

ABSTRACTS

The Role of Workers' Remittances in Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan: An Empirical Analysis

Rashid A. Naeem
Fouzia Jamshaid

The article explores and quantifies the impact of workers' remittances on economic growth leading to reduction in poverty in Pakistan. In order to quantify the impact of remittances on poverty alleviation via economic growth, we tested the hypothesis whether workers' remittances contributed to long term economic growth with poverty alleviation by influencing macroeconomic variables such as consumption, investment and imports in Pakistan or otherwise. To this end, various techniques in line with the Johansen's co-integration have been used for the period of 1972-73 to 2005-06.

The estimated results of the study seem to be supporting the hypothesis that workers' remittances appeared to be an important source of long term and sustainable economic growth for Pakistan's economic growth leading to reduction in poverty during the period under study. The quantitative evidences show a significant positive effect of remittances in the long run on macroeconomic variables. This leads us to conclude that remittances have played a significant role in poverty alleviation in Pakistan.

Keywords: *Workers' Remittances, Economic Growth, Poverty Alleviation, Unit Root Test, Johansen Co-integration, Augmented Dickey Fuller Test, Consumption, Investment and Imports Co-efficient.*

**Mother's Dysfunctional Attitude, Depressive Symptoms in
their Adult Children and Occupational Performance**

Linah Askari

The present research study purports to emphasize the importance of the mother's attitude affecting the occupational performance within their adult children. It reveals that the mothers do not keep a check upon their attitudes to remain positive while interacting with their adult children. This paper attempts at suggesting mothers to diminish their dysfunctional attitudes towards their adult children, even in most difficult situations they face through the environmental factors, as it hinders in their occupational performance.

This study mainly explores: 1) Whether mother's dysfunctional attitude and depressive symptoms within their adult children are positively related to each other and hinders their occupational performance. 2) Whether housewives as mothers reveal more dysfunctional attitudes as compared to working mothers. 3) Whether mothers living in joint family structure show more dysfunctional attitudes as compared to mothers living in nuclear family structure. 4) Whether mothers demonstrate more dysfunctional attitudes towards daughters as compared to sons. 5) Whether mothers exhibit more dysfunctional attitudes toward first-borns as compared to their last-born adult children. 6) Whether mothers experiencing lower socioeconomic status show evidence of more dysfunctional attitudes towards their adult children as compared to the mothers experiencing upper socioeconomic status. 7) Whether battered mothers display more dysfunctional attitudes towards their adult children as compared to widow mothers. The results indicate that the effects of Mother's Dysfunctional Attitudes are highly negative upon the personality of their Adult Children which in turn hinders in their occupational performance.

Keywords: *Mother's, dysfunctional, attitude, depressive, symptoms, negatively, affect, occupational, performance, adult children.*

Incoherences in Konrad Lorenz's Concept of Aggression

Asad Shahzad

Konrad Lorenz's observation, mostly, of animal behavior convinced him that aggression both in animal and man is an instinct which does not essentially need a stimulus for its provocation. Lorenz maintains that aggression serves positive purposes in all animal species and only man has become an exception after the invention of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons because this has resulted in disequilibrium between man's ability to kill and his inhibitions to kill. To Lorenz, the future of mankind is bleak and almost hopeless. A contrast has been shown between the approaches of Konrad Lorenz and Imam Ghazali which exhibits that the latter's approach to aggression is more coherent and sound. It is argued that some of Lorenz's key hypotheses do not fit together; they contradict each other and they are not based on empirical evidence. Lorenz's method and the foundation of his energy model of aggression have been questioned and found flawed. His assertion that the cause of man's probable imminent doom is that man is basically a harmless creature has also been questioned and critically analyzed. It has been argued that Lorenz's analysis of aggression brings insights into animal behavior but it is misleading if applied to man.

Relationship between Socio-Economic Development and Foreign Direct Investment: Empirical Evidence from Pakistan

Syed Zia Abbas Rizvi

Determinants of foreign direct investment have been identified in several studies. No, study is available however to investigate the direction of causality between FDI and socio-economic development in the case of Pakistan. This paper makes an attempt to fill this gap by using data running over a thirty year

period from 1978-79 to 2007-08. The objective of this paper is to examine whether FDI promotes socio-economic development or flows to developed regions. This study has used autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) to determine cointegration between FDI and regional development. Furthermore, we have used Error Correction Model to investigate short run dynamics. In the end Granger causality test is used to find out direction of causality. The study found that FDI does not cause socio economic development while socio economic development causes foreign direct investment in case of Pakistan.

**Modeling Inflation and Money Demand in Pakistan:
A Statistical Investigation**

Junaid Saghir Siddiqui
Zahid Iqbal

The Central Banks have been interested in obtaining stable estimate of money demand function in order to measure income elasticity, which helps in determining the rate of monetary expansion which is consistent with long run price stability and also interest rate semi-elasticity, which help in calculating the welfare costs of inflation. Thus stable money demand is essential for the formation and the conduct of monetary and the fiscal policy (Ahmed & Islam 2007). In this study, we statistically investigate the money demand function in Pakistan through employing several models by applying different combinations of relevant key economic variables which are ever used in any economy to check their relevance in Pakistan's economy. The time series annual data from the International Financial Statistics (IFS) of the IMF CD ROM data base for the time period 1960 to 2005 is used and forecast the money Demand for the years 2006 to 2018. Stationarity, Statistical Significance and DW statistics have been examined in order to diagnosis the Serial correlation. As is highly plausible that some of the time series variables are non-stationary in their levels, therefore, simple OLS technique is questionable (Engle & Granger 1987).

The technique of Principle Component is utilized to check the number of Component and also used to remove the multicollinearity.

Keywords: *Money Demand, Income, Output, Principal Component, Time Series, Unit Root, Pakistan.*

Flood Risk Assessment of River Indus

Bushra Khan, M. Javed Iqbal
M. Ayub Khan Yosufzai

Annual flood Peak Discharges are widely used in risk assessment. Major sources of flooding in Pakistan are River Jhelum and River Chenab in Punjab and lower part of River Indus in Sindh. River Indus is the longest river in Pakistan which contains 7 gauge stations. This paper estimates the risk of flood in River Indus using historical data of maximum peak discharges. We estimate values of annual peak discharges for drawing some inferences about the regional flood risks with approximation of flood flow using annual series of consecutive seventeen years (1992-2008).

Keywords: *Annual flood Peak discharges, risk assessment.*

Evaluation of Cost in the Maintenance of a System

Masood ul Haq
M. Iftikhar Mubashir

There are various types of mechanical, electrical, electronic or nuclear systems that are in use. A pumping system for supplying water or gas; an electric system in a building; a large power plant to generate electricity; a mechanical system in an engine are all examples of systems. In each system there are many components which work simultaneously so that the entire system works. There are moments when the system, which may be

manufacturing a certain product in a workshop and may be running smoothly, fails suddenly. Consequently production in the workshop stops and a great loss is incurred, particularly when there is delay in the repair of the system.

In order to take care of such eventualities, two methods are employed: (1) Adding a similar system as a support so that the loss due to sudden collapse of the original system does not occur, (2) Adding similar components to each original component, so that at the time of failure of the original component the added component starts working and the system continues to function. [Ramakumar(1993)]

In the present paper the cost of installing the additional system by the above mentioned methods has been evaluated by first calculating Reliability of the components by using probability models.
