy and how children associate themselves to that toy and how do they do that.

- Appendix:

Demographics:-

1- Age
- 20-25
- 26-30
- 31-35

2- Gender
- F
- M

3- Education
- Undergraduate
- Graduate
- Masters

4- Occupation
- Doctor
- Teacher
- Army personal

5- Income Level
- 0-50,000
- 51,000-100,000+-
- 101,000-150,000

Sr No		S.A	A	N	D.A	S.DA
		1	2	3	4	5
	IV 1- cost related factors					
1	Would you prefer buying an expensive toy for your Child.					
2	I would buy my son and daughter the same kind of toys.					
	IV 2- child demographics factor					
1	Do you purchase toys according to gender of your Child.					
2	Parents should set different behavior standards for girls and boys					
3	Do you prefer buying toys according to age of your Child.					
4	I would buy my son a doll.					
5	Will you prefer buying a car for your daughter					

	IV 3- Purpose related factor					
1	Do you check safety of a toy while purchasing it					
2	Do you consider durability factor while buying a Toy for your child.					
	DV- factors affecting toy purchase decision					
1	Does parents age affect toy buying decision					
2	Does parents income level affects toy purchase decision					
3	Does parents gender affects toy purchase decision					

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Unemployment, Crime and Inflation: The Sociology-Economic Determinants of Crime in Pakistan

Author

Anum Rafique

ABSTRACT:

Crimes have forever infested each society in human history. The history of crime is as recent as the history of grouping. The primary crime was committed by an adult male, the primary son of Adam and Eve, once he died his brother Abel out of jealousy. Crime may be a major supply of insecurity and discomfort in each society. This research paper is formulated to find a link between crime and various economic factors like unemployment and inflation in the context of Pakistan. This research study is based on a quantitative research method. Primary research methods were used to conduct this research. I aimed to address a theoretical research problem. Multiple-choice questions were designed, and the survey was conducted online. Almost 53 samples were taken. Data was analyzed in a statistically valid way by using SPSS. Since the analysis studies have indicated that unemployment causes an explicit proportion of crime. There is a converse connection among inflation and joblessness. In this research, study results show that there is a positive relationship between unemployment and crime. As unemployment increases the crime rate in that country also increases, and then the matter of unemployment has to be resolved. The government includes a vital role in dominant the speed of unemployment among the youth. Trained young men ought to be actively engaged in revenue-generating activities that can occupy them and, at an equivalent time, give a supply of financial gain.

Keywords: Socio-economic determinants, crime and inflation, unemployment in Pakistan

INTRODUCTION / BACKGROUND:

Developing countries like Pakistan is facing unsteady inflation rates in its economy. In step with the World Bank report on the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 2015 out of 187 countries, Pakistan is on 147 numbers within the human development index (HDI) with lowest indicators as compared to the opposite south Asian countries. Inflation and unemployment are extremely completely different in numerous countries. . The impact of inflation on unemployment is extremely completely different in numerous countries, some times higher inflation tends to higher unemployment, typically there's a relation of high inflation moderately impacts on unemployment and typically higher inflation leads low unemployment. The meaning of high inflation is completely different in numerous countries. The prevalence of unemployment in an economy provides a jobless person the impetus to commit a crime for financial gains. The rate is affected by labor market conditions. For instance, if the unemployment rate will increase, the opportunities for legal earnings declined and crime score tends to leap up as a result of real prices related to the crime for jobless labor pool go down. A variety of studies supported the notion that worsened conditions in the labor market are related to higher crime rates (Raphael, 2001). Crimes have forever infested each society in human history. The history of crime is as recent as the history of grouping. The primary crime was committed by an adult male, the primary son of Adam and Eve,

once he died his brother Abel out of jealousy. Crime may be a major supply of insecurity and discomfort in each society. There's little question that crime inflicts monumental financial and psychological prices on society. The act of criminalness offers rise to the sensation of insecurity and worry to people who haven't been a victim still. This sense of panic of being victimized generates negative effects on wellbeing. For a rustic wherever the majority of the young is unemployed crime might become a sports activity. According to the theory of the economics of crime, unemployment has a value, i.e. It will increase crime. Additionally, high unemployment is pricey because it keeps elements of the labor force out of production and if persistent is probably going to decrease the talents and power of the labor pool. Crime is a syndrome of society that affects and attacks the rights of people. It's sort of a cancer pathological process to society. It impacts the economic, social, and cultural development, each nationwide and internationally, a laborious reality that we tend to will not afford to ignore. The incidence of crime has become an extraordinarily necessary social and economic issue in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The crimes impose huge prices on victims, families of offenders, and society as an entire. It inflicts psychological and financial injury to society. It is a tough undeniable fact that unemployment has become the amount one drawback of Pakistan. This can be growing by leaps and bounds not solely in rural areas however additionally in urban areas of Pakistan. Several prime universities of Pakistan manufacturing thousands of young graduates per annum however failing to urge a decent job on completion of their degree. It's an undeniable fact that we tend to hear from our friends or relatives who don't get employment even once graduation. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics rumored that the percent has redoubled to five.1 % to 5.7 try to its still growing. This can be a horrific state of affairs, particularly for the youth as they're trying to urge employment as before long as they need a degree in their hands. However sadly, we tend the area unit lacking to supply adequate measures to scale back this percent. To manage this industrious issue we ought to consistently delve profound into the clarifications behind this common joblessness. Though there are several causes of this constant issue, a number of the most important bases of the issues are the following:

- With the rapid increase in population; the growth rate of Pakistan is considered to be one of the highest population proliferates. Rapid population growth is also one of the major determinants of increasing the unemployment rate of Pakistan.
- Impact on inflation; a favorable economic process, low unemployment will solely facilitate to keep up an occasional rate. The rise within the general price index reduces shopping for the power of individuals. The government ought to conjointly take measures to boost employment, thus consumer's price of living doesn't increase.
- Culture of Nepotism; we can observe the culture of Nepotism (favoritism) all over Pakistan. Regardless of the fact, whether or not you're trying to find employment within the private sector or public sector. The culture of favoritism (Sifarish) exists there. Such social evils are one of the main reasons for the state. People, who are exhausting operating and are masterful, don't notice a decent job as a result of they don't have any reference or sifarish. Such reasonably discriminatory treatment ought to be eliminated from Pakistan and Jobs ought to lean on a merit basis.

- Lack of Industries; In the current scenario as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is facing a serious monetary crisis that is leading to a speedy increase of dollar rate attributable to the scant balance of payments, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan exchange is additionally facing a downfall. The demand for labor has shriveled. Because of the primitiveness, the economic sector is accommodating solely a tiny low variety of individuals. On the opposite finish, scant growth within the industrial sector is seen. The causes behind this shortage of capital and investment within the country to create new industries. Less assortment of taxes conjointly hinders the govt. of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to ascertain new factories and industries within the country.
- Lack of Education
- Lack of Skills
- Structural mismatch
- The divergence between the demographics of urban and rural areas
- Absence of involvement
- Regional or territory savvy segregation in the arrangement of open positions.

Statistics of crime in several countries show that unemployment and crime are closely connected. However, differing kinds of crimes are dispensed, and not all may be directly coupled to unemployment. Previous research studies have shown that property crime may be coupled to unemployment, whereas, a violent crime like murder and rape don't seem to be powerfully associated with unemployment. It's tasking to conclude these matters as a result of there are completely different studies dispensed that have given contradicting results. One might indicate that state and crime are coupled, whereas, another can counsel that the two don't seem to be connected. Most people believe that the steady rise of the state results in a relative increase in crime. A person lacks a supply of legitimate financial gain once he/she is unemployed. This occurs once people are laid off at the closure of an organization or not capable to use at the least when coaching. Some folks resolve to criminal activities like a felony, drug vending, associate degreed different crimes to form a financial gain. Unemployment is high among teens. People that have completed coaching and are prepared for the labor market keep unemployed. Another cluster of teens stricken by unemployment is those that are set off owing to a lack of faculty education. Once teens are unemployed for an extended time, they lose hope of obtaining employment. Therefore, unemployment and crime affect people that are below the age of forty, and these are largely young men. This is often a result of most criminal activities are dispensed by people; so, unemployment over forty years don't seem to be probably to enter into criminal activities. Most teens get entangled in selling drugs like diacetylmorphine, marijuana, and different dangerous medicine as a result of they create fast cash.

Economists and researchers believe that once the speed of unemployment is declining the speed of criminal activities is additionally falling. There are typically high rates of unemployment in areas wherever crimes are high. The researchers argue that in these areas, the amount of youth who are out of labor for quite one year is extraordinarily high. Another argument is that areas with high rates of financial condition and maltreatment and neglect increase the speed of crime. Financial

condition is caused by a lack of employment that results in kids partitioning to crime at associate degree early age as a supply of financial gain.

The effects of the recession on corporations and producing industries cause folks to be set off. These folks can pay it slow waiting to be recalled, however, if the recession takes long, and also the unemployment teens continue increasing, the speed of crime is probably going to extend. If somebody stays out of employment for an extended time possibilities of obtaining employment are reduced, and that they think about crime as a final resort. The link in crime and state rates shows that once folks have a legal supply of financial gain, they are doing not commit criminal activities.

Unemployment results additional in property crime than violent crime as previous research studies show that the majority of people that commit property crimes are unemployed. Crimes like murder and rape are sapless connected to the state however may be associated with different psychological issues like alcohol and habit. When people earn low wages, they're probably to resolve property crimes like felonies as a result of they'll create cash even though it's illegitimate. Assault and theft are associated with the high rates of the state as a result of cash is that the primary incentive. Financial conditions and lack of monetary resources intensify crime. When the speed of wages goes down, the speed of a criminal offense mechanically rises. Thus, economic standing features a direct impact on crime. Most analysis studies have finished that crime is closely coupled to a decrease in wages. Crime rates increase steadily in society, and also the rate of crime is connected to unemployment and low wages. However, not all criminal activities may be directly coupled to the crime. As an example, murder and rape cannot be directly coupled to unemployment however different social and psychological problems.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Unemployment is a serious problem for developing as well as developed economies. To find the determinants of unemployment and how they impact the crime rate, several studies have been conducted which are given below.

Changes within the unemployment rate are vital to elucidate variation within the standard earnings or financial gain because the rate of unemployment determines the idea of consumption. There will be variations over the mounted quantitative relation of unemployment however it's widely believed that the matter of unemployment in Pakistan has inflated throughout the last decade of1990s. There are several empirical and theoretical studies available which examine the socio-economic determinants of crimes. But most relevant studies are given here; the literature on the economic science of Crime sprang from the seminal contribution by {Becker, 1968}and {Ehrlich, 1973}.

Fleisher (1966) studied the role of financial gain on the choice to commit criminal acts by people. The author explicit that the principal theoretical reason for a basic cognitive process that low financial gain will increase the tendency to commit a crime is that the probable price of obtaining caught is comparatively low. It's due to the explanation that low financial gain people read their legitimate lifespan earning prospects dismally they will expect to lose comparatively very little earning potential by exploiting criminal records. They feel that not solely legitimate earnings area unit 'low' however conjointly the chance price of your time spent in delinquent activity, or jail, is low {Fleisher, 1966}.

In 1968, Becker conferred a paper that modified the approach of puzzling over criminal behavior. He was the one who builds 1st model of criminal alternative stressing that "some people become criminals attributable to the monetary and alternative rewards from crime compared to legal work, taking account of the chance of apprehension and conviction, and therefore the severity of the penalty." Becker's paper made the way for a pristine field of request whose principle design was to check and study the financial factors that influence wrongdoing. The economic science of crime interacts with completely different and heterogeneous fields, i.e. (Sociology, Criminology, Psychology, Geography, and Demography) and it's closely associated with poorness, social exclusion, wage and financial gain difference, cultural and family background, level of education and alternative economic and socio-demographic factors which will affect a personality's propensity to commit a crime like age, gender and urbanization.

Ehrlich (1973) considers that unemployment has its effects on the crime rate. He says that percentage is viewed as a complementary indicator of financial gain opportunities obtainable within the legal labor market. Therefore, once the percentage will increase, the opportunities within the legal sector decrease leading people to involve in criminal activities (Ehrlich, 1973).

Nagin and Waldfogel (1995) narrated that people with a criminal record have fewer opportunities to search for work that could lead to lower employment. In areas with several ex-criminals so would have lower employment opportunities (Nagin, 1995).

Freeman (1999) pointed out that associate calculable positive relation between unemployment and crime want not essentially imply that unemployment causes crime, however could just replicate that each is stricken by factors that have usually been omitted from the analysis. Thus within the literature, additionally to factors driven by the theory of crimes, a variety of management variables are usually enclosed in models on unemployment and crimes (see, for instance, Doyle, et. al. 1999; Raphael and Winter-Ebmer 2001; Gould, et. al. 2002) (Freeman, 1999).

Raphael explained that top and increasing crime during a community includes a deterrent impact on the fixing of recent industries or even scare existing firms away that naturally restrains employment in that space (Raphael, 2001).

Coomer Nicole (2003) undertook a study to look at the influence of political economy factors on crime. He applied OLS regression to seek out the results. In his analysis, he initially enclosed state, poverty, jail population, high school and faculty education level, and financial gain disparities as freelance variables and run the regression to induce the link. He then born the insignificant variables and rerun the regression and located that unemployment, inflation, and poorness influence crime absolutely (Coomer, 2003).

Baron (2006) created the strain theory by examining what kind of role unemployment plays in criminal behavior. He used a sample of four hundred homeless street youth. The results are unconcealed that the impact of unemployment on crime is mediate and qualified primarily by different variables. The study was additionally unconcealed that anguish behavior towards unemployment additionally instigates youth to commit crimes. The dearth of sufficient cash and restricted employment opportunities directly affect the unemployment that ultimately promotes crimes. Criminal involvement is accelerated with the support of peers on with lack of panic of penalization (Baron, 2006).

Mahmoud and Cheema (2008) investigate the determinants of juvenile crimes in two districts of Punjab Province, Faisalabad, and Bahawalpur along with Juvenile Jails and two Borstal

Institutions. It is primary research based on a sample of 221 juvenile convicts. The results declare that honor killing, extended family size, land dispute, inferiority complex, income disparity, and friend's motivation are the main determinants of Juvenile crimes. The results explain that 71 percent of youth crimes are the most heinous crimes (Mahmoud, 2008).

Gillani et al (2009) inspected the connection of joblessness, destitution, and swelling with a wrongdoing in Pakistan. The study used statistical information from 1975 to 2007. By victimization, the Johansen cointegration technique and Granger causalities test study found that long-term relationships exist among crime, inflation, poverty, and unemployment. Granger causalities results showed that crime is caused by inflation, poverty, and unemployment in Pakistan (Gillani, 2009).

OBJECTIVES:

This research paper is formulated to find a link between crime and various economic factors like unemployment and inflation in the context of Pakistan. The main focus of the research is to perform a comparative study identifying the impact of unemployment and inflation on the crime rate in Pakistan.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The higher level of inflation in the country causes an increase in the financial problems of that country. With an increase in the rate of inflation, the unemployment rate in the country also increases which might cause an increase in the crime rate of that country. That's why in this study we will see the critical role of inflation and unemployment on the crime rate of the country.

RESEARCH QUESTION:

What are the main factors that influence youth decisions to engage in criminal activities? Do unemployment and the inflation rate have an impact on how people experience criminal activities?

HYPOTHESIS:

    ii.   There is an opposite connection among inflation and joblessness.

    iii.   There is a positive relationship between unemployment and crime.

VARIABLES:

- Independent Variable: Unemployment & Inflation
- Dependent Variable: Crime

METHODOLOGY:

This research study is based on a quantitative research method. Primary research methods were used to conduct this research: online surveys. I aimed to address a theoretical research problem. Multiple-choice questions were designed, and the survey was conducted online. Almost 53 samples were taken. Data was analyzed in a statistically valid way by using SPSS.

RESULTS / FINDINGS:

There is an inverse relationship between inflation and unemployment. The Phillips curve argues that unemployment and inflation are inversely related: as levels of unemployment decrease, inflation increases. The relationship, however, is not linear. Graphically, the short-run Phillips curve traces an L-shape when the unemployment rate is on the x-axis and the inflation rate is on the y-axis.
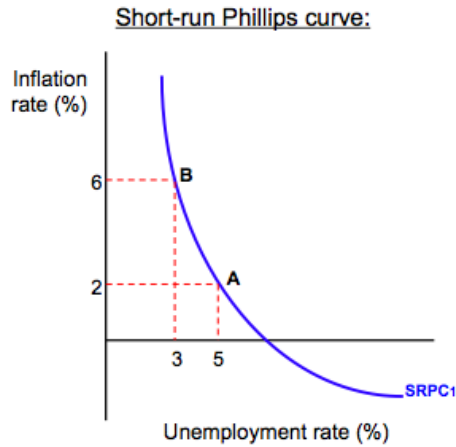
In the short run, there is an inverse relationship but in long run, there is no trade-off between the two. In this research, study results show that there is a positive relationship between unemployment and crime. As unemployment increases; the crime rate in that country also increases.

Current Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Employed	6	11.5	11.5	11.5
Valid Unemployed	46	88.5	88.5	100.0
Total	52	100.0	100.0	

By taking the frequency of given data out of 52 respondents only 6 are employed the rest of the respondents are unemployed.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent

Age of Respondent * Current Status	52	100.0%	0	0.0%	52	100.0%

Age of Respondent * Current Status Cross tabulation

Count

		Current Status		Total
		Employed	Unemployed	
	18-24	5	41	46
Age of Respondent	25-34	1	4	5
	35-44	0	1	1
Total		6	46	52

By using the data cross-tabulation of the age of respondents and their current status show that out of 52 respondents, 6 persons are employed and 46 are unemployed. Statistics show that most youth is unemployed.

Gender * Do you think low income increases the tendency to commit the crime? Cross tabulation

		Do you think low income increases the tendency to commit crime?			Total
		Maybe	No	Yes	
Gender	Female	6	1	23	30
	Male	4	4	14	22
Total		10	5	37	52

Cross tabulation shows that out of 52 respondents, people who think maybe low-income increases the tendency to commit crime are 10, who think low-income increases tendency to commit crime are 37, and those who think low income does not increase the tendency to commit crime are 5.

Gender * Whenever the majority of the youth is unemployed crime becomes a sports activity Cross tabulation
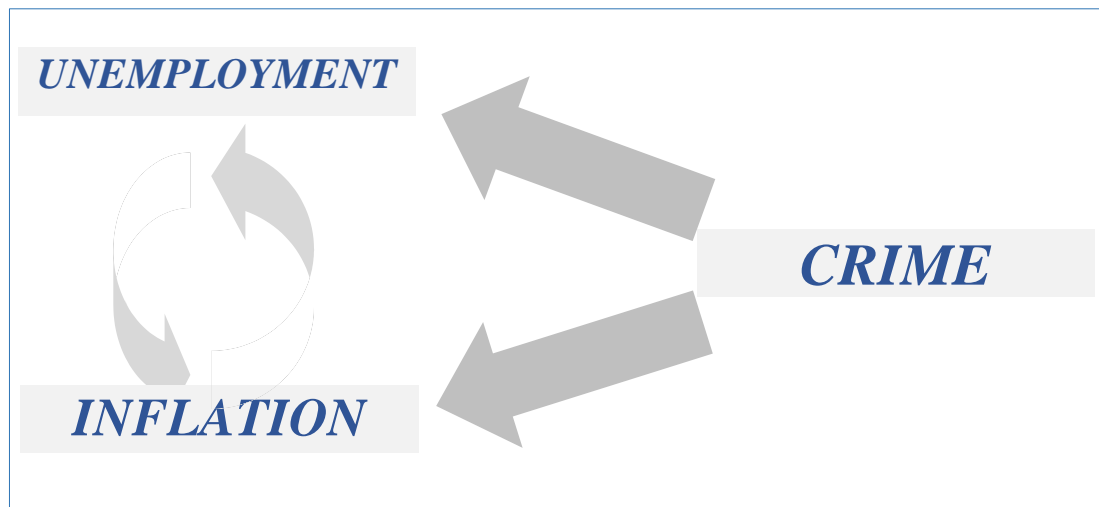
Count

	Whenever the majority of the youth is unemployed crime becomes a sports activity	Total

		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	Strongly disagree	
Gender	Female	13	3	4	5	5	30
	Male	9	4	5	1	3	22
Total		22	7	9	6	8	52

This cross tab shows that out of 52 respondents when youth is unemployed crime becomes sports activity; 22 respondents agree, 7 disagree, 9 are neutral while 6 strongly agree and 8 strongly disagree with that. Results indicate that the hypothesis used for this research project is right there is a positive relationship between unemployment and crime.

FRAMEWORK:

DISCUSSION:

Crime Statistics of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shows that there's a speedy increase within the range of crime rumored over time like different countries of the world. It should be as a result of high unemployment, rising financial conditions, increasing inflation, and urbanization. Other non-economic factors are accountable for it. The impact of rising crime isn't confined to the illiterate and poor category of society; even some loaded, well-placed and educated persons are concerned in committing a crime. They're within the race of accumulating wealth through ill-gotten suggests that. Moreover, these people have sources to use loopholes within the system to urge away with crime in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Any addition, the majority of those that have meager resources at their disposal to fulfill their every end is concerned with a crime within the country. The crime statistics of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan indicate that the country isn't doing well in economic, social, cultural, technological, environmental, ethical, and religious fields. Today crimes became additionally organized and a few criminals have gained the patronage of powerful elites. The govt. of Pakistan had taken steps to regulate crime in Pakistan within the past. For instance, the surveys were conducted to spot components of the country by town or areas

where the incidence of crime was comparatively high alongside their major causes. Numerous steps were taken in those areas to see the crime however sadly as a result of corruption, poor implementation of policies and rising terrorist attacks the circumstances were quite unsatisfying. Moreover, the lack of justice and influence of powerful on judiciary conjointly inspired crime within the country. Ascension is recorded just in case of robbery, theft, and oxen stealing, and also the lowest one is just in case of murder or attempted murder. The character of crime committed indicates that the rise in crime committed was financially driven. When the majority of youth is unemployed crime becomes a sports activity for them and usually, youth become criminals attributed towards monetary and other alternative rewards.

CONCLUSION / RECOMMENDATION:

Since the analysis studies have indicated that unemployment causes an explicit proportion of crime, and then the matter of unemployment has to be resolved. The government includes a vital role in dominant the speed of unemployment among the youth. Trained young men ought to be actively engaged in revenue-generating activities that can occupy them and, at an equivalent time, give a supply of financial gain.

Job opportunities can be created for each skilled and unskilled in society to forestall the high range of young men who can simply get entangled in crime. The wages paid to young staff ought to be engaging so that they are doing not get tempted to hitch banned activities like commercialism dangerous drugs. The government ought to target the economic process to eliminate unemployment problems. Once the economy grows at a considerably high rate, it corresponds to increasing jobs. The government ought to conjointly contemplate dynamical the National Labor Act to manage firms from paying low wages and unemployment.

The ways utilized in advertising vacancies ought to be regulated. The record of unemployed people and their skills ought to be promptly on the market for firms and industries that are providing job opportunities. The youth ought to incline sufficient coaching and education to be able to slot in the marketplace. They must even be equipped with a lot of vital rational and pragmatic skills which will profit them when they need been set aloof from employment. The government can also fund projects initiated by the youth as a result of this can be the simplest way of making jobs within society.

Once the speed of unemployment has been resolved, the government and alternative social establishments like colleges and schools ought to inform youth on the results of crime in society. Schools and colleges have a lot of vital opportunities to debate matters of sociology to youth before they complete their education. This leaves them equipped and prepared to face the challenges of employment and unemployment. The government ought to notice that unemployment includes a direct impact on crime and realize solutions to the issue.

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Impact of Violent Games on Mental Health
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INTRODUCTION

In this world of revolution of technology people have access to every access of entertainment and information. Bygone computers were only source of working on station or laptop but nowadays smart cellphones are full of specs for working for your office, college or any particular task but when it comes to entertainment smart phones nowhere less than anything. Cellphones have almost every source of entertainment which is from social media to YouTube or any other site of any specific entertainment. Smart phones offer games on Ios and Android worldwide with different features.

Cross-sectional look into analyzing the connection between violent computer games and animosity fall into two unmistakable classifications: correlational and trial. The run of the mill correlational investigation around there asks members to initially portray their computer game playing propensities and afterward self-report emotions or practices identified with hostility and viciousness. For instance, Anderson and Dill (2000) found that inclination for violent computer games was identified with self-revealed forceful wrongdoing. Most of studies utilizing a cross-sectional correlational structure have discovered that people who play or favor violent computer games will in general express unfriendly or forceful propensities (for audits see Anderson and Bushman, 2001; Anderson, et al., 2010; Ferguson, 2007; Sherry, 2001). Such discoveries propose a connection between violent computer games and hostility yet give no reasonable sign of the causal bearing of this connection.

So as to all the more likely analyze whether playing violent computer games causes increments in forceful conduct and insights, various examinations have utilized trial control and irregular task inside the lab setting. Albeit each examination utilizes a somewhat extraordinary technique, most include having one gathering of members play a violent computer game (e.g., Mortal Kombat, Doom, and so on.) and another gathering play a peaceful computer game (e.g., Tetris, Top Spin Tennis, and so forth.) for a brief timeframe (e.g., 15 minutes). Following playing the relegated computer game, the forceful comprehensions or practices of the members are estimated. Analysts utilizing this system have discovered that people who play violent computer games are bound to open others to "clamor impacts" (an uproarious sound which rebuffs others with a bothering commotion; Anderson and Dill, 2000), report feeling progressively antagonistic on a poll, give longer jail sentences to speculative hoodlums, support forceful considerations on a survey

(Anderson and Dill, 2000), and in any event, giving hot sauce to theoretical people who don't care for fiery nourishment.

Most of exploratory ponders connecting violent computer games to animosity have surveyed animosity and antagonistic vibe following a member played a violent computer game. A few inquire about thinks about have as of late been led to look at whether the negative impacts of violent computer games last past this restricted time allotment (c.f., Anderson et al., 2014).

In the world where mental health is being on of sensitive issues these games has been playing a very important role, in this research paper I will share how the games effect and how are their impacts on mental health.

When it comes about games , some of them has positive effect but some has serious effect on anyone's mind , few of very famous violent games has been viral and famous to be found in everyone cellphone has observed a change in many peoples mental health.

Violent games has created addiction among every age of group specially youth, it has been ruining them in every way of lifestyle.

They might be very good at game intelligence but not really good academics and not face sleeping disorders.

I would like to indicate that how these games are effecting human behavior to its performance in daily life by proper references of researchers.

This paper will discuss that how the addiction of violent games impact is going outside the bedrooms and comforts with their impacts.

This paper will lead to conclusion and problems which addiction face with how these things can be resolved.

LITERATURE REVIEW

As the prevalence of violent video games increments, many concerned guardians and officials are attempting to lawfully limit the buy or rental of these grown-up situated games from minors. Various states have attempted to sanction violent video game enactment, yet all such laws have been toppled by the courts as an infringement of First Amendment rights. This exposition talks about why both state and nearby governments have been entirely ineffective in confining minors' entrance to violent video games and the severe examination prerequisites that must be met to restrict an individual's First Amendment rights. At long last, this exposition gives proposals to zones that must be explicitly routed to lawfully confine minors' entrance to these grown-up situated games.

The issue of kids' introduction to violent video games has been a wellspring of significant discussion for a very long while. Questions persevere whether kids with previous emotional well-being issues might be affected antagonistically by introduction to violent games, regardless of whether other kids are most certainly not. We investigated this issue with 377 youngsters (62 % female, blended ethnicity, mean age = 12.93) showing clinically raised consideration deficiency or burdensome side effects on the Pediatric Symptom Checklist. Results from our investigation found no proof for expanded tormenting or reprobate practices among youth with clinically raised emotional well-being indications who likewise played violent video games. Our outcomes didn't bolster the speculation that kids with raised psychological well-being side effects comprise a "powerless" populace for video game savagery impacts. Suggestions and recommendations for further research are given.

Games have become a consistently expanding piece of numerous young people's everyday lives. Combined with this wonder, reports of inordinate gaming (PC game playing) named as "PC/video game dependence" have been examined in the mainstream press just as in later logical research. The point of the present examination was the examination of the addictive capability of gaming just as the connection between exorbitant gaming and forceful frames of mind and conduct. An example including 7069 gamers addressed two polls on the web. Information uncovered that 11.9% of members (840 gamers) satisfied symptomatic criteria of habit concerning their gaming conduct, while there is just powerless proof for the suspicion that forceful conduct is interrelated with inordinate gaming by and large. Aftereffects of this examination add to the suspicion that additionally messing around without fiscal reward meets criteria of fixation. Henceforth, an addictive capability of gaming ought to be thought about with respect to aversion and intercession

RESEARCH QUESTION

This research paper has brought few questions which will rise to the information about the research.

The question which is stated after this research is :

Q. What is the impact of violent games on mental health of youth in Pakistan between the ages of 22-32?

OBJECTIVES

The goal of research is to rise issue which has been ignored and not taken seriously from a long time, mental illness has been a serious concern in these days and if we want to safe our coming generations we need to address it properly. Screening of device is itself very dangerous to any humans health further addiction of games specially violent games can disturb mental health to which makes their future fragile so it is also very important what things are making them to getting

interested in smart cellphone games not outdoor activities. And to measure that how its changing behavior of youth and also what can be government can do about, that how legal actions can be taken to take is addiction down.

Another point which I want to raise in this research is to know how much time they spent and how these addictions are effecting their academics results.

Significance of study
This study contributes by the following:

iv.	The study has contributed to the available knowledge on violent games and mental health of youth and fill the gap on the relationship between these variables.
v.	The results of this study are expected to help parents and youth in enhancing mental health.
vi.	The findings of this study can be interest to scholars and academicians who may wish to use the findings of this study as a basis for further research on this subject.
vii.	The present results thus provide strong evidence against the frequently debated negative effects of playing violent video games in adults and will therefore help to communicate a more realistic scientific perspective on the effects of violent video gaming.
viii.	This research will also help to individuals that how their life is getting isolated by using more smartphones especially violent games.

Limitations
- The limitations of the study include the shortage of time to find and analyze the relevant literature regarding the topic.
- Response from the people was quite slow.
- Some of them argued that Questionnaire is not flexible but literature believes that they were in denial.
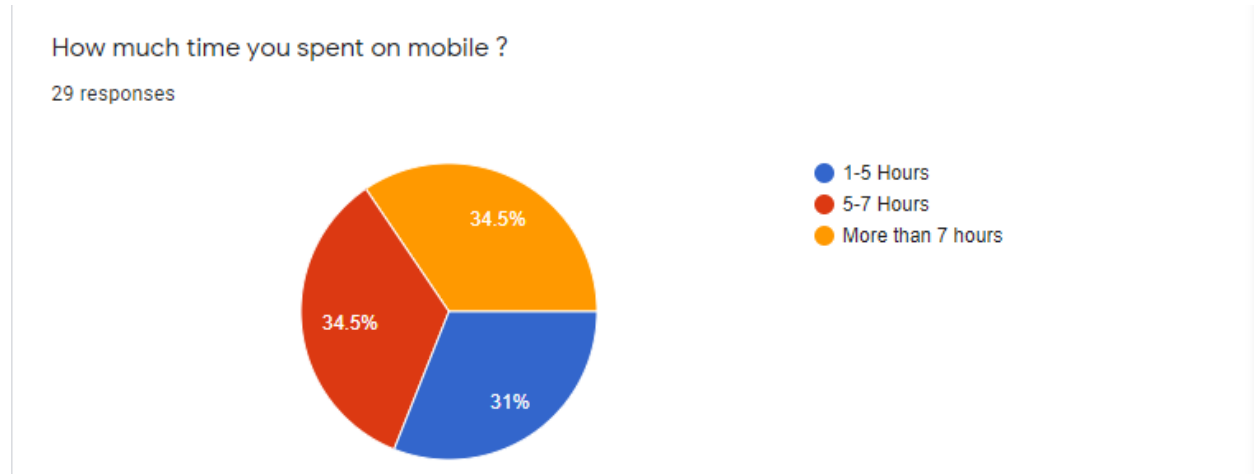
Methodology
The methodology process is being used by Google survey and personal interaction with youth of 22-32 age. There was questionnaire of almost 12 questions to know about their usage of smartphones and interaction to games especially violent games.

Data Collection
Data has been collected through purposive sampling technique and choosed youth in the age of between 22-32, which is type of non-probability sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique will be used because data will be randomly collected from youth residents in Pakistan. A sampling technique is the name or other identification of the specific process by which the entities of the sample have been selected. There are lot of sampling techniques are used to collect data. For this research Google survey has been used
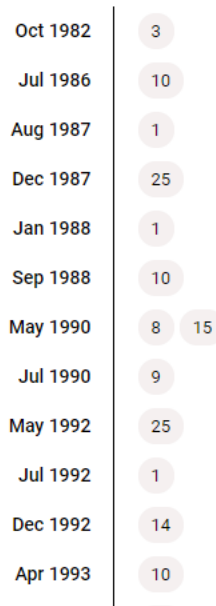
Data Analysis

- First concern for this research was to know that how much time is youth using on cellphone and following graph shows about usage of cellphone.

How much time you spent on mobile ?

29 responses

- 1-5 Hours
- 5-7 Hours
- More than 7 hours

34.5%
34.5%
31%

- As this research was focused on youth , researcher collected age group of people answering to the questionnaire

What is your Age ?

29 responses

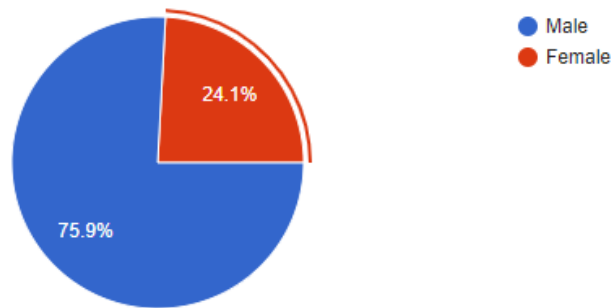|	
Oct 1982	3
Jul 1986	10
Aug 1987	1
Dec 1987	25
Jan 1988	1
Sep 1988	10
May 1990	8 15
Jul 1990	9
May 1992	25
Jul 1992	1
Dec 1992	14
Apr 1993	10

- This questionnaire was not focused on specific gender, it was approached to both of them but most of replied was from male.

What is your gender ?
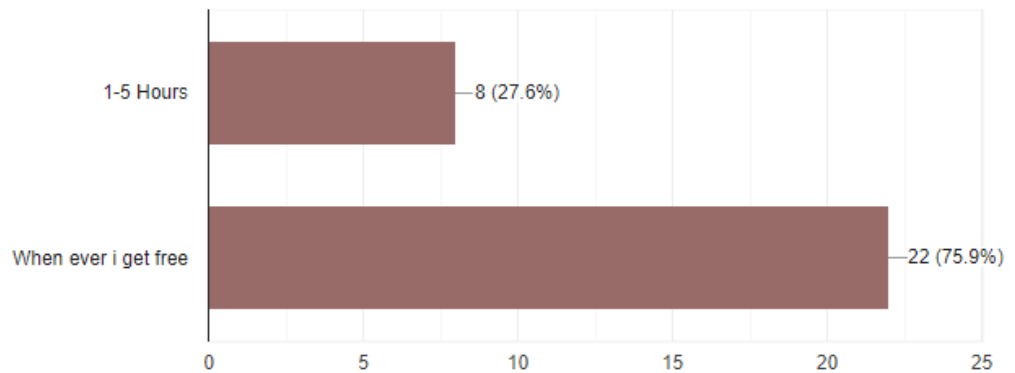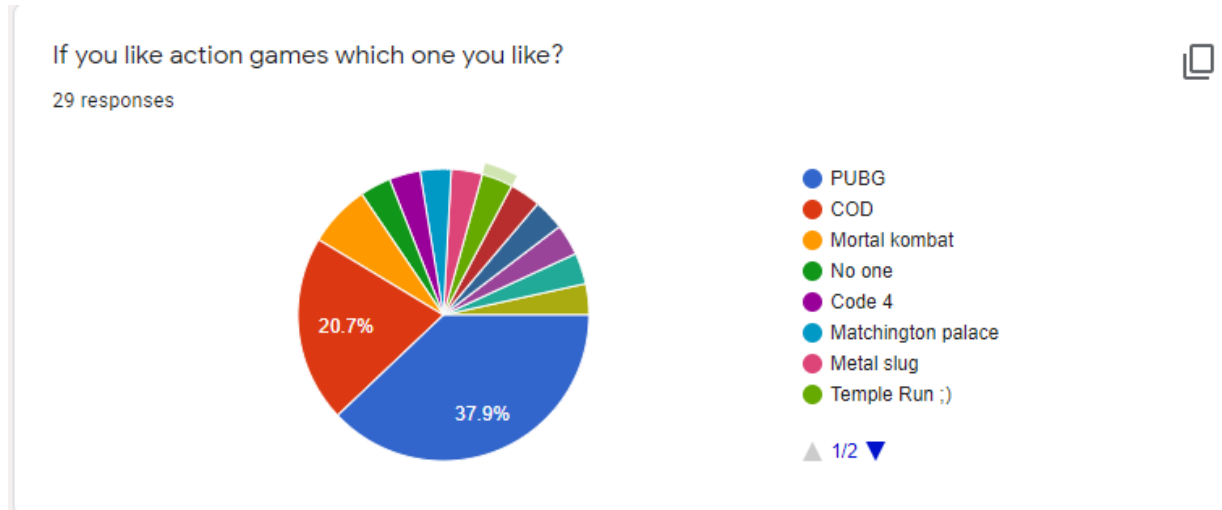
29 responses

- Male
- Female

24.1%

75.9%

- In a free time most of responders were not involved in free activity but smartphones

How much time you spent for game on mobile phone ?

29 responses

1-5 Hours — 8 (27.6%)

When ever i get free — 22 (75.9%)

0   5   10   15   20   25

- When they were asked to choose between action games and given even to specify other option, most of them choose action games and even specified different other action games.

If you like action games which one you like?

29 responses

Legend:
- PUBG
- COD
- Mortal kombat
- No one
- Code 4
- Matchington palace
- Metal slug
- Temple Run ;)

20.7%

37.9%

1/2

Discussion

Basically, research was started because of awareness of a topic which has been ignored

For quite long time now. Our young youth has been engaged in indoor games and are getting unhealthy specially by smartphone games. In smartphone games, violent games are getting more popular specially by their feature of getting server connected to each other of their friend circle internationally. So for the awareness of conquences and after effects of addiction were important. First to rule out that between the people of research is whether they have good healthy lifestyle or not, they spent free time in gym or with family or smartphones.

Results

These are the following results observed

6- According to result within 29 persons it was observed that male students are more attracted towards games

7- It was observed that almost every other person who responded spent more than 5-7 hours or even more than 7 hours on smartphones.(Shown in Graph Figure)

8- Responders also responded that they spent their free time on smartphones or games after getting free from work.

9- Most of responders preferred action games in comparison to outdoor or puzzle games within smart phones.

10- When they were given choices to select between action or other (mention) majority of those games were violent games.

11- Some of responders feel that thrilling makes them entertained in violent games.

12- Sleep disorder has been observed too by responders.

Conclusion

In the world of technology and advancement we have approach for everything, we can have knowledge or research for anything or even cure of something. Whereas approach for everything is dangerous too our youth of 22-32 are not having clear vision and focus of how to use technology. They don't but they spent their most of free time on cellphones beside that they are getting addicted to the violent games which is very dangerous for their future and even society. These violent games are affecting their behavior and their reflection to the world in a different way. Recently some of terrorists were influenced by very famous game PUBG and attacked in New Zealand on certain group of people (Muslims), attack was planned as it is in the game. Responsibilities comes to parents and elders to this youth to monitor what are they getting attracted to or are they facing nay mental challenge which they try to make relax by playing such games. Government should also ban these sort of games which leaves a great impact of youth. Due to these games sleep disorder has been very common in my research it clearly mention the sleep disorder among youth.

There should be age set for the children to get registered to online Operating system of cellphones or should even give cellphone at certain age.

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Oil price war during covid-19 and its impact on Pakistan

Author

Umar Ali Abbasi

Abstract:

This article gives view point on the oil war prices between countries in the time of covid-19. It also provides brief history and the role of OPEC and non OPEC countries to detect the oil prices. The objective of this study to analyze the positions of the countries in this war, impacts on countries economy, as well as on Pakistan's economy. The discourse analysis is used for the data analysis. For the brief understanding of the issue, theoretical work also been done. Furthermore, comprehensive discussion has been extracted after analyzing data at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Oil economy, oil politics, COVID-19, OPEC, discourse analysis

Introduction:

After Spanish flue (1918), the biggest pandemic that humans have been facing for 3 months is called Covid-19. Due to this horrific pandemic: which is spreading through little virus, human race seems powerless with its advanced technology and industrial capability in front of this tiny thing. Governments from all over the world put restrictions on citizens of their respective countries so that humans can be protective from corona virus. Due to this lockdown in all over the world, businesses, industries, and all other important activities are being suspended. Practically, world's economy is in ICU.

In these harsh conditions, besides of the developing countries, rich oil producing countries are also seem stupefy, and in these economic conditions, every oil producing state want to gain maximum profit out of this oil war among the countries. In this oil war, the two big countries confronting each other are Russia and Saudi Arabia (Cook, 2020).

Due to the ***Covid-19 pandemic***, the prices of crude oil has been decreased, besides the pandemic, the main reason behind this decrease in crude oil is the price war that has been initiated between OPEC and Russia, and the price of crude oil has fell down by 30% in the beginning of March (Felicia, 2020).

In this paper, it is addressed that why Russia and KSA are fighting over the oil market? What are the different cause and implications of this war and which country contains upper hand in this war? Furthermore, it will also be analyzed that in this war, where the Americans oil companies stand? Above all this, what are the impacts of this war on Pakistan's economy?

Economics of oil:

Plenty of economists strongly believe that the fluctuation in the oil prices has an impact on countries economy. These kinds of consequences have different degree of impact on oil exporting

and oil importing countries: increase in the oil price is happy news for the oil exporting countries, whereas in reverse, decrease in oil prices should be the bad news for oil producing countries (Morris, 2004).

Form last three months, oil prices have been crushing down (Kelly, 2020). Oil prices hit down 3 times in this pandemic period. There are several causes of this oil price down

China oil demand has decreased:
After the corona virus outbreak in China, everything had been locked down including transport, industries and other activities which have directly or indirectly link with petroleum product. Due to this situation, demand of oil has been decreased in China (Cang, 2020). Decreased oil demand in China is the result of decreased oil demand in the world. The reason behind this trajectory is that China is the 2nd largest oil import country, almost 14% of world's oil demand lies under the demand present in China.

The 10 largest oil[1] consumers and share of total world oil consumption in 2017[2]

Country	Million barrels per day	Share of world total
United States	19.96	20%
China	13.57	14%
India	4.34	4%
Japan	3.92	4%
Russia	3.69	4%
Saudi Arabia	3.33	3%
Brazil	3.03	3%
South Korea	2.63	3%
Germany	2.45	2%
Canada	2.42	2%
Total top 10	59.33	60%
World total	98.76	

[1] Oil includes crude oil, all other petroleum liquids, and biofuels.
[2] Most recent year for which data are available when this FAQ was updated.

Source: (U.S energy information administration) (EIA, 2017)

Global pandemic:
In March 2020, this corona virus pandemic had spread all over the globe. According to CNBC (CNBC, 2020), "world health organization warns world as corona outbreak is world pandemic and spreads swiftly". Like China, other part of the world also put lockdown on transport, industries

and other important activities. For this reason, oil demand went low all over the world (Javier, 2020).

As mention earlier, when oil demand goes down, it effects the economy of oil producing countries: less business causes less profit and oil producing countries face difficulty in making national budget. For the best benefit of the oil producing countries, they established an organization called OPEC.

Organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC):
The 20th century was the era when crude oil became the most important indicator of world economy, it had become the main source of energy (and somehow it is), when new sources of energy (wind, water, solar energy) had appeared, oil as the main source of energy has waned somewhat. However, the standing of oil as a main indicator of energy increased in the context of economic aspects and impacts of social life in general. Eventually, the existing view point of economists is that there is strong relationship between the country's economic growth and oil-price changes (Ghalayini, 2011).

Historically, Organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) has been controlling the price of crude oil since 1960s onwards. OPEC contains almost 80% of world crude oil. According to the OPEC, its mission to ensure the price of petroleum product with efficient economic and regular supplies of crude oil to the consumers under the policies of member countries (OPEC, 2000).

OPEC share of world crude oil reserves, 2018
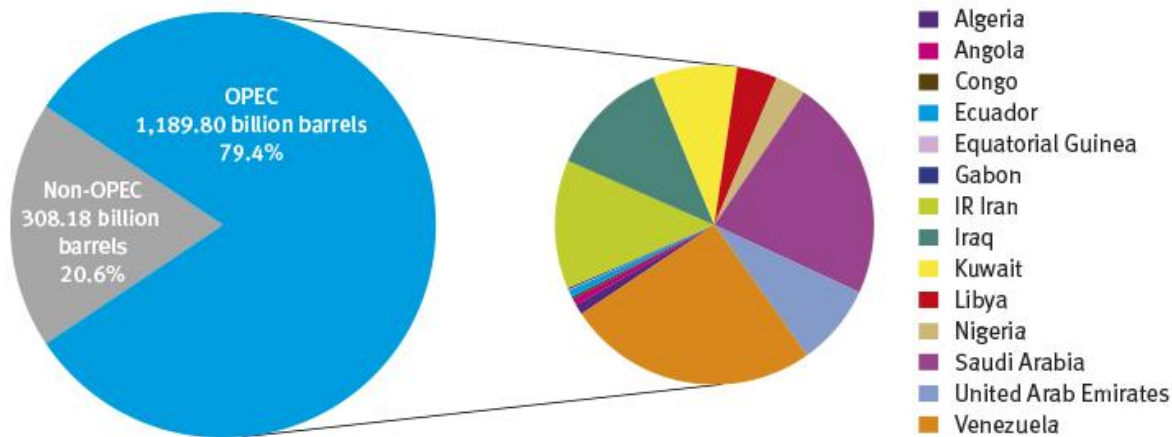
OPEC proven crude oil reserves, at end 2018 (billion barrels, OPEC share)

Venezuela	302.81	25.5%	Kuwait	101.50	8.5%	Algeria	12.20	1.0%	Gabon	2.00	0.2%
Saudi Arabia	267.03	22.4%	UAE	97.80	8.2%	Ecuador	8.27	0.7%	Equatorial Guinea	1.10	0.1%
IR Iran	155.60	13.1%	Libya	48.36	4.1%	Angola	8.16	0.7%			
Iraq	145.02	12.2%	Nigeria	36.97	3.1%	Congo	2.98	0.3%			

Source: OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2019.

(Source: OPEC)

14 September 1960, organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) has been founded by the five founding members included Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Venezuela. Later in 1961, Qatar also joined OPEC, but in 2019, its membership has been terminated. Indonesia joined in 1962 and suspended its membership in 2016. Libya, UAE, Algeria and Nigeria joined OPEC in 1962, 1967, 1969, and 1971 respectively. Currently organization has 13 country members. OPEC operated from Geneva (as its headquarter) for first five years then its headquarter moved from Geneva to Vienna, Austria in 1965 (OPEC, 2000).

1960s was the decade when the transition in the international economy and politics has occurred with the independence of many new nations in the third world countries. At that time, the global oil market influenced and dominated by the "seven sisters" multinational companies. OPEC had developed its collective vision and objectives. In 1968, OPEC adopted policy in its member countries in which it was emphasized on the right of a sovereign country to protect its natural resources for the betterment of its nation and development (Rilwanu, 2005).

In the decade of 70s, OPEC grew exponentially, the member of the organizations took over their local oil industries and created their position to control oil price in the global market. In 1973, during the Arab-Israel war, the price of oil went high in the market. The term used for this crisis in called oil embargo. USA claimed that " the members of the OPEC imposed an embargo against US alleged to help Israel during the war, this decision of OPEC caused the hike in oil prices (Historian, 2002).

(Oil embargo started in 1973 and ended in 1974. During this crisis, the price went high from $25.97 to $46 in the span of one year.)

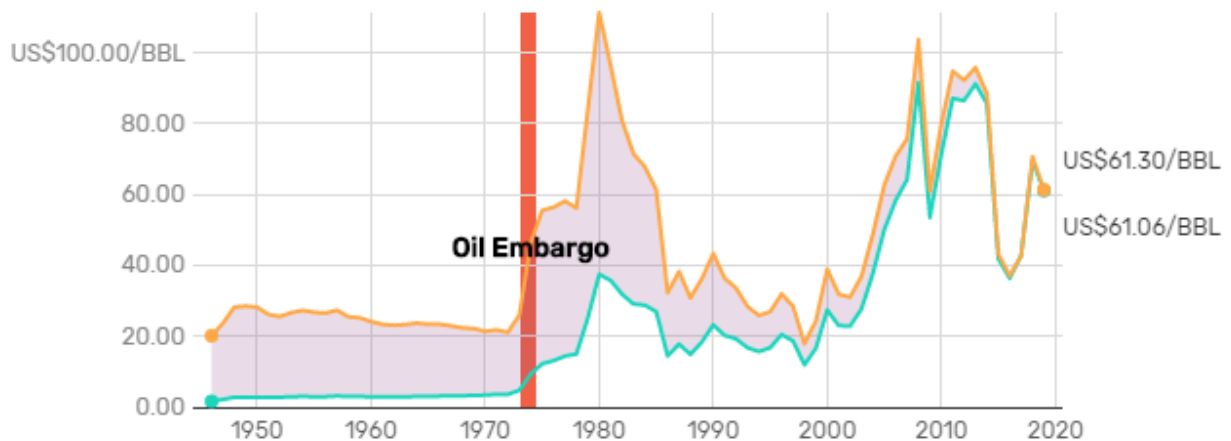(Blue line for nominal line and orange for inflation adjusted price)

Figure 1 source: the balance

Other oil producing countries:
Historically, OPEC has been controlling the oil prices due its larger share of crude oil in the market, but from the last decades, there are other countries too which have been start to producing oil.

Leading oil producing countries in 2018 (Statisa, 2018)
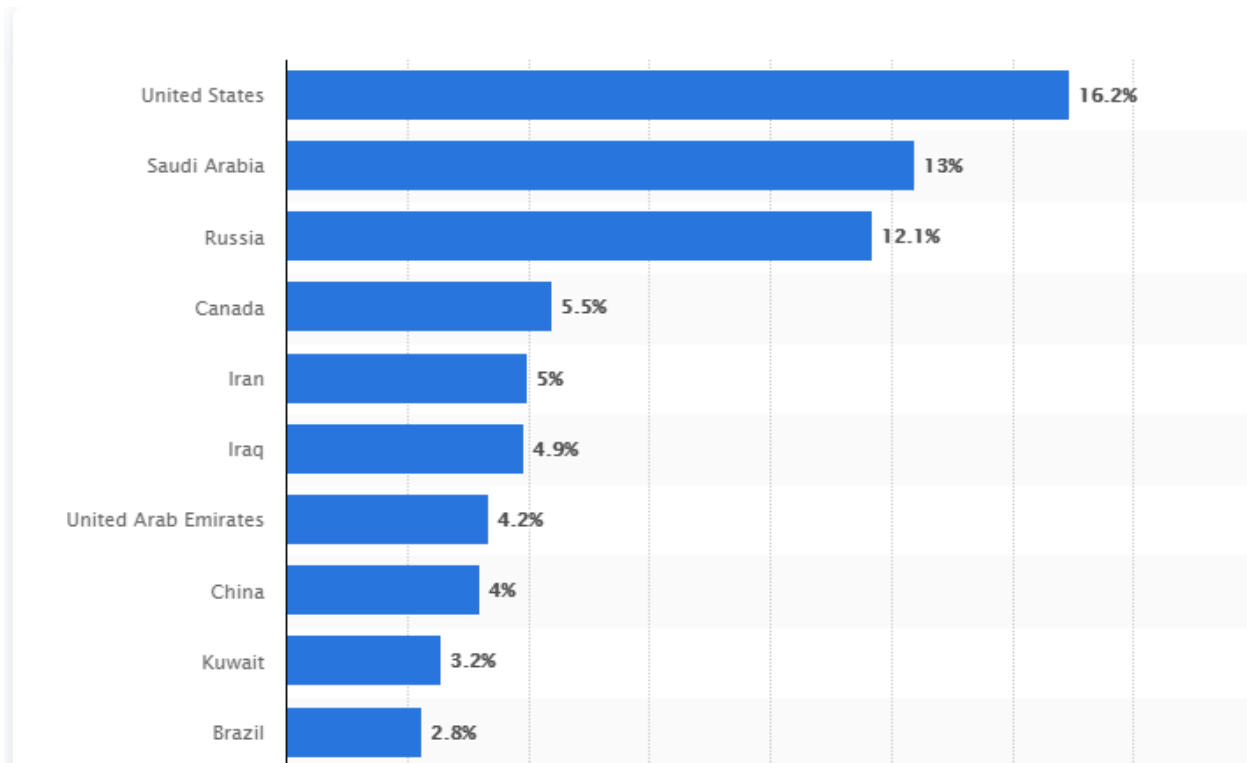
Source: Statista

According to the report, United States of America is producing 106.2% of the world oil. With the help of Fracking technology, America is able to achieve this status: this technology has made Americans very much independent and they are reducing their import of oil day by day. Almost, 30 years of increasing oil import is now decreasing and behind this success, there is a major part of Fracking technology (J.B, 2020).

On the other hand, Russia had also become the 3rd largest oil producing country with 12.1% share.

These non-OPEC countries producing large share of oil and this resulted the reduction of oil in the OPEC countries. According to the outstanding figures, OPEC oil supply will fall in the next five years as USA is expanding its shale oil reserves, OPEC petroleum products will be declined from 32.8 million barrels per day by 2024 with the comparison of 35million bpd in 2019 (Alex, 2019).
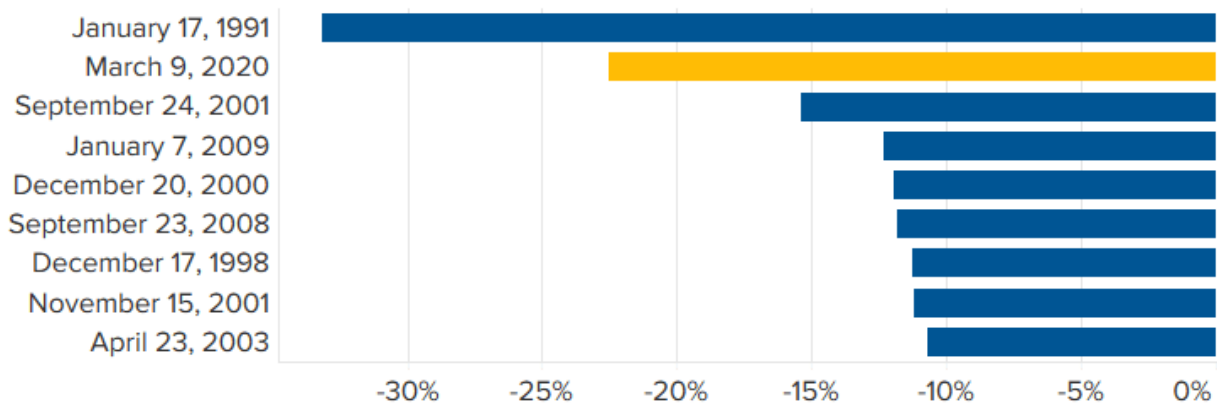
Due to increase in the production of oil in the non-OPEC countries, the power to hold the oil price in the market for the OPEC has reduced. For instance, OPEC countries reduce its oil supply, and non-OPEC countries deny to reduce supply, there will be no much change in oil prices. Tim Treadgold writes that when Iranian oil minister Bijan Zanganeh showed his concerns by saying that private Saudi- Russia deal will be the thereat for OPEC, he was not wrong at all (Tim, 2019).

Now (due to covid-19) pandemic, oil prices have been free-fall in China and other part of the world. Due to this situation in the market, oil producing countries are much deep in trouble; they are struggling to meet the cost of petroleum product.

To tackle this situation, the only solution was that to reduce oil supply in the market, but OPEC and non OPEC countries couldn't agree to reduce their supplies in the market. In the reaction, Saudi and Russia increased their production resulted oil prices fell down up-to $21 per barrel this was the biggest down fall of oil prices after 1991 (Pippa, 2020).

Biggest one-day percent drops in oil prices

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) is on pace for its worst day since the Gulf War and second-worst day since it began trading on the NYMEX in 1983

January 17, 1991	
March 9, 2020	
September 24, 2001	
January 7, 2009	
December 20, 2000	
September 23, 2008	
December 17, 1998	
November 15, 2001	
April 23, 2003	

-30%   -25%   -20%   -15%   -10%   -5%   0%

SOURCE: FactSet. Data as of 8 a.m. ET on 3/9/20.

CNBC

Source: factset, CNBC

Impact on Pakistan's economy:
As Pakistan is an oil importing country, according to the data, Pakistan is importing oil products at $7.6 billion, out of which crude oil is $4.19 billion and gas is at $3.05 billion (kundi, 2019).

However due to sudden decline in oil prices, it will be helpful for Pakistan's economy. According to the report, if prices are dropped by $20 per barrel, it will be decrease in import charges by $3.8 to $4.2 billion. IN a net shell, the improvement can be seen in country's external account by $2.2-2.8 billion due to decreased oil prices in the market (News, 2020).

Literature Review:
In these harsh conditions, besides of the developing countries, rich oil producing countries are also seem stupefy, and in these economic conditions, every oil producing state want to gain maximum profit out of this oil war among the countries. In this oil war, the two big countries confronting each other are Russia and Saudi Arabia (Cook, 2020).

Plenty of economists strongly believe that the fluctuation in the oil prices has an impact on countries economy. These kinds of consequences have different degree of impact on oil exporting and oil importing countries: increase in the oil price is happy news for the oil exporting countries,

whereas in reverse, decrease in oil prices should be the bad news for oil producing countries (Morris, 2004).

After the corona virus outbreak in China, everything had been locked down including transport, industries and other activities which have directly or indirectly link with petroleum product. Due to this situation, demand of oil has been decreased in China (Cang, 2020).

Like China, other part of the world also put lockdown on transport, industries and other important activities. For this reason, oil demand went low all over the world (Javier, 2020).

The 20th century was the era when crude oil became the most important indicator of world economy, it had become the main source of energy (and somehow it is), when new sources of energy (wind, water, solar energy) had appeared, oil as the main source of energy has waned somewhat. However, the standing of oil as a main indicator of energy increased in the context of economic aspects and impacts of social life in general. Eventually, the existing view point of economists is that there is strong relationship between the country's economic growth and oil-price changes (Ghalayini, 2011).

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billion. IN a net shell, the improvement can be seen in country's external account by $2.2-2.8 billion due to decreased oil prices in the market (News, 2020)

Methodology:

For this research paper, many articles, reports and newspapers have been used. The purpose to use these primary resources is the nature of the topic and exceptional situation.

For the better results and better, I have used qualitative set of data. It helped to examine this issue very comprehensively. For analyze the data, I have used "discourse analysis": this technique can be used for analyzing knowledge produced at different social context. Newspaper, articles, books are those materials which can be examined under this technique. Eventually, it helped to examine the facts and provided critical analysis at the end with the help of gathered factual details and knowledge.

Theoretical framework:

Realism mainly emphasis on national interest and gain more power, this theory argues there is no power above the state as world system is anarchic.so, in the anarchic world system , because of the security dilemma, each state tries to concentrate on relative gains which led states towards zero-sum game: in which one gain and other loss. If we analyze this crisis, Russia and Saudis are perfectly applying zero-sum game and trying to take control over oil market at the cost of other losses.

Analysis:

Factually, Saudi Arabia is far ahead in the oil price war as compare to Russia and America, the reason behind this advantage is that Saudi's production cost and transportation cost are much less than remaining countries. Now if oil price remains less, it doesn't cost much Saudis, however profit will be decreased. Saudi economy largely depends on oil, if oil prices remain on 82 dollar per barrel, then Saudi will be able to minimize current account deficit which seems difficult in this situation, however Saudi has enough reserves to back its economy, therefore, Saudi adopted this aggressive policy to knock out its competitors, as Saudis know its competitors cannot sell oil on current oil price ($21 dollar pbd) because of high production cost, ultimately they have to shut down their supplies and Saudi will capture market and increased its share.

As compare to Saudi, Russia bears high production cost and it was difficult for Russia to cut its supply due to some technical flaws in its production, that is why, Russians also initiate aggressive policy like Saudis, it shall not harm Saudis but some Americans companies surely get affected by this aggressive policy of Russians.

Due to this Saudi-Russia aggressive policy, American shale companies are very much in danger, due to less oil prices, it seems difficult for shale companies to survive in the market, the reason behind this uncertainty is that America wanted to get rid out of dependency from oil import and many American companies invested in shall technology, after the Corona outbreak, these companies are on the corner of bankruptcy.

As far as Pakistan's economy is concern, it will be a good scenario, as country is a big oil importer. Besides of the pandemic, lower oil prices have positive impact on auto, steel, glass and cement industries. Furthermore, lower oil prices will also lead to a natural decrease in inflation.

Conclusion:

The Covid-19 pandemic situation is getting worse for the oil producing countries, in the near future, oil prices would not have chance to climb swiftly. Dead lock over this situation would have resulted lower oil prices.

Now, shall Americans exert pressure on Saudis and Russians for the sake of their shale companies? Or Saudis and Russians shall lower their oil demand? Or they demand Americans shale companies to reduce their supply too?

For instance, these all demands are met, there will be one question remained? By what mechanism this formula can be implemented so that no one gain more or on one face maximum loss. Or if this pandemic would get long, shall countries lower their oil demands? These questions are hard to address right now, hopefully could be addressed after this pandemic.

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Terrorism in Pakistan

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Abstract

Research on terrorism has long been criticized for its inability to overcome enduring methodological issues. These include an overreliance on secondary sources and the associated literature review methodology, a scarcity of statistical analyses, a tendency for authors to work alone rather than collaborate with colleagues, and the large number of one-time contributors to the field. However, the reviews that have brought these issues to light describe the field as it developed until 2007. This article investigates to what extent these issues have endured in the 2007–2016 period by constructing a database on all of the articles published in nine leading journals on terrorism (N = 3442). The results show that the use of primary data has increased considerably and is continuing to do so. Scholars have also begun to adapt a wider variety of data-gathering techniques, greatly diminishing the overreliance on literature reviews that was noted from the 1980s through to the early 2000s. These positive changes should not obscure enduring issues. Despite improvements, most scholars continue to work alone and most authors are one-time contributors. Overall, however, the field of terrorism studies appears to have made considerable steps towards addressing long-standing issues.

Background and Introduction:

Terrorism oppression in Pakistan as indicated by Ministry of Interior, represents a huge danger to the individuals of Pakistan. The present flood of fear based oppression is accepted to have begun in the year 2000. which topped during the year 2009. From that point forward it has definitely declined as consequence of military tasks directed by the Pakistan Army. As per South Asian Terrorism Portal. Psychological warfare in Pakistan has declined by 89% in 2017 since its pinnacle a very long time in 2009. Since 2001, Pakistan military propelled arrangement of military hostile against fear monger bunches in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The hostile acquired harmony those zones and rest of the nation. In addition, numerous psychological oppressor having a place with different fear monger bunches were additionally murdered. Nonetheless, a few activists figured out how to escape to Afghanistan. From Afghanistan, those aggressors keep on propelling assaults on Pakistan military posts situated close to the outskirt. In 2017, Afghanistan's Chief Executive Abdullah conceded that Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has toehold in Afghanistan. In 2019, United States Department of Defense asserted that there are around 3,000-5,000 psychological oppressor having a place with Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) in Afghanistan. As per report by Brown University's Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs, 23,372 Pakistani regular people and 8,832 Pakistani security work force were murdered in war on fear mongering. Also, According to the administration of Pakistan, the immediate and roundabout financial expenses of psychological warfare from 2000–2010 complete $68 billion. In 2018 Pakistani paper, Dawn news, revealed that the Pakistani economy endured a complete loss of $126.79 billion because of war on dread since 2001. Pakistan authorities regularly accuse India

and Afghanistan for supporting psychological oppression in Pakistan. India has denied Pakistan's claims. In any case, Afghanistan has conceded offering help to psychological militant gatherings, for example, Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). In 2013, United States led assault on Afghan pass on which was taking Latif Mehsud to Kabul. Latif was a senior leader of Tehrik-I-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). Afghan President's representative, Aimal Faizi, told correspondents that the National Directorate of Security (NDS) was working with Latif. Latif was conductor for subsidizing to TTP. A portion of the financing for TTP may have originated from NDS. Previous NDS head, Asadullah Khalid, presented a video having a place on TTP on his Twitter account where he asserted that Badaber Camp assault was one good turn deserves another.

The clear development of solitary wolf viciousness, joined with the expanded utilization of web-based social networking to enroll new individuals, adds to an obscuring of the line among residential and global psychological warfare. Where a moderately basic differentiation used to do the trick for researchers, we are seeing progressively visit assaults, customarily named local fear based oppression, however that get motivation from a remote belief system or worldwide development. This article analyzes a portion of these patterns identified with internet based life and solo culprits, and recommends the utilization of the expression "transnational psychological warfare", to represent the developing rate of fear based oppressor assaults that don't fit appropriately into either existing category.Research on political brutality frequently recognizes two classifications of fear based oppression: residential and global. For instance, the International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events (ITERATE) dataset centers only around universal assaults somewhere in the range of 1968 and 2015, while the Terrorism in Western Europe: Events Data (TWEED) centers around household assaults in only one area, somewhere in the range of 1950 and 2004. Researchers utilize these, and comparative databases, to ponder connections among psychological oppression and an assortment of different variables, at times to clarify the reasons for fear mongering and different occasions to analyze its outcomes. Since local and worldwide fear mongering frequently include various sorts of entertainers, various inspirations and objectives, and even various strategies, it is critical to catch the qualities that are exceptional to every classification of psychological oppression. The issue is that while the idea of fear mongering stays persevering through, a few components are cooperating to modify its character, including how psychological militant gatherings select people and afterward use them to do assaults. In view of this change, the line among household and worldwide psychological warfare is getting blurrier, and it is deficient to consider fear based oppression just regarding this division. There is a risk for the two scholastics and law implementation in not perceiving changes in the division among local and worldwide fear mongering or the presence of a different, third classification. On the off chance that researchers neglect to catch the genuine divisions between classifications, explore that depends on those typologies will prompt defective outcomes. For law authorization, a few government organizations recognize residential and global psychological warfare, yet these qualifications may never again be substantial. Likewise, on the grounds that courts regularly treat savage acts contrastingly as per the culprit's citizenship, just as their pathway to radicalization, we have to see how these classes are advancing. The reason for this article is to create exchange on the difficulties related with the changing character of psychological warfare. Specifically, with the development of web-based social networking and the web, just as what some allude to as solitary

wolf fear based oppression, the line among residential and global psychological warfare is developing more slender. In the event that the qualification is as yet pertinent, and proof recommends it is, researchers need to reevaluate how they characterize a household assault, and create different marks for assaults that are neither unmistakably local nor global. This article recommends "transnational fear based oppression" as a name to involve that hazy center ground. In a period of fear based oppression where belief systems show up progressively worldwide, where gatherings can select and people can radicalize on the web, and where an association is less significant for doing an assault, our comprehension of psychological warfare must develop to represent these evolving qualities. The rest of this article is composed into five areas. The first examines a portion of the current grant that utilizes the differentiation among residential and universal fear based oppression, featuring a portion of the issues with that straightforward methodology. The following two segments center around patterns that propose the character of psychological warfare is evolving. One of these patterns is the expansion of assaults by singular culprits; the other is the development of web based life use by fear monger gatherings. The following segment analyzes three delineations of these patterns that additionally feature the issues that emerge from utilizing a straightforward qualification among residential and global psychological oppression. The last segment gives a few ends and suggestions, for researchers and for policymakers.

Domestic versus International Terrorism

Typologies frequently help clarify varieties in a marvel, however not all typologies are similarly valuable. Joseph Young and Michael Findley present a defense for recognizing residential and universal fear mongering, by proposing these occasions are the aftereffect of two diverse processes.While household psychological oppression ought to be a component of factors inside the state where an assault happens, worldwide fear mongering can be the consequence of variables in both the objective state and the starting state. In the event that the two classifications of fear based oppression emerge for various reasons, that is significant for grant in its very own right. Moreover, on the off chance that the reasons for household and global fear mongering are extraordinary, at that point the best arrangements to counter every class ought to likewise differ. Indeed, even that understanding is a distortion of fear mongering, on the grounds that conditions outside the state where an assault occurred progressively rouse a large number of the demonstrations regularly marked as household psychological oppression. The weight is on researchers to have a total and exact comprehension of what establishes household versus worldwide psychological oppression. Something else, mislabeling assaults could prompt poor hypotheses, and to far more detestable approach proposals. A typical strategy to recognize residential from universal fear mongering depends on three factors: the nationality of the culprit; the nationality of the person in question; and the area of the assault. At the point when every one of the three of these factors are the equivalent, researchers commonly name that a residential assault. Every single other case, they group as universal. For instance, the Oklahoma City besieging in 1995, which Timothy McVeigh proposed to begin a war against the U.S. government, happened in the U.S., executed by U.S. residents, and coordinated against different U.S. residents. That is the prototypical residential psychological oppressor assault. On the off chance that the assailant isn't a resident of the nation where an assault occurred, yet the area and injured individual

nationality are the equivalent (for instance, the 9/11 assaults), sound judgment recommends that is a demonstration of global psychological oppression. On the off chance that the qualification among local and universal fear mongering is so significant, do those distinctions emerge essentially by changing the culprit's nationality, with no thought for their inspiration? Shouldn't something be said about assaults where every one of the three factors are unique, for example, when an individual from Germany's Bader Meinhoff Gang gotten together with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in December 1975, to assault an OPEC meeting in Vienna, Austria? That also is universal psychological oppression, however for what reason does variety over every one of the three factors not prompt its very own mark? These inquiries demonstrate the probability of a few distinct classes of fear mongering, past the straightforward polarity of local versus universal, and ought to be a piece of a bigger talk. This article centers principally around occurrences when every one of the three factors are the equivalent, proposing residential fear mongering, yet the inspiration for the assault depends on an objective or inspiration that is worldwide instead of national. These kinds of assaults, which researchers normally name residential fear based oppression, are remote propelled thus, they speak to something unmistakable from household psychological warfare. One model is the 7 July 2005 London assaults. Three of the four culprits were British-conceived, while the fourth was conceived in Jamaica, however was a British resident since the age of five. Given the nationality of the aggressors, most databases would recognize it as a residential occasion— British residents assaulting other British residents, in London. However the inspiration for the assault shares more for all intents and purpose with 9/11 than it does with household episodes, similar to Oklahoma City. Recognizing local and worldwide psychological warfare practically speaking is less direct than it may show up. The ITERATE and TWEED datasets vary on their meaning of residential psychological oppression. TWEED characterizes it as far as the culprit's nationality, as long as the demonstration happened in Western Europe, making injured individual nationality less pertinent than in ITERATE and in different databases. Therefore, a portion of the occurrences recorded in TWEED as local psychological warfare, show up in ITERATE as worldwide fear based oppression, a considerable lot of which may be all the more precisely incorporated into a different, third class, alluded to here as transnational fear based oppression. On account of these difficulties in characterizing the classifications and the way that numerous databases just spotlight on one class, perhaps the greatest shortcoming of factual grant on psychological oppression is when researchers utilize just a single class in testing their speculations, without controlling for the potential impacts of the other class. Jacob Ravndal utilizes TWEED to build up a typology of conservative fear based oppression in Western Europe. Utilizing TWEED confines his discoveries to just household on-screen characters, yet since conservative causes are commonly national, this is probably not going to be a critical issue for his outcomes. An increasingly noteworthy issue for researchers utilizing TWEED is that a few occasions in the database are not really residential psychological oppression in the event that they are remote motivated. Other factual thinks about endeavor to connect fear mongering to political factors, however depend solely on either residential or universal psychological warfare, without controlling for the impacts of both. Tony Addison and Syed Murshed attach universal fear mongering to inside clash. Brian Lai proposes that a state's powerlessness to control its very own region prompts fear mongering abroad, yet depends only on worldwide occasions. Also, Quan Li joins global psychological warfare to residential monetary and political frameworks. One may

reason such issues when there were no dependable datasets on residential psychological warfare, similar to the case before 1996.Scholars presently have that information. We simply need a superior comprehension of the various classes of fear mongering that exist, and to represent the plausibility of extra classifications. The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) lists all episodes from 1970 to 2017, however doesn't unmistakably recognize household from worldwide attacks.To represent, of the 77,312 assaults in GTD somewhere in the range of 1970 and 2010, 65,591 required at any rate one unfortunate casualty who was a resident of the nation where the assault occurred. Preferably, we would likewise know the nationality of the culprit (or possibly the nation of origin of the assaulting gathering) just as the motivation behind the assault (insignificantly whether it has neighborhood or worldwide goal). In any case, no such data exists in the present adaptation of GTD. Walter Enders, Todd Sandler, and Khusrav Gaibulloev propose a technique to isolate GTD information into household and global occasions. They at that point make this a stride more distant and utilize the differentiation to draw connections between the two classifications. They find that there are three to multiple times more household than universal occasions in GTD, and that residential psychological warfare can overflow into global fear mongering. The issue is that an expanding number of those residential occasions are the consequence of a worldwide belief system, a pattern that is disregarded utilizing the basic household versus universal qualification. There are different instances of researchers attempting to recognize the two classifications. Gary Lafree, Sue-Ming Yang, and Martha Crenshaw center around 53 gatherings somewhere in the range of 1970 and 2004 considered hazardous for the U.S., yet find that by far most of assaults were outside U.S. region, and overwhelmingly against residential as opposed to U.S. targets. Sandler, Daniel Arce, and Enders recommend local fear based oppression ought to be free of remote association or sponsorship, yet then their work doesn't address the job of outside inspirations. Just in those instances of an area, culprit nationality, and unfortunate casualty nationality being the equivalent, and the demonstration being done for national reasons for existing, is it simply household fear based oppression. In any event, when area, culprit nationality, and unfortunate casualty nationality are the equivalent, on the off chance that an outside reason or worldwide development moves the assault, at that point that is an option that is other than residential psychological warfare. Truth be told, I fight that the inspiration for an assault is more basic than the citizenship of the culprit, for distinguishing an assault as household, worldwide, or something different. As indicated by GTD, somewhere in the range of 1970 and 2010, a U.S. injured individual was assaulted on U.S. soil multiple times. Of these, 664 were completed by either obscure culprits or those whose inspirations are vague. For the staying 1,297, GTD doesn't give the citizenship of the culprits, however by my evaluations, the assaults with remote inspirations incorporate, moderately: 80 out of 461 assaults by progressive gatherings, 20 out of 279 assaults by national-rebel gatherings, 7 out of 106 assaults by reactionary gatherings, and 17 out of 84 assaults by strict gatherings. In rundown, around 123 of the 1,297 assaults are an option that is other than simply residential fear mongering, given their connection to an outside reason or a worldwide development. That implies in any event 6.27% of assaults in the U.S., that would be coded as local fear based oppression, either share more for all intents and purpose with worldwide psychological oppression or are a different kind of psychological warfare through and through. On the off chance that that number holds crosswise over nations, at that point of the 65,591 assaults in GTD from 1970 to 2010, at any rate 4,114 occurrences, customarily thought to be local

psychological warfare, are not so much residential on the off chance that we represent worldwide inspirations. One other issue is that researchers regularly utilize the terms transnational and global synonymously, even inside the equivalent work,but there is a distinction between the terms. Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye allude to "transnational connections" as those not including state entertainers or specialists of the state (e.g., NGOs and worldwide corporations).It bodes well, at that point, that we would allude to worldwide belief systems crossing outskirts and radicalizing generally residential on-screen characters as transnational. Just in situations where the culprit, unfortunate casualty, and area are of a similar nation, and where the inspiration of the assault is national, would we have absolutely residential fear mongering. The above issues identify with the bigger issue that there is no endless supply of terrorism.Many researchers quit attempting to.

Literature Review:

As an initial step, data for the quantity of occurrences, wounds, and fatalities were gathered for 1975, 1985, 1995, and 2005 for whatever number nations and regions as could be allowed from data accessible in the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) kept up by the University of Maryland. The GTD data is very nitty gritty. It contains data for the nation in which psychological oppressor assaults happened. It was along these lines conceivable to total information on a yearly premise at the nation level on the quantity of episodes, the quantity of fatalities, and the number harmed. The quantity of occurrences was a genuinely direct figure. Numerous psychological militant episodes don't include any fatalities or wounds, and others, for example, ambushes and deaths (or death endeavors) just include one injured individual. It is in reality just a minority of episodes where there are different setbacks. The quantity of wounds announced is less dependable since there are contrasting meanings of what comprises damage and in a minority of cases the number harmed is just recorded as obscure. Obviously, the assaults with the biggest number of fatalities are ordinarily the ones that have the best mental impacts. There are a couple of situations where the quantity of fatalities noted is recorded as obscure yet that circumstance is uncommon. These passages must be coded as zero fatalities or wounds separately despite the fact that it was likely in a considerable lot of these cases that obscure figures mirrored an absence of exact numbers instead of the way that there had been no passings or wounds. It was additionally important to gather information on populace. The populace sums were drawn from the Word Bank, which varies by and large from the official figures dependent on national registration figures that are gathered and announced in the UN Statistical Yearbook. The utilization of the World Bank populace figures had the benefit of a typical estimation strategy for all nations and domains instead of various national counts. The utilization of the World Bank figures likewise standardized the figurings of populace aggregates for periods that fell between genuine enumeration years. The populace aggregates additionally allowed the figuring of per capita episodes, setbacks, and fatalities for the various nations and regions. Since the absence of fear based oppressor exercises in a more crowded nation would have more prominent significance than the nonattendance of occurrences or setbacks in a less crowded nation, each zero section for episodes fatalities, or wounds was really coded as 0.01 rather than 0.00 for reasons for extra institutionalization before the division by the base populace figures. This technique, which gave somewhat more noteworthy load to the nonappearance of movement in the more crowded nations, has been utilized in past investigations of fear based oppression. With the data on psychological oppression and populace it was conceivable to determine relationship

coefficients between the fear mongering measures and the supreme populace figures and afterward a correlation of populace levels and per capita fear mongering measures. Total populace, be that as it may, would not be relied upon to be an ideal indicator of higher psychological oppression levels. There were contrasts between nations free of size. For instance, China with a billion or more occupants has had a lot of lower levels of psychological oppression than India with a comparably enormous populace. All things considered, be that as it may, bigger nations were required to have more significant levels. The connection coefficients determined between supreme populace size and psychological oppression demonstrated that bigger nations every now and again had more elevated levels of fear mongering at a critical level (see Table 1). Albeit supreme populace was frequently connected to more psychological warfare, the relationship was absent for 1985, demonstrating that such linkages were not reliably present. It is conceivable that there were years or even potentially timeframes when abnormal results will be conceivable. It is important that the connections were all the more reliably present for 1995 and 2005, recommending that in the later periods when fear monger exercises had expanded it was conceivable that either examples of psychological militant action changed or maybe that there was better revealing of the brutality that occurred. The coefficients for per capita degrees of psychological warfare with the outright populace were significantly more predictable. There was no proof that bigger nations experienced more fear based oppressor movement corresponding to their size in any of the years or for any of the measures. This first investigation proposes that past discoveries interfacing populace size to psychological militant brutality was an ancient rarity of the dependence on size and not a sign that bigger nations are in reality increasingly inclined to such viciousness.

Research Question:
What is terrorism its effects on society and reasons behind terrorism in Pakistan (2007-2016)?

Objectives:
In objective take some precautions as objective that we follow to control terrorism.

    ix.   How to control terrorism with in country
    x.   Stop Supporting the Dictators Who Fund Terrorists
    xi.   In emergency situation call the inform the security

    xii.   In crowded areas everybody alert

Significance:
Its importance to counter terrorism because of terrorism everyone live the world of terror. Eradication of terrorism is create peace and harmony the state and people live happily without fear. Terrorism free state progress and get successes in all fields.

Limitations:

As outlined in the methodology section, several guidelines were established to standardize data collection and make it as objective as possible. Inevitably, however, the choices made inject a

degree of subjectivity into the results and their interpretation. In particular, some readers might object that only articles including first-hand information on terrorists should have qualified for the "primary data" designation. Indeed, if the data were to be recoded with such a much more stringent guideline, the results would undoubtedly paint a very different picture of the field. Yet, such a narrow perspective on primary sources would do a disservice to the many authors who have labored to advance our understanding of the social, political, and economic causes and consequences of both terrorism and counterterrorism.

Another limitation is that the nine journals surveyed here clearly do not encompass the entire field of academic publications on terrorism. There are dozens of journals that publish such research,and many of the most cited articles on the subject have not appeared in primarily terrorism-focused ones.Additionally, there is a very sizeable number of books and an extensive grey literature that includes, for instance, reports by influential think tanks as well as government agencies. Still, the nine journals studied here are argued to constitute the core sites of the production and discussion of scholarly knowledge on the subject. Their selection was based on the author's assessment of what constitute the most important journals in the field, and their prominence on Google Scholar's h-factor overview for terrorism-related journals. Most importantly, by broadening the analysis beyond the field's two core journals, a robust overview of the trends that are shaping research on terrorism became possible.

Methodology:
The goal of this article is to provide a contemporary overview of the field of terrorism studies that is detailed, extensive in its coverage, and able to chart developments over time. To do so, data was gathered on all of the 3442 articles published between 2007 and 2016 in nine journals on terrorism. This timeframe not only provides insights into how the field has fared in the decade since Silke last reviewed it, but coincides with the creation of seven new journals. Whereas previous reviews could focus on the field's two core journals, TPV (1989–present) and SCT (1977–present), an assessment of the current state of affairs requires broadening the analytical scope to these seven newcomers: *Perspectives on Terrorism* (POT, 2007–present), the *Combating Terrorism Center Sentinel* (SNT, 2007–present), *Critical Studies on Terrorism* (CST, 2008–present), *Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict: Pathways Toward Terrorism and Genocide* (DAC, 2008–present), *Behavioral Sciences of Terrorism and Political Aggression* (BSTPA, 2009–present), *Journal of Terrorism Research* (JTR, 2011–present) and *Journal for Deradicalization* .

Data collection and analysis

A dataset on all publications in these journals was created using Microsoft Access. Data collection was geared towards assessing the degree to which the various methodological concerns noted by authors like Silke are still present in the literature on terrorism, and whether a trend can be observed in their development over time. The following data was recorded per article: title, author(s), publication year, publication type, method of data collection, whether any primary data was utilized, if and what type of statistical analysis was carried out, and a unique URL or DOI identifier. In order to enable a comparison with earlier research, Silke's categorizations for the types of research methods and the types of statistical analyses were maintained. Data collection began in late 2015 and was completed in September 2017.

The author conducted the bulk of the data collection but was aided by five research assistants and interns over the course of the project. Their work was checked by the author during regularly held meetings, by recoding random samples for accuracy, and by asking them to highlight any articles they had questions about in a "comments" field specifically included in the database for this purpose. The author used regular discussions with coders and randomized checks to ensure reliability.

The first step in the data collection process was to enter an article's name, year of publication, DOI/URL, and type into the dataset. The various article types were condensed into "research article," "research note," "book review," "other resources" (e.g., interview transcripts), "opinion piece," "editorial introduction," "editorial news/information" (e.g., list of contributors, conference announcements), "bibliography," "conference proceedings/summary," and "erratum/retraction notice." Next, each article's title, abstract, and keywords were read. Sometimes this yielded all relevant data, but in the vast majority of cases it was necessary to scroll through the article for a methods section and to see whether tables or graphs were present, which would increase the likeliness of statistics being used. Unless this step proved conclusive, a search for specific keywords was conducted ("interview," "field work"/"fieldwork," "archive," "court," "database," "dataset," "data," "%"). If this failed to yield conclusive results, the references were read to ascertain the types of sources utilized.

Once data collection was complete, the dataset was analyzed using the Microsoft Access and Microsoft Excel software packages. Access "queries" were created to enable specific types of information to be drawn from the dataset, such as the number of articles using primary sources published per year. This yielded data-subsets that were then imported into Excel for straightforward descriptive statistics to be applied to them, yielding such information as the average number of articles using primary sources, how this differed between journals, and whether trends in such usage could be seen over the decade under investigation.

Results

Figure 1 illustrates the total output over the period 2007–2016. The introduction of seven new journals dedicated to the study of terrorism heralded a marked increase in output; up from 143 articles in 2007 to a yearly average of 367 between 2008 and 2016. Total output levels appear relatively stable after 2008, with research articles and research notes constituting a steadily

increasing majority of the items published, and book reviews occupying third place. With regard to "market share," it is notable that four of the nine journals account for 74.4% of all the articles published. These are the field's established "classics" TPV (21.2%) and SCT (17.1%), and newcomers POT (14.7%) and SNT (21.5%), both of which began publication in 2007.

Figure 1. Total output across nine terrorism journals (N = 3442).
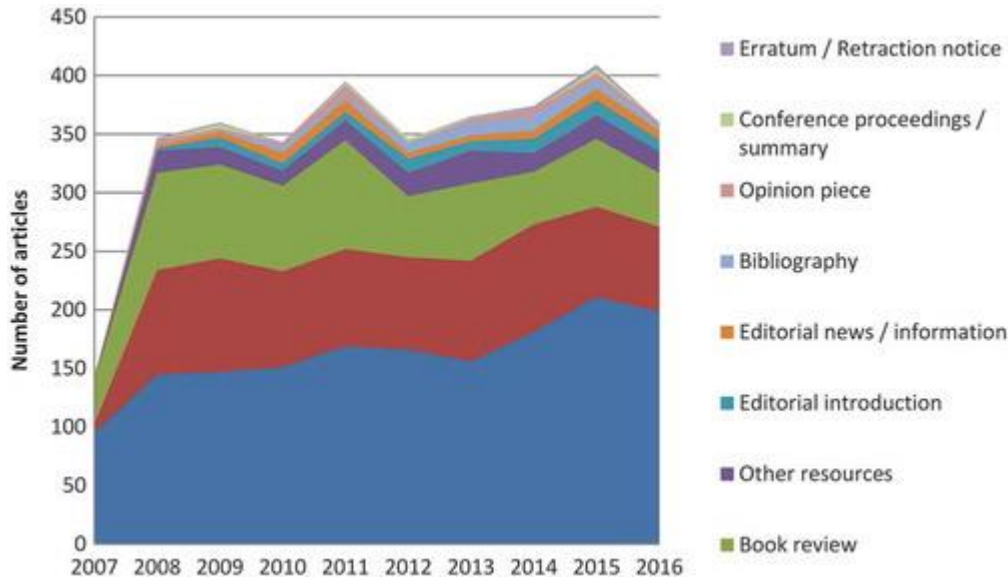
To assess the percentage of articles that use primary data, only the article types "research articles," "research notes," and "other resources" were analyzed. This avoids skewing the results by the inclusion of types of output such as books reviews and editorial news that are highly unlikely to include any first-hand information. Of the 2552 articles comprising this selection, 1372, or 53.8%, used some kind of primary sources. Figure 2 indicates a trend towards an increasing use of such data in the decade under investigation; from 48.1% in 2007 to 59.5% in 2016.

Figure 2. Primary sources usage (N = 2552).
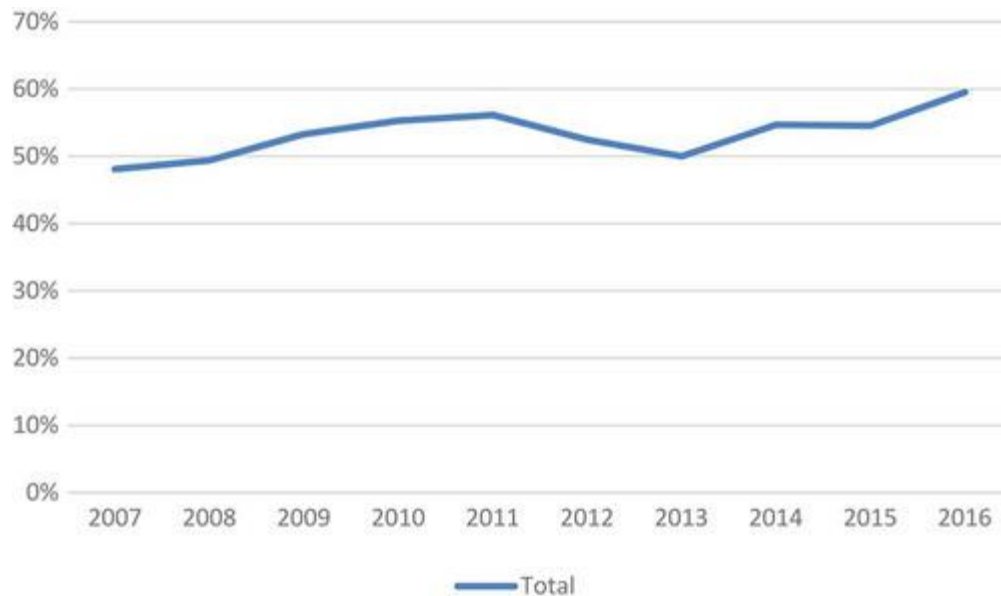
As can be seen in Table 1, there are marked differences in the degree to which the various journals publish primary sources-based research. With an average of 66.3% over the 10-year period, SNT leads the pack. This appears to reflect, at least in part, its emphasis on publishing work by counterterrorism and counterinsurgency practitioners with field experience. But even if SNT were to be seen as an outlier, a positive trend can still be observed; albeit up from 36.8% in 2007 to 55.1% in 2016.

The increased use of primary sources coincides with a slight but steady decrease in a methodological reliance on the literature review method, or what Silke termed "documentary analysis/review."Looking at research articles, research notes, and other resources (N = 2552), the overall use of literature review as the only method of data collection and analysis dropped from 42.3% in 2007 to 32.5% in 2016. Still, as Table 2 shows, this method remained predominant in the decade under review, with an average of 39.2% of articles relying entirely upon it. The second most common form of data collection was a combination of literature review with interviews (15.8%), followed by the use of databases (8.0%), drawing upon multiple forms of primary data (8.0%) and the study of terrorist primary sources (7.8%), such as speeches and writings. A variety of other types of (primary) data collection were encountered, but only in 0.1–3% of articles.

Methods of data collection for research articles, research notes, and other resources.

On the use of statistical analyses in research articles, research notes, and other resources, Figure 3 shows a slow but steady upward trend; from 16.6% in 2007 to 28.0% in 2016. The figure also illustrates that descriptive statistics are used most often overall. Of the 2552 articles selected for analysis, 14.7% used descriptive statistics, 5.8% used a combination of descriptive and inferential statistics, and 1.3% used inferential statistics only. Overall, however, 78.1% of the articles studied did not use any kind of statistical analyses. Looking at the use of statistics per journal over the decade under investigation, some clear differences stand out. Three journals

publish articles with statistical analyses much more frequently; SCT (27.1%), TPV (24.0%), and POT (21.3%), versus 2.0 to 7.0% for the others (Table 1).

Figure 3. Use of statistical analyses (N = 2552).
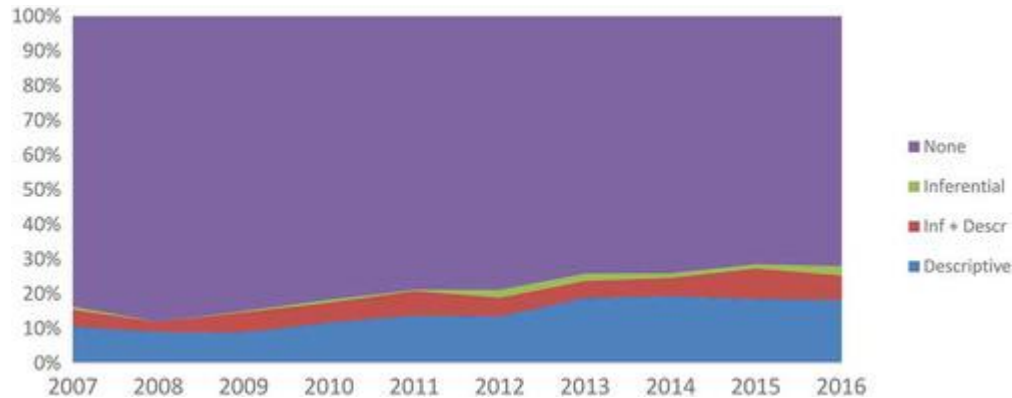
On the question of authorship, the results indicate that 72.6% of research articles, research notes, and other resources were written by a single author, 17.8% by two authors, 6.8% by three or more authors, and 2.9% without attribution to an author. While the majority of terrorism scholars work alone, a trend towards greater collaboration was evident. Whereas 77.1% of research-based articles were the work of a single author in 2007, this dropped steadily to 68.7% in 2016.

A total of 2307 authors were identified, 2097 of whom made at least one research-based contribution. Looking at all authors first, 72.2% made one contribution (1665 authors), 13.4% made two contributions (309 authors), 5.5% published thrice (126 authors), 2.4% wrote 4 pieces (55 authors), and 6.6% authored five or more publications (152 authors). Narrowing this down to research-based output only (research articles, research notes, or other resources), these figures change to show that 74.8% were one-time contributors (1569 authors), 13.3% wrote two pieces (279 authors), 4.6% contributed thrice (96 authors), 2.7% made four contributions (56 authors), and 4.6% authored five or more articles (97 authors). In short, the majority of authors publishing on terrorism are one-time contributors.

For each journal, the percentage of authors who also published in one of the other 8 journals was calculated. Stacking these numbers yields the overall percentage of authors per journal that publish in the broader field (Figure 4). For instance, 79.4% of authors who published in TPV also wrote for one of the field's other journals at least once. This underlines the importance of taking the field as a whole into account when calculating the average number of contributions per author. It also shows that TPV, POT, and SCT attract the largest number of authors who make multiple contributions to the field as a whole. In contrast, JDR and JTR especially are relatively "isolated" in that their authors only publish in the other terrorism journals to a limited degree. These disparities may also reflect the status of TPV and SCT in particular as established outlets for research on terrorism, which are thereby able to attract more (returning) contributors.

Figure 4. Journal integration into the wider field.
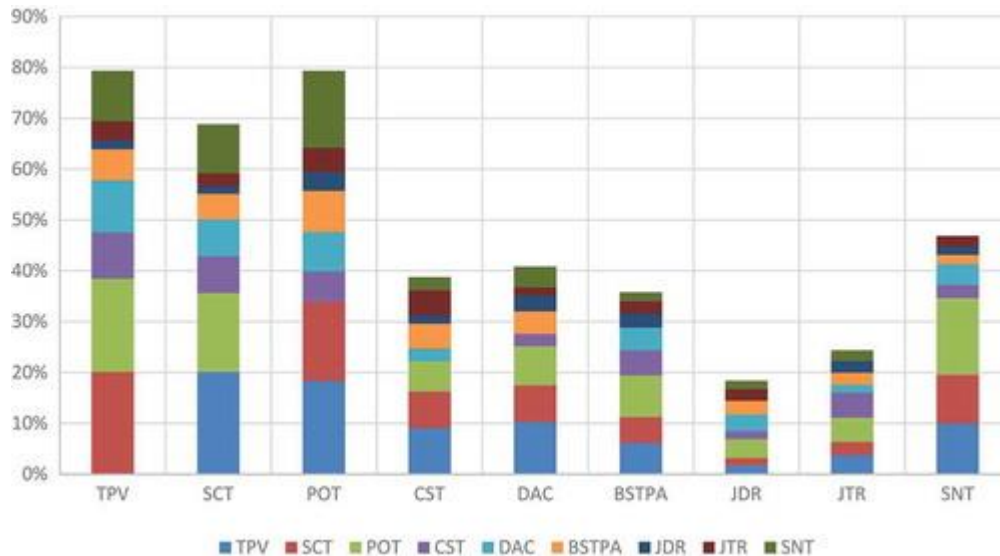
Discussion

The findings and longitudinal trends revealed by this study provide several clear indicators of positive developments in the academic study of terrorism. At the very least, they should serve to problematize the sense of enduring pessimism about the methodological issues besetting such work; a position, incidentally, that this author also held in the past.In terms of the use of primary data, statistics, methods of data collection other than the literature review, and the degree of collaboration, there are signs of gradual and continuing improvement. Silke's assessments in the early 2000s found that more than 80% of articles on terrorism used secondary sources only, that 62% were based exclusively on a literature review methodology, and that interviews and databases were utilized in only 10 and 7% of articles respectively.Between 2007 and 2016, these numbers rose considerably; 53.8% of articles used some kind of first-hand data, only 39.2% were based exclusively on literature review, 15.8% utilized interviews, and 8.0% incorporated databases.

Particularly in terms of the use of primary sources, these figures indicate that considerable progress has been made. From a field of study in which experts mostly talked amongst themselves, endlessly referencing books, articles, and media reports, the study of terrorism has developed to a point where a (slim) majority of articles *do* use primary data. Moreover, there is a steady upward trend in the use of such data. The lack of research based on primary sources, one of the most enduring and detrimental problems to face the field, finally appears to be abating. Of course, this does not mean that all associated issues are similarly being resolved; the empirical verification of explanations for involvement in terrorism, for instance, still seems a long way off. Still, the increased use of first-hand information places the development of a stronger empirical foundation for understanding terrorism and counterterrorism within scholars' grasp.

Unfortunately, progress towards addressing other areas of concern in research on terrorism has been less intrepid. To begin with, the use of databases remains relatively low at 8.0% and virtually unchanged from the 7% that Silke noted more than a decade ago. Strikingly, only 0.6% of articles used an experimental research design and a mere 0.08% (2 articles) were based on clinical assessment. The scarcity of this latter methodological approach is particularly problematic, as

questions surrounding terrorists' psychology and the degree to which mental health issues can offer an explanation for this form of political violence remain highly salient in the literature. Here is one particular area of research that is urgently in need of a more extensive and robust empirical basis.

Another area of concern is the use of statistics. While the percentage of articles that incorporates such analyses has steadily increased, from 16.6% in 2007 to 28.0% in 2016, an average of 78.1% of pieces published in this period did not use statistics at all. This is actually a higher average than the 74% of articles without statistics that Silke noted in 2007. Research on terrorism still favors qualitative research designs. While scholars have broadened their data collection methodologies within that spectrum, going a long way towards addressing the overreliance on literature reviews, quantitative research arguably remains underdeveloped. If the trend found in this study continues, however, this issue may be addressed within the next several years.

Arguably most problematic is the ongoing scarcity of collaboration between researchers and the high number of one-time contributors. Between 2007 and 2016, 74.7% of research-based papers were the work of a single author and 74.8% of authors made only one such contribution to the field. Both figures are an improvement on the metrics uncovered by Silke in the early 2000s, when 80% of papers were the work of a single author and 83% of research on terrorism was by one-time contributors.The trend therefore suggests gradual improvement, but the pace of progress is slow. Teams of researchers will generally have more time, finances, and intellectual capital than single authors. With most scholars on terrorism continuing to work alone, the size and scope of the projects that can be undertaken will remain relatively modest and hamper the development of new insights. Similarly, the large number of transient scholars, many of whom are unlikely to have truly in-depth knowledge of ongoing debates and the state of the art, poses a serious obstacle to developing a committed core of researchers able to move the field forward.

In terms of output, terrorism studies has undergone significant growth. This is primarily due to the addition of seven new journals in the 2007–2014 period that have expanded the core outlets for scholarly research beyond the mainstays TPV and SCT. Although quantity alone says little about the quality of the research being conducted, the addition of these new journals does speak to the ongoing ability of terrorism to attract academic attention. The rise of specialist journals, such as those focused on deradicalization or a "critical" perspective on terrorism, reflect the field's ongoing maturation in that it has been able to attract academics from specific backgrounds and with specific interests. Perhaps unfortunately, this has also led to considerable stratification, with authors in some journals preferring to publish only in that particular outlet. Going forward, it will be important to ensure that these research communities do not become islands and that scholars not only remain aware of developments in the broader field, but actively engage with those they may consider to be outside of their primary academic audience.

Another important point of discussion is that the findings presented in this article should not be taken as straightforward indicators of the quality of particular articles or authors. The emphasis on how a lack of primary sources in particular has had a detrimental influence on the field for decades, is not a dismissal of the value of non-empirical work.Many authors who base themselves on the secondary literature have made stellar contributions by bringing together insights from a diverse range of scholarly, governmental, journalistic, and NGO-based works. Others have analyzed existing data in novel ways, presented findings from the non-English literature, or drawn attention

to countries, case studies, and historical periods that have been undeservedly neglected. Similarly, the use of primary data is not a guarantee for high-quality work; some articles use only the barest of such sources or fail to study them in depth. The use of secondary or primary data should not be assessed at the level of individual authors, but at that of the field of study. It is here that an overreliance on secondary sources has been well-documented and it is here that the present study notes considerable improvements.

Finally, there is a question of methodology that deserves to be underlined. Some previous assessments of the field of terrorism studies have relied at least in part on the study of abstracts or methodology sections. While carrying out the data collection for this study, it quickly became apparent that most authors do not state their methodology and sources in the abstract and that a clearly marked "methods" section is often absent. To reliably ascertain whether a particular article used primary data, for instance, it was almost always necessary to read the references or bibliography. Although time consuming, this approach should be kept in mind when carrying out future evaluations of the field.

Conclusion

Terrorism has touched every aspect of national life in Pakistan. Critically observed, the entire spectrum of violence has been multi-faceted and multilateral in nature, graduating from lower to upper rungs on the ladder of escalation in a calculated, calibrated and efficient manner. The targets included humans (ordinary people and key functionaries) as well as institutional, organizational, infrastructural and material assets. The levels touched reaches from sub-tactical (citizenry) to tactical (infrastructure), from operational (police, FC, army) to strategic (leadership, defence assets, strategic organizations, state organs). In temporal domains, an unrestrained impetus is visible in the series of recorded violent incidents. The observed trends authoritatively contextualize these manifestations. While varied in its structure, operational system and rallying themes, both state and society of Pakistan have been the terrorists' ultimate objective, posing an existential threat to their survival. The typology suggested at the beginning of this article turned out to be a valid heuristic tool. In conceptual terms, terrorism can be expressed through eight narratives:

- as expression of religious constructions
- as a protest and rallying symbol (ideological)
- as instrument of policy (political)
- as violent criminal behavior (organized crime)
- as a warfare implement (spatiotemporal swathe)
- as propaganda tool (visual warfare through media)
- as vengeance (norm) and
- as vigilantism (state functionalism).

Trend persistency depends on extra-systemic interventions or dynamics such as policy initiatives by government to mitigate and manage the conflict or lack of it, or changed scenarios in Afghanistan and Iran. With minimal variations and adjustments, all trends are likely to endure for the present except Trend II which has considerably lost its original steam, and Trend V which is still evolving. Randomness than certainty, is the hallmark of spate of violence in Pakistan. Time

patterns i.e., trends, cycles and, seasonality do not offer themselves to linear determinism. Precepts of good weather and longer hours in general and week days' sequential pattern of terrorism has not been established, warranting further enquiry. Auto regression in ideal sense thus is handicapped given fluid nature of violence. Suggestion made at the outset about inapplicability of routine theory is largely supported by cited evidence. What has, however, emerged is a widespread alienation of the masses of people from the Taliban. There is a discernable unanimity with regard to the fight against terrorism among polity and public alike, something that was missing under the dictatorship. This has legitimized the use of the military instrument under civilian control, has created its popular ownership, checked its undemocratic use and has brought non-military stakeholders into conflict resolution deliberations. However, a historical review will be required to generalize with regard to military versus democratic rule in terms of its impact on terrorism. That apart, the institutionalized franchise formation of terrorism identified in this article portends a response dilemma for policy and decision-making hierarchies. While all above forms of terrorism are comprehensible to an extent, the trend (VIII) about the destruction of vital national assets is perplexing. Ideologues like Ayman al-Zawahiri regard the strategic assets of Pakistan important to furthering their own vision. He dreams of a future jihad encompassing the southern Russian Republics, Iran, Turkey, and wants to unite a nuclear Pakistan with the gas-rich Caspian region to form a powerful base serving jihad. The America-Israel and Indian nexus figures prominently in Zawahiri's discourse titled "Knights under the Prophet's Banner". In addition to Chechnya and Afghanistan, Kashmir and Pakistan with its nuclear programme occupy key places in his narratives as they can serve as counterweight to the US-Israel nexus. Paradoxically however, the attack on Pakistan's naval air base was construed by many as a punitive strike to avenge death of Osama bin Laden by AlQaida. This setting projects three possibilities. First, TTP has outsourced its expertise to a state inimical to Pakistan which is evident from the type of target selection, degradation of which is least beneficial to Taliban. Secondly, it is probable (and more likely) that the present leadership of TTP having lost its organizational sting, is discreetly colluding with elements within Al Qaeda. For it to materialize, it is imperative that Zawahiri should no more be in effective command of Al Qaeda, and its leadership lay into multiple power centres consisting of foreign elements sympathetic to those who lost their lives in FATA as a result of US drone strikes. It is also possible that it signals a shifting in the agenda of Al Qaeda– a shift away from South and Central Asia to the Arab world and North Africa where the current turmoil caused by the Atab Awakening can be exploited. Almost all statements by Ayman al-Zawahiri since 2011 focused on the Arab Spring and he is urging volunteers to fight in Syria. As a result, TTP has become totally autonomous in articulating violence. A third and less likely possibility is that Gul Bahadur, commander of the Taliban in North Waziristan has jumped in since he will be the most affected party in case of new military campaign. That said, all of these possibilities are debatable. This article has tried to demonstrate that some traditional modes of addressing the issue of terrorism are outdated. Due to the advent of a new generation of ideologues, militant leadership and a variety of terrorist organizations and networks, the security landscape of Pakistan is unlikely to change for the better in the near future. An innovative and context-sensitive response to national security challenges in Pakistan is called for. The strengthening of democratic institutions, good governance as well as the development of a home-grown epistemology of terrorism analysis are imperative to bring the country closer to a secure peace from within and without.

Between 2007 and 2016, the field of terrorism studies has undergone significant developments with regard to many of the methodological issues that have plagued it for decades. Above all, the use of primary data has increased considerably and appears to be continuing to do so. Concurrently, scholars have begun to adapt a wider variety of data-gathering techniques, greatly diminishing the overreliance on literature reviews that was noted from the 1980s through to the early 2000s. These positive changes should not obscure enduring issues. Despite improvements, most scholars continue to work alone and most authors are one-time contributors. Moreover, the field remains predominantly qualitative in orientation with the use of statistics remaining relatively low. Clearly, there remain numerous grounds for concern that will require ongoing and concerted effort to address. Yet, in reaching an overall conclusion there is considerable empirical support for an optimistic assessment. Research on terrorism has not stagnated; it has begun to flourish.

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Implications of climate change for state and corporations

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Abstract:

This research paper will discuss that what are the implications of climate change for states and corporations? Than further I have discusses in what ways climate change has affected the human life at one place it has violated the rights of human and at the same time humans has not taken it as their responsibility to protect it, but they have either destroyed the climate change whether they are the industrialists or a common man. After that I have seen that this issue is politicized and some big powers really don't want to solve to this issue because of their interests. Since, it is crystal clear that the temperature is rising time to time because of large number of greenhouse carbon emission. And states are involved in protecting the big emitters. This proposal is significant for the study of state relations with industries and big corporations, in term of global climate change. While writing this proposal I have in mind that we are living in an age where Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization are the key influential factors of the global politics. It could become an economic and environmental security issue for all states. I have used critical theory to analyze the inputs which were qualitative type of data. Beyond that I will take some of the international and regional countries as examples and see their roles in effecting or protecting the climate. The issue is well addressed before but many states are not interested to think on it out of short term interests. What I have found among the many issues is that there is always understanding between the state and the industries that emit greenhouse carbon in developed and developing countries which is difficult to be solved because they have state as their protectors so there is a big need of public action to tackle the issue. For, at least they can avoid their part of greenhouse carbon emission. The window of room to prevent climate change dangers is closing very fast and in some states it is alarming.

Keywords: Global politics, Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, climate change, human rights, greenhouse carbon emission

Introduction:

The increase in earth temperature year to year will become dangerous effects in future not just for individuals but also for animals plants, which will definitely result in deficiency of food production and will create a drought like situation in world. Since industrial revolution the average temperature of earth is increasing year by year. It has been said that this alarming situation of climate change is caused by human emission of greenhouse gases. And the continuous practice of this will lead to even more severe which will be dangerous for the world.

As we have seen that climate change is mostly caused by at some level states while at other big corporations also play their unhealthy role in increasing the temperature. In the past industries

release greenhouse gases which than become result of increase in earth temperature but now there are other danger activities done by humans. In previous times the temperature of earth has risen to 2C at whole, while this number goes on increasing if some serious implications should not be taken. In the solution of climate change the issue has not been introduced with responsibility to tackle it.

The impacts of increase in temperature could lead to shortage of food and water, the weather pattern will be change, some political risks will emerge, impacts on health and wildlife and ecosystem. **So why those don't play their role who have created this problem; states and big corporations to solve the issue? What is the link between these two?**

There could be many factors given below which states and corporations should play, while states and corporations have not played their role in reducing the effects of climate change.

Literature Review:

Many studies have been conducted on implications of climate change for states and big corporations.

In a committee where the hundreds of citizens and Dutch Urgenda foundation put a summon on Dutch state to hold it legally responsible for causing the dangerous climate change. Most importantly, this group further found that humans continuous and excessive emissions of greenhouse gases and carbon emissions are playing their role in changing the chemical composition of planet, making it to accept more heat and that will lead to rise in temperature. An scientific report further alarms that this change in temperature will once become dangerous for all the mankind. The UN member state on climate convention has defined the definition of climate change and keeping in view this definition and this definition defines the duty of care that each European state has to keep in view while making it policies of climate change. It is important that if certain state could not take actions to control the emission of greenhouse gases than that state must treated according to judicial laws(J, 2014).

It is important to view the impacts of climate change from a human rights perspective. In an approximate report of United Nations which says that almost more than 50 million people will not be available with the facility of food and be dying from hunger by 2020. It is clear that the right to safe water, food and right to good health are basic human rights and due to climate change these

will be affected. It is the responsibility of states to make corporate responsible to protect human rights and if they violate than put them behind bars so to reduce the impacts of climate change. The principle of human right is used to prevent corporate activities that lead to climate change(Roos, 2013).

"Climate change could spark another great recession. This time, It May Be Permanent" (Wasim,2019).

It is assumed that climate change can benefit risk and impact on corporate reputation. There is a scientific evidence present that humans generated changes in earth climate would probably lead to affect the markets of world and private individual owned companies. Because these risks will make the investors to think first before investing in the short and long term programs, the company will gain negative image in the market concerning climate change and this all will lead to less financial gains(Wasim, 2019).

There is another article which discusses that doing all those things which actually are the causes of climate change like use of fuel coal and gases. Climate change has occurred in response to the success of economic factors and almost in past decades millions of people have been propelled out of poverty. The United States of America is handling that how much to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and how much to adapt to impacts of climate changes. It does not matter whether how much other countries and US play their part to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide because already a significant amount has been entered into the system. It is possible to some extent that the next government may reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases to zero for the political strategic economic and humanitarian reasons. This step will change all across the behavior of global economy. Americans foreign policy may face new challenges from climate change. It would be difficult for future states to achieve its goal because climate change will make them difficult(Dobbins et al., 2015).

After many international conferences there we see zero results of those agreements, that is because there is politics done on this issue, why it is impossible for states to draw a method which make it easy to fight with global climate challenges? It is because there is hidden interest of developed states the polluters and developing countries which are being affected. Due to failure of these agreements it is possible that in the near future some impossible challenges may rise for world

climate politics. The success of this challenge will only be dependent on the deep and trustful cooperation among all countries of the globe. The climate change has become top of the political agenda around the world and it needs some immediate counter measures in the current situation. What makes climate change top political issue from many other, because it cannot be solved by any one country alone, but its only possible solution is in the collective cooperation. But there are states that prefer their interests first and take these issues lighter, because taking implications to solve these issues will hit their interest, which they cannot afford(Haibach & Schneider, 2013).

While studying articles for this proposal what I have found that dangerous climate change has become the main reason for humans to change their living place from one place to another, because of change in the earth environment. Due to this many leaders of states and decision makers are showing greater attention towards citizens that have already changed their living place and those who will be displaced in the near future. This all has not been happening automatically, or caused by one reason. But it is multi caused problem where ecologically and socioeconomic, which is due to release of dangerous gases from corporations that became reason in displacing the humans from one place to another(Jayawardhan, 2017).

There is another article which discusses that it is necessary for any vulnerable corporation or industry to adapt to extreme change in temperature to face the damages in future. And it is exactly right for those companies like water, health, energy, food, transport and security sectors. If these industries will not adapt sufficient strategies to the impacts of climate change than they might have to face loss in any terms. There are more chances that there license will be taken off from the public. The state holds the complete responsibility for continuity of dangerous infrastructure and makes the private sector responsible if any problem created in the country. If that state put its state aside than she can make the company liable for destroying the environment(Schneider, 2014).

Moving forward to continue the proposal, it is necessary to find the responsible actors of climate change, if we really want to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases at global level and to adopt the climate change, we have to move out of states which comes first in our minds, but to look at lower level than there are individuals who are more responsible to action on climate change. This principle of responsibility should be expanded to corporations, sub state authorities and international organizations. There are many ways to control climate change but the best way is to create transnational governance which will be beneficial. Then these institutions will work with

some moral principles to activate the corporations and handle them their moral responsibility. In between states they are connected through United Nations framework for convention of climate change so it is easy for states to work actively to address the climate change problem(Alex, 2013).

Research Question:

What are the implications of climate change for state and corporations? How states and corporations benefit each other? Is there any hidden relation between states and Corporations?

Objective:

To achieve something it is good to look back, and my main purpose it to create awareness among individuals all around the globe. It should be started from the basic level as it will not be helpful for current generation but it will make the next generation aware of these issues and they will control the impacts of climate change. But in current I have realized that mostly emission is done by big corporations which make the environment dangerous that lead to rise in temperature of earth which automatically cause many problems for humans. But at first it is responsibility of states to have a look on corporations and restrict them to further emission of greenhouse gases. But state has been seen as a protector of corporations because of its own interest. With ideas alone the battle of climate change cannot be fought.

Significance:

This topic is important to discuss because among many other political and social issues, it is one major issue which is at top and it needs greater attention of international organizations and all the states to play their role and reduce their activities which are main causes of increase in earth temperature. Even the governments and individuals would agree that climate change is a issue and it must be solved because it's effecting their life activities, but they don't know what they can do from their side to control it and they do nothing.

Limitations:

Reservations in my study I faced were lack of ground work on this issue. There was a lot of theoretical data but practical data which can be examined is lacking. Secondly, my knowledge of science of climate and nature is limited so I face difficulty getting around some parts of the study. The relation of climate and industry is spread across a few centuries so covering all the aspects is very hard. Lastly resources and time for the study was inadequate so I may have missed some features which further researchers can work on.

Methodology:

In this paper the whole research will be based on qualitative type which only deals with texture forms of explanation but does not deal with numbers, while conducting this research I will use descriptive way to analyze the things more clearly.

Method of data collection:

While conducting this research I have collected my data from studying many other research articles and reports as source of my research. By studying those articles I had find a link between states and corporations and their role in addressing the impacts of climate change. The data was qualitative in its nature which only deals with texts.

Method of data analysis:

To analyze my data I have used the discourse analysis method. I have kept in mind that we are living in the age where Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization are the key influential factor of global politics. I will use critical theory to analyze the inputs which are qualitative type of data. Beyond that I will take the case study of some countries to link it with climate change.

Results:

What I have assumed before conducting the research, the results are quite matching with my research question, which says that states play their role as a protector of industries when they are asked about the climate change and the threats which they have posed to climate by releasing green-house emissions from their factories.

By doing deep study and careful research about the topic I have found that yes there is a secret relation between states and corporations when it comes to the question of climate change which could be seen in the form of mutual interest for both of them. It is the responsibility of any state to play its duty when threats are seems to be from the corporations.

Taking some of the countries as a case study, where it has been seen that there is a link between state and corporations, and state has been involved in destroying the climate. State has played the role of supporter to industries.

Also as a example where Dutch state was hold legally responsible by causing the dangers of climate change by its citizens, where they reach to conclusion as state protector of big corporations.

As well the research was based on analysis but to study the case of Pakistan or other industrial countries like Germany, France ,China and India etc. These states has always supported the industrialist and industries while they were damaging the climate change

I have kept in mind that we are living in the age where Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization are the key influential factor of global politics.

To make it more authentic I have conducted the voice record of one of the environmentalist minister MNA Zartaj Gul, the interview was on audio based, but she was not asked as I am recording the voice. I met him in a conference held in Islamabad on the use of social media. After talking about the climatic danger in Pakistan and the role of PTI government to fix the issue. The steps were taken by the government in the form of billion tree plantation, clean and green Pakistan and ban on plastic bags. When I posed my question than she diverted its path somehow but she said that yes both state and corporations has interest with each other so sometimes corporations need support and then there is no other way except protecting corporations.

Discussion and Analysis:

The issue of climate change has been politicized at international sphere, and due to certain economic and political interest some of the states and international actors don't want to solve this issue in real terms.

So it seems that in today's world economic interest comes first near some global actors, while they are ignoring the reality of climate change and it will be dangerous for the planet. They don't know that if there will be no safe planet for humans than there will be no profit, as it is clear from the quote that "Health is Wealth" so if they want to earn the profit than they should first solve the issue at global level. Either to punish or protect the industries when they are involved in the damage of climate change.

Sine it is a global issue and it can't be solved by one state or one institution, nor only can the politicians, industrialists or economists help in reducing it. If we really want to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases at global level and to adopt the climate change, we have to move out of states which come first in our minds, but to look at lower level than there are individuals who are more responsible to take action on climate change. This principle of responsibility should be expanded to corporations, sub state authorities and international organizations.

In this research I have tried to expose the hidden relation between state and corporations when they face the question, that climate change is the result of state as a protector of industries. This issue has been well addressed before but many states are not interested to think on it out of short term interest.

Conclusion:

In order to conclude my research paper it is important to highlight some of the important points and also to give recommendations on the other side.

The first issue to solve the problem of climate change is that state whose duty is to punish those who are involved in the rise of earth temperature, but state has played the role of umbrella in order to support the corporations just to achieve their interest.

There had been many conferences being conducted by international organization on the issues of climate change, but we achieved zero results from those, only with ideas as a result of those conferences, this battle against climate change cannot be won at all, until or unless some practical steps could not be taken.

At individual level, everyone thinks that climate change is a serious threat and it is affecting their life in one way or other but they don't take it as their responsibility to handle it. Because of some clear threats to humans they have started campaign against states to reduce the emissions of green-house gases and carbon dioxide.

If it is scientifically confirmed that climate change is a man-made product, and if they really want to fix it than they should start awareness among the children and it will take generations to be solved. And this climate change is not a myth but it is an objective reality. Climate change is a matter of life and death.

At last I could say that there is a need of immediate actions by international bodies in order to solve this issue. They should take climate change beyond their interest. There is a threat that in the near future this could become an economic and environmental security issue for all states. In order to solve this issue there is a need to aware the public about the dangers of climate change. The world is in danger and the window of room to prevent climate change dangers is closing very fast and in some countries it is alarming.

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