

BI ANNUAL NEWSLETTER

Climate Change & Poverty



Development News



Volume II
Spring 2017

Message from Dean S³H

Welcome to the Department of Development Studies at S³H, NUST Islamabad. This department is set up to bridge the gap between academia and practical realities on training the professionals with sound knowledge of development studies. I am also pleased to announce that the newly established department which has successfully completed one year and now has achieved second important milestone in the form of “CLIMATE CHANGE & POVERTY” newsletter that portrays remarkable (formal and informal) activities of the students of the Department and faculty. No-doubt growth and excellence of our student body and teachers as projected in this newsletter, highlights inter and intra-departmental activities that make Development Studies department a state of the art platform to learn and excel in the field of development studies.

I wish the department and the Newsletter team every success in its efforts.



Dr. Ashfaque Hasan Khan
PhD, Economics
The Johns Hopkins University, USA

MESSAGE FROM HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

It gives me immense pleasure to note that the Department of Development Studies is releasing its second Bi Annual Newsletter. This is another way we reach out to our professional community at large. In its very first year, the activities of the department have increased manifolds in quantity as well as quality. An example of this is the recently published research studies by the faculty and participation of students in the international conferences. I thank all the faculty and students who have contributed to this Bi-Annual Newsletter and look forward to have more contributions in the future issues of the newsletter.



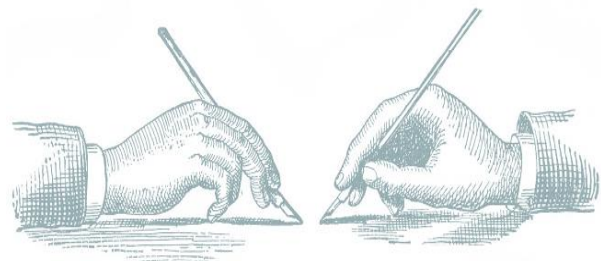
Dr. Zafar Mahmood
PhD and MPhil (Economics), Columbia University,
New York, USA

EDITOR'S NOTE

A unique quality of our department is broad diversity of its brainpower as faculty, but importantly the student group. Located right at the middle of the campus, in the School of Social Sciences and Humanities (S³H), our Department is serving as platform for acquiring knowledge in the field of Development Studies, it follows a holistic approach, in state of the art environment. In addition to teaching, the Development Studies Department thrives to project its constructive activities and achievements. Development News remains a landmark success under the NUST flag.

This second issue of Development News with the title 'CLIMATE CHANGE & POVERTY' is devoted to the change in climate and its major aspect which is poverty. Hence, in reflection to the cover story the emphasis is to engage students of MS (DS) having developed a wide range of expertise to explore the views regarding the concerned issue. I proudly admire their engagement in and importantly around campus and across continents. In the quest for a perfect shot, I welcome you all to explore Development Studies in S³H, NUST.

This issue includes the message from the S³H Principal Dr Ashfaque H. Khan and Head of Department Development Studies, Dr. Zafar Mahmood who had transverse the journey of the development program from thought to reality.



HIGHLIGHTS

DIRECTOR DAAD VISIT

Knowledge should be attained and engrossed by moving round the world. A healthy and useful learning, results in the capacity building of students with high intellect. Henceforth, in order to provide great educational opportunities to students and faculty members for MS and PhD programs in Germany; the Department of Development Studies organized a seminar, to provide guidance in this regard. With the intention of achieving the concerned objective, Director DAAD Pakistan; Mr. Lars Bergmeyer was invited, to deliver a two hour lecture, educating undergraduates and post graduates, how to pursue their higher education in Germany through the platform of DAAD, that provides scholarships for higher and advanced learning in Germany. The seminar was divided



into two sessions. The first session was arranged for the undergraduate students and the second one was arranged for the faculty and post graduates. Director DAAD shared the eligibility criteria as well as the details, required for the attainment of scholarships. Furthermore, he put great emphasis over the importance of research proposals while applying for DAAD scholarships. At the end of each session, brochures and guide books were distributed among students, to enable them to select a particular degree they wish to specialize in. The seminar ended with the presentation of Token of Appreciation to Mr. Lars Bergmeyer, for his excellent oration that would enable the students to learn and enhance their intellect by getting education in greater universities of Germany.



VISITS

A Common Word among Youth Forum



July 27-30, 2017
Khartoum, Sudan

Hafiz Hassan Saeed, a student of MS Development Studies 2016 at School of Social Sciences and Humanities NUST Islamabad, was selected as a fully-funded delegate from Pakistan to attend, “A Common Word the Youth” (ACWAY) Forum in Khartoum, Sudan from 27-30 July, 2017. The Forum was funded by National Congress Party, which is the ruling party in Sudan, in collaboration with the local NGOs in Khartoum. The Forum took place at Corinthia Hotel, Khartoum. The Forum focused on encouraging discussions and actions on defining role of the youth to promote interfaith harmony and reduce religious intolerance.



The sessions were designed in a systematic manner which included plenary discussions on the focused topic areas and allowed for the youth participants to share their feedback. In addition to Hassan representing Pakistan, there were delegates from Armenia, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Italy, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Spain, South Africa, Singapore, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Hassan also presented his five social action projects to the participants and the local community members from Sudan on the first day of the Forum. The audience also included highly placed Ministers from the Cabinet as well as the Assistant to the President of the Republic of Khartoum. These projects were completed in Charsadda, Faisalabad, Islamabad and Peshawar with the high school students, teachers and community members. The presentation was widely appreciated by the participants at the Forum and was followed up with many questions about the projects and promised additional funding. Hassan was also interviewed by the Sudan TV Broadcast regarding his social activism and thoughts on the interfaith harmony across the world. He also contributed to drafting the Charter for Peace for ACWAY Project and developed the various aspects of it, and also developed Interfaith Development Goals (IDGs) which will be followed in the upcoming social action projects. Hassan was also Head of the Logistics Team for the Forum and worked prior and during the Forum in the smooth implementation of the schedule after working closely with Sudanese Government. Finally, He developed the framework and goals for the next 3 years for ACWAY Project with its structure globally.



On the closing day, Hassan was presented with the certificate for participation in the Forum and the staff appreciated his efforts throughout the Forum. After the Forum, He traveled around the city seeing the River Nile and the pyramids. Overall, this was an excellent capacity-building opportunity.

“HOW WATER TAKES OVER”

A Report on the flood caused destruction in District Swat, KP Pakistan.

Mahrukh Durrani, a student of MS Development Studies in School of Social Sciences and Humanities NUST got selected as a Research Fellow for HEC grant project namely “Adaptation to Climate Change: Building Resistant Livelihood for the Vulnerable Communities of Malakand Division of KP, Pakistan”.

The Malakand Division encompasses 7 main districts, Chitral, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Shangla, Buner, Swat and Malakand.

As per requirement of the program, she performed a field visit to District Swat, by the end of August 2017, accompanied by a photographer and translator as team members. The objective of conducting such field visits to different villages in the district was to identify the effects of flooding in the area and analyze the extent of the damage to infrastructure and livelihood. Interviews and talks with the locals helped in extracting information about the flood events and how their lives drifted away along with the flood waters.

The findings were very distressing, as the magnificence of Swat Valley used to be one of its kind. The villages of Barikot, Khwaza Khela, Jharey, Matta, Kalam, Malamjaba, Madyn, Behrain, Landakay, Gabral and Kabal were the most severely destructed areas due to flash flooding from steep mountains and their pocket rainfalls, overflowing of th River, and construction in the river pathway.

The people of Swat were found to be educated and well informed, most of the stories and interviews identified that no human or animal lives were lost, and mostly the damage was done to infrastructure



The native people joined hands to form local bodies that assisted the affected people and delivered all the help they could. The people were in paramount regard of the aid, support and assistance provided by Pakistan Army, Provincial Government and especially Al-Khidmat Foundation.



Provincial and local recovery and rehabilitation programs are underway and the progress is prominent. Reconstruction programs are mainly focused on developing smooth roads that link one village to another, and to the administrative units. Hopefully, Swat will recover back into a piece of Heaven on Earth!

Acknowledge: All pictures used in this report are taken by *Sehrish Latif*, Student of MS Mass Comm. (S³H)

FEMINIZATION OF POVERTY

Poverty is confidently one of the major challenges of the 21st century. It hampers growth by limiting people's access to good food, shelter, education, health and economic opportunities, hampering the path towards development. Women make about 51% of global population. Unfortunately, even after having a larger share in population, their share in resource distribution is meagre. Out of 1.29 billion people living in absolute poverty, 70 percent are women. This phenomenon, highlighting women's vulnerability towards poverty, more than men, is referred to as 'feminization of poverty'.

One of the main factors which make women more vulnerable towards poverty, is denial of access to critical resources such as inheritance, credit and education. Women face triple burden of child bearing, child nurturing and of labor as an agricultural and domestic unpaid worker, rendering their services unpaid and unacknowledged. Their access to health care, education and skill training is more challenging. Our cultures and traditions, which are rooted in patriarchal and misogynist undertones limit women from engaging in productive activities. Women who work, are specifically met with a discriminatory work environment, and lower wages as compared to their male counter parts. As Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq rightly puts it, "Women have been reduced to economic nonentities".



Poverty is not just limited to lack of finances, rather it is multi-dimensional; denial of health, nutrition, education, economic opportunities, a good living standard, justice, social inclusion, and freedom of voice and decision also encompass poverty. Women come across all of these denials right from birth at home till the larger community. They do not have access to good quality education, even if services are present, prevalent regressive mindset about girl's education acts as an obstruction. Economic opportunities are highly limited, female headed households are most vulnerable to poverty. According to government estimates in Pakistan, 75% of poor are women and girls. Any country cannot develop if half of its population is blatantly overlooked. Without inclusion of women in mainstream economic and social environment progress can only be thought about.



How can this dismal picture improve? First of all we should acknowledge the problem, without acceptance of a problem a viable solution cannot be met. We should start from ensuring women's legal ownership of productive resources like land, livestock and others. Easy accessibility of good quality of health, education, trainings, easy credit, agricultural inputs, livestock, security and legal help should be ensured. Home based and agricultural workers should be included in labor force. Social Security services, specifically targeting marginalized women should be setup. And an overall gender sensitive approach towards policy making and implementation should be adopted. We need an increased realization, understanding and propagation of the fact that, without working on women's wellbeing we cannot achieve any substantial development goal.



KOMAL KHAN
MS DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

POVERTY A VICIOUS CYCLE

"Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth, these are one and the same fight." — Ban Ki-moon, Eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations

Poverty remains the root cause for most of the problems faced worldwide and therefore, cannot be viewed in isolation of the larger economy. If a country has majority of its population living in poverty, then whatever economic, social or political obstacle that may arise, it will have a much more pronounced effect on the stability of the country. It has the ability to pose a much higher risk to the economic growth and development of a country on its own and when combined with other factors it only accentuates the damage.

Starting from the view point of a poverty stricken household, it would mean that they do not have enough income to fulfill even their basic necessities in life. This would ultimately indicate that the chances of children in this particular household getting quality education are much less than the children belonging to a richer household. The resulting lack of education would limit their job opportunities as skilled workers and eventually lead to their employment in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs. Their incomes would be lower than that of skilled workers; their access to basic facilities would be restricted resulting in further lower standards of living. This trend suggests that poverty is a self-reinforcing mechanism. In extreme cases this poverty may become inter-generational and the resulting conditions may make it impossible to escape this poverty trap.

The same logic when applied to country level, suggests that a country with higher poverty levels generally has less resilience to factors such as high inflation rates, unemployment hence impacting the trajectory of growth of that country. Less developed countries already face problems like rising population levels, socio-economic and political instability, widening gap between the rich and poor, low per capita income, external demographic shocks, low saving and investing rates and massive unemployment levels. High poverty levels only aggravate the damage caused by all these factors, in contrast developed nations are well able to control all these factors since their poverty levels are not as high as the ones in less developed nations. Natural disasters, worldwide recession, diseases such as Ebola, etc. tend to hit the poor nations harder and make it more difficult for them to recover.

Due to high levels of poverty, actions such as preventive health care and disaster management are not the top priority for the authorities. Their main concern is to deal with problems linked with poverty and other macro-economic factors that further reinforce the trend. Without dealing with these factors a country cannot experience stable growth levels in the long run.

ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN GOOD GOVERNANCE

Governance, deals with the structures and dynamics of rulemaking and collective action in a society. Processes of governance do not necessarily reside solely within the sphere of state action and authority. The contemporary understanding of governance springs from the recognition that governments are limited in their capacity. Such limitations should be considered in the design of public programs. The integration of participatory elements in decision making is vital in undertaking effective public management. Governance could be seen in broad terms as a system for steering and coordinating collective action. The state's role is transformed from that of an almighty sovereign to one that is based on coordination and fusion of public and private resources. Therefore, the demand seeks to assess the role of IT in promoting good governance. It surveys the various efforts exerted by national line agencies and local government units in the implementation of policy and administrative reforms.



Role of Technology in Governance:

1. The pursuit of democratic governance could be fostered with a nation's access to a much greater diversity of communication sources and network designs. This is facilitated by the unbundling of communication functions and services due to the emergence of competing technologies.
2. Democratic politics could be enhanced through the utilization of updated networking capabilities due to improvements in integration and switching technologies such as routers, intelligent hubs and asynchronous transfer mode, together with advances in wide band transmission technologies and software

IT promotes good governance in four basic ways:

- I. By increasing transparency, information, and accountability.
- II. By facilitating accurate decision-making and public participation.
- III. By enhancing the efficient delivery of public goods and services.
- IV. By designing interventions and policies aimed at alleviating widespread poverty.

support applications.

3. The citizen's right to gain access to public documents is supported under the country's constitutional framework. Promotion of this right is pursued through the government's computerization program and the availability of these documents through the Internet.
4. Many government agencies use IT facilities to tell the public about their accomplishments, achievements, programs, and plans. The availability of information helps people, especially those who live in the provinces, to access the data that they need without going to the nation's capital. Information about government operations is a basic requirement in fostering transparency in governance. The use of IT could enable the government, as well as civil society, to inform the people of their rights and privileges.
5. Government web sites allow the citizens to send their reactions and feedback on issues that affect them.
6. Through computer kiosks, people gain access to information especially on contributions to insurance and loan applications; similar to what is provided by the Social Security Service.
7. The amount of paper used by the government is greatly reduced by using updated information and data base systems. As their documents and processes become digitized, the cost of administrative maintenance is reduced. This freed more resources for use in the distribution of other valuable social goods. Transaction time with the bureaucracy is shortened. Efficient service provision entail having the right services delivered to the right people, and delivered fast when the people need it most.



HAFIZ SAEED HASSAN
MS DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

“A JOURNEY FROM CLIMATE CHANGE TO UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION”

The two most widely used terminologies are ‘Environment’ and ‘Climate Change’ when it comes towards addressing the development and policy making. There is a strong relationship between climate change & environment because the change in climate impacts the environment. The anthropogenic activities cause the rise in the temperature of earth which directly or indirectly impacts all the Parameters of environment that poses negative impacts on livelihood. These activities mainly involve the emission of greenhouse gas among which the most hazardous gas is the carbon dioxide. For instance, the climate change research reveals that the Hindukush mountain range system is most important that regulates the global climate change. Mountains inhabit one fifth of the earth’s landmass and are home to nearly 12% of world’s population. The food security, livelihood, pastures, agriculture and the overall quality of life is likely to be disturbed of the native residents of mountainous areas. They provide 40% of the global goods and services in the form of mineral resources, tourism, water, hydroelectricity, habitat and flood control. More extreme events such as Glacial Lake outburst floods (GLOF) are likely to occur in the mountainous regions, that disturbs the entire economy of the country.



As a result of climate change, the United Nations framework convention on Climate Change came into existence in 1992. The convention has 197 signatory countries as of 2017. The parties to the convention have met annually from 1995 in Conferences of the Parties (COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was concluded and established legally binding obligations for developed countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions in the period 2008-2012. In 2015, COP21 took place also known as Paris agreement and made legal binding to bring down the global temperature by 2°C. The main task given by convention was to establish Green House Gas inventories in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and submit it annually in COP.



However, some of the signatory countries still failed to comply with the convention obligations. According to BBC the emissions from China and India are not at 100% accuracy, they are either plus or minus 100%. As said by Dr. Reimann “we still see 10,000-20,000 tones coming out of China every year”. In many other countries such as Switzerland and UK, the emission record was not accurate. More recently, the US has withdrawn from the UN convention, and US is the world’s largest emitter of Greenhouse gases.

UNFCCC is the global agreement that can protect the world from climate change but only when it is complied. The other way around, many countries are making efforts to combat climate change under the UNFCCC. In 2017, China has created world’s largest solar panels. In 2015, Sweden threw down the gauntlet with an ambitious goal eliminating fossil fuel usage within its borders, and immediately moving towards renewable energy system. Costa Rica made commitment to become the entirely carbon neutral country by 2021 and will be using hydroelectric, geothermal, solar or winds sources. Apart from other countries, Pakistan has also initiated renewable energy projects under ‘China Pakistan Economic Corridor’. Most of the projects are wind energy based near coastal belt of Sindh and Balochistan, whereas one is the mega project based on solar energy. The country aims to build the world's largest solar power park, the Quaid-e-Azam Solar Power Park (QASP) in the Cholistan Desert, Punjab, by 2017 with a 1 GW capacity. A plant of this size would be enough to power around 320,000 homes.

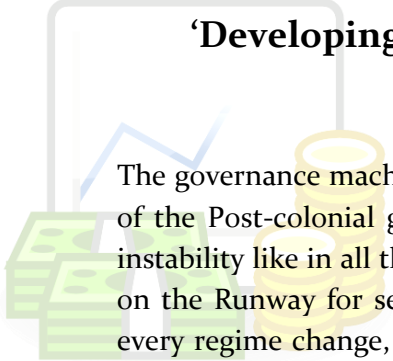


The time is to act together and now before it’s too late. As said by the secretary of UNFCCC, Christiana Figueres ‘Climate change increasingly poses one of the biggest long term threats to investment’.



QURAT UL AIN ALI
MS DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

‘Developing a new Development Paradigm: A challenge to Pakistan’s Economists and Development Professionals’



The governance machinery in Pakistan like other developing countries has been shaped by the architects of the Post-colonial global order. This has perpetuated the Brain drain, Flight of Capital and political instability like in all the newly independent countries. Under this strategy, Pakistan was also made to run on the Runway for seven decades, without an ‘economic take-off’. Under this standard Template, after every regime change, Pakistan was dutifully ‘escorted’ by Pakistan’s own IFI hit men and henchmen, for seeking IMF Program with fancy economic terminologies under the so-called benign global strategy, also referred in contemporary times broadly as the ‘Washington Consensus’.

The reason being that, the Colonial Powers had bequeathed a system of governance which made the ruled ‘subjects’ as ‘mental slaves’ even adoring the practices of their slave masters. We all know that the second half of the 20th Century was the era of awakening up politically, which concluded by and large with the political independence of the former colonies of the European Powers in Asia and Africa. However, the economic awakening in the Developing world only began during the last quarter of the 20th Century, with the success of East Asian Economies.

For seven decades, Pakistan’s economic planning and development paradigm has followed a path of dependence, docility, decadence and despondency dictated by the International Financial Institutions (IFIs), ensuring Macroeconomic book keeping. Successive Pakistani regimes have been made to follow austerity measures under flimsy jargons, clichés such as Structural /Stabilization Programs, actually aimed at thwarting Pakistan’s economic take- off. Pakistan was denied ‘economic space’ by the Developed nations for most part of its sovereign existence.

The IFIs are the financial arm of the Developed countries for ensuring the geo-political domination of the ‘Western Capitalism’. Pakistan was subjected to various kinds of sanctions on different pretexts from time to time. Its major item of export i.e Textiles was subject to Quotas, discriminatory duties, Non tariff barriers and market denial of various forms and manifestations. Pakistanis Textile quotas were allocated to some other countries on flimsy pretexts. Thus a deliberate policy of de-industrialization of Pakistan’s Textile sector was put in action

The One percent Elite is installed to control the 99 percent population and engage in loot and plunder and maintain ‘offshore Bank Accounts and assets’. These are the harsh realities of global geo economic game. In any case the, IFIs have on more than one occasions lost their moral credibility not only in Pakistan, but in various parts of the world. Not surprisingly, the demands for governance reforms in IFIs, by prominent nations are getting louder by day. For example, at the moment IMF’s eighty percent of funding is committed to Stabilization Programs for only four southern Europeans countries, which belies its global name and character.

For Seventy years (1947-2017), Pakistan had a System of government that has served faithfully the interests of IFIs (Breton woods institutions), Washington Consensus etc. Such a strategy inflicted bad governance in Pakistan by not letting ‘Change’ or Policy Reforms from within. The ruling Elite keeps its own Money abroad and expects Foreign Investors to invest. The Privileged Feudal and Tribal Elite

demonstrate a negative mindset to the Development, with an Indulgent Self centric culture, irrational thinking and Tunnel vision. The Private Sector has failed to move beyond Family businesses, better known by the acronym 'Seth Culture'. The Private Sector has entrenched domestic Lobbies in Economy, while the public sector confronts Institutional tussles and Solo Flight approach.

The conspicuous lack of research and development, lack of sufficient attention to environmental considerations, lack of community involvement, lack of consistency in Public policies, absence of Social impact studies and kneejerk reactions to Criticisms, etc. have played havoc with development planning in Pakistan as well as other developing countries. Pakistan's problems have been further compounded by lack of Governance and Structural Reforms, Lack of Cohesion, Coordination and Consensus among Stakeholders i.e Government, Trade Bodies, Investors, Think tanks, Universities, Research institutions.

The Political landscape of Pakistan is shaped by Political infighting and instability, Personality cult, Hero worship, Weak institutions. Further, weak institutions work at cross purposes in Turf Wars with domination of Narrow interests in Politics. The Ruling Political classes irrespective of Party affiliations have lacked Vision, Integrity and Leadership, with a Culture of Nepotism, Favoritism, and Cronyism in governance. There does not exist healthy culture of Collective leadership, Consensus, Compromise, Co-existence and Team work among the various State Organs of Power. The prevalence of Feudalism, Tribalism, Parochialism, Cronyism and the interference by the Western Powers, makes the situation potentially explosive.

Now Pakistani Economy is undergoing 'Creative Destruction'. Firms without Value addition, global market connectivity and Innovation are dying a 'peaceful death' or re-locating. Unemployment level remains high. The official data are not credible. There is lack of Implementation Machinery, for facilitating Chinese Private Sector's MOUs, Deals, Contracts and Agreements. Only the big Ticket Projects by State Owned Enterprises are being monitored by the officials. The BOI Mandarins lack corporate capacity, knowledge of global best practices, legal and marketing professionalism having only English speaking and may be some drafting skills.

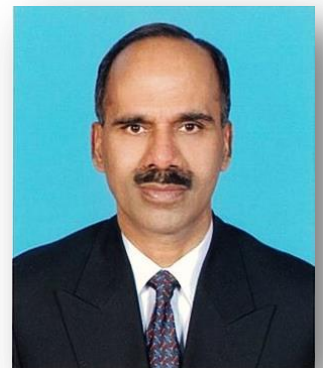
With the completion of big ticket Early Harvest Projects worth US\$20 billion, the most promising yet the most challenging phase of CPEC i.e the development of Industrial Zones and Special Economic Zones has begun. Pakistan needs to attract Chinese Private Sector Investors with additional Incentives Package. Their investment in Small and Medium Enterprises by way of Joint Ventures will bring in 90 percent of the investment envisaged under CPEC's Medium and Long Term Programs. The Existing policies are inadequate. Pakistan has unfortunately become a Captive market for existing Monopoly Investors, who blackmail the government.

CPEC is means to an end i.e Economic take off of Pakistan. If it does not, without timely wide ranging Comprehensive Policy Reforms, it could develop into DEBT Trap. Time is of essence to avoid subsequent Anarchy and Chaos which can mutate into 'Colour Revolution'. Already, enough precious time has been lost and there now exist a narrow time space between 2017-2020 to conceptualize, enact and implement the first phase of Comprehensive Policy Reforms Initiatives, in order to ignite and release the full potential of the Economy.

CPEC will become only 'Supply Side Economics', without Policy Reforms, unable to trigger 'Economic Take off'. The IMF Policies followed by successive regime never encouraged them to undertake serious Structural Reforms, all the public commitments being nothing but eyewash. For instance, over the past seven decades in the rural sector, there is lack of Rural industrialization, Rural credit market and Banking coverage, widespread destruction of the Cottage industry and insignificant attention to the SMEs. The resultant consequences have been Low rate of Domestic Savings, Tax collection, FDI and Low Fixed Capital Investment, Low Factor Productivity, Poor Innovation, backward Vocational & Technical Skills. There is absence of 'Soft Infrastructure', which increases the cost of Doing Business.

The system of governance in Pakistan therefore needs 'Comprehensive Reforms'. All solutions emerge with 'mindset'. This is why the famous British Economist John Maynard Keynes had in mind when he had observed that the 'problem was not of generating new ideas but remaining with the old mindset.' Deng Xiaoping China's paramount leader and the father of Reforms and Open door Policy that has transformed China since 1978, like never before, had stated that the most difficult challenge he faced in his mission to change China from its old centralized subsistence in ward looking economy to a modern market driven society, was the 'mindset of the people' who were neither ready for change nor believed it could happen.

For the first time in many decades, Pakistan is ready for a 'Paradigm change' in Development Planning. The existing institutions however lack the capacities and the political will, to make it happen. Not surprisingly, Pakistan's history of Development Planning is the record of 'missed opportunities'. Let it not happen this time, for there will be no next time. I had an interesting conversation during my diplomatic posting with Late Mahbub ul Haq in 1992, at an International Conference in Harare, Zimbabwe. I informed him of my thesis at the Civil Services Academy in 1979 on 'Seven Additional Sins of Economic Planning in Pakistan' aimed to serve as an update to his original work. Dr. Mahbub ul Haq was moved. Then I put the crucial question to him as to why he could not undertake the Land, Taxation and Education Reforms as he was a prominent Cabinet Member in the 1980s. His response was that 'they' would not let him stay. The decision for a new Development Paradigm is 'Now or never'. China's development experience shows that it is not Mega projects, but Policy Reforms that transform a society.



Syed Hasan Javed
(Amr-R)

Director Chinese Study Center, S³H

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

“The Pursuit Of Knowledge Is Never-Ending. The Day You Stop Seeking Interdisciplinary Knowledge Is The Day You Stop Growing.”

~(Brandon Travis Ciaccio)

A great saying, by Brandon Travis Ciaccio, has a very strong meaning engrossed within it. This act of attainment of knowledge had been given a practical implementation when Department of Development Studies had invited Salik Hasan Aslam, from Atta Ur Rahman School of Applied Biosciences (ASAB), NUST to share his views about the Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture. In this manner the interdisciplinary approach of Development Studies had been provided with its complete meaning. It showed how people from various schools of thought, relate climate change to their own subject matter.

Mr. Salik, is a bio scientist by profession and has immense expertise on Sustainable Agriculture, whose one major domain is “Climate Change and Agriculture”. Alongside, he also has command over Genetically Modified (GM) Foods, which ensures food security through climate change resilience at the time of extreme weather events. With the help of these GM foods, heat and drought resistant crops could be produced, which would resolve the food insecurity issues. The lecture started with an introduction on the overall scenario of climate change and the understanding of the complicated climate system. Then it went forward with the discussion on carbon footprints and the greenhouse gases emitted from agriculture sector and their contribution towards climate change, as well as the other way around. With all his great expertise, the guest lecturer had delivered an amazing lecture on the concerned topic, and had also involved the students in class activities during the lecture, in order to assess their capacity of understanding the lesson. In this manner, the session ended with exceptional knowledge attainment along with the capacity building of students.



SARAH WASEEM
MS DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Guest Lecture on the Mechanism of Logistics Department, World Food Program (WFP-Pakistan)

The Department of Development Studies, School of Social Sciences and Humanities NUST, is a new offspring of the school. The department has been setting its feet in the arena by organizing guest lectures and seminars on diverse topics related to social community and climate change in relation to development.

The Department arranged a guest lecture to educate upon the issues of poverty, disaster and food shortage and unavailability. The Guest Speaker was Mr. Abdullah Zaman from the Logistics Unit of the World Food Program (WFP-Pakistan).

Mr. Zaman was kind enough to shed light upon the various key elements of the mechanism of food starting from production to delivery in the required and remote areas of the World, and Pakistan in specific. The Logistics Unit is well designed, well equipped and functions based upon suitably planned programs and agendas.

The lecture was well organized with a step wise presentation of the unit, its key elements, target areas and functional mechanisms, and ended with an appreciatory shield, from the Department to the guest speaker.



Students of Development studies with guest speaker



MS Sheeba Farooq presenting Shield



MAHRUK H. DURRANI
MS DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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