



**SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF
CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL SCIENCES**



**In collaboration with
University of Sialkot Pakistan**

Editor In-Chief

Dr. Saeed Ul Hassan Chishti

Managing Editor

Dr. Hassan Wasim

Associate Editor

Dr. Muhammad Shoaib

Assistant Editors

Ms. Maria Hamayun

Mr. Dawood Tariq

Contents

Financial Deepening, Institutional Quality and Economic Growth: Evidence from Pakistan

Naila Erum, Abida Yousaf & Dr. Shahzad Hussain
(06)

Rise of China: The Strategic Response of India

Zainab Abbasi (24)

The Legacy of the Silk Route: Connecting People and Cultures

Dr. Ashiq Hussain (37)

Tracing the Role of International Organizations in Advancing Women's Rights

Kashoon Leeza (49)

Features of Developing Intercultural Communicative Competence in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language

Madzhanchinova Diliara (64)

Social Disparities and Rise of Extremism in Youth of Pakistan

Dr. Samra Naz & Muhammad Dawood Kaka (70)

**Analysis of Female Child Labour in Pakistan
Under Social Policy Framework**

Hira Ahmed Khan & Dr. Fiaz Hussain (79)

**Book Review: The Genesis of South Asian Nuclear
Deterrence: Pakistan's Perspective**

Hamnah Qureshi (90)

Disclaimer

The contents of this 'Journal' are the personal views of writers and do not represent the official policy of the SAJCSS, Editors and the University of Sialkot.

Financial Deepening, Institutional Quality and Economic Growth: Evidence from Pakistan

Naila Erum, Abida Yousaf & Dr. Shahzad Hussain

Abstract

This study empirically examines the nexus between financial development and economic growth in the presence of institutional quality. The study analyzes different features of the Pakistan's financial sector by discussing various monetary policies and strategies adopted until 2018. For this purpose, we utilized three different model specifications. The first specification examines the financial deepening and growth nexus. The second specification incorporates the role of institutional quality measures in the first model, and the third specification includes the interaction terms between financial deepening and institutional quality variables. Result of unit root test proposed to use ARDL bound testing technique for empirical analysis. We find that human capital, financial deepening, trade openness, institutional quality index, and government spending positively and significantly influences GDP. However, the magnitude of the institutional quality index is small. Inflation has a significant and inverse association with GDP. This indicates financial deepening more vibrantly impacts economic growth if we incorporate institutional quality measures in analysis. The study concludes financial deepening fosters growth but on the condition of better financial and economic institutions along with better policies and effective governance measures.

Keywords: *Financial Deepening, Institutional Quality, GDP, ARDL*

Introduction

Every country in the world is burning midnight oil to develop its financial system. The development of this sector is not only crucial for itself, rather exerts an effect on almost every other sector of the economy. Both financial deepening and financial widening are vital for the financial sector development. Financial assets are fostered by the financial deepening in the economy. Either allude to an increase in the financial assets ratio to income or make improvements in financial institutions per capita amount and services. Whereas, financial widening alludes to services and institutions of financial development. The financial sector development either diversify or widens the financial markets to enhance economic growth by allocating resources. Development of financial sector leads towards economic development. Hence, Economic growth boosts economic abilities to manufacture goods and services in specific period and gauged by changes in real GDP.⁶²

There are two possible ways to describe nexus between financial development and economic growth. The 1st approach is termed as demand-following view that signify real output growth, modernization, and commercialization of subsistence and agriculture sector has a vital impact on demand for financial services. Consequently, savor and investors demanded theses services in real

economy, and in reaction to these contemporary financial institutions, their assets, liabilities, and related services were generated.⁷⁰ The 2nd approach links the evolution of financial sector with economic growth by the view of supply-leading theorist which further consists of two main functions.⁶⁹ Modern sectors can be promoted through growth in entrepreneurial response and shift resources from traditional to modern high growth sectors .⁷¹ This signifies that advancement in demand of such institutions is the result of making these financial institutions and their services. However, the theoretical and empirical association between economic growth and financial intermediation remains controversial. Thus, empirical evidence on this contributory relationship is crucial for both the economists and the policymakers who are enduringly looking for preeminent reform decisions that further promote the development of financial intermediary. The process of making predictions is unyielding about “the direction of the causal mechanism, that is, of deciding whether financial factors were responsible for the acceleration of economic development or whether financial development reflected economic growth those mainsprings must be sought elsewhere”.⁴⁰ Later on, it has been highlighted that “a higher rate of financial growth is positively correlated with successful real growth”. The study further identified problems “what is the cause and what is the effect? Is finance leading sector in economic development, or does it simply follow growth in real output, which is generated elsewhere?” remains unsolved.⁵⁸ Present study reviews the association between financial sector development and economic growth in presence of institutional quality measures for Pakistan. The study also wants to explore the specific local conditions which tend to account for this causal relation by observing the key features of the financial sector of Pakistan along with different monetary policies adopted to achieve sustainable growth until 2018.

Historical trends of Financial Sector Reforms and Economic growth in Pakistan

The policy initiative was taken during the 1970s in which the government has a drastic share in the process of credit allocation and deposit mobilization was also reflected in policies adopted at the beginning of the 1990s. During the middle of the 1980s, the non-banking financial sector has started private investment. Financial institutions of the public sector hold bulk of deposits, assets, investments, and advances for whole financial sector during last quarter of the 1980s. On 30th June 1990, in Pakistan, 17 foreign and 7 domestic commercial banks were doing business. The commercial needs of the economy were fulfilled by domestic banks having absolute public sector ownership and a broad branch network.

During the same era, the financial system of Pakistan experienced some measures (credit ceiling & Administered Interest Rates) to control monetary expansion in the economy. Likewise, due to entry restriction on restrained activities of new institutions and financial banks; the financial system development was also hampered. Moreover, public sector dominance also enabled successive governments to distribute rents through the banking system to seek political power. This system resulted in inefficiency and to achieve policy results required authorities further tightened controls along with making a vicious circle of transparent checks that became less effective. Furthermore, the task of financial sectors in terms of intermediary funds between savers and borrowers, individuals, and firms who were using the informal sector to fulfill their financial needs became limited due to capital markets and underdeveloped money. State Bank of Pakistan’s capacity was curtailed to conduct short-term monetary operations as the number of money

market instruments became limited because of absence of a secondary market intended for government papers.

A reform program was initiated at the end of 1989 to reduce competition and market segmentation. It was decided to switch over to relatively more efficient, credit, and market-based mechanisms. During 1997, this reform program got impetus when a set of reforms were introduced which includes restrictions on Development Finance Institutions (DFI) and banks, strengthening of institutions, and improvement in the regulatory framework. The government intervened in loan recovery decisions, credit allocations, and other institutional inefficiencies through institutional reforms. This resulted in losses of financial institutions, a sharp rise in infected loans, and plummet in service quality. Several policy reforms were undertaken to address these issues to encourage the private sector's participation. These include the transfer of control and management of Non-Commercial Banks (NCB) towards the private sector and permits to open Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFI) and Banks. These measures were planned to improve the level of competency and effectiveness in the financial system.

Pakistan is an agricultural country by birth. GDP growth during the 1950s was 3 % and it jumped to 6 percent per annum during the Ayub Khan regime in the 1960s. The growth of the manufacturing sector was 9 percent per annum along with the formation of new industries and due to the introduction of the green revolution; the annual agriculture growth rate was 4 percent. The government announced a nationalization policy during the 1970s and it has reserve impact on GDP as growth rate fell to 3.7 percent annually. GDP growth was 6.6 percentage annually in which the agriculture's share was 6 percentage and the manufacturing sector share was 9 percent during the 1980s. Despite the decline in development expenditure, the Fiscal deficit extended to 8 percentage of GDP. During 1990s, fiscal deficit declined up to 3.4 percent of GDP. Fiscal deficit increased as 8.80 percent of GDP during 2012 and 2018, it is 4.2 percent of GDP.

Economic indicators fell sharply once again despite the introduction of far-reaching reforms as compared with the decade of the 1980s and there were several reasons behind this along with political instability. The reform program was failed and consequently, the economic growth rate declined up to 4 percentage. During the decade of the 2000s, the economic growth rate jumped up to 7 percent in 2005 because of the reforms program adopted in the 1990s. The growth rate again declined until 2009. After that, it has improved slightly i.e. 4.71 percent during 2016 but again declined during 2018 i.e. 3.3 percent growth rate of GDP.

Review of Literature

After World War II, different policymakers and researchers directed their surveillance towards the sources of economic development. Initially, the focus of attention was the accumulation of financial resources to stimulate economic growth but, soon it has realized that financing the developmental expenditures is a significant constraint in the achievement of higher growth.⁴⁵ Subsequently, several authors have also tried to find evidence aimed at causal relation between financial development - economic growth nexus.²²

The growth literature considers macroeconomic stability, physical and financial development, human capital, and openness as vital determinants of growth.¹⁸ Inflation harms GDP as it creates uncertainty in the economy and deteriorates growth rate.³² Government spending accelerates

economic growth through improving macroeconomic stability.²⁵ The capital stock is economic growth's vital determinant and has a positive association with GDP.⁸⁰ The neoclassical growth literature indicated how human capital foster economic growth. Trade openness links positively with economic growth.⁴¹ The theoretical and empirical growth literature highlights the significance of the institutional quality measures in determining economic growth.⁵⁰

In the Pakistan's context, the association between economic growth and financial sector evolution to three economies of South Asia, precisely for, Sri Lanka, India, and Pakistan also validate the hypothesis of supply leading view of financial development as these three economies have achieved significant growth mainly because of financial sector development.⁵

Theoretical Framework

The paper inspects possible relation between financial deepening and economic growth by including the institutional quality variable for Pakistan through three model specifications. The 1st specification analyzes financial deepening and growth nexus. The 2nd specification incorporates the variable of institutional quality in the first model. The 3rd proposition comprehends the financial-deepening influence on economic growth by incorporating the institutional quality variable, the financial deepening variable and financial deepening and institutional quality interaction term. The econometric form of the models is as follow:

$$LGDP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 LDCPS_t + \alpha_2 LINF_t + \alpha_3 GS_t + \alpha_4 HC_t + \alpha_5 GCK_t + \alpha_6 GPOP_t + \alpha_7 TO_t + \alpha_8 LDCPSB + \mu_t \quad (1)$$

$$LGDP_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 BC_t + \beta_2 LINF_t + \beta_3 LGS_t + \beta_4 HC_t + \beta_5 CK_t + \beta_6 LGPOP_t + \beta_7 TO_t + \beta_8 INSQ_t + v_t \quad (2)$$

$$LGDP_t = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 BC_t + \gamma_2 LINF_t + \gamma_3 LGS_t + \gamma_4 HC_t + \gamma_5 CK_t + \gamma_6 LGPOP_t + \gamma_7 TO_t + \gamma_8 INSQ_t + \gamma_9 BC_t * INSQ_t + v_t \quad (3)$$

where, economic growth's proxy is denoted by *GDP* (Gross Domestic Product); *DCPSB* and *DCPS* are Private sector credit measured by Domestic credit to the private sector by banks as *GDP*'s percentage and the Bank credit measured by Domestic credit to the private sector as percentage of *GDP* respectively that are utilized for measurement of financial deepening; *INF* is rate of inflation; *GS* denotes general final consumption expenditure by government as *GDP*'s percentage; *CK* is the capital stock growth rate;¹ *GPOP* Population growth rate; *HC* is a human capital index measured as the returns to education and years of schooling; *TO* is the Trade openness as *GDP*'s percentage; and *INSQ* represents Institutional quality index generated by using five indicators namely weighted average of the Democratic Accountability, Bureaucracy Quality, Law and Order Ethnic Tensions and Corruption that ranges between 0 to 5.²

All variables are selected based on theoretical and experiential literature. The anticipated signs of the financial deepening coefficients are positive because financial institutions allow the economic agents to mobilize their savings, avoid risks through diversified portfolio opportunities, and efficient resource allocation which accelerate the process of growth.²¹ The predictable sign for

¹ The human capital index and the capital stock index are sourced from the PWT.9

² We applied weighted average to compute the index and it is compiled by using the government stability index, the law and order index, and the democratic accountability index.

the *INF* coefficient is inverse as it deteriorates the process of economic growth by creating uncertainty in the economy.²⁶ Similarly, the *GS* is expected to accelerate economic growth through improving macroeconomic stability.⁷⁸ The neoclassical growth literature highlight the significance of human capital to foster economic growth. Hence, predictable sign for the coefficient of *HC* is positive. Moreover, *CK* and *GDP* are projected to have a positive relationship because researchers consider the capital stock as central determinant of economic growth.⁷⁶ The expected coefficient of population growth (*GPOP*) can be positive as well as negative. One view is that growth of population is harmful to economic growth and it is inspired by the well-known Malthusian population trap and the population-poverty trap. Whereas, the other view is that the population is not a problem rather a vital factor in production which increases growth. It is expected that variable *TO* 's coefficient positively affects economic growth because trade openness provides efficient resource allocation through promoting competition among producers along with reducing costs.⁴¹ The empirical and theoretical literature on growth highlights the significance of the institutional quality measures in determining economic growth.¹² The institutional quality measures are crucial in determining the rule of law, property rights enforcement, contracts enforcement and security, private investments expropriation risk, bureaucratic quality, infrastructure quality, and corruption in government. Yet, this study incorporates the institutional quality index generated from the weighted average of five indicators ranges from 0 to 5 namely Democratic Accountability; Bureaucracy Quality; Law and Order Corruption; and, Ethnic Tensions. We used data from 1984-2018 for this study.³ The required dataset has sourced from the *World Bank's World Development Indicators; Penn World Tables (PWT) 9.0*; International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) collected by *Center of the Maryland University namely Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS)*.

Estimation technique

The ARDL Bound Testing Approach

We applied the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds testing *modus operandi* for estimation of both models. This technique has numerous benefits on other co-integration methods. First, this technique is relatively more useful for a minor sample of 30 - 80 observations.⁶¹ Second, this approach provides reliable results regardless of the truth that regressors have integration order I(1), I(0), or fractionally coherent. Finally, the ARDL technique does not require to differentiate between exogenous and endogenous variables and estimation is feasible even if all the variables in the model are endogenously determined.

The representation of the ARDL equation for all three specifications is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta GDP = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 LDCPS_{t-1} + \beta_2 LINF_{t-1} + \beta_3 GS_{t-1} + \beta_4 HC_{t-1} + \beta_5 GCK_{t-1} + \beta_6 GPOP_{t-1} + \\ & \beta_7 TO_{t-1} + \beta_8 LDCPSB_{t-1} + \beta_9 INSQ_{t-1} + \beta_{10} BC * INSQ_{t-1} + \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{11} \Delta LDCPS_{t-j} + \\ & \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{12} \Delta LINF_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{13} \Delta GS_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{14} \Delta HC_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{15} \Delta GCK_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{16} \Delta GPOP_{t-j} + \\ & \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{17} \Delta TO_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{18} \Delta LDCPBS_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{19} \Delta INSQ_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_{20} \Delta BC * INSQ_{t-j} + \varepsilon_t \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Here, β_0 denotes intercept term, Δ represents difference operator and error term is signified by ε_t . Equation (4) provides us estimates both for long run and short run. The error corruption

³ The data on the Institutional quality variables are available from 1984 onwards.

dynamics i.e. $\alpha's, \beta's$ are represented by terms having summation signs. While, the next part (λ_s) shows the association during long-run. After selection of the ARDL estimation technique and estimation of long-run association among variable ECM can also be estimated. The results of the ECM model allow us to measure the speed of adjustment in response to any external shock.

Results and Discussion

Results of Unit Root Test

It is always preferable to assess the stationarity property for the time series before estimation of the econometric model. No doubt, the ARDL bounds testing method provides valid results irrespective of the fact that a time series is $I(0)$ or $I(1)$ but it is not applicable if any time series is following $I(2)$. The present study applies the Dicky-Fuller-Generalize Least Square (DF-GLS) technique to determine the integration order of the sample. The findings indicate that capital stock growth (GCS) and population growth ($GPOP$) are stationary and do not have unit root problem at level. Whereas, all other variables do not have unit root problem at level, but they became stationary by taking their first difference (see Table 5.1).

Variable	Level	1st Difference	Integration Order	Decision
GCS	-1.986	-	$I(0)$	Stationary (level)
LGDP	-1.596	-4.357	$I(1)$	Stationary (1 st difference)
GPOP	-1.708	-	$I(0)$	Stationary (level)
GS	-1.232	-4.434	$I(1)$	Stationary (1 st difference)
HC	-0.776	-1.735	$I(1)$	Stationary (1 st difference)
INQ	-1.426	-4.472	$I(1)$	Stationary (1 st difference)

DCPS	-0.334	-2.642	<i>I</i> (1)	Stationary (1 st difference)
DCPSB	-0.181	-3.271	<i>I</i> (1)	Stationary (1 st difference)
LINF	-2.125	-	<i>I</i> (0)	Stationary (level)
TO	-2.665	-	<i>I</i> (0)	Stationary (level)

Note: The critical T-statistics at 1 %, 5% and 10% are -2.642, -1.952, -1.610 respectively.

Before estimating the ARDL model, an important phase is to find a suitable lag length of the model. However, EViews 10 automatically select lags based on the characteristics of the series under consideration. Therefore, we directly move to the bound test of cointegration.

The ARDL Bound Test Results

The basic purpose of the bound test is to examine the existence of any long-run relation among variables included in model. The bound test uses F-statistics; if computed F-statistic's value crosses the level of upper bound's value then we say that there is long-run relationship. Conversely, if the F-statistic's value remains less than the lower critical bound value then we conclude there is no long-run association. Though, if value of F-statistic remains in between upper and lower bounds critical value, we conclude the results are inconclusive.

Table 5.2 Results ARDL Bound Test						
	Specification (1)		Specification (2)		Specification (3)	
F-statistics	5.522		4.859		4.315	
Significance level (at %)	Upper Bounds Value	Lower Bounds Value	Upper Bounds Value	Lower Bounds Value	Upper Bounds Value	Lower Bounds Value

10	3.13	2.03	2.79	1.66	3.06	1.95
5	3.5	2.32	3.11	1.91	3.39	2.22
2.5	3.84	2.6	3.4	2.15	3.7	2.48
1	4.26	2.96	3.79	2.45	4.1	2.79

The Table 5.2 signifies the values of F-statistic along with critical values of upper and lower bounds at different levels of significance and for all three model specifications. Results reveal that under all specifications the values of F-statistic are greater than the upper bounds value at one percent significance level that indicate existence of long-run association among variables in all three model specifications (See Table 5.2)

Long-Run and the Short-Run Estimates

The estimates of long run all three model specifications are presented in the table 5.3. Results indicates human capital and economic growth are positively related with each other under all three specifications. This result validates the findings of prior empirical evidence of the literature on this area of research. These authors have used different proxy variables such as education, health, skills development, and training to capture human capital effect on growth. It is argued that human capital accelerates the growth process by not only improving the human productivity but also encourages the investment in physical capital. Similarly, capital stock growth also accelerates economic growth in Pakistan.² The financial deepening measures performs a significant role in increasing growth of Pakistan in all specifications. This result is reliable with other studies which states that “*well-functioning financial institutions can promote overall economic growth and efficiency, create and expand liquidity, mobilize savings, enhance capital accumulation, transfer resources from traditional sectors, to growth-inducing sectors, such as manufacturing and industrial, agricultural and the services sectors and also promote a competent entrepreneurial response in these sectors of the economy*”.³⁵ However, it is evident from the results that inflation has inverse relationship and it significantly reduces growth in Pakistan. This result is supported by number of studies which states that inflation inversely influences growth and income per capita in a country. The key argument is that growth mainly depends on investment activities and inflation reduces the level of investment but affects the efficacy of factors productivity.⁴²

Whereas, trade openness (TO_t) has positive relation with and economic growth and these are statistically significantly associated with each other. Generally, trade is an important determinant of economic growth and contributes in economies to flourish by efficient usage of available resources along with the import of technology and knowledge diffusion.⁴⁹ Hence, trade increases domestic productivity and grows which further allows approach to the prolific intermediate and capital at international level .³⁴

Table 5.3. Long-Run Results of the ARDL Bounds Testing Approach

Dependent Variable: LGDP			
	Specification (1)	Specification (2)	Specification (2)
Regressor	Coefficient / [T-Stats]	Coefficient / [T-Stats]	Coefficient / [T-Stats]
HC	0.491*** [7.93]	0.149** [2.31]	0.385** [2.31]
GCS	0.159* [1.985]	0.101* [1.89]	0.165*** [4.34]
DCPS	0.151*** [3.62]	0.271*** [3.71]	0.232** [2.17]
DCPSB	0.349** [2.43]	0.417* [1.78]	0.385** [2.11]
LINF	-0.397* [-1.78]	-0.205* [-1.91]	-0.303** [-2.31]
TO	0.297** [2.09]	0.067** [2.78]	0.079** [2.71]
GS	0.068** [2.33]	0.373*** [3.86]	0.048* [1.70]
GPOP	0.607*** [3.18]	0.658*** [3.79]	0.508* [2.10]
INQ	-	0.029** [2.26]	0.022** [2.14]
INQ*DCPS	-	-	0.511* [2.04]
INQ*DCPSB	-	-	0.469**

			[-2.15]
--	--	--	---------

Note: *, **,***, indicates Significance level at 10%, 5%, and 1%.

Moreover, government/public spending which is an important tool of fiscal policy has positive and significant influence on growth in Pakistan under all three specifications. Different researchers and policymakers after Keynes emphasized the importance of public spending to stimulate economic activities.¹¹ This finding is reliable with the theory of Keynes and the theory of increasing state activities which consider the public expenditures as an important tool to accelerate economic activity in an economy.⁸ The population growth significantly improves the economic growth in Pakistan under all specifications (see table 5.3). This relationship can be well explained by considering the population as an important factor of production. It shows that higher population is not a problem in Pakistan but some other issues such as the unequal distribution of population in the society and underdevelopment are main problems.

The inclusion of the institutional quality index in the specifications (2) and (3) show that institutional quality is significant factor of economic growth. The previous theoretical and empirical growth literature highlights the significance of institutional quality measures in determining economic growth.⁶³ The institutional quality measures are essential for the security enforcement, property rights, and contracts enforcement, infrastructure quality, rule of law, governmental corruption, bureaucratic quality and private investment expropriation risks. The improvement in all above-mentioned institutions leads to accelerate growth in the country. However, the magnitude of effects (0.029 and 0.022) is quite small in the context of Pakistan under specifications (2) and (3). Overall, the inclusion of the institutional quality measure has improved the findings that led to the conclusion that specification (2) is better than specification (1). Finally, the introduction of the interaction terms helps us to understand the influence of financial deepening on economic growth by insertion of institutional quality variables. Results indicate that coefficient of the financial deepening variable in the presence of institutional quality terms improve significantly which shows financial deepening has a stronger influence on growth if we incorporate variable of institutional quality in our study.

The short-run results are shown in table 5.4. The error correction term (ECT) for all three specifications are also reported in table. The result of ECT specifies the adjustments speed which illustrates that how speedily any disequilibrium will diminish, and equilibrium condition will be achieved/restored. The error correction term’s coefficient is represented by ECT_{t-1} that specifies discrepancy of shot run variables toward equilibrium and measure the speed of the returns to the equilibriums. All the error correction terms are statistically significant and inverse which ensures the stability of the long-run association.

Table 5.4: Short Run Results of the ARDL Bounds Testing Approach			
Dependent Variable: LGDP			
	Specification (1)	Specification (2)	Specification (2)
Regressor	Coefficient / [T-Stats]	Coefficient / [T-Stats]	Coefficient / [T-Stats]

Δ HC	0.203** [2.31]	0.221*** [4.60]	0.232** [2.55]
Δ GCS	0.187** [2.58]	0.338** [2.18]	0.362*** [3.12]
Δ DCPS	0.220*** [4.15]	0.241*** [4.61]	0.412*** [3.21]
Δ DCPSB	0.324* [1.96]	0.373*** [3.86]	0.760*** [3.70]
Δ LINF	-0.369* [-1.93]	-0.236 [-1.00]	-0.259** [-2.08]
Δ TO	0.065* [1.71]	0.098*** [3.15]	0.184* [1.81]
Δ GS	0.096** [2.75]	0.185 [1.56]	0.107* [1.64]
Δ GPOP	0.854** [2.52]	0.961*** [3.04]	0.118* [1.81]
Δ INQ	-	0.144** [2.06]	0.091** [2.39]
Δ (INQ*DCPS)	-	-	0.333** [2.17]
Δ (INQ*DCPSB)	-	-	0.439** [2.36]
ECT(-1)	-0.136*** [-4.07]	-0.154*** [-4.65]	-0.167*** [-5.75]

Note: *, **, ***, indicates Significance level at 10%, 5%, and 1%.

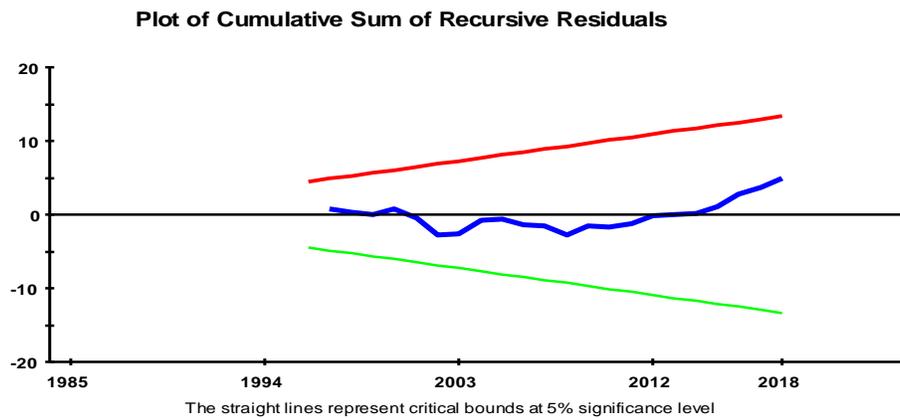
The coefficients of all the differenced variables under all three specifications are statistically significant at specified lags. The signs of estimated coefficient of all variables validates

the predictions of long-run estimates obtained earlier by employing the ARDL bound testing technique. The inflation variable that takes correct sign theoretically but seems statistically insignificant in the specification (2). This result is reliable with the argument that inflation is not a significant contributor of growth.⁷² The above discussion signifies that the financial deepening and growth nexus flourishes with the addition of the interaction term of institutions in specification (2).

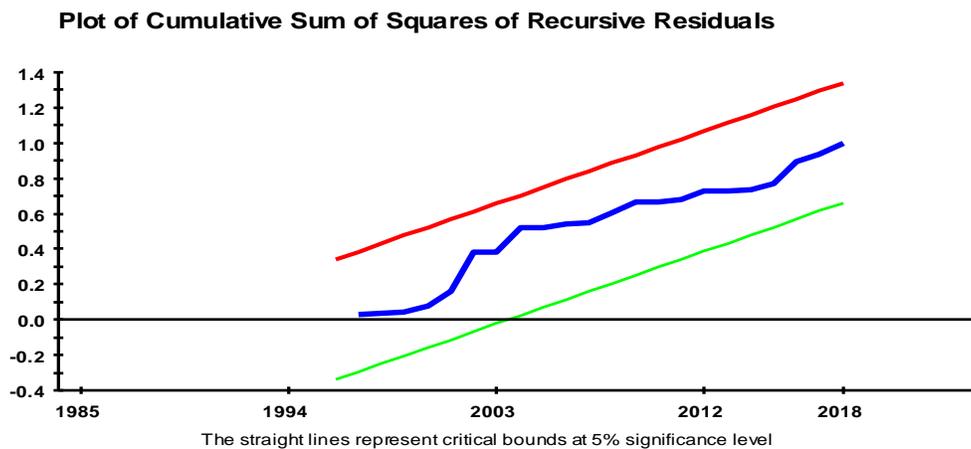
The stability Tests for the Models

According to the Pesaran (1997) after examining the model for the assessment of parameters constancy “cumulative sum of recursive residuals” (CUSUM) and “cumulative sum of squares of recursive residuals” (CUSUMSQ) test can be showed over the sample period of the study.²⁰ Figure (5.1) and (5.2) shows the CUSUM and CUSUMSQ for Model (1). Figure (5.3) and (5.4) portrays the CUSUM and CUSUMSQ tests for Model (2). Figure (5.5) and (5.6) indicates the CUSUM and CUSUMSQ tests for Model (3).

Model # 1; Figure 5.1: Result of CUSUM Test

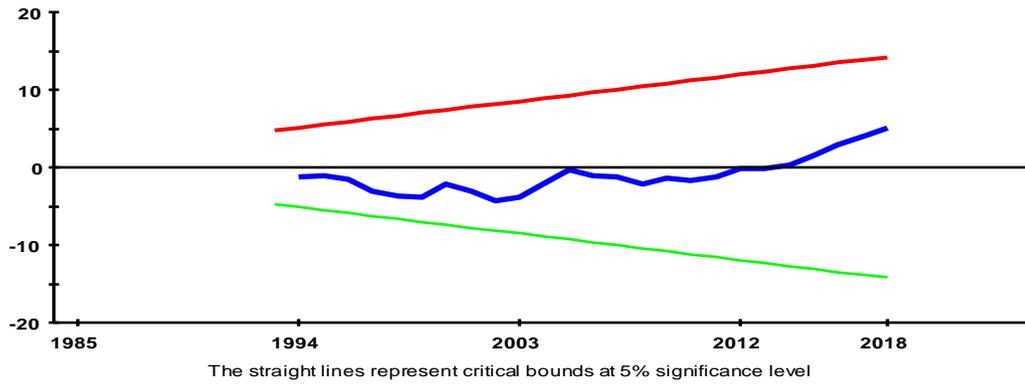


Model # 1; Figure 5.2: Result of CUSUM Squares Test



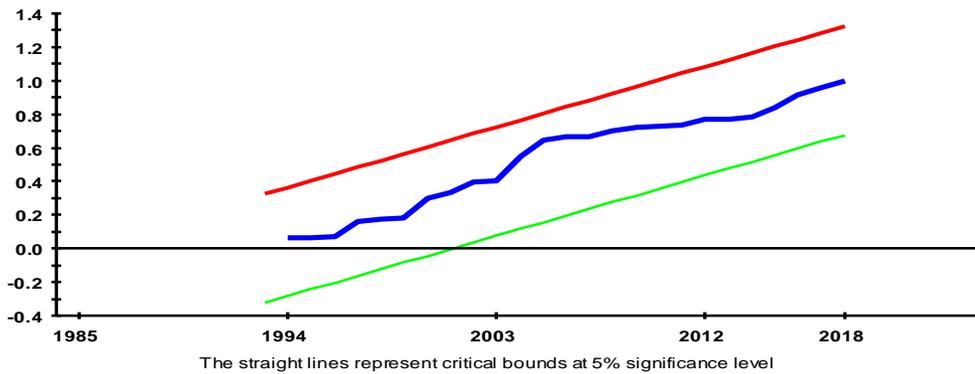
Model # 2; Figure 5.3: Result of CUSUM Test

Plot of Cumulative Sum of Recursive Residuals



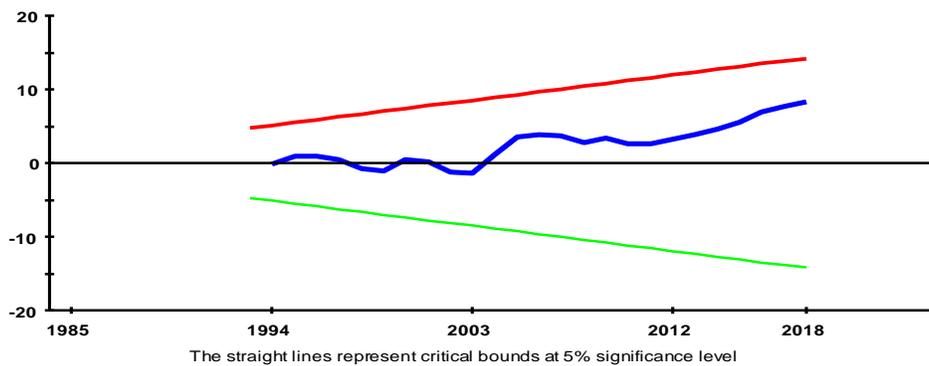
Model # 2; Figure 5.4: Result of CUSUMQ Test

Plot of Cumulative Sum of Squares of Recursive Residuals

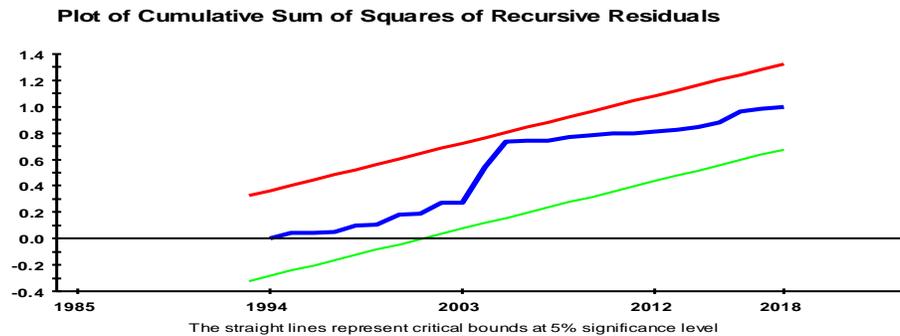


Model # 3; Figure 5.5: Result of CUSUM Test

Plot of Cumulative Sum of Recursive Residuals



Model # 3; Figure 5.6: Result of CUSUMQ Test



The Results of CUSUM tests for all three models reveal that the projected lines are inside the limits of critical level at 5 percent level of significance (see figure 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5). It indicates that all models are steady, and the variable will attain its equilibrium level during long-run. Likewise, the result of CUSUM of Square validates the steadiness of all model specifications as shown in figure 5.2, 5.4 and 5.6.

Conclusion

Financial deepening and financial widening both comprise financial sector development. The financial deepening includes either an upsurge in amount of per capita institutions and financial services or any rise in the financial assets to income ratio whereas financial widening denotes the growth and expansion of financial institutions and services. Financial evolution and economic growth nexus are explained in two possible ways. The 1st approach is named as demand-following whereas the 2nd approach follows the supply-leading view. The paper objects to examine the nature of association between financial development and economic growth in the presence of institutional quality measures for Pakistan by analyzing specific local conditions. These local conditions tend to account for causal relation between financial sector development and economic growth by analyzing various strategies of monetary policy adopted until 2018 to attain sustainable growth. The GDP is the dependent variable of the model. The independent variable includes financial deepening, human capital, inflation, trade openness, government spending, and institutional quality index.

The unit root test results suggested to utilize the ARDL bound testing approach for the empirical estimation of models. Three specification of the model has been used to check results from different angles. The long-run results specify that financial deepening, trade openness, human capital, government spending, and institutional quality index are positively and significantly influences GDP. However, the magnitude of institutional quality index is minimum in Pakistan. The finding proposes that in the presence of institutional quality index variable, the result of financial deepening variables on GDP improves significantly. The short terms results are also in line with long term results. ECM term is significant and negative. It is concluded that financial deepening boost economic growth in Pakistan but in presence of better intuitions, effective policies, good governance, rule of law and control of corruption.

References

Naïla Erum is a PhD Student of Government and Public Policy Department at NDU, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Abida Yousaf is Lecturer at Economics Department at International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

Dr. Shahzad Hussain is Assistant Professor at the department of Government and Public Policy, National Defence University Islamabad.

- ¹Abbas, Qaisar, and Zafar Mueen Nasir. "Endogenous growth and human capital: A comparative study of Pakistan and Sri Lanka [with comments]." *The Pakistan Development Review* (2001): 987-1007.
- ²Abosetegn, M. "Employment Market Information and Occupational Guidance for Tertiary Level Students in Ethiopia: The Case of Prospective Agricultural College Graduates." *School of Graduate Studies, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa* (2000).
- ³Adusei, Michael. "Financial development and economic growth: Evidence from Ghana." *The International Journal of Business and Finance Research* 7, no. 5 (2013): 61-76.
- ⁴Agiomirgianakis, G., Asteriou, D., & Monastiriotes, V. (2002). Human capital and economic growth revisited: A dynamic panel data study. *International advances in economic research*, 8(3), 177-187.
- ⁵Ahmed, Syed M., and Mohammed I. Ansari. "Financial sector development and economic growth: The South-Asian experience." *Journal of Asian Economics* 9, no. 3 (1998): 503-517.
- ⁶Akram, Naeem, Ihtsham ul Haq Padda, and Mohammad Khan. "The long term impact of health on economic growth in Pakistan." *The Pakistan development review* (2008): 487-500.
- ⁷Al-Bataineh, Ibrahim Mohamed. "The impact of government expenditures on economic growth in Jordan." *Interdisciplinary Journal of contemporary research in business* 4, no. 6 (2012): 1320-1338.
- ⁸Al-Fawwaz, Torki M. "The impact of government expenditures on economic growth in Jordan (1980-2013)." *International Business Research* 9, no. 1 (2016): 99.
- ⁹Amjad, Rashid, Nadeem ul Haque, and Christopher Colclough. "Skills and Competitiveness: Can Pakistan Break Out of the Low-level Skills Trap?[with Comments]." *The Pakistan Development Review* (2005): 387-409.
- ¹⁰Ang, James B. "Financial deepening and economic development in Malaysia." *Economic Papers: A journal of applied economics and policy* 26, no. 3 (2007): 249-260.
- ¹¹Anyanwu, John Chukwudi. *Monetary Economics: Theory, policy, and Institutions*. Hybrid Publishers, 1993.
- ¹²Aron, Janine. "Growth and institutions: a review of the evidence." *The World Bank Research Observer* 15, no. 1 (2000): 99-135.
- ¹³Ashton, David N., and Johnny Sung. *Supporting workplace learning for high performance working*. International Labour Organization, 2002.
- ¹⁴Babatunde, M. Adetunji, and M. Isa Shuaibu. "The demand for residential electricity in Nigeria: a bound testing approach." In *Proceedings of 2nd International Workshop on Empirical Methods in Energy Economics*. 2009.
- ¹⁵Banerjee, Abhijit V., and Andrew F. Newman. "Occupational choice and the process of development." *Journal of political economy* 101, no. 2 (1993): 274-298.
- ¹⁶Barajas, Mr Adolfo, Thorsten Beck, Ms Era Dabla-Norris, and Mr Reza Yousefi. *Too cold, too hot, or just right? Assessing financial sector development across the globe*. No. 13-81. International Monetary Fund, 2013.
- ¹⁷Barro, Robert J. "Determinants of economic growth in a panel of countries." *Annals of economics and finance* 4 (2003): 231-274.
- ¹⁸Barro, Robert J. *Determinants of economic growth: A cross-country empirical study*. No. w5698. National Bureau of Economic Research, 1996.
- ¹⁹Barro, Robert J. *Inflation and economic growth*. No. w5326. National bureau of economic research, 1995.
- ²⁰Baumol, William J. "Productivity growth, convergence, and welfare: what the long-run data show." *The american economic review* (1986): 1072-1085.
- ²¹Beck, Thorsten, Ross Levine, and Norman Loayza. "Finance and the Sources of Growth." *Journal of financial economics* 58, no. 1-2 (2000): 261-300.

- ²²Bencivenga, Valerie R., and Bruce D. Smith. "Financial intermediation and endogenous growth." *The review of economic studies* 58, no. 2 (1991): 195-209.
- ²³Bils, Mark, and Peter J. Klenow. "Does schooling cause growth?." *American economic review* 90, no. 5 (2000): 1160-1183.
- ²⁴Bose, Niloy, M. Emranul Haque, and Denise R. Osborn. "Public expenditure and economic growth: A disaggregated analysis for developing countries." *The Manchester School* 75, no. 5 (2007): 533-556.
- ²⁵Bose, Niloy, M. Emranul Haque, and Denise R. Osborn. "Public expenditure and economic growth: A disaggregated analysis for developing countries." *The Manchester School* 75, no. 5 (2007): 533-556.
- ²⁶Cecchetti, Stephen. "Making monetary policy: Objectives and rules." *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 16, no. 4 (2000): 43-59.
- ²⁷Chinweoke, Nwaeze, Njoku Ray, and N. Paschal. "Impact of government expenditure on Nigeria's economic growth (1992-2011)." *The Macrotrends Review: A Multidisciplinary Journal of Global Macro Trends* 3, no. 7 (2014): 79-87.
- ²⁸D'Agostino, Giorgio, John Paul Dunne, and Luca Pieroni. "Government spending, corruption and economic growth." (2012).
- ²⁹Darrat, Alif F. "Are financial deepening and economic growth causally related? Another look at the evidence." *International Economic Journal* 13, no. 3 (1999): 19-35.
- ³⁰Demetriades, Panicos O., and Khaled A. Hussein. "Does financial development cause economic growth? Time-series evidence from 16 countries." *Journal of development Economics* 51, no. 2 (1996): 387-411.
- ³¹Diaz-Alejandro, Carlos. "Good-bye financial repression, hello financial crash." *Journal of development Economics* 19, no. 1-2 (1985): 1-24.
- ³²Faria, Joao Ricardo, and Francisco Galrao Carneiro. "Does high inflation affect growth in the long and short run?." *Journal of applied economics* 4, no. 1 (2001): 89-105.
- ³³Fischer, Stanley. "The role of macroeconomic factors in growth." *Journal of monetary economics* 32, no. 3 (1993): 485-512.
- ³⁴Frankel, Jeffrey A., and David H. Romer. "Does trade cause growth?." *American economic review* 89, no. 3 (1999): 379-399.
- ³⁵Fry, Maxwell J. "Money and Capital or Financial Deepening in Economic Developments?." In *Money and Monetary Policy in Less Developed Countries*, pp. 107-113. Pergamon, 1980.
- ³⁶Fry, Maxwell J. *Money, interest, and banking in economic development*. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988.
- ³⁷Fukuda, Takashi. "Linkage between Financial Development, Financial Crisis and Globalization in India: VARX and ARDL co-integration assessments." *Journal of Applied Economics & Business Research* 3, no. 4 (2013).
- ³⁸Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko, and Carlos Lopes, eds. *Capacity for development: new solutions to old problems*. Routledge, 2013.
- ³⁹Galor, Oded, and Joseph Zeira. "Income distribution and macroeconomics." *The review of economic studies* 60, no. 1 (1993): 35-52.
- ⁴⁰Goldsmith, Raymond William. *Financial structure and development*. No. HG174 G57. 1969.
- ⁴¹Grossman, Gene M., and Elhanan Helpman. "Quality ladders in the theory of growth." *The review of economic studies* 58, no. 1 (1991): 43-61.
- ⁴²Gultekin, N. Bulent. "Stock market returns and inflation: evidence from other countries." *The Journal of Finance* 38, no. 1 (1983): 49-65.
- ⁴³Gurley, John G., and Edward S. Shaw. "Financial aspects of economic development." *The American Economic Review* 45, no. 4 (1955): 515-538.
- ⁴⁴Ibrahim, Taofik Mohammed, and Mohammed Isa Shuaibu. "Financial Development: A Fillip or Impediment to Nigeria's Economic Growth." *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues* 3, no. 2 (2013): 305.
- ⁴⁵Igwebuike, Evangeline Chidimma, Sergius Nwanebuikwe Udeh, and Oluchi Martha-Lucia Okonkwo. "Effects of financial deepening on economic growth of Nigeria (1981-2016)." *Effects of Financial Deepening on Economic Growth of Nigeria (1981-2016)* 7, no. 1 (2019): 54-67.
- ⁴⁶Kar, Mushin, and Eric J. Pentecost. *Financial development and economic growth in Turkey: further evidence on the causality issue*. Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, 2000.
- ⁴⁷Kar, Mushin, and Eric J. Pentecost. *Financial development and economic growth in Turkey: further evidence on the causality issue*. Universitäts-und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, 2000.

- ⁴⁸Karimo, Tari Moses, and Oliver Ejike Ogbonna. "Financial deepening and economic growth nexus in Nigeria: Supply-leading or demand-following?." *Economies* 5, no. 1 (2017): 4.
- ⁴⁹Keller, Wolfgang. "International technology diffusion." *Journal of economic literature* 42, no. 3 (2004): 752-782.
- ⁵⁰Knack, Stephen, and Philip Keefer. "Institutions and economic performance: cross-country tests using alternative institutional measures." *Economics & Politics* 7, no. 3 (1995): 207-227.
- ⁵¹Law, Siong Hook, and Nirvikar Singh. "Does too much finance harm economic growth?." *Journal of Banking & Finance* 41 (2014): 36-44.
- ⁵²Levine, Ross, and Sara J. Zervos. "What we have learned about policy and growth from cross-country regressions?." *The American Economic Review* 83, no. 2 (1993): 426-430.
- ⁵³Levine, Ross, Norman Loayza, and Thorsten Beck. "Financial intermediation and growth: Causality and causes." *Journal of monetary Economics* 46, no. 1 (2000): 31-77.
- ⁵⁴Lewis, W. Arthur. "The Theory of Economic Growth, Homewood, IL: Richard D." (1955): 235.
- ⁵⁵Lucas, Robert E. "On the mechanics of economic development." *NBER Working Paper* R1176 (1989).
- ⁵⁶Mankiw, N. Gregory, David Romer, and David N. Weil. "A contribution to the empirics of economic growth." *The quarterly journal of economics* 107, no. 2 (1992): 407-437.
- ⁵⁷Mc, Kinnon C. "Arrangement for explosively formed connections and method of making such connections." U.S. Patent 3,737,975, issued June 12, 1973.
- ⁵⁸McKinnon, Ronald I. "Financial liberalization and economic development: a reassessment of interest-rate policies in Asia and Latin America." *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 5, no. 4 (1989): 29-54.
- ⁵⁹Mendoza, Enrique G., Gian Maria Milesi-Ferretti, and Patrick Asea. "On the ineffectiveness of tax policy in altering long-run growth: Harberger's superneutrality conjecture." *Journal of Public Economics* 66, no. 1 (1997): 99-126.
- ⁶⁰Moore, B. J. "Inflation and financial deepening." *Journal of Development Economics* 20, no. 1 (1986): 125-133.
- ⁶¹Narayan, Paresh Kumar. "Fiji's tourism demand: the ARDL approach to cointegration." *Tourism Economics* 10, no. 2 (2004): 193-206.
- ⁶²Ngerebo-a, Tamunonimim A., and A. L. Lucky. "Interest rates and deposit money bank's profitability: Evidence from Nigeria (1980-2014)." *International Journal of Empirical Finance* 5, no. 1 (2016): 22-35.
- ⁶³North, Douglass. "Institutions, institutional change and economic performance Cambridge University Press." *New York* (1990).
- ⁶⁴Odedokun, Matthew O. "Alternative econometric approaches for analysing the role of the financial sector in economic growth: Time-series evidence from LDCs." *Journal of development economics* 50, no. 1 (1996): 119-146.
- ⁶⁵Ogechi, Blessing. "Financial Deepening and Deposit Mobilization of Commercial Banks in Nigeria: A Time Variant Model." *Indian Journal of Finance and Banking* 2, no. 2 (2018): 1-14.
- ⁶⁷Okafor, I. G., J. U. J. Onwumere, and Ezeaku Hillary Chijindu. "Financial deepening indicators and economic growth in Nigeria: a causality and impact analysis." *Asian Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting* (2016): 1-11.
- ⁶⁸Onwumere, J. U. J., Imo G. Ibe, Frank O. Ozoh, and Oge Mounanu. "The impact of financial deepening on economic growth: Evidence from Nigeria." *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting* 3, no. 10 (2012): 64-71.
- ⁶⁹Onyemachi, C. "An empirical analysis of financial deepening and economic growth (1986-2010). Ahmadu Bello University." *Economics, Zaria* (2012).
- ⁷⁰Osinsanwo, B. G. "The macroeconomic effect of financial development on economic growth in Nigeria: A Long Run Analysis, 1970-2011." *Journal of African Macroeconomic Review* 4, no. 1 (2013): 227-245.
- ⁷¹Patrick, Hugh T. "Financial development and economic growth in underdeveloped countries." *Economic development and Cultural change* 14, no. 2 (1966): 174-189.
- ⁷²Paul, Ndubuisi. "Empirical analysis of the impact of financial deepening on economic growth in emerging economies: Nigeria in focus." *Journal of Finance, Banking and Investment* 4, no. 1 (2017): 72-86.
- ⁷³Pesaran, M. Hashem, and Bahram Pesaran. *Microfit 4.0: Interactive econometric analysis*. Oxford University Press, 1997.
- ⁷⁴Pesaran, M. Hashem, Yongcheol Shin, and Richard J. Smith. "Bounds testing approaches to the analysis of level relationships." *Journal of applied econometrics* 16, no. 3 (2001): 289-326.

- ⁷⁵Rebelo, Sergio. "Long-Run Policy Analysis and Long-Run Growth," *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 99 (June 1991), pp. 500–21." In *Growth in Open Economies*," *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, vol. 36, pp. 5-46. 1992.
- ⁷⁶Romer, Paul M. "Increasing returns and long-run growth." *Journal of political economy* 94, no. 5 (1986): 1002-1037.
- ⁷⁷Sachs, Jeffrey D., and Andrew M. Warner. "The curse of natural resources." *European economic review* 45, no. 4-6 (2001): 827-838.
- ⁷⁸Sala-i-Martin, Xavier. "Transfers, social safety nets, and economic growth." *Staff Papers* 44, no. 1 (1997): 81-102.
- ⁷⁹Sarel, Michael. "Nonlinear effects of inflation on economic growth." *Staff Papers* 43, no. 1 (1996): 199-215.
- ⁸⁰Shittu, Waliu Olawale, Sallahuddin Hassan, and Muhammad Atif Nawaz. "The nexus between external debt, corruption and economic growth: evidence from five SSA countries." *African Journal of Economic and Management Studies* (2018).
- ⁸¹Sohag, Kazi, Rawshan Ara Begum, and Sharifah Mastura Syed Abdullah. "Dynamic impact of household consumption on its CO 2 emissions in Malaysia." *Environment, development and sustainability* 17, no. 5 (2015): 1031-1043.
- ⁸²Tang, Tuck Cheong. "Bank Lending and Inflation in Malaysia: Assessment from Unrestricted Error-Correction Models." *Asian Economic Journal* 15, no. 3 (2001): 275-289.
- ⁸³Tang, Tuck Cheong. "Demand for M3 and expenditure components in Malaysia: assessment from bounds testing approach." *Applied Economics Letters* 9, no. 11 (2002): 721-725.
- ⁸⁴Waqabaca, Caroline. *Financial development and economic growth in Fiji*. Economics Department, Reserve Bank of Fiji, (2004).

Rise of China: The Strategic Response of India

Zainab Abbasi

Abstract

India and China, the two major powers of Asian region are the fastest growing economies of the world and their economic muscles are considered complementary in the international system. The rise of two states is the most discussed development in the recent years and their bilateral relationship is central to the geopolitics of 21st century. Sino-Indian rivalry and competition is directly affecting the regional security environment of South Asia. Bolstering Indo-US strategic partnership against China, historical Indo-Pak rivalry, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor has collectively made South Asia one of the most vulnerable regions. The interests of great powers in South Asia making it most volatile, complex, and unpredictable region in the world. This Rise of China and India have a very significant effect on subject of I.R which will shape the global political system of 21st century. The main aim of this article is to consider the possibilities that how India is perceiving and will respond towards the rise of China in future. As according to emerging trends, it is obvious that both will remain in race for trade and economic aspect and would also compete for the status and power in the region. Their relation will decide the future of South Asian region in specific and Asia in general.

Keywords: South Asian Security, Regional Security Complex, Indo-Pak Rivalry

Introduction

Bilateral relations in international system are marked with complexity and uncertainty, and the competition among world major powers is rising with every passing day. India and China, the two major powers rising in the same part of the world and their relationship is described in diverse terms oscillating from conflict and containment to competition. Both states are the fastest growing economies of the world and their economic muscles are considered complementary in the international system. It is expected that in near future the two potential powers will be strong enough of self-reliance because their focus is on domestic economic development and they are keen to bear a lot of responsibility for managing the problems of international system as well. Delhi and Beijing have a unique relationship carved out of boarder disputes after 1950s on one side and still satisfying bilateral trade relations on the other side.

India who assumes itself as a hegemon of South Asian region is worried about the continuous growth of China's friendly and economic ties with its neighboring states especially Pakistan. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor becomes one of the major hindrances for India because it challenges India's regional ambitions. On the other hand, China shows concern over Indo-US strategic partnership and its growing involvement in South China Sea dispute. U.S support to India is a source of irritation in Sino-Indian relations and at the same time Chinese support for

Pakistan is an irritant for India as Pakistan and India are staunch historical rivals. The two states share stability in economic ties and instability in political ties.

As trends of economy moved towards Asia, the two world powers US and China tried hard to get most out of it by making allies and developing bilateral ties with the countries of Asian region. Gap between patterns of US and China development shrunken considerably in a very less time, that's why both powers faced tough competition in countering each other's influence in the region. In the last two three years mainly under Trump administration, China-US relations transformed from basic engagement to full fledged competition bordering on threat. US foreign policy turn China's position from long term opportunity to pressing problem. In a short span of time, China became a 'geopolitical challenge' to US.

Rise of China started from mid 1990s to the late 2000s and that rise was peaceful as witnessed by the world. Problem started with territorial dispute with India in Asian region and China's control over South China Sea. In 2012, India and China explained their bilateral relationship as the most important in 21st century and believed to work together towards the greater strategic communication to counter uncertain global issues and to combat terrorism which becomes the major threat to the world's peace.

Delhi and Beijing are working together to foster their relations while managing the differences they have. With the rise of China, US no longer remain the only power in the Asian and Indo-Pacific region. China has raised both economically and militarily. In the current scenario, it is very much obvious that Delhi is not be going to adopt the policy of confrontation with China as its rise in region is prominent. India is considering the policy of cooperation with China as it the only sensible move in the contemporary situation of world politics. China's rise also enables India to develop strategic and economic partnership with USA which helped India to grow faster on all the forums. China's relations with Pakistan and Russia have major impact on the regional dynamics of South Asia. In this context, the main aim of this paper will to consider the possibilities of how India is perceiving and how it will respond towards the rise of China in future. For India 'China' is a primary threat or challenge but as for China it sees 'India' only as a secondary challenge. According to emerging trends it is obvious that both India and China will remain in race for trade and economic aspect and would also compete for the status and power in the Asian region overall and in South Asia in specific.

Historical Overview of Sino-Indian Bilateral Relationship

The end of bipolarity and beginning of new strategic environment were the two main hallmarks of 21st century which changed the whole picture of the international politics. These two events influenced the foreign policies of major states in the world. China and India being two oldest civilizations existing in close contiguity for thousands of years experienced very diminutive political interaction for most of the time. The 20th century witnessed the tensions between the two over disputed border issues, competition for power maximization in the region, influence, access to resources and markets for economic purposesⁱ. Along with tensions at international level, both states would find opportunities for cooperation on the mutual fields like fight against terrorism, climate change, reducing dependence of weak states on developed states, and last but not the least to promote the multipolar world orderⁱⁱ. Over the past 2-3 decades India and China

have been fastest growing economies of the world and scholars term the rise of China as Dragon and India as mighty elephantⁱⁱⁱ.

India got independence in 1947, while China got independence in 1949. China and India started their modern bilateral relationship in 1950s. Both states start off their relations on the right note. India became the very first country to recognize the state of China and developed its diplomatic ties with it. In 1962, India supported the inclusion of People's Republic of China in United Nations. Things seemed going well with India-China relations until the late 1950s when border dispute started off. The war of 1962 was the major blow to the bilateral relationship of India and China when one event led to another and there seems no end to it. Border disputes are the major stumbling block between the peaceful bilateral relationship of India and China and these disputes have potential to drive two states towards major armed conflict in future. Even if the border disputes between them gets resolved, India and China would remain competitors because many other factors are contributing to this fractious and uneasy relationship. This includes China's relations with small states in region, China-Pak Economic Corridor, India-US partnership, economic competition, and competition in Indian Ocean for naval modernizations and many others.

Nature of India and China's Rise

New Delhi and Beijing's divergent behaviors are shaped by the unique histories, the blunt in their political regimes and their ongoing territorial disputes and geopolitical rivalries. India's policies and interpretation regarding China and their relations have been primarily explained by two main events in the history, the war of 1962 and the Indian nuclear tests of 1998, these events pulled the relationship out of the idealistic and unsustainable "Bhai-Bhai" framework and dumped it firmly in the domain of realpolitik. The latter shaped the strategic dimensions of the relationship^{iv}.

The China's history is both fascinating and complex. China has the culture of both peacefulness and warlike. There was time when China cutoff its links with outer world and became completely isolated. These experiences shaped the culture and strategic thought of Chinese. Under the leadership of Mao, China was successful in becoming self-sufficient in every sector of life and in technologies as before it was 20-30 years. Mao era was the most defining era for the China. After Mao, Deng Xiaoping was the charismatic leader who drove China on the path of economic success and from that point China started its new journey to become fastest growing economy in the world. India, neighbor of China is also one of the possible emerging powers on the face of not only South Asian region but also on the globe that has very potential to become prominent power due to its different defining factors.

The rise of China and India as the major world powers have potential to shape the next world order in the coming decades with implications not only for themselves but also for the hegemon and the world. The return of India and China to the center stage after the many years of imperial domination indicates the rebirth of an old era of Asian geopolitics. The similar revival of these two nations also demonstrates the resurgence of Asia in the global system. Steady shift of concentration of capabilities have been shifted from West to East ever since the end of Cold War. This transformation of concentration of power took significant turn when small and industrializing states of Asia joined the hands with large states like China and India^v. After the

integration of India and China in liberal economic order built by West in postwar period, both giants have experienced dramatic level of economic growth in last two decades.

China's economic performance has been simply spectacular, exceeding the impressive record set by the first generations of Asian Tigers. During last few years, China has established average growth in excess of 9 percent annually with growth rate touching 13-14 percent in peak years. Thus, China's economy grows much faster than any other Asian country. China became the 2nd largest in the world with a 2010 GDP of around \$10 trillion^{vi}. Academia and many international scholars believe that China will take over the U.S. in terms of GDP in the coming years. China launched the Vision 2025 in 2015, according to which China dreamed of becoming powerful state in terms of both economically and militarily. People are afraid of China because they are raising economic power. In 2016, alone China invested \$45 billion dollar in US companies, to engage private companies into semiconductor firms to gain access to technology. The strength of China which is ensuring its steady economic rise is cheap labor, manufacturing, and copying. China creates the 80% of the world which enables low income families to afford and raise their living standards while living in expensive states. China has benefit of attracting more alliances in international arena because she is helping poor states to raise their economy and infrastructure by providing them financial aid and allowing them to become part of its Belt and Road Initiative program.

India's economic performance, still lagging as compared to China's economic boost both in intensity and durability. India's economic reforms were started in era of 1990s, which boosted up New Delhi's economic growth, over decade after China's. These reforms were neither complete nor comprehensive due to contest in India's internal politics, the complexity of Indian federal system and the lack of consensus on critical policy issues. Despite of all these apparent issues, the Indian economy has grown out at the rate of 7.5% during the first decade of this century. Globally, Indian economy is at fourth place with 2010 GDP of \$4 trillion. Many analysts and scholars believe, if India will continue; these economic reforms will enable country to reach its goals and to also catch-up with China in coming years. Even if the above-mentioned exact expectations are not met, China and India both will continue to increase their economic growth for some time to come. Beyond economic growth, India and China both are extending and strengthening their political and military capabilities to achieve their aim of becoming major powers of the globe in coming years. These contributions by two giants are welcomed with both nations promising function as a motor of international economy for many decades to come. Two states are also responsible for the peaceful international environment and to assure their sustained economic alliance and domestic political stability. China and India will continue to grow and will reshape the international order according to their interests- interests that may differ from those of U.S.

New Delhi and Beijing are united by certain common aims; establishing multipolar world order as main poles of the that order, avoiding the cost of contributing global public goods and to protect their states and sovereignty in the face of new principles justifying the foreign intervention in the internal affairs of states as both were the victims of imperialism for long period of time. There are both point of convergence and divergence which shape the unique bond between the two emerging economic giants of the Asian century. This forced both India and China to adopt the

method of cooperation to avoid confrontation as it does not favor both in this critical stage of growth.

Rise of China

There is no denying in the rise of China because its rise has become the most important phenomena in the international relations since the end of the Cold war. The resurgence of China on the international stage has posed the serious concerns and threats for already existing powers. The fastest growing economy and rapidly increasing military muscle enabled China to become a global power from third world country. One school of thought on China's rise are in opposing position and says that in coming years China would not be able to sustain its economic growth that it has enjoyed in last few decades. Improved economic conditions will make more people to go from poverty to middle class, then the demand for freedom and civil liberties will increase. Basically, this school of thought argues that the political system of China can cause hindrance in its growing capacities^{vii}.

The internal politics of China that is delinquent, messy and unstable will be the biggest obstacle to the rise of China, unlike others growing powers like India and Brazil they have democratic system and have more capacity to absorb grievances and regional pressures which favors their steady growth^{viii}. GERALD SEAGL explained China as the overrated and exaggerated power and says it will only become major power in coming years but not hegemon^{ix}. The debate over China's rise has given birth to a new breed of security and foreign policy analysts called as "China Watchers"^x who specializes in Chinese affairs, its domestic and foreign policies. For them the rise of China, expansion of its economic growth and military capability is arguably the most important development in Asia since Korean War.

China's Road to Reforms

With Mao's death and arrival of Deng Xiaoping in the office in 1978 began the new era of reforms and progress for China. Mao who is remembered as the great revolutionary leader who bought independence to China from foreign domination, his legacy remains controversial both within and outside China and his death turned out to be blessing in disguise for Chinese. Deng proved out to be very pragmatic and reform minded leader for Beijing, who understood the embrace of Market Economy, would be the only option to pull China out of underdevelopment and economic backwardness. This was the one massive step for the state, which sticks to Control and Command Economy since its independence. This was called as "Socialism with Chinese characteristics" and some reformers called it socialist market economy^{xi}. This was the era when China ended its international isolation of economy and opened to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In the era of Deng, he also allowed the limited private enterprise which was totally banned in Mao's era. China started working on capitalist rules for market economy, but political rhetoric remained Communist. Deng policies were dramatic and spectacular, since 1978 Chinese economy started to grow steadily at an astounding rate of over 7% annually. This was the time when China made the great leap forward during the past few decades is considered remarkable and unparalleled in human history by many scholars. Deng is remembered as the father of modern China, who changed the fortunes of nation and paved way for better economy and living standards.

Deng was the person who bought Sino-American rapprochement which helped China in easing out its political isolation from international stage. He also mended its ties with another staunch rival Japan, because now China was opening to the world beyond its border. This step was an important for the success and growth of China not as a state only but to become a great power again. The Economic reforms given by Deng were called as “Four Modernizations” and these were industry, agriculture, science and technology. This step bought enormous success for China’ rise as highly skilled and educated class of western educated Chinese has played a key role in economic development of the country.

China’s economic performance is very impressive over the past four decades. Since 1970s, PRC has grown faster than any other country in the history, but the base of China’s economy is weak. Because of China’s generous size and its integration into global economy one thing is very clear “China’s economy goes, so the world’s^{xii}. The dangers of the malfunctioning of China’s economy are gigantic not just for China but also for the United States and everyone else. China has become the economic powerhouse and the rise is awe inspiring in the global politics. The increased influence and power of China has awoken the West and they started to view China as a great threat to their hegemony.

Rise of India

India’s independence from the British rule since 1947 drove it into many conflicts, struggles and setbacks which became hindrance in a way of success and stability of the state. In Cold War period, India announced its policy of Non-Alignment Movement but shared good relations with Soviet Union back then. With the collapse of Soviet Union in 1991, India realized to look beyond its borders for support and assistance to fulfill its national interests. The main events which brought major shifts in Indian foreign policy were 1962 Sino-Indian War, China’s nuclear test, tussle with arch rival Pakistan in 1965, 1971 and 1999 respectively which totally changed the face of Indian foreign policy.

The new leadership in 1990s started to improvise and modernize India’s foreign policy to suit the new requirements of the contemporary world. Economic reforms were introduced in India in 1991, which lead country on the path of economic growth. Before that the economic growth of India was slow and not up to the mark to achieve its national interest of becoming stable power in the region. The Indian economy has grown around 6% annually over past few decades and is among the fastest growing rates in the world. The improved economic conditions boost the middle class and increased the GDP, exports, imports and foreign investments which were appreciated by the entire world specifically its rise, developed and developing states view India as the great trading partner with massive potential which will improve the economic terms of nations.

The 1991 Gulf war and collapse of USSR confronted India with shocking effects, it lost access to European markets, oil prices skipped, and considerable number of Indians were sent back to home. These economic shocks forced India to rethink its national economic policy and foreign policies. Afterwards India started to introduce greater economic liberalization and diplomatic diversity and for that India looked up for engagement with other economically strong nations like China, U.S, Japan and Israel through its policy of “look East “which played vital role in strengthening its economic and strategic position in the world politics. Indian diaspora around

the world is relatively rich, successful and well-integrated which became the driving force in economic growth.

India lies in the Indian Ocean which is considered as one of extraordinary potential for growth in terms of transatlantic commerce with many states through sea trade routes which are passing through or close to Indian territorial waters. According to George Curzon

“The central position of India, its magnificent resources, its teeming multitude of men, its great trading harbors, its reserve of military strength, supplying an army always in a high state of efficiency and capable of being hurled at a moment’s notice upon any point either of Asia or Africa—all these are assets of precious value. On the West, India must exercise a predominant influence over the destinies of Persia and Afghanistan; on the North, it can veto any rival in Tibet; on the North-east it can exert intense pressure on China and is one of the guardians of the autonomous existence of Siam. Possession of India gave the British Empire its global reach^{xiii}”.

These are few dimensions given by George Curzon of British empire which will help India in achieving its regional and global attribute of great power.

The economic development in India followed the socialist structure for many years after its independence from British rule in 1947. This included state-ownership of many sectors and its per capita income was only 1% annual rate for almost three decades in post-independence period^{xiv}. Then in mid-1980s, India slowly moved towards the market liberalization and more major reforms were introduced in 1991 when India moved towards the more progressed free market economy. After these reforms, India’s growth rate reached to 7.5% in the late 2000s eras. India is the sixth largest economy of the world and third largest by purchasing power parity adjusted exchange rates^{xv}. The Indian Economy has the potential to become the third largest economy of the world in next few decades because its long-term growth perspective is positive due to its young population, low dependency ratio, savings and healthy investment rates and its increasing integration into the global economy.

India having one of the fastest growing service sectors in the world like it is a major exporter of IT services, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services and software services. The IT industry of India is continuing to be the largest private sector employer in the country. The agriculture is also contributing in the economic growth of India and its ranks second worldwide in farm output.

India’s E-Commerce and retail market is growing with every passing day which will lead India to soon compete with economic giants of the world and with China which is right now ahead of India in its economic progress. India’s current economic growth has improved its standing on world political stage, even though it is still a developing country but one which is showing strong development on every sector. Many nations are moving to develop good ties with India based on its excellent economic performance in last few decades. India has strong foothold on IT sector and is called as “Information Technology superpower” which is possible due to the presence of large pools of highly skilled, low cost, English speaking workforce.

India’s quest to become the regional hegemon is not a new phenomenon, for long India desired to achieve the status of regional hegemony but it remained unsuccessful for two main reasons. First, India’s historical rival Pakistan regularly challenged its efforts to do so and Islamabad

actively gain support from China and United States to undermine India's material power advantages. China's support to Pakistan was due to its rivalry with India, while U.S supported Pakistan for its quest to achieve larger global and security objectives in the South Asian region. The major powers support for Pakistan did not target India directly but it diminishes India's regional majority by contributing to the military power of Pakistan. The second reason which came in way of India quest for regional hegemony was the presence of British naval force in the India Ocean during cold war era and then US from the 1970s onwards. This makes regional hegemony of India, in waters nearly impossible.

If aspire to attain the status of regional hegemon, it would have to deal with the outstanding rise of China who is very much ahead of India in every sector. China's good economic relations with the neighboring states of India, is worrisome factor for New Delhi's regional interests which are transforming China into South Asian/Indian Ocean power. The emergence of new great powers will make it difficult for India to become viable hegemon on the South Asian region.

Despite India's rapid economic development after 90s, it can be said that India both have relations with first class nations in west and worst third world states within the borders which is creating human security challenge for India. India's infrastructure is improved in last few years, but it still needs to become more improved. India's delay in the improvement of social infrastructure like health and education drives the second largest democracy to the separatist movements like Naxalite and Khalistan movements by Sikhs of India which are greater security challenge. These domestic issues and conflicts posed threat to India's hegemonic desire and is hindrance in its way to rise as a great power.

India's Strategic Response towards the Rise of China

The realism is still alive and most relevant in Asia where two emerging powers: India and China along with others are seeking to create balance of power suitable to their interests. Realists hypothesize that international system is built on self-interests and states compete for power in that limited strategic arena. As realists explains that world is anarchic, states must use any mean to safeguard their agendas and this thing often cause tensions and conflicts among competing powers^{xvi}. The rise of China, thus, has great potential to destabilize the system and her growing economic power will push it towards the expansion of military power. This rise will allow China to use force to achieve its strategic aims not only in Asia but also across the world^{xvii}. In contemporary era, India and China both are more politically and economically engaged than ever any time in the past. They have increased their bilateral trade, held joint military exercises in 2007, 2008 and the one more in 2012^{xviii}. However, cooperation and competition co-exist and go on parallel tracks between India and China. The element of strategic mistrust dominates the bilateral relationship between India and China in the arena of security and overcoming this will remain to be a major obstacle. The history of legacy will be problematic for two states^{xix}.

The economic globalization forces after the collapse of socialist bloc and the end of political-economic ideology divide; new era was started with an element of transformation of international relations around the world^{xx}. Since then, People Republic of China (PRC) furthered its policy of opening to outside world with an advanced industrialization technology. The main of aim of this move was to enhance the domestic economic growth and to maximize the economic engagement

with the capitalist world economy. The effect of China's new domestic reforms led to the emergence of phenomena "The rise of China" which became the defining characteristics of 21st century and new world order.

The rise of China gave birth to an interesting challenge for Indian policy-makers as India seeks to balance the doles and menaces of assertive neighbor "China". New Delhi is continuously in need of maintaining network of alliances with likeminded countries. The domestic factors had significant effects on India foreign policy. Nonalignment policy was gradually replaced due to gradual change in leaderships and domestic deviations^{xxi}. To curtail China's growing influence and rise, India needs to be more assertive in building alliances because the fulfilment of her main aim resides on strong strategic partnerships against her regional rival 'China'. On grand strategic order, relations between India and China are highly significant as India is also emerging as great power on the map of the world. This emergence is redefining the future aspects of Asian region as two giants are competing for same and limited resources to back their nascent status of emerging powers.

The Indian government response towards the rise of China is not simply try to copy her giant neighbor in any manner nor India is trying to catchup with China's military buildup because it knows she cannot win an arm race against Beijing. So, to give tough time to China, India is working hard to boost up its defense capabilities and making alliances which according to Realist perspective is right thing to do to maintain balance of power. New Delhi knows she is lagging the China and it will take too long to come at equal level. So as a short-term strategy, India is and will avoid any serious confrontation with China and will try to strengthen its economic development and military capabilities to give tough competition to Beijing. Set of alliances by India is also holds potential to save New Delhi from any serious threat by Beijing. China talks about multipolar world, but Beijing always desired to have unipolar Asia. As future politics of economy is moving towards Asia and directly or indirectly China wants to rule Asia solely and wholly.

India as a response to China's rise is also building web of close ties with China's neighboring countries that are worry about China's rise and expansion. To counter China, India's relations with Japan and U.S. proved main stumbling block in China's way of becoming sole power of Asian region. In some manners, China's rise helped India and other countries to rise at international arena. The consequences of China's rise and return of Asia on international limelight will be India's major challenge not threat because it contains both opportunities and risks for New Delhi transformation. A smart strategy would minimize the India-China confrontation and security dilemma for the betterment of India as she is not in position to collide. India needs to maintain its economic growth rate to contain China in South Asia specifically.

Counter measures or steps taken by India so far as a response towards the rise of China includes Indo-U. S bilateral strategic relationship which is the main stumbling block in a way of China's peaceful rise in Asia. China fears Indo-US emerging alliances a part of Washington "Indo-Pacific Strategy". Look/Act East policy of India is another step taken by Indian side to contain or slow down the process of China's rise. Military modernization in Indian Ocean region is also very significant in this context where India along with other regional and extra regional powers is giving tough competition to China. Improved relations with small nations to fulfill energy requirements by India and China are dragging two states into serious competition and last but

not the least border dispute politics will be the major part. India's resolve and focus on China is significantly stronger than those of China because Beijing is the primary threat for its regional and global ambitions.

Post 2017 Sino-India Relations

The 2017 Doklam incident once again underlined the fact that unresolved border tensions can escalate bilateral tensions. China is stronger than before in economic para and its ties with India in last 2-3 years shifted where China is actively promoting closer ties. Despite rapprochement, China remain suspicious of India's strategic ambitions and intentions. The element of distrust from China towards India in private is here to stay for long time along with major implication for peace and stability of the region.

The recent episode of Border tension in month of May 2020 between two states on Line of Actual Control triggered by the India's infrastructure activities along the border which New Delhi is improving roads for its military to cross mountains. Beijing is concerned because that area connects two sensitive regions of China Tibetan and Xinjiang. But states are not ready for bloody confrontations and it showed to the world that both states can resolve their bilateral issues without the interference of 3rd party. Fortunately, the tension did not escalate into war like situation as both parties shows maturity in dealing with sensitive matter. Border disputes can be point of divergence in bilateral relations, so they should be resolved through proper diplomatic channel to avoid any inconvenience. China is trying to balance India and keeping itself at top in power structure.

China is trying to stabilize its relationship with India to avoid the two-front war with United States and India. But what will be the strategy to achieve this is bit challenging for China in contemporary situation where China is dealing with Trade War with US and Washington accusing Beijing for spreading and downplaying Covid19 intentionally. Great power competition between US and China in going in all levels. The blame game is very prominent part of Sino-US relations since 2016. Reasons for renewed tensions and competition between two major powers are money, politics, control, ideology and competition.

US-Indo strategic partnership threatens China borderland and undermine China's strategic influence in South Asia. Rivalry between two economic giants US and China is played out in India. It also hindered China's power projection capabilities in Indian Ocean. Moving East policy of India is becoming potential threat for the rise of China. As Trump administration tries to strengthen its ties with India both on defense and militarily as a part of its Indo Pacific Strategy to contain the rise of China in Asia. On the other hand, China is developing close ties with neighboring states and active participation in Indian Ocean which is alarming for India.

India caught itself between two biggest economies. India needs to decide to which side it on without creating prominent problem for herself from both US and China as United States under Trump administration putting a lot of pressure on its alliances to follow US path not of China. India being emerging economy cannot afford to offend any of these two, one is giving India central position in Asia against China while China is biggest trade partner of India. Both are important for India to achieve its regional and global desire of becoming major power of the world in coming years.

Conclusion

As China and India carrying huge population respectively and are considered as the major pivotal countries of the world with a huge skilled labor and a chunk of industries. Once both the countries were considered weak but with the couscous process of cultural blossoming and a constant gradual economic and military progress, China and India have attained a major position in the world affairs. With the passage of time and the rapid change in the geopolitics and geo-economics the time has now approaching for both Asian powers as the concern of the world is shifting towards Asian region in aspect of economic order. As after the end of cold war, there were only USA that was considered as the center of power.

Now, we can witness the world as a multipolar where the balance both in the form of economy and strategy has divided into many regions. In this multipolar world; China and India are throwing a new weigh into the world's geopolitical balance. Now, these two countries strive to stamp their authority on the region. Nationalist pride of both the Indian and Chinese's economic and military strength bought both the countries at a serious competitive level. By looking at the capabilities of these two countries, China is far surged ahead as through a constant pragmatic foreign policy. The planned domestic policy has transformed the country into a stable country, with constant economic and military capabilities that can help it in achieving strategic objectives through the prism of economy. CPEC is the glaring example of this strategy, which is supporting the Chinese economic interests and on the other hand through OBOR, it is encircling India at the strategic level.

On the other hand, India has a lot of catching up to do. Beijing can be seen more influential in the existing international order. India has been applying its "Look East Policy" to compete with the China and tried to become a major actor of the region but failed. 21st century can be said as the century of resource scare century where China as compared to India has reached to the African continent to fulfill energy interests. In the recent years, India, has been looking to form its economic ties with Middle East to address its economic needs, both are actively seeking to forge closer defense and security ties with resource- supplier nations, and to develop appropriate naval capabilities to control the sea lanes through which the bulk of their commerce flows.

Beijing has been investing a lot in attaining the strategic and economic interests by the naval routes. The development of Gwadar deep- sea port in Pakistan will be more effective after the completion of CPEC. Currently, China has signed a treaty with Sri Lanka, Myanmar etc. for the naval economic benefits. On the other hand, India is looking for the new alliances in the region; to counter the Chinese interests. Israel is the long-term strategic partner of India but now New Delhi is more concerned about the cooperation with USA and is trying to get its influence in the Indian Ocean. On the Southeast Asian region, India is looking for its allies; Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam etc. with this approach India is looking to achieve its geo economic and geo strategic interests in both the South and the Eastern Asian region.

With the passage of time both the countries will be in the maritime competition, this competition will be increased when the Indian fleet will be deployed in the pacific and Indian Oceans. This will be an interesting competition as both the countries will be looking for the comparative advantage in terms of strategic and economic interests. Chinese military alliances will be a major concern

for India, as it has a strategic advantage over India. Chinese presence in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, will prompt India to respond to counter the Chinese interest in the region and for the protection of the Indian naval routes.

Considering the overall future scenario, the Sino-Indian tie will remain fragile and vulnerable, as both the countries are now the major actors in the region and are trying to gain advantage over each other. Living in the region of Asia, where there is divided sovereignty and porous borders which can easily transfer insurgency and anarchy to the other country. All the countries will have an impact on each other in the result of any unfortunate incident. So, this misperception will be continued, both the countries will always be looking for the alliances to counter each other influences and will formulate a competitive rivalry among each other for a time. The chances of cooperation will be limited for the near future and rivalry can be seen for a long time to come.

India and China relations will be there to compete each other but within this competition the international system will always compel them to cooperate with each other. Any conflictual adventure can bring adverse impact on their small and weak neighbors. Chronic territorial issues will be remained the same with the suspicion and continuation of border tensions, both the actors will monitor each other activities and will try to expand their influence to gain their national interests. A Sino-Indian rivalry which is to get the maximum advantage will compel the concerned regional neighbors to choose the sides. However, the domestic and the economic condition of both the countries will drive them to formulate such policies which will gain themselves the best out of the situation. As it is the simple phenomenon in the international politics that every country tries to become the prominent actor in the region to maximize its power and influence. Both the countries are competitors for power in Asia and then to the other regions of the world in exploring economic opportunities, regional cooperation and finding the new markets in the world for their economic aspirations.

So, both the countries are in competition, but both should cooperate at the softer level rather than collide, because both the countries are carrying a huge amount of population. For the betterment of the masses, China and India must find the mutual beneficial policies which can bring the ultimate product out of it; "peace". Although cooperation seems difficult for the few decades, but the trans-border interaction, tourism and economic partnership can bring both the countries together peacefully as it is said that "friends quarrel but remain friends, enemies cooperate but remain enemies". Hence it is proved that competition and cooperation for both India and China will go parallel, but the cooperation will exceed the bilateral relation.

References

Zainab Abbasi is a Researcher with majors in International Relations. Besides she is a Visiting Faculty at Quaid I Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan.

i Zhong-Yin waijiao guanxi, "India-China Relations," Berkshire Publishing Group LLC, Page no, 1143-1150, (2009), http://apcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/India-China_Relations.pdf.

- ii Mehraj Uddin Gorjee, "India and China: Prospects and Challenges," *International Research Journal of Social Science*, Vol.2(8), Page 48-54, (August,2013), www.isca.in/IJSS/Archive/v2/i8/8.ISCA-IRJSS-2013-116.pdf.
- iii David Smith, "The Dragon and Elephant: China, India and New world order," London: Profile Books, (2007).
- iv Alka Acharya, "China's Rise Dealing with a Rising Power: India-China Relations and the Reconstruction of Strategic Partnerships." https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fspublic/090201_bsa_acharya.pdf.
- v Ashley J. Tellis, Sean Mirski, "Crux of Asia: China, India, and the Emerging Global Order," Carnegie Endowment of International Peace, (January 10, 2013), <http://carnegieendowment.org/2013/01/10/crux-of-asia-china-india-and-emerging-global-orderpub-50551>
- vi Ibid
- vii Susan Shirk, "The Fragile Superpower: How China's Internal politics could Derail its Peaceful Rise," Oxford University Press: New York, Pg. no. 1-11, (2007), <https://www.amazon.com/ChinaSuperpower-Susan-L-Shirk/dp/0195373197>
- viii Ibid
- ix Geral Segal, "Does China Matter? A Reassessment ed. Barry Buzan and Rosemary Foot", Rutledge: London, Pg. 11-21, (2004), <https://www.amazon.com/Does-China-MatterReassessment-International/dp/0415304121>.
- x Richard Baum, "China watcher: Confessions of Peking Tom," University of Washington press: Washington, (2010), <https://www.amazon.com/China-Watcher-Confessions-PekingSamuel/dp/0295992530>.
- xi Jonathan Fenby, "Modern China: The Fall and Rise of Great powers," Ecco Press: New York, (1991), <https://www.amazon.com/Modern-China-Great-Power-Present/dp/0061661163>
- xii Scott Kennedy, "China's Economic Reform Have Hit a Wall," *Real Clear World*, (March 11, 2017), http://www.realclearworld.com/articles/2017/05/11/chinas_economic_reforms_have_hit_a_wall.html
- xiii Daniel Twining, "The Great Game," *The Weekly Standard*. Retrieved June 11, 2017
- xiv "Economic Survey of India 2007: Policy Brief," *Organization for economic cooperation (OECD)*, (Retrieved June 18th, 2017), <http://www.oecd.org/economy/surveys/3945196.pdf>.
- xv Ibid
- xvi "Confronting the Rise of China: An analysis of realists and liberal approaches", Columbia University Press, (May 2012), www.columbia.edu/itc/sipa/U6800/Question_3.pdf.
- xvii Ibid
- xviii Jeff M. Smith, "India and China: The End of Cold Peace", *National Interest*, (February 10, 2014), <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/india-china-the-end-cold-peace-9853>
- xix Tanvi Madan, "India's Relation with China: The Good, The Bad, the (Potentially) Ugly", *Brookings*, (October 08, 2013), <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/indias-relations-with-china-the-good-the-bad-and-the-potentially-ugly/>
- xx Alka Acharya, "China's Rise dealing with Rising power: India-China relations and the reconstruction of Strategic partnership" *Centre for East Asian Studies*, (December 16, 2008), https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/090201_bsa_acharya.pdf.
- xxi Harsh V. Pant, Julie M. Super, "India's 'non-alignment' conundrum: a twentieth-century policy in a changing world", *Chattam house of International Affairs*, Vol 91, issue no 4, (July 15, 2015), DOI: 10.1111/1468-2346.12336, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1468-2346.12336/full>.

The Legacy of the Silk Route: Connecting People and Cultures

Dr. Ashaq Hussain

Abstract

Routes have always remained historically important and analytically viable tools for grasping regional evolution. They create physical access and face to face contact which are basic factors necessary for understanding each other. Most of the present day world relations have originated through some prominent ancient trade routes in which Silk Route dominates. Owing to its periodicity, multidimensional influences, volumes of trade and bridging the gap among different cultures, this route became a complete communication system between different countries and regions and with the passage of time every stakeholder tried to develop link roads connecting with the main Silk Route at different locations. The Silk Route made a major contribution to the civilization of mankind, for besides merchants and their goods, there also moved along it the products of human thought, skill and migration. Craftspeople, scholars, entertainers, adventurers and emissaries from far lands travelled the Silk Route; many languages were spoken, and many cultures were blended, in glittering cities that grew up along it. Inevitably, this route formed a cultural causeway carrying new ideas, new philosophies and new artistic styles vast differences. The two-way transmission of science and technology was part of the reciprocal flow of ideas along the Silk Route. Out of China came the technologies like paper-making, explosive weapons, etc, which changed the Western world. In the backdrop of these introductory remarks present paper would be an attempt to highlight how different commodities, cultures and religions were traded and diffused through this route. The paper also examines the challenges and prospects of Silk route strategy in Central Asia. It is in this context the present paper has been drafted.

Key words: Silk Route, Cultures, Religion, Trade, Central Asia

Introduction

The ancient caravan routes of innermost Asia linking China with imperial Rome are collectively known as Silk Route.^{xxii} It came into existence as the first trans-continental commercial and cultural route in the history of mankind,^{xxiii} connecting Europe, North and North East Africa, Russia, China, East Asia, Middle East and the Indian Sub-continent with one another through Central Asia.^{xxiv} The term 'Silk Route' was derived from German word 'Seidenstrasse' coined for the first time in 1877 by the eminent German Geographer, Ferdinand von Richthofen, who made seven expeditions to China from 1868 to 1872.^{xxv} The Silk Route gets its name from the lucrative Chinese silk trade, a major reason for the connection of trade routes into an extensive transcontinental network.^{xxvi}

Origin of the Silk Route

Long before the Silk Route was officially opened by the Han Emperor, Wu-di around 139 B.C, and silk was finding its way East and West of China.^{xxvii} But the formal opening of full-length Silk Route to China is usually placed in the late 2nd century BC, and is attributed to Emperor Wu-Di of the Han dynasty who reigned from 1141 to 87 BC.^{xxviii} The Silk Route threaded its many ages. The first was the long period of pre-history, when occasional contacts between migrating peoples resulted in exchange of goods. Archaeological discoveries in the last discoveries in the last century provided clear evidence of connections across Asia from China in ancient times. Strands of Silk found in the hair of an Egyptian mummy dating from about 1000 BC^{xxix} and a gold cup with a richly embossed floral design, made somewhere in the Hellenistic world, unearthed in Siberia,^{xxx} discovery of Chinese Silk in a rich Celtic tomb of the 6th century BC in Germany^{xxxi} and the excavation of Chinese Silk and bronze mirrors in the Scythian tombs of the Altai Mountains in southern Siberia dating from the 5th to about the 3rd century BC^{xxxii} are some facts proving the existence of the so-called Eurasian Steppe Road in ancient times. Since this road might often be disturbed by natural and human causes, it could not become the main channel of cultural communications between East and West.^{xxxiii}

Functions of Silk Route

Caravans have been travelling along the Silk Route for over 2000 years, and Chinese Silk was reaching Rome before the time of Christ. Ideas also travelled this route. Both Islam and Buddhism reached China by this route and some areas along Silk Route have important relics of those religions. Various ideas from the East also reached the Islamic countries and sometimes Europe.

1. Trade Interaction

Trade on the Silk Route was a significant factor in the development of the great civilizations of China, India, Ancient Egypt, Persia, Arabia and Ancient Rome, and in several respects helped lay the foundations for the modern world. Though Silk was certainly the major trade item from China, many other goods were traded, and various technologies, religions and philosophies travelled along the Silk Route. Some of the other goods traded included luxuries such as satin, hemp and other fine fabrics, musk, perfumes, spices, jewels, liquor ware, glassware, medicines, medicinal plants called rhubarb, and even slaves.^{xxxiv}

China exported Silk, steel artifacts, spices, tea, precious metals and porcelain in exchanges for horses, jade, spices, herbal medicines and glass via the Silk Route to West Asia and the Mediterranean. While India traded ivory, textiles, precious stones, and pepper, and the Roman Empire exported gold, silver, fine glassware, wine, carpets, and jewels. The Uighur exported horses, jade, spices, herbal medicines and glass to China in exchange for Silk, steel artifacts, tea and precious metals via the Silk Route to Western Asia and the Mediterranean. Therefore, the trade and the cultural exchange facilitated by the Silk Route was a big part of heritage of Uighur Muslims. The Uighur merchants helped transmit the Chinese printing techniques to Europe and thus, this Muslim group played an important role not only in trade and also in East-West cultural and scientific exchange.^{xxxv}

2. Exchange of Ideas, Art and Technology

The ancient Silk Road contributed greatly to the cultural exchange between China and the West. From the second century BC to the fifteenth century AD, splendid civilizations among China, India, Greece, Persia and Rome were exchanged along this famous trade route, making the route a great “Cultural Bridge” between Asia and Europe.

Perhaps the most lasting legacy of the Silk Roads has been their role in bringing cultures and peoples in contact with each other, and facilitating exchange between them. On a practical level, merchants had to learn the languages and customs of the countries they travelled through, in order to negotiate successfully. Cultural interaction was a vital aspect of material exchange. Moreover, many travelers ventured onto the Silk Roads in order to partake in this process of intellectual and cultural exchange that was taking place in cities along the routes. Knowledge about science, arts and literature, as well as crafts and technologies was shared across the Silk Roads, and in this way, languages, religions and cultures developed and influenced each other. One of the most famous technical advances to have been propagated worldwide by the Silk Roads was the technique of making paper, as well as the development of printing press technology. Similarly, irrigation systems across Central Asia share features that were spread by travelers who not only carried their own cultural knowledge, but also absorbed that of the societies in which they found themselves.

Silk Route was much more than a trade route. Above all, it was a great channel of communication a means of contact between peoples and places, and a conduit for the two-way transmission of art, religion and technology. By means of the Silk Route, dialogues were established between diverse peoples, new ideas disseminated and technologies transferred. Meanwhile as the pathway for conquering armies and mass migrations it helped shape the present political, ethnic and religious character of entire region.^{xxxvi}

The Silk Route made a major contribution to the civilization of mankind, for besides merchants and their goods, there also moved along it the products of human thought, skill and imagination. Craftspeople, scholars, entertainers, adventures and emissaries from far lands travelled the Silk Route; many languages were spoken and many cultures were blended, in glittering cities that grew up along it. Inevitably, this route formed a cultural causeway carrying new ideas, new philosophies and new artistic vast distances.^{xxxvii} The two-way transmission of science and technology was part of the reciprocal flow of ideas along the Silk Route. Out of China came the technologies like paper-making, printing, explosive weapons etc., which changed the Western world. While from the West new developments in mathematics, medicine and astronomy spread to China.

3. Exchange of Religious Values

The Silk Route has always been known as a trade route for material goods. Ideas were also an important commodity. Religious ideas pervaded nearly all aspects of the Silk Route. Richard Foltz, Xinru Liu and others have described how trading activities along the Silk Route over many centuries facilitated the transmission not just of goods but also ideas and culture, notably in the area of religions. As Xinru Liu notes: *“The eschatological concern so dominated philosophical thinking an deciding perspectives in life that it often guided people in earning, accumulating, spending, and exchanging their material wealth”*^{xxxviii}

Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity, Manichaeism, and Islam all spread across Eurasia through trade networks, they were tied to specific religious communities and to their institutions.^{xxxix} Islam beginning in the Middle East expanded into Central Asia and India, while Buddhism moved from India to China and Japan via the Silk Route. By this route Christianity, Manichaeism and Zoroastrianism spread vast distances from their original homelands, first through the activities of traders themselves, and later by travelers and missionaries.^{xl}

Buddhism

During the 6th and 5th centuries BC, merchants played a large role in the spread of religion, particularly Buddhism. Merchants found the moral and ethical teachings of Buddhism to be an appealing alternative to previous religions. As a result, merchants supported Buddhist monasteries along the Silk Route and Buddhists in turn gave accommodation to the merchants to stay as they travelled from one city to another. As a result, merchants spread Buddhism to foreign countries as they travelled. Merchants also helped to establish *lingua franca* and multiculturalism within the communities they encountered, especially in the oases like Merv, Bukhara, Samarkand, Kashgar, Khotan, Kuqa, Turpan, Dunhuang that served as lifeline of the Silk Route through Central Asia. Over the time their cultures became based on Buddhism. Because of this, these communities became centres of literacy and culture with well organized marketplaces, lodging, and storage.^{xli}

The transmission of Buddhism to China via the Silk Route started in the 1st century AD with a semi-legendary account of an embassy sent to the West by the Chinese Emperor Ming (58-75 AD). Extensive contacts, however, started in the 2nd century AD, probably as a consequence of the expansion of the Kushan Empire into the Chinese territory of the Tarim Basin, with the missionary efforts of a great number of Central Asian Buddhist monks to Chinese lands.^{xlii}

From the 4th century onward, Chinese pilgrims also started to travel on the Silk Route to India, the origin of Buddhism, by themselves in order to get improved access to the original scriptures, with Fa-hsien's pilgrimage (399-413 AD) through Dunhang, Khotan and then over the Himalayas, to Gandhara, Peshawar then India. Later Hsuan Tsang (629-645) travelled across Tarim Basin via Turfan, Kucha, Samarkand, Bactria, and then over the Hindu Kush to India. During 713 -741 AD Hwi Chao, a Chinese grown Korean monk, travelled to India via sea route and visited various Buddhist kingdoms in India, Persia and Afghanistan. On the returning journey, he travelled to Kashmir as well. Similarly another Chinese monk, Wu-Kung travelled India while he was returning home from Samarkand. During his travel (750-789 AD) he lived in Gandhara and Kashmir till returned to China.^{xliii}

Buddhism grew in importance during the 7th century with the Tang dynasty. During this time, Xuan Zhuang travelled to India to retrieve Buddhist scripture. With his return to China, Xuan built the Great Goose Pagoda, which contains over 600 scriptures that he obtained on his travels to India. He is still seen by the Chinese as an important influence in the development of Buddhism in China.^{xliv} With the fall of Tang dynasty, the importance of the Silk Route began to decline, which in turn lead to the end of the transmission of Buddhism.^{xlv} The advance of the Arabs to the West^{xlvi} and final conversion of the whole Taklamakan region to Islam lead to the disappearance of Buddhist civilization from the Silk Route.^{xlvii}

Zoroastrianism

Zoroastrianism was the dominant pre-Islamic religious tradition of the Iranian people. It spread throughout Iranian lands, into Central Asia along trade routes, and further into East Asia. The Seleucids, Parthians, Sasanians all practiced the faith.^{xlviii} The religion survived into the 21st century in isolated area of Iran, and is also practiced in some parts of India, particularly in Mumbai, by the descendants of Iranian immigrants known as *Parsis*.

Manichaeism

During the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, beliefs of Manichaeism were transmitted along the Silk Route. They are the follower's of Mani. They dress in their religious white robes and they pay respect to Mani, the originator of Manichean. Mani's teaching is based on "dualistic view of the universe, in which "good" is equated with spirit and "evil" with matter".

Mani was raised in a religious environment with Christian and Jewish ideas. He received revelations from god at the age of twelve and twenty-four in his country, Iran. He decided to take the path to Kushan, India for a preaching mission. In Kushan, where Buddhism had played a significant role; also, Buddhism had become part of the formation of Manichean. With the same way as the Buddhist community, the Manichaeian group was divided into monks and lay followers.^{xlix}

The Manichaeian texts were translated into various languages by a group of Sogdians. Sogdians in the Silk Road were successful merchants with strong linguistic skills. They had translated the Manichaeian texts into Syriac, Middle Persian, Turkish, and Chinese. One of the texts, The Sutra of the Two Principles had become an influential Manichaeian work in China. An acknowledgment gives to the Iranian Manichaeian missionary, Mihr-Ormazd, who journeyed to China in the seventh century for the spreading of Manichaeian's ideas.¹ The reason for the spread of Manichaeism was less a matter of conscious proselytism (convertism) than hatred and dislike from prosecution in Persia. However, Manichaeism flourished along the Silk Route for only a short period of time.^{li}

Judaism

It is unknown just how the Judaism spread to China. It entered China when Kaifeng was the capital of China probably in the late 8th or early 9th century, as a result of traders and merchants along the Silk Route. Having arrived the sea, Jews as well as Arabs traded together in the South at Canton (Guangzhou) and, no doubt, also in the north, in the Chinese capital of Chang'an, when they arrived overland from Central Asia and Persia.^{lii} Kaifeng in the Henan province has been the home of the largest community of Chinese Jews. Their religious beliefs and almost all the customs associated with them have died out, yet the descendants of the original Jews still consider themselves Jewish. The presence of Jewish communities in Merv is also proven by Jewish writings on tombs from the 5th and 6th centuries, uncovered between 1954 and 1956.^{liii}

Christianity

Christianity began to make a brief appearance on the Silk Route around 432 AD. During this time, the Roman Catholic Church banned the Nestorian sect of Christianity in Europe, so the Nestorian beliefs fled towards the East. Nestorian Christianity spread to Persia, India, and China, bringing with it the Syriac language and script (the basis of the writing systems of several Central Asian languages); a famous inscribed stela (standing stone tablet) in Xi'an, dated 781, commemorates the official arrival of Nestorian missionaries in China. By that time, Nestorian churches were to be found in cities all along the Silk Road, though there were undoubtedly many fewer Christians than Buddhists in Central Asia. Merchants helped transmit Christian beliefs along the Silk Route, and in 638 the first Nestorian Church was created in Changan. Evidence of Nestorian Christian writings can be found in cave temples at Dunhuang.^{liv}

Spread of Islam

The first introduction of Islam into Central Asia happened by Arab invaders in the 7th century AD, during the Tang dynasty, since then the relation between Arabs and Chinese flourished.^{lv} From the perspective of the Islamic Empires, the Arab conquest of the Iranian plateau was to control Central Asia, where the key trade situations of the Silk Route were located.^{lvi} Arab traders navigated ships to China along the Gulf, India and Maylon Peninsula to Guangzhou and other Chinese Empires coastal cities. Later, the coastal navigation had been largely replaced by the overland route via the Silk Route through Persia, Xinjiang and the Chinese capital of Changan (considered the point of departure of the Silk Route).^{lvii} Thus, the contact and trade between the two civilizations led to the beginnings of integration of Islam in Central China.

Before the introduction of Islam, Xinjiang was largely dominated by Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, Nestorian Christianity, as well as Daoism and Confucianism.^{lviii} But with the success of trade via the Silk Route Islam began to flourish in the region. Aside from the constant cultural interaction between the Chinese and Muslim Arab traders who came to Xinjiang, Uyghur merchants travelled to Arabia in the late 10th century, became converted to Islam, and returned to spread the new faith in Xinjiang.^{lix} There was then a two-way interaction facilitated by the Silk Route where merchants of each civilization were free to travel along the route and which allowed for further adaption of Islam in the Central Asian region. With Buddhism and Islam coming into contact for the first time in early 8th century the two religious traditions maintained a certain accord due to valuable trade routes in the area.^{lx}

Arab invasion into Central Asia did occur, and the acceptance of Islam into Xinjiang was not always a peaceful process of trade.^{lxi} Different scholars provide different views regarding the entry of Islam into Central Asia. Richard Foltz cites two main reasons for the spread of Islam into Central Asia. The first factor was concerned with politics. As the government supported Islam, it was easier to accept the government's rule rather than go against it. The second noted factor was economic, as it was easy to conduct trade with the local businessman as a Muslim rather than Buddhist because they (Muslims) were usually treated better.^{lxii} Therefore, the expansion of Islam into Central Asia did not come from the need to convert the peoples into Islam, and was instead heavily centered on economical issues.^{lxiii} The economy that the Silk Route provided then facilitated Xinjiang as a main connection point that linked the Arab and Chinese civilizations.

In the 12th century, long after the first contact between Islam and Central Asia, the Arabs finally dispatched Muslim missionaries to China to increase Islamic expansion. These missionaries entered Xinjiang through Kashgar, and helped to spread Islam to Yarkand and Khotan.^{lxiv} By the 15th century, most of Central Asia had been converted to Islam and it had become the religion of the entire Taklamakan region.^{lxv}

The spread of religions and cultural traditions along the Silk Route also led to syncretism. One example was the encounter with the Chinese and Xiong-nu nomads. These unlikely events of cross-cultural contact allowed both cultures to adapt to each other as an alternative. The Xiong-nu adopted Chinese agricultural techniques, dress style, and lifestyle. On the other hand, the Chinese adopted Xiong-nu military techniques, some dress style, and music and dance.

In addition to religion, Islamic scientific and medical advancements also had significant impact on Silk Road travelers. Chinese Buddhist traders adopted Islamic medical knowledge in wound healing and urine analysis, according to Johan Elverskog in his book “Buddhism and Islam on the Silk Road.” As Muslims traded in India, they also brought with them insights on astronomy including skepticism of the geocentric universe -- ideas found in Indian science coinciding with a period of heavy Islamic trade from the Silk Road.

While trading along the Silk Road, Muslims developed the first true “global brand” in their production and widespread distribution of exquisite blue and white porcelain. While they most likely borrowed techniques from the Chinese, it was the Muslims who found commercial success as art traders, Elverskog writes. Music was also a chief Islamic export, especially among Sufi Muslims whose holy men or religious storytellers used chanting, singing and instrumental music to win converts from the audiences at the Silk Road's tea houses and bazaars.

The cultural interchange of the Silk Road worked both ways, and influences from Buddhist China and other regions affected radical changes in Islam. The most notable change, according to Elverskog, occurred in the 12th century when abstract Islamic art suddenly started depicting human figures, long considered forbidden by Qur’anic law. It is largely thanks to Muslim artists' experience of Buddhist statues and Indian narrative artwork encountered on the Silk Road that mosques started appearing with representational murals, and Islamic art exploded with new techniques and figures.

Silk Route Strategy in Central Asia: Prospects and Challenges

The Geo-strategic importance of Central Asia has increased for; simmering Middle East problem, terrorism actual and perceived; international and US military as humanitarian operations in Afghanistan demanding Central Asian logistic and civil infrastructural support. Political-economic interests have increased the involvement of the world community to maintain stability in this region. The broad partnership on the Silk Route is a logical extension of the concept on formation of regional space of trust and a wider range of cooperation among the countries on the Route. The Silk Route became the title of a number of national and international documents and programs, furnishing a basis on development of large scale intensive cooperation in communication, economic, political, educational and cultural areas across the Silk Route landscape.^{lxvi}

Geo-Political Policy in Central Asia

Post-Soviet Central Asia is important for the geopolitical interests of the major powers like Russia, the United States, China, Iran, India etc, besides major international organizations. From strategic perspective, the Western countries have been attributing tremendous importance to Central Asia.

Russia, China, and the US are working hard to dominate the Central Asian region in view of their own strategic interest including energy politics and the challenge of international terrorism. All the three have supported for peace and stability in the region. Russia sees Central Asia within her sphere of influence and does not wish to see China or US becoming deeply involved there; China recognizes Russia's strong role in the region but resents US military presence there because of the sensitivity of her north western region, however, none of the actors risk military confrontation.

On the other hand, Central Asia have developed strong relations with these powers and are involved in different organizations like OCS, SCO, NATO, besides being members of international organizations like, UN, OSCE, ECO and OIC.

Connectivity Projects

Central Asia connected many transport projects like Tejen-Serakhs-Meshkhed-Bandar Abbas connected Central Asia with the Iranian ports on Persian Gulf, and passed through Turkey to Europe. Reconstruction of Tashkent Andizhan-Osh-Sarytash-irkeshnam motor highway would create conditions for intensive economic exchange between the Central Asian countries and China, and would promote regional economic cooperation within the framework of the SCO and organization of Economic Cooperation (OEC).

International trans-Afghan corridor through Termez-Maza-e-Shreef-Heart to Iranian seaports Bandar Abbas and Chorbakhor will allow Central Asian countries to reach the Persian Gulf and increase interlinks of Central Asia, Russia and China with the Middle East and Europe. The transport road project Murghab Kulma will connect Tajikistan with the Karakorum highway in China and Pakistan, and allow Central Asian nations access to the Pakistani ports of Karachi and Gwadar.

Silk Route Economic Belt

The method using which China intent to achieve its SREB plan is by strengthening the policy communication between China and the countries in the Silk Road regions, building transportation inter linkages, free trade, strengthening the position of Chinese RMB as an International Currency through increasing its circulation, and by increasing the people to people contacts between China and Silk Route countries, among these five steps the core step is building transportation linkages and promoting free trade. The main task of this strategy is to create a large scale logistics and transportation network through Central Asia reaching to Europe and Middle east, this will in turn require and facilitate large scale financial cooperation and investment, it will also result in creating a energy resource pool of Central Asia and Russia which will benefit both China and the concerned countries, by which they can reduce the cost of transportation, maintain a steady supply of commodities and goods, and cooperative with each other against any disruption, it will

also make long-term stake holders in all sides to maintain cooperation with each other. However Chinese experts are also eager to maintain that this is not a traditional free trade agreement or customs union or a regional integration mechanism, it is not intended to disrupt or destroy existing regional agreements and cooperative mechanisms in Central Asia, it is just a flexible form of cooperative mechanism. The network will greatly increase the export potential of western regions of China, especially the exports of electrical appliances and machinery, farm products and foodstuffs. The network also helps China to have a hedge against the potential disruptions in the oil supply caused by the turmoil in the Middle East. According to the China's experts the specific targets of the SREB are as follows. 1) To build new economic hubs in the Western region of China, to develop the China's western regions. 2) To build a stable political, economic and security environment in China's western neighborhood. 3) Increase the quality of regional cooperation through logistics and transportation connectivity and to develop a quality "soft infrastructure" in Central Asia. 4) Solve china's over capacity issues by exporting it to the other parts of the world. 5) Through the opening up of the west give a new impetus to the new opening up of the east. To achieve these targets China is placing a huge bet on Central Asia, because Central Asia is key to its SREB plan. The "SREB" will link china to Europe and Middle East markets, the first circle of this project or the first phase of this project is Central Asia (here Central Asia means the group of five countries including Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan). Since Central Asia act as a door to Middle East and Europe, the success of China's "SREB" is closely interlinked with its success of this plan in Central Asia. Central Asia also has abundance of energy, mineral and other natural resources, and China is already the largest consumer of Central Asian energy resources. The logistical development as a result of SREB will lead to more efficient integration of Central Asian energy resources with China's markets.

The Chinese SREB investment is largely welcomed and actively courted by the Central Asian countries suffering from the slump in oil prices and commodity prices. The Chinese help in financing and building the crumbling soviet infrastructure in the Central Asian region will benefit all the surrounding regions and countries like Russia, middle east, south Asia, and Europe. Because economical fragility is good ground for the rise of extremist ideology, an economically stable Central Asia will also bring political stability to the region. The main focus of the SREB project, the logistics network will bring public goods for all the countries; it will open up Central Asia to the markets of China, Europe, Middle East and South Asia. It will produce stable incomes to the Central Asian countries as well as create stake holders among regional powers to maintain a stable Central Asian region. The energy pipe line networks from Central Asia will bring a steady market for Central Asia for its energy resources. By implementing this project China is providing a much needed public goods service to the Asian economy. The project will definitely open up China's western regions, and will boost the investment and demand in these regions, this will be also good for the global economy and the regional economy, because slump in the Chinese demand for commodities was one of the major causes of slowdown in many economies. The SREB project will be a success because Currently, China is the only power which has enough resources, political will, expertise and experience in envisioning large projects and implementing it in shortest time period possible.

Conclusion

The Silk Route was one of the most crucial routes for conducting trade and exchanging culture. The Silk Route also made a major contribution to the civilization of mankind, for besides merchants and their goods, there also moved along it the products of human thought, skill and migration. The Silk Road not only established civilizations in the past but made a major contribution to the economy and culture of Asia. Today, many historic buildings and monuments still stand, marking the passage of the Silk Roads through caravanserais, ports and cities. However, the long-standing and ongoing legacy of this remarkable network is reflected in the many distinct but interconnected cultures, languages, customs and religions that have developed over millennia along these routes. The passage of merchants and travelers of many different nationalities resulted not only in commercial exchange but in a continuous and widespread process of cultural interaction. As such, from their early, exploratory origins, the Silk Roads developed to become a driving force in the formation of diverse societies across Eurasia and far beyond.

It is right time for restoration of vigorous and intensive regional and international cooperation in the vast Eurasian space to revive the Silk Route for economic, social and cultural exchange. Security challenges of the 21st century and the process of globalization demand large scale partnership and extended cooperation. The new Silk Route communication strategy will make positive changes in this regard.

References

Dr. Ashaq Hussain is Postdoc Fellow at the University of Kashmir.

(This article is the part of author's dissertation and submitted to the online repository)

1. Warwick Ball, "Following the Mythical Road", *Geographical Magazine*, Vol.70, No.3, March Issue, 1998), 18.
2. Shams-ud-din, "The Silk Route" *The Journal of Central Asian Studies*, CCAS, K.U, (VOL.XII NO.1, 2002,). 1.
3. Vadime Eliseeff, "Approaches Old and New to the Silk Roads" in the Silk Roads Highways of Culture and Commerce, (Paris: UNESCO Publications, 2004) 1-2.
4. Daniel Waugh, "Richthofen's Silk Roads: Toward the Archaeology of a Concept", *The Silk Road*, (Vol.5, No.1, 2007), 4.
5. Daniel Waugh, "Richthofen's Silk Roads: Toward the Archaeology of a Concept", *The Silk Road*, (Vol.5, No.1, 2007), 4.
6. Irene Good, "On the Question of Silk in Pre-Han Eurasia" *Antiquity*, (Vol.1, XIX, NO.266), 1995.
7. John Lawton, *Silk, Scents, and Spice: Tracing the World's Great Trade Routes (The Silk Road, The Spice Route, The Incense Trail*, (Paris: UNESCO Publications), 2004), 13.
8. Holaubek Lubec, "Use of Silk in Ancient Egypt, *Nature*, March, 1993, Issue.
9. John Lawton, *Silk, Scents, and Spice: Tracing the World's Great Trade Routes (The Silk Road, The Spice Route, The Incense Trail*, (Paris: UNESCO Publications, 2004), 11-12.
10. Jorg Biel, *Treasure from a Celtic Tomb*" *National Geographic*, (Vol.157, No.3, 1980), 428-38.
11. Ivanovich, "On the Ancient Relations between China and the Tribes in the Altai" *Journal of Archaeology*, (Vol.2), .37-48.

12. Yang Juping, "Alexander the Great and the Emergence of the Silk Road", *The Silk Road*, (Vol.6, No.2), The Silk Road Foundation, University of Washington (Seattle), Winter/Spring issue, 15.
13. Francis Wood, *The Silk Road: Two Thousand Years in the Heart of Asia*, (Berkeley:University of California Press, 2002), 13-23.
14. Peter Yung, *Xinjiang: The Silk Road-Islam's Overland Route to China*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 23-24.
15. John Lawton, *Silk, Scents, and Spice: Tracing the World's Great Trade Routes (The Silk Road, The Spice Route, The Incense Trail)*, (Paris: UNESCO Publications, 2004), 11.
16. John Lawton, *Silk, Scents, and Spice: Tracing the World's Great Trade Routes (The Silk Road, The Spice Route, The Incense Trail)*, (Paris: UNESCO Publications, 2004), 11.
17. John Lawton, *Silk, Scents, and Spice: Tracing the World's Great Trade Routes (The Silk Road, The Spice Route, The Incense Trail)*, (Paris: UNESCO Publications, 2004), 12.
18. Xinru Liu, *Silk and Religion: An Exploration of Material Life and the thought of People (AD 600-1200)*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press), 1996, 2.
19. Richard Foltz, *Religions of the Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Exchange from Antiquity to the Fifteenth Century*, II Ed., (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), 27-28.
20. Richard Foltz, *Religions of the Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Exchange from Antiquity to the Fifteenth Century*, II Ed., (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), 12.
21. Jerry H. Bentley, *Old World Encounters: Cross Cultural Contacts and Exchanges in Pre-Modern Times*, (New York: Oxford University Press), 43-48.
22. Richard Foltz, *Religions of the Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Exchange from Antiquity to the Fifteenth Century*, II Ed., (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), 37-58.
23. Daniel C. Waugh and Lee Adela, "Ancient Silk Road Travelers", The Silk Road Foundation, University of Washington, online article, www.silkroad.com/artl/srtravelmain.shtml.
24. Oliver Wild, "The Silk Road", par.28, (27 Oct.2001), online article. For more details, see <http://www.ess.uci.edu/oliver/silk/html>
25. Peter Hopkrik, *Foreign Devils on Silk Road*, (London: Oxford University Press, 2006), 30.
26. During the 8th century AD, a significant number of conversions to Islam began. G. Schimer, "Buddhism and its Expansion along the Silk Road," par.4, (27 Oct. 2001). Online article <http://www.schimer.com/silkroad/buddhism.html>
27. Victor Mair, "Old Sinitic Myag, old Persian Magus, and English Magician," *Early China*, (Vol.15, US: Dartmouth College Hanover, 1990), 27-47.
28. Richard Foltz, *Religions of the Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Exchange from Antiquity to the Fifteenth Century*, II Ed., (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), pp.71-72.
29. Richard Foltz, *Religions of the Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Exchange from Antiquity to the Fifteenth Century*, II Ed., (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), pp.78.
30. Christoph Baumer, *Southern Silk Road: In the Footsteps of Sir Aurel and Sven Hedin*, (Bangkok: Orchid Press, 2000), 50-51.
31. Irene Eiber, "Overland and By Sea: Eight Centuries of the Jewish Presence in China," *Chinese Journal of International Law*, (Vol.4, No.1, Oxford University Press, June Issue, 2005), 235-56.
32. Pinkhsaov & Kalontarov, *A History and Culture of the Bukhtarian Jews*, New York: Roshnoyi Light 2007), 10.
33. Oliver Wild, "The Silk Road", par.26, (27 Oct.2001), online article. For more details, see <http://www.ess.uci.edu/oliver/silk/html>
34. Ludmila and Malashenko, *Islam in Central Asia*, (England: Ithaca Press, 1994), 12.
35. Xinru Liu, "A Silk Road Legacy: The Spread of Buddhism and Islam", *Journal of World History*, (Vol.22, No.1, March Issue, University of Hawai, 2011), 64.
36. Peter Yung, *Xinjiang: The Silk Road-Islam's Overland Route to China*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 21.
37. Peter Morrison, "Islam in Xinjiang", *Religion, State and Society*, (Vol.13, No.3), 224.
38. Peter Yung, *Xinjiang: The Silk Road-Islam's Overland Route to China*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 21.
39. Johan Elverskog, *Buddhism and Islam on the Silk Road*, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2010), 44.
40. Polanskhaya and Malashenko, 10.

41. Richard Foltz, *Religions of the Silk Road: Overland Trade and Cultural Exchange from Antiquity to the Fifteenth Century*, II Ed., (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), 96-97.
 42. Peter Yung, *Xinjiang: The Silk Road-Islam's Overland Route to China*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986) 21.
 43. Peter Yung, *Xinjiang: The Silk Road-Islam's Overland Route to China*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986) 21.
 44. Peter Hopkrik, *Foreign Devils on Silk Road*, (London: Oxford University Press, 2006), 31.
 45. <http://www.eurasianet.org/resouse/regional/silkroad.html>.
-

Tracing the Role of International Organizations in Advancing Women's Rights

Kashoon Leeza

Abstract

The absence of women rights in the socio-economic sphere has remained a critical issue to ponder on. Following the marginalized discourse, several efforts have been materialized by international organizations to eliminate discrimination. With the absence of a central authority in international politics, the influence of international organizations to ensure state adherence to norms has remained a subject for debate. In this context, the paper seeks to critically analyze the role of International Organizations in making states achieve gender equality. For this, the theoretical model, i.e. Regime Analysis, used in social sciences to evaluate efficacy of international organizations is employed. The paper closely examines the impact of various resolutions, conventions, and declarations of ILO and UNO in establishing international standards with context to gender equality and normalizing women rights in domestic and social settings. It is argued that the rights perpetuated by organizations are in turn followed by states as guidelines for implementing laws and policies that are sensitive and conducive to women.

Keywords: Regime Analysis, UNO, ILO, women rights

Introduction

For most of history, famously put by Virginia Wolf, anonymous has been a woman. Women have remained absent from the power equation over considerable time of recorded history. While the claims for women rights started emerging in eighteen century, the women protection, representation and empowerment was greatly amplified by international organizations. The creation of International Labor Organization (ILO) provided a platform for women to voice their claims and take action on their behalf. Today we see United Nations Organizations (UNO) actively engaged in providing women not only a safer environment to live but also in ensuring their political, social and economic rights.

While it is asserted that international organizations established and promoted women rights by created institutions for ensuring state compliance with the treaty obligations, the state adherence to these resolutions is questioned at the first place. This is mostly attributed to the sovereign ability of the states to make decisions, without any policing or central authority over them. States remain free in their will to ratify the treaty in the first place, and even if ratified, international

organization cannot force compliance owing to state's rights of non-interference in domestic domains.

The fact that international organizations lack strong enforcement mechanism and even the power to use force against states denying the implementation of treaty obligations invalidate their legitimacy. In fact this has raised substantive skepticism over the idea that these organizations can alter state behavior. Some also believe that the human rights treaties have not in any way improved the human rights conditions in states.

Despite such reservations, there are scholars like Dai^{xxxi} who have produced work on how international organizations do change the state behavior regarding human rights. One of the prominent scholars in the field of international relations, Beth Simmons argue that despite the absence of effective enforcement mechanisms, international treaties empower^{xxxi} individuals or groups, who otherwise were not empowered. International organizations, as argued by Simmons, create a social environment that is more sympathetic to human rights as result of treaties' ratification by states. Thus this commitment by state increase the support of citizen for changes in human rights policies^{xxxi}. When states fail to deliver, citizens empowered by the treaties demand their rights, thereby persuading states to change domestic policies. Looking at the struggle for women rights, the argument of Simmons becomes more relevant; feminists have frequently turned to the global institutions, while seeking tools, to implement the feminist agenda nationally^{xxxi}, for example gender mainstreaming and, gender quotas are the strategies devised by International Organizations. Women have their own distinct experience and narratives which they often fail to get across the table at times due to cultural barriers or lack of access to decision-making bodies. Measures taken by international organizations help make women to dispel the barriers, and break the class ceiling

Building upon the above argument, this paper seeks to critically explore the impact of international treaties in advancing gender equality. While investigating the role of ILO and UN in promoting women rights, the paper builds on the theoretical model Regime Analysis (idea that organizations are vested with authority to set rules for all countries to follow is critical to the growth of women rights) and explain the international conventions, resolutions. Thus, firstly the paper will explain the theory of regime analysis in length and build its relevance to women rights growth. Secondly, it will elaborate on ILO contribution in internationalizing certain standards that states follow while ensuring gender-neutral labor laws and women workers rights. Thirdly, it will discuss the role of UN in one: promoting gender equality at the state level, through declarations like Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Beijing declarations, Millennium Development Goals and two: revolutionizing the conflict resolution discourse by adding a feminine dimension to peace via Security Council's resolutions. .

Literature Review

Over the years, researcher have explored how global agenda on women has transformed over time. In particular, the role of international organizations in propagating women rights is assessed. In the interwar period, it is notes that ILO and League of Nations advanced and

expanded women protection. Likewise, United Nations through various declarations have asserted women rights on global agenda (Nitza Berkovitch, 2002)^{xxxii}

For the advancement of human rights, regime roles are discussed at great length, with a particular focus on the role of The Commission on Human Rights in norm creation. (Jack Donnelly, 1986)^{xxxii} However, the study is exclusively focused on theorizing human rights regime as a whole with no explicit reference to women rights.

Looking at the more recent literature, scholars tend to disagree on whether the treaties by the international organizations have any effect in altering the state behavior; critics argue that UN treaties do not put much pressure on states for compliance and improvement of human rights (Posner 2014, Hafner-Burton 2013). Whereas, those in favor build on the notion that international organizations may change the domestic political climate that helps to promote treaty implementation be it for environmental agreements (Dia, 2005) or human rights (Lupu 2015, Hillebrecht 2014).

Building on this rebuttal, it is maintained that states policies do follow international treaties because of the changed domestic climate (Adam S. Chilton, 2014)^{xxxii} However, the problem with this assertion is that it is only conducive to the democracies and not authoritarian states.

This study will further advance the argument that international organization do impact state behaviors, which is reflected in the national agendas and state policies. This study expands with a particular focus on women rights advancement, and the footprint of international treaties in ensuring women's access to education, health, power structures and developing gender-responsive discourses in general.

Methods of Research

The paper is *exploratory* in nature. It tends to explore the effect of international organizations on women rights economically, politically and socially. The economic rights are noted as nondiscrimination in employment, including right of women to receive equal pay for equal work, to be treated equally in hiring and promotion decisions, to be free from sexual harassment in workplace. Political rights are assumed as equal participation and representation of women including voting rights and eligibly to run for political office. The social rights are taken as women education rights, property rights, equal inheritance rights and other societal rights.

Analyzing the role of ILO and UN since the inception till date, the paper assumed *longitudinal* time dimension of research. Examining the documents and statistical data, both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods have been used. The methodology strategies employed in particular are compilation of data and statistics, collection of information through documents review including the country-specific progress reports, review of websites of UN agencies, country-specific ministries. The data collection method, *Content Analysis*, has been more frequently used; primary documents—ILO resolutions, CEDAW, Beijing Declaration, UN reports—and secondary documents have been accessed.

Theoretical Framework

Before analyzing how organizations, building on this theory, have paved way to growth of women rights over time, we need to fully understand what regime analysis is; what the theory claims. Regime analysis, essentially, incorporates formal and informal rules on the international system and assess their impact on state behavior. Unlike other international organizational theories like contractualism, which hold state as the active agent and stimulator of signing of IO's through interstate interaction, Regime analysis focus rather on structural construct; states being influenced by international structure. While explicitly explaining International regimes Stephen D. Krasner, defines it as,

“Principles, norms, rules and decision making procedures around which actor expectations converge in a given issue-area.”^{xxxii}

The absence of central authority in International politics allows anarchy to prevail inevitably. Hence, in the anarchical system, regimes are seen as a way to bring order, and construct principles, norms, and rules on a particular issue. So states agree on certain norms to regulate their interactions following the concept of complete interdependence. Complete Interdependence argues that interstate interactions across borders, through various channels of interaction, is increased thereby the efficacy of force in statehood is reduced. Consequently, states partially surrender down national sovereignty and accept these norms as legitimate. It's also asserted as international authority^{xxxii}.

International Regimes are categorized in four principle types ranging from international to national,

- Authoritative international norms: states bind to international standards.
- International standards accompanied by country-specific national exemptions: states choose to reject any international binding for example not ratifying a treaty.
- International guidelines: norms that are not legal binding but states commend to them.
- National standards: when international norms do not exist.

However, we observe that though norms of regimes are internationalized, states retain the autonomy to implement such norms at national level. Simultaneously we also see that states, in nature, practice the profession of adopting to these norms and criticize or even punish states that fail to do so. This brings us to the point that such norms asserted by organizations are viewed as binding international standards^{xxxii} by states.

This helps us to understand that women rights successfully grew over time through international standards because states accepted UN declarations and conventions. Jack Donnelly explain states' adherence to regime norms with reference to states' willingness and, importantly, desire to use United Nations as to outline and practice human rights norms.^{xxxii} This is evident from efforts of UN General Assembly in encouraging states to ratify resolutions, thereby reflecting the significant promotion of international norms by international organizations.

We come down to the conclusion that regimes transcend national boundaries in setting international standards and require states to adhere to them. The commission on Human Rights, for example, play a pivotal role in norms creation, these norms regulate particular issue-areas internationally. As argued by Christopher Fariss, states which have ratified human rights regime show improved human rights behavior because of the changing standards of accountability(the changed monitoring mechanism) as adopted by the international organizations.^{xxxi}

We understand that the International organizations through, norm creations, have immensely given way to growth of women rights and its implementation at national level. In this paper, we would look at the role of organizations, particularly ILO and UN, in setting international standards, through the resolutions and structural bodies, which not only introduced a gender inclusive perspective to the world but also impacted the state behavior in adhering to them. Thus, they can inevitably be credited for the success of today's women equality.

Analysis

The idea of women protection and equality got immediate attention after World War One. Women had remained underrepresented in national constitutions and domestic intellectual discourses in the 18th century as evinced by the work of Virginia Wolf, a Feminist in first wave of Feminist movements. Her book "*A Room of One's Own*"^{xxxi} encapsulated the notion that intellectual freedom depends on material things and thus women had no room of her own because she remained dependent on men for material well-being. . In similar line, another Feminist Betty Friedan dispelled the myth, in her book *The Feminine Mystique*,^{xxxi} that all women desired to be happy housewives. While feminists of the time struggled to normalize the idea of women working outside their homes, International Labor Organization (ILO) aided to the cause by creating possibilities and ensuring safer environments for women to work in. in this sense, ILO has been effective in institutionalizing women working rights. Believing in social justice, ILO made women worker's rights as one of its core mandate. ILO adopted a declaration in 1944 claiming,

"all human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursue both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity"^{xxxi}

Importantly, it remains critical to note that ILO has rendered remarkable contribution in setting standards to promote women workers rights. After WW1 till day, we have seen the idea of equality evolving through the conventions hosted by ILO; starting from protection of women to promoting equality to advancing implications of equality, that is, the sharing of family responsibilities.

In the very first year when ILO was made, the very first convention included the topic of women employment post and pre-childbirth. Likewise, Convention No. 183 and Convention No.100 talked about maternity protection and equal pay respectively. In order to improve the quality of working conditions for both men and women on equal basis, the Employment Recommendation No. 123 was replaced by the Convention No. This marked the shift from protection to actual practice of equality.

Hence we notice this shift explicitly in 1950s: to ensure equal payment for work of equal value, ILO adopted Convention No. 100^{xxxi} in 1951. The guiding principles were laid down in Convention's accompanying Recommendation on equal remuneration (No. 90). Similarly, for elimination of sex-based discrimination particularly in employment access and practice, and vocational training participation, Convention No. 111 and the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Recommendation (No. 111)^{xxxi} was adopted in 1958.

It is critical to note that Convention 100 and Convention No.111, among other conventions, remain as the ***most ratified conventions*** of ILO. Importantly, they are also *guiding documents* for UN's conventions and regional instruments reinforcing our assertion that it is through norms creation that International organizations have promoted women rights.

The notion of women working in industry during night time was not well taken socially and cultural. So in 1948 Convention No. 89 was adopted which prohibited the practice of night work in industry for the women. In the later years with this practice gaining acceptance in domestic settings, Night Work (Women) Convention 1934 (No. 41)^{xxxi} was made flexible by the protocol of 1990 for the protection of women working at night shifts.

More importantly, ILO highly promoted the idea of equal share of family responsibilities, which was reflected in the labor standards. In 1980, ILO propagated the idea of increased role of men in household responsibilities in retrospect to expansion of women's roles. This paradigm shift was standardized by Convention No. 156 and Recommendation No. 165.^{xxxi} The standard facilitated women employment without discrimination regarding family responsibilities.

Another standard that ILO has set is sensitizing women exportation at work. In order to regulate the employment relationship, states were encouraged to adopt national policies particularly with reference to 'vulnerable workers'^{xxxi} This very idea is documented in the Human Resources Development Recommendation of 2004 and Employment Relationship of 2006.

To further promote women rights, ILO apart from setting standards enforce conventions at National levels. ILO Constitution requires governments to submit reports to ILO, reiterated by article 19 and article 22. Moreover, there has been emphasis on government's positive duty^{xxxi} thereby to promote equality while eliminating discrimination. Ensuring equal benefits to men and women, ILO has done gender mainstreaming that is the implementation of international labor standards.

Building upon this, we observe that ILO has significantly promoted women rights at the global level through internationalizing certain standards which, as discussed above, are used by governments as guidelines while implementing labor laws and policies affecting women workers. Also, The Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work^{xxxi} remains as significant document for promotion of women worker's rights and equality.

United Nations Organizations

Women Rights have always been at the core of international conferences. Several events that took place on the international stage reiterated the advancement of women rights. The prime example that stands out is world's first UN Conference, 'World Conference on the International Women's

Year'. Held in Mexico, the conference led to formation of World Plan of Action^{xxxi} 1975– 1985. Other global events include Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women (CEDAW) and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Nairobi. These both events, occurring in 1980 and 1982 respectively, witnessed extraordinary activism by women. These global events led the foundations of 1990's world conferences addressing women rights including 4th Women World Conference'95, held in Beijing.

Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), also known as the international bill for women rights, was the first document to introduce the idea of women equality in all forms. An important aspect of the convention is that it shed light on civil rights and legal status of women. Thus the document's uniqueness lie in the various obligations it renders compulsory on the member states, as to promote formal and de facto equality of women in all fields be it education, economic, political, rural or employment. It also addresses the traditional practices and stereotypes discriminating against women. To put it precisely, CEDAW committee outlines obligations for states that they must ensure protection against discrimination by any legal or societal institute or structures, to alleviate the status of women through effective polices and plans.^{xxxi}

The CEDAW Convention incorporates both policy framework and reporting procedure that help shape developments at the state level. While the CEDAW framework requires adoption of standards in legislature and policies, the reporting process involve dialogue between government and committee and follow-up action by specific government on the recommendations provided.^{xxxi} Also the report submission by governments is anticipated as the commitment of that government to the convention. Owing to this, CEDAW has been significant in shaping state behavior with reference to gender equality, justifying the claim of International Regime that states *bind* to international standards.

The World Development Report, 2012, while delineating the gender equality conditions in 12 states, analyzes how CEDAW has been imperative in engineering legal changes as to eliminate discrimination against women. The 2010 report submitted by the government of Fiji to CEDAW committee noted the adoption of family law^{xxxi} and the amendment of Marriage Act, 2009^{xxxi} in compliance with the Convention.

Besides introducing rights and establishing a policy framework, the CEDAW committee ensures that states comply with the ratifications. Maldives is one of the very few Muslim countries to ratify the Optional Protocol in 2006. The ratification is indication of the impact of the Convention. While Singapore ratified the convention in 1995, with explicit reservation on article 9 (granting women rights with men to change, retain nationality), it was only after persistence^{xxxi} of CEDAW committee that Singapore adopted a *gender-neutral* citizenship law in 2004.^{xxxi} Even countries like Rwanda that underwent brutal genocide continued gender equality efforts. In fact the changes in women inheritance rights were only brought after the genocide^{xxxi} when the 2007 report to the CEDAW committee underlined the introduction of new 2003 Consitution, which is free of gender discrimination.^{xxxi} The successful compliance of CEDAW principles, despite persistent

traditionally-bounded practices, in an African-state- Rwanda reinforces the argument that International organizations can engage states in gender equality discourse by setting standards.

Bangladesh as Case Study for CEDAW

The South Asian nation, Bangladesh, ratified CEDAW in 1984. It is the only country of the region that has regularly reported back to the CEDAW committee. The state parties and NGOs of Bangladesh have been diligent in complying with the convention and responding back on the reservations by CEDAW committee. International, regional, and local organizations play a vital role in Bangladesh to address the societal issues. Institutional development, as Robert D. Kaplan puts it,^{xxxii} penetrates to the lowest levels in Bangladesh. This very fact has helped UN's outreach to secure the gender equality in the country.

A critical analysis of the periodic reports of the country to CEDAW committee reinstate the argument that United Nations Convention, i.e. CEDAW in focus, has been critical in dictating the national agenda to prioritize and realize the women rights. For instance, the legislative reforms, mentioned in the eight periodic report, were undertaken in light of the observations/reservations made by the CEDAW committee in response to the sixth and seventh periodic report.^{xxxii} The following adoptions in the legislation were undertaken: Bangladesh Labour (Amendment) Act (2013), increased maternity leave to six months, Persons with Disabilities Rights and Protection Act (2013), provided for the rights of women with disabilities. A significant development mentioned in the report is the Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting introduced by the government in 2009. Under Gender Responsive Budgeting, the Ministries are to provide estimates of budget allocation for gender equality and poverty reduction within the sectoral policy aligned with the identified priority areas.^{xxxii}

Vienna Declaration and Program of Action

It is a human rights declaration which came as a result of World Conference on Human Rights convened in Vienna, 1993. The main focus of declaration was to promote and protect human rights and raise awareness in the global community on women rights. Besides analyzing international human rights, the declaration frames an apparatus to protect such rights.

Women rights in the past were left unaddressed because they were thought to be the social taboo or something which is more of a private issue. As a result of this social attitude, the international community did not pay heed to it. Different groups of women with time organized themselves to address the international community about the women rights, and thus they came up with a slogan of "Women rights are Human rights". In retrospect to this, Vienna Declaration and Program of Action came, which primarily focused on the issue of gender-based violence and its elimination in all contexts. This program also focused on the elimination of conflicts that may arise from differences in opinions, religion and cultural extremism etc.

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

This Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action program was adopted in September 1995 during the Fourth World Conference and was agreed by 189 countries. It aimed to achieve a milestone as to empower the women. It has been totally based on a result of preceding three world conferences

and these previous conference provided a stronger base for the functioning of this program which significantly enunciates that women rights are human rights. It tried to eliminate the discrimination against the women and talked about equality focused more on strategic norms of political and legal spectrum.

It remains pertinent to note that one of the goals of Beijing Declaration was also to make the member states ratify CEDAW, thereby creating a legitimate foundation for change within each country. The success of Beijing declaration is justified by the fact that all member countries (except five) met this goal by 1995.^{xxxii} Also, in the Latin American countries the protection of women under the law was realized through constitutional amendments in the first five years after the declaration. It is even argued that Beijing Declaration was significant in creating a *gender-specific lens* for viewing the world, not to mention the various women empowerment trends that got prominence directly after the declaration.

More importantly, *promotion of women's legal rights* was addressed by Beijing declaration. Abuses like rape, domestic violence, child brides, that are otherwise traditionally accepted, were legally wronged by the declaration. Also, the impact of Beijing Declaration is also noted with reference to girl education which is now recognized as national priority in many of the states.

Unlike the aforementioned Vienna Declaration that only encouraged governments to ensure women rights, the Beijing Declaration explicitly delineated institutional mechanisms not only to mobilize support for the policies but also to implement, execute and monitor them. This included national machineries, i.e. coordinating unit inside government, with the task to support government and provide sufficient resources. Importantly, a separately outlined strategic objective, to create and sustain national machineries and other governmental bodies, requires governments to engage in comprehensive gender inclusive projects.^{xxxii}

Building on this, it is argued that Beijing Declaration by UN has been important in promoting women rights on national level evident from the directory maintained by UN Women that confirms presence of gender equality mechanism and focal point in 190 countries.^{xxxii} Also, a brief paper by European Institute for Gender Equality on Implementation of Beijing Platform for Action stated that governmental gender equality bodies had been established by 28 member states in 2012.^{xxxii} Noticing how financial assistance to such bodies has decreased, less than 0.4% of the GDP^{xxxii} according to the Government Spending Watch Report by Development Finance International, gender-responsive budgeting is used by governments to mobilize resources.

Pakistan and India as Case Study for Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

One of the dominant trend advocated by Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was the increased *role of women in decision-making and governance*, preferably 30 percent as to empower women voices. To ensure women's access to decision-making bodies, Beijing Platform for Action called on the governments to introduce **Quota system** as to cultivate a culture where women participation in political affairs is normalized. The Quota for women in the political settings was to compensate for the barriers that prevent women from accessing power structures. Tellingly, one million women were mainstreamed into local government level in India as of last year, justifying the role of UN in setting norms and changing state behaviors. Similarly, a study^{xxxii}

by UNIFEM reveals that village councils in India are required to have one-third of women by law. Also, in Bengal the female-led councils marked sixty percent increase in the drinking water projects, more than those initiated by male-led councils.

The impact of Quota System is noted ideally in Pakistan, the country which has third highest women representation in legislature in South Asia owing to the Quota system. While in 1995 the women representation in Pakistani National Assembly and Senate was just two percent, in 2015 it had significantly increased to twenty one percent.^{xxxii} The thirty percent Quota allowed women to access the political space.

Some activists in Pakistan criticize the Quota system for handicapping the women in politics: while it was only a temporary measure, the presence of reserved seats for women have undermined their representation on general seats. Despite this criticism, one has to acknowledge the Quota system for legitimizing women's entitlement to governance, which otherwise was not recognized as politics was seen as a domain for men.

Moreover, this has made women concerns more visible on national agenda. For instance, in 2017 the Punjab Assembly in Pakistan passed 35 resolutions, out of which 12 were passed by the Female Members of Provincial Assembly (MPAs). One resolution was on women empowerment while two on healthcare and other two on child protection. The increased role of women in governance is attributed to the United Nations Organization's Beijing Declaration that legitimized women's access to decision-making bodies, transforming the national political setting and national agendas.

Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) stand out as direct output of United Nations Millennium Declaration^{xxxii} adopted at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000. The eight development goals were bound to be achieved in the specified time span-2000 to 2015, to which 189 member states voluntarily agreed to. The commitment to MDGs by the states was manifested in the high-level meetings and submits organized as to check-up on the progress and further structure defined plans to realize them, for example the submit in 2010 where global action plan formally named, Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals, was adopted with exclusive initiatives.^{xxxii}

One of these eight development goals is gender equality and empowerment of women, marked third in the list. The target with reference to gender equality was particularly to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary schools, by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.^{xxxii} The Millennium Development Goals report in 2015 records that gender disparity has been reduced in the developing region as a whole. This is justified by the statistical update on South Asia, which initially depicted ratio of 74 girls to 100 boys, now show 103 to 100.^{xxxii} Also the percentage of paid women workers outside the agricultural sector increased from 35% in 1990 to 41% in 2015. Likewise, the women representation in parliament has also increased.

The MDGs were influential in the sense that the states not only submitted country progress report on MDG indicators but also framed the goals in their specific national context. Importantly, while analyzing the motivations of countries for engaging with MDGs, ODI's working paper

identifies “*increased global visibility and influence*”^{xxxii} as the primary incentive for states. While institutionalizing MDG work more diligently than others, Indonesia and Mexico projected themselves as regional leaders on international agenda.

Thus the argument given in the ODI working paper only reinforces the hypothesis that regime norms authorized by international organizations are followed thoroughly by states to increase their legitimacy in the international arena. Therefore, it can be said that MDG contributed to the promotion of women emancipation among states.

However, it can also be not denied that MDGs were very narrowly defined in terms of achieving gender equality, in the sense that there was no reference to the discriminatory laws and violence against women.

Security Council: Feminine Dimension to Peace

One of the significant aspect to be noted is the contribution made by Security Council. Security Council gave a different feminized dimension to peace; it focused on non-violence through equal value of every life. This was in compliance with feminist agenda for peace decided upon by Hague Congress of Women in 1915 in the pursuit of *permanent peace*. Conflict resolution was to be done in a more holistic manner. To do so, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, formerly known as International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, was established. Peace was “inextricably”^{xxxii} linked with gender equality by President of Security Council, Bangladeshi Ambassador Chowdury in 2000. Thus the following three components were outlined to bring about permanent peace.

The Equal Participation of Women and Men

Women participation in realm of security and sustenance of international peace has been stressed by the General Assembly over time through various declarations like ‘Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation’^{xxxii}

Arguing for women participation, several perspectives have been laid out. While some claim that women are a better force to prevent war as they are *naturally prone to peace*, the other narrative asserts that it brings diverse perspectives to the table, different from ideas being solely focused on military-orientation, owing to women’s experience of inequality^{xxxii} Despite differing prevailing justifications, the resolutions on Women, Peace and Security promote the idea of increased women participation in peace and conflict resolution process. Moreover, more recruitment of women in peace-keeping military and peace contingents is encouraged in SCR 1820, para. 8. Also, SCR 2122 strongly stresses on the idea of taking opinions from women that are socio-economically marginalized.

Universal Disarmament (Prevention)

It was essentially believed that international peace was linked with disarmament hence Security Council was called upon to take measures to reduce armed forces and armaments, the result of which was resolution of 1957 and 1959. World conference on Peace in 1985 called upon armed reduction and disarmament to fostering ‘culture of peace’^{xxxii} The Women in Promoting Women,

Peace and Security resolutions suggest that use of force is often triggered by violations of women's rights and has been addressed in SCR 1960, 1888 and 1820.

Measures to Prevent the Adverse Effects of War on Women (Protection)

The protection of women in conflict zones is of grave concern. In pursuit to protect women from gender-based violence, special measures have been authorized, as mentioned in SCR 1325, for parties involved in armed conflict. A proper accountability mechanism is stressed by sexual violence resolutions through deploying a team of experts in particular area. Importantly, it highlights that there should be more women protection advisors in peacekeeping operations.

In discussing the components of permanent peace above, one thing that stands out is emphasis on 'women'. We notice that apart from discussing the protection of women in conflict zones, there is substantial stress on women incorporation in resolving conflicts and thereby maintaining peace. Security Council set international standards by giving a new dimension to peace which involved *women as actors* and not spectators. It is to be realized that this discourse established by Security Council is recognized by states justifying our assertion that International Organizations impact state behavior through norms creation.

Increased role of Women in Peace Keeping Forces as a Case Study

"Being a female, from my recent deployment in Afghanistan, I had access to 100 percent of the population, not only 50 percent."

Major General Lund, first female Force Commander UN Peacekeeping Mission

The Feminine Dimension to Peace argues for an increased role of Women in Conflict Resolution Process. The idea was introduced by United Nations Security Council in 2000 through the resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The resolution established the narrative of incorporation women perspective into the Conflict Resolution debates and more importantly highlighted the cause of women protection from gender-based violence during armed conflicts. For instance, rape is largely employed as a war strategy in conflict-prone areas. The resolution called on member states to increase female participation in Peacekeeping Missions. The impact is evident from the increase in proportion of female in peacekeeping forces: while in 1991 it was estimated to be one percent, the United Nations Data published last year suggests the increase to eight percent of the total peacekeeping forces.^{xxxi}

The gender-inclusive approach has made a paradigm shift for the peacekeeping missions: from being military-models, they are now multi-dimensional programs. Resolution 2242 passed by Security Council aimed a doubling the number of female personnel. In this Context, the Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy increased the target for female participation from fifteen to thirty-five percent by 2028. Such measures were to empower women living in the conflict zones themselves. For instance, while conducting mentorship programs in Afghanistan, *Female Engagement Teams* were able to penetrate through the male-dominated society. As Major General Kristin Lund of Norway, first female to serve as Force Commander in a United Nations

peacekeeping operation, asserted “Being a female, from my recent deployment in Afghanistan, I had access to 100 percent of the population, not only 50 percent.

Conclusion

The role of international organizations in bringing about women empowerment cannot be denied. It is to be understood that these organizations make regime norms appealing enough that states accept them as leading guidelines and incorporate them in their national policies.

International Labor organization has been vigorous in paving way of women rights; ILO promoted gender equality through international labor standards. ILO made gender mainstreaming mandatory through 2005 and 2006 Resolutions. Moreover, the Resolution of 2004 adopted at the International Labor Conference called upon gender equality and maternity protection. Likewise, significant issues of women have been addressed diligently in ILO and been responded to. The member states are obliged to follow these resolutions and implement them nationally.

The role of UN has been no different than ILO. As discussed above, it has significantly favored incorporation of women in all sectors be it military, economic or political. UN has set global precedents that are followed by all member states. It is important to note that almost all countries of the world are UN members and any country that fails to acknowledge and follow certain resolutions, especially on human rights, falls under peer pressure and is seriously criticized. Hence, this ensures the implementation of resolutions.

Women rights, that were once considered a taboo, was repeatedly addressed by these international organizations which further through their declarations, conventions and resolutions created international norms, standards, importantly decision-making frameworks so as to eliminate discrimination of all kinds against women.

Thus, looking through the theoretical framework of regime analysis, it is critically argued that International Organizations have supported and established women rights. Women rights were regulated and acted upon by global bodies which set the standards to be followed.

References

Kashoon Leeza is a graduate in International Relations from School of Politics & IR, Quaid I Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan.

(This article was earlier submitted to the journal of Muhammadiyah University Indonesia and was checked for similarity index and is submitted in the repository)

1. Adams, M., & Thomas, G. (2018, January 11). Transnational Feminist Activism and Globalizing Women's Movements. Oxford Research Encyclopedia of International Studies. Retrieved 21 Jul. 2019, from <https://oxfordre.com/internationalstudies/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190846626.001.0001/acrefore-9780190846626-e-490>.

2. Byrnes, Andrew, and Marsha Freeman. (2012). THE IMPACT OF THE CEDAW CONVENTION: PATHS TO EQUALITY. WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2012. Retrieved from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1322671773271/Byrnes-and-Freeman-FINAL-18-May-2011-with-acknowledgements.pdf>

-
3. Chilton, Adam. 2014. "The Influence of International Human Rights Agreements on Public Opinion: An Experimental Study." *Chicago Journal of International Law* 15: 110-137
 4. Development Finance International and Oxfam International. 2013. *The Government Spending Watch Report: Putting Progress at Risk: MDG Spending in Developing Countries*. Oxford.
 5. Dianne Otto. 2016. "WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S VISION", 2016
 6. Donnelly, J. (1986). *International Human Rights: A Regime Analysis*. *International Organization*, Vol.40, No.3, 599-642.
 7. European Institute for Gender Equality. Luxembourg, 2014. "Gender Equality and Institutional Mechanisms: Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU," Briefing paper.
 8. Fariss, Christopher J. 2015. "The Changing Standard of Accountability and the Positive Relationship between Human Rights Treaty Ratification and Compliance." Working Paper, available at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2517457.
 9. GA, Resolution 37/63 (1982) "Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Cooperation," UN Doc. A/RES/37/63
 10. Hill, Daniel W. 2010. "Estimating the Effects of Human Rights Treaties on State Behavior." *Journal of Politics* 72(4): 1161-1174

 11. Hon. Linda Tarr-Whelan. 2017. *The Impact of the Beijing Platform for Action: 1995 to 2010*. American Bar Association. Retrieved from https://www.americanbar.org/groups/crsj/publications/human_rights_magazine_home/human_rights_vol37_2010/summer2010/the_impact_of_the_beijing_platform_for_action/
 12. ILO 2000 "Woman worker, women's rights, equal employment opportunity, ILO Convention, ILO Recommendation, comment" Geneva, International Labour Office, 14.04.2
 13. International Labor Office Geneva, (2007), *ABC of women workers' rights and gender equality*, 2nd edition.
 14. Lomazzi, M., Borisch, B., & Laaser, U. (2014). The Millennium Development Goals: experiences, achievements and what's next. *Global health action*, 7, 23695. doi:10.3402/gha.v7.23695.
 15. Moizza Binat Sarwar. 2015. National MDG implementation: Lessons for the SDG era. *ODI*. Working Paper 428.
 16. Office of the High Commissioner, (2014), *Women Rights are Human Rights*, New York and Geneva,
 17. Otto, D. (2018). Women, Peace, and Security: A Critical Analysis of the Security Council's Vision. In (ed), *The Oxford Handbook of Gender and Conflict*. : Oxford University Press.
 18. State party report: Rwanda. 2007. CEDAW/C/RWA/6, para 276, 277
 19. Tickner, J. (1993). Gender in International Relations : Feminist Perspectives on Achieving Global Security / J.A. Tickner. *American Political Science Review*, September, Vol.87, Issue No.3.
 - UN Document, (1995) "Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women," paras. 143(f)(i) and 146.
 20. UN Women. March 2015. "THE BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION TURNS 20". Summary report E/CN.6/2015/3)
 21. United Nations, 2019. *Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women*, 27 October 1995, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ddea04324.html>
 22. United Nations. (2015) *The Millennium Development Goals Report*. *United Nations*, New York 2015
 23. United Nations; (2000). Resolution adopted by the General Assembly. 55/2. *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. United Nations. New York:
 24. United Nations; (2010). *Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals*. United Nations. New York
 25. Xinyuan Dai. (2005) .Why Compy? The Domestic Constituenc Mechanism, 59 INT'L ORG. 363

Features of Developing Intercultural Communicative Competence in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language

Madzhanchinova Diliara

Abstract

This study explores the issues of developing intercultural communicative competence among students-linguists at the initial stage of teaching Chinese as a foreign language. There are revealed features of Kyrgyz-Chinese communication connected with differences in cultures of two countries: features of mentality, differences in traditions and notions of the main cultural values. The author pays particular attention to such an important aspect as the simultaneous teaching Chinese as a foreign language and Chinese culture. In the process of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, teachers should simultaneously teach students Chinese language and Chinese culture, form an interest in Chinese language culture on the basis of a positive emotional background. In addition, it is important to form students' intercultural awareness. The study describes the concept of "intercultural communicative competence", reveals differences in the concepts of "communicative competence" and "intercultural competence" and the relationship between linguistic competence and intercultural competence. A great place in the study is given to the principles on the basis of which the developing intercultural communicative competence is taking place - the principles of integrity and systemativeness, the principle of staggering, the principle of integrativity, etc. Important meaning for developing the intercultural communicative competence of students-linguists has the application of interactive teaching methods (role-playing games, business games, etc.). The results of the research given in this study can be used by teachers in teaching Chinese as a foreign language.

Key Words: intercultural communicative competence, teaching Chinese as a foreign language, intercultural awareness

Introduction

The communication between China and Kyrgyzstan is actively developing with the expansion of friendly cooperation between two countries in political, economic, educational and cultural spheres. In the process of communication, a representative of one country should not only be able to correctly formulate ideas in a foreign language, but also observe the cultural norms of another country. However, cultural differences can lead to a variety of problems and conflicts in the process of communication between the representatives of the two countries, and it is increasingly being addressed by the teachers of Chinese as a foreign language in China and Kyrgyzstan. Teaching language itself is no longer the sole purpose of learning a foreign language. Thus, Eremin V. V. writes that "the actual task is the preparation of students for a dialogue of cultures and intercultural communication" [2]. Therefore, it is necessary not only to develop language skills among students in the process of teaching Chinese as a foreign language but also to focus on

studying the cultural features of the Chinese language and developing an intercultural communicative competence among them.

According to Sun Li, “the goal of learning a foreign language for each person is to learn communication, customs, and traditions of the community of that group of language in order to facilitate the study and work of this person” [8].

Russian scholar Reshetova O. P. emphasizes the differences in the concepts of “communicative competence” and “intercultural competence” in her study of «*Intercultural Communication in the Context of Modernity*». She thinks that if “communicative competence” in the frame of ethnocultural groups is correlated with interpersonal relations, then in multicultural space one should speak about intercultural relations, interactions, intercultural competence [6].

Chinese scholars Sun Li and Han Yueqin are dealt with the problems in teaching intercultural communication in the process of learning a foreign language. So, Sun Li writes that “intercultural communication occurs when the sender of information and addressee are in different contexts or cultures. Becoming a competent intercultural communicator means being effective in communicating with people from different cultures and cultural groups” [8].

Han Yueqin emphasizes that “intercultural competence is the application of knowledge, skills, and abilities in an environment where the language being studied is the main communicative code, and in situations where this language is the main communicative code for representatives of different cultural groups and different languages” [3].

According to Sviridov R.A., “the developing intercultural competence occurs at the level of estimated relations of a participant in intercultural interaction as an intermediary between own culture and culture of the interlocutor, in other words, as an intercultural interlocutor with certain intercultural skills. In this capacity, the learner speaks only when he is able to interact with other participants in intercultural communication, can understand and accept another perception of the world, mediate between different points of view, perceive the distinctive cultural features of the interlocutor, and also notice and recognize a certain similarity between his and other culture” [7].

According to Sun Li “the most difficult things in learning a foreign language are not the learning of linguistic forms and grammar but it is the cultural differences. Language is directly related to culture. Cultural values are reflected through language. Accordingly, the images of thinking and logical structure that are inherent in the native culture will be subconsciously transferred to foreign language under intercultural communication. This phenomenon is called cultural transfer. The cultural scheme refers to a cultural structure that is based on knowledge of the culture. The teaching of cultural knowledge and the creation of a cultural scheme will be very useful for students in terms of linguistic understanding” [8].

Culture is an important background in language communication. An in-depth understanding of the culture of the country of the language being studied in the process of teaching a foreign language has great practical importance. Chinese characters – is pictographic writing which combines pronunciation, form, and meaning into one whole. Knowledge of Chinese culture can greatly help when learning Chinese as a foreign language. It is easier to understand, remember

and use Chinese characters through imaginative thinking. For example, in the character “忍” (patience): “刃” is the sharp part of the knife, “心” is the heart. In this character, the meaning is reflected, that patience is such a pain as if your heart was pierced with a knife. Chinese people believe that in parallel with patience there is usually a feeling of pain, but in most cases, this pain needs to be restrained. That is why, according to Dong Xiaobo, “Chinese are more restrained, cautious and patient in character than representatives of Western culture” [1]. Thus, understanding the features of Chinese culture, students can not only learn the structure of this character but also understand the nature of Chinese people.

According to Lin Yun, “rich and long Chinese history has brought many historical words, phraseological units, and proverbs that reflect the deep connection of language and culture” [13]. It is necessary to further explain the relevant cultural realities so that students can understand those words that reflect Chinese cultural features and time characteristic, for example, “改革开放” (the policy of reform and opening up - the program of economic reforms undertaken in the PRC). Thus, in order to accurately and properly express one’s thoughts and correctly understand a partner in intercultural communication, one must know well the features of other cultures. It is especially important to develop intercultural communicative competence among students when teaching Chinese as a foreign language.

Chinese scholars in the concept of “intercultural communicative competence” include such components as linguistic, verbal and non-verbal. Thus, Han Yueqin writes that “intercultural communicative competence is multidimensional, including not only linguistic competence but also the power of perception and interpretation of socio-cultural activities, as well as behavioral abilities to cope on their own with intercultural problems”. According to Zhu Liping, intercultural communicative competence “includes verbal and non-verbal communicative competence, the ability to transform communication rules and acculturation ability as well” [17].

Lin Yun most clearly expressed a close connection between linguistic and intercultural competence: “Teaching a foreign language is a special behavior of intercultural communication” [13]. At the initial stage of teaching Chinese language as a foreign language, it is necessary to help students to form a correct understanding of the concept of “intercultural communication”. The culture of any nation cannot be good or bad, but cultural differences necessarily exist. As Zhang Hongling pointed out, “all subtleties and depth of the problems of intercultural communication become especially vivid when comparing a foreign culture with own” [11]. Zhang Hongling also noted that “developing intercultural competence should be considered in connection with the development of students’ ability to participate in the dialogue of cultures on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, tolerance for cultural differences and overcoming cultural barriers” [12]. In the process of teaching Chinese as a second language, educators must simultaneously teach students Chinese language and Chinese culture, form their interest in Chinese language culture on the basis of a positive emotional background. In addition, it is important to form students’ intercultural awareness. Peng Zenan writes that “intercultural awareness is concrete thinking that people from different cultural environments have in the process of communication. It provides people with an accurate exchange of thoughts and feelings in the process of communication” [14].

Chinese scholar Zhu Liping argued that “language reflects the characteristics of ethnic group, it includes not only history and cultural background of this ethnic group, but also views on life, way of life and way of thinking of this ethnic group” [17]. In order for students to know that the language is part of the culture and it reflects a culture of ethnic groups, and also to develop intercultural awareness, it is necessary to familiarize students with the relevant cultural knowledge, when teaching, for example, a vocabulary of Chinese language. Thus, it is important to explain to students what color means in Chinese culture, what colors representatives of Chinese culture use, depending on the situation when teaching the names of colors. In addition to providing methods and features of expressing numbers, it should be also given a piece of additional information about which numbers Chinese people love, and which numbers are considered taboo for them when teaching numbers. Also, when teachers explain Chinese currency, in addition to explaining the denominations, teachers can also tell students about the images on bills and coins. Thus, Chinese language in the context of intercultural communication helps students consciously avoid cultural shock and achieve pleasant communication with representatives of a different culture.

Developing intercultural communicative competence in teaching Chinese as a foreign language occurs through the communication of representatives of cultures from at least two countries; a particular understanding requires culture, which is the target audience. Successful communication requires not only mastering grammar, phonetics or vocabulary at a sufficient level but also listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. According to Likhomanova L. F. and Serysheva I. L. opinion, “developing intercultural communication is based on the principles of culturally related study of native and foreign languages, speech strategies, management of their own psychological states, etc.” [5].

In addition to the above, Chinese scholar Wang Yan believes that the methodology for developing intercultural communicative competence is based on the following principles: “Work on developing intercultural communicative competence in teaching Chinese as a foreign language should follow the following principles: the principle of wholeness and consistency, the principle of staggered, the principle of increasing communicative competence and the principle of applying various methods of introduction into the content of culture” [15].

In the process of developing intercultural communicative competence among students in teaching Chinese as a foreign language, it is important not only to familiarize students with the features of culture, explain phraseological units, proverbs, etc., but also create a comfortable communicative environment.

Lin Yun notes that “Eastern culture belongs to highly contextual cultures; it relies heavily on the context in communication” [13]. Eastern people express their thoughts euphemistically in communication, they are polite, but not frank enough. The character of Kyrgyz is more direct and open. Thus, it is necessary to correctly implement the communicative context when teaching Chinese language to Kyrgyz students.

Various interactive methods of teaching foreign languages such as role-playing games, business games, help to develop communicative competence in a foreign language among students. As Suvorova N. L. believes, a role-playing game is a “learning through communication, where group

interaction is carried out on the basis of active participation of participants, and the emphasis is on the independent, proactive nature of activity in the game” [9]. According to Zeng Jiajin, “in role-playing games, students can feel themselves in a real situation, can feel the characters of the culture of the target language, features, and characteristics of their behavior; through character analysis, students can regulate their knowledge about the culture of the target language” [16]. In the process of participating in role-playing games, students can also analyze and compare differences in the reactions and behavior of their ethnic groups and Chinese ethnic groups in the same situation. According to Korzennikova I. N. opinion, “intercultural communicative competence can be realized through communication when comparing different cultures” [4]. The use of role-playing games for developing intercultural communicative competence in learning Chinese language creates a living real context for learning, which allows students to actively, consciously learn and understand the linguistic and cultural features of their country and the country of the studied language.

Summarizing the above, we can draw the following conclusion. Successful intercultural communication requires a special ability to overcome cultural barriers. Developing intercultural communicative competence is the main aspect in teaching Chinese as a foreign language. It is necessary to simultaneously teach Chinese language and introduce students into the world of Chinese culture, familiarize them with the habits, traditions, and features of the life of Chinese ethnic groups.

References

Madzhanchinova Diliara is a PhD Candidate at Shanghai International Studies University China.

1. Dong Xiaobo. (2009). *Cultural differences and cultivation of cross-cultural communicative competence in Chinese FLT*. International Education Studies. Vol. 2, Iss. 2. P. 22-25.
2. Eremin V. V. (2009). *Developing intercultural communication skills in the process of teaching a foreign language*. Almanakh sovremennoy nauki i obrazovaniya. № 4-1. S. 75-78.
3. Han Yueqin. (2013). *Research on the development of intercultural communicative competence among foreign language learners*. Cross-Cultural Communication. Vol. 9, Iss. 1. P. 5-12.
4. Korzennikova I. N. (2014). *To the question of the formation of intercultural communicative competence*. World of science, culture and education. № 5(48). S. 52-56.
5. Likhomanova L. F., Serysheva I. L. (2012). *The formation of intercultural competence of students in the process of teaching a foreign language*. Mat-ly nauch.-metod. konf. Severo-Zapadnogo in-ta upravleniya. № 1. S. 369-376.
6. Reshetova O. P. (2007). *Intercultural communication in the context of modernity*. World of science, culture and education. № 3. S. 105-107.
7. Sviridov R. A. (2013). *Developing intercultural communicative competence of students as one of the conditions for the internationalization of modern education*. Sovremennye tendentsii v prepodavanii inostrannykh yazykov v neyazykovom vuze. № 7. S. 134-138.
8. Sun Li. (2013). *Culture in foreign language teaching*. Theory and Practice in Language Studies. Vol. 3, Iss. 2. P. 371-375. U
9. Suvorova N. L. (2014). *Role-playing games and modeling method*. Cherepovetskie na-uchnye chteniya – 2014.: konf., Cherepovets, 11-12 noyab. S. 246-248.
10. Ter-minasova S.G. (2000). *Language and intercultural communication*. Moscow.
11. Zhang, H. L. (2007). *Intercultural Approach to Foreign Language Teaching*. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press
12. Zhang, H. L. (2012). *Intercultural education-oriented foreign language teaching: History, status and future*. Foreign Language World. 149 (2), 2-7

-
13. 林云. 对外汉语教学中跨文化交际能力的培养 // 考试周刊. 2014. 第6期. 页数: 165-167
 14. 彭增安. 论留学生跨文化意识的培养 // 云南师范大学学报. 2006. 第4期第6卷. 页数: 55-60.
 15. 王艳. 探讨对外汉语教学中学生跨文化交际能力的培养 // 新课程研究. 2012. 第04期. 页数: 68-69.
 16. 曾加劲. 论角色扮演与留学生跨文化交际能力之培养——对外汉语跨文化教学实践的新探索 // 广东技术师范学院报. 2014. 第2期. 页数: 128-134.
 17. 朱丽萍. 论对外汉语教学中学生跨文化交际能力的培养 // 云南师范大学学报. 2003. 第1卷, 第3期. 页数: 56-60.

Social Disparities and Rise of Extremism in Youth of Pakistan

Dr Samra Naz & Muhammad Dawood Kakar

Abstract

Eradication of extremism and fundamentalism is one of the pre-requisite for maintaining peace, and order without which it is difficult to attain security, sustainable development, and promote human rights. Extremism is not fundamental to human nature. There are a multitude of factors that push an individual to down this path. These factors are born out of the society in which an individual is living. These factors work as push factors or fillip towards the path of violent extremism. These “Push factors” include social disparities on basis of poverty, lack of access to education, corruption and lawlessness, denial of human rights, socio-political sidelining, or a failure of governance on the part of the government. Pakistan has faced extremism for the last few decades and is a state marred by a multitude of social disparities. The ever-increasing grievance of marginalized youth is driving them towards extremist ways. Extremism is not fundamental to human nature. It is in fact a product of a specific milieu. A wide range of menacing factors come together to give rise to the monster of extremism. This article will answer how social disparities act as push factors of extremism for youth of Pakistan, and how they impact minds of the youth. It also attempts to explain what the state can do to ensure that extremism is contained

Key Words: Extremism in Pakistan, Social disparities, Extremism in Youth

Introduction

Since the start of the 21st century, the number of deaths from violent extremism and terrorism has been on the rise. There has been a nine-fold increase in the number of such deaths, from 3,329 in 2000 to 32,685 in 2014.^{lxvi} This alarming trend has forced many states to make policies to eradicate terrorism. Pakistan remains a major victim of violent extremism since its participation in the global war against terrorism. It has faced 10,000 deaths from 2010 to 2015 and the toll is continuously increasing. Pakistan is constantly categorized among the top five states in the Global Terrorism Index.^{lxvi} Pakistani legal framework does not define “extremism” per se. However it does define a series of other related crimes, such as crimes against the state that resemble definitions of extremism explained in agreements and laws elsewhere in the world. Extremism is a normative term.

Though there is no single definition of extremism but the literal meaning of extremism explained by Merriam Webster dictionary is “the quality or state of being extreme or advocacy of extreme measures or views”^{lxvi}, whereas according to Cambridge dictionary it means “the fact of someone having beliefs that most people think are unreasonable and unacceptable”.^{lxvi} These explanations

are best reflected in definition of extremism by Tomas Precht who defines it as immoderate uncompromising views and measures beyond the norm.^{lxvi} Moreover, according to the UN Resolution 2178 Volatile Extremism “can be conducive to terrorism” (UN Security Council, 2014, para 15) while the 2015 Global Terrorism Index (GTI) report describes terrorism as “the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by non-state actors to attain a political, economic, religious or social goal through fear, coercion or intimidation³”.^{lxvi} The Maldivian National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) has given a comprehensive explanation to define 'extremism' and to recognize individuals who contribute to extremist ideologies. According to them extremism is defined as “ideologies that radically and violently oppose and advocate against the spirit of the Constitution, legal measures and common social policies, in word and action”. Such extremist people can go against the nation by claiming the country constitution as invalid.^{lxvi} Similar extremist indicators based on religious and political principles occur all over the world.

For the extremists, their views, either religious or political, are completely correct and unquestionable; and they consider that it is their duty to enforce those beliefs on the rest of humanity even by using violence. The emblems of extremists includes the imposition of one's beliefs or values on others through use of force and distinguishing people as ‘them and us’ which divide communities on basis of religion, race and gender. By this the extremist try to exclude opponent groups from nation to curtail their civil liberties and human rights through discrimination and provoking hatred and violent ways.^{lxvi}

Pakistan is confronting extremism in political, religious and social contexts but a lack of specific definition creates difficulties to have an inclusive understanding of the phenomenon and also confound the struggle for countering extremism. Pakistan has primarily approved an antiterrorism legal charter in order to deal with extremist activities in the country. Such provisions are present in Pakistan's Anti-terrorism Act, 1997, and in Pakistan's Penal Code. Pakistan's antiterrorism law is imposed through particular antiterrorism courts and recently, Pakistan has militarized its legal approach to fighting terrorism and extremism with the formation of specialized military courts to deal with suspected terrorists. The section 6 of Pakistan's Anti-terrorism Act describes “terrorism” as “the use or threat of action” with regard to certain stipulated acts such as against the Government or the public or sect or section of the public or community or an international organization or a foreign government or population or to create fear or uncertainty in society; or creating threat for the purpose of expanding a religious, sectarian or ethnic goal or frightening and terrorizing the public or attacking the citizens, plus damaging property by mugging government officials or installations. These provisions cannot be applied to a democratic and religious rally or a peaceful protests in accordance with law.^{lxvi} Section 8 Anti-terrorism Act, 1997, of Pakistani constitution describes a distinct misconduct that “prohibits acts intended to stir-up sectarian hatred” by which a person shall be guilty of offense of sectarian and ethnic hatred if he uses threatening or abusive behavior; or displays or publishes similar written or visual material which is of insulting nature. Whereas section 11X of this act prohibits the provocation of “civil commotion” or damage of property and injury to person, and stopping them from carrying out their lawful business activity on basis of hatred. On the other hand, of section 153-A of Pakistan's Penal Code^{lxvi}, explains a punishable offense to “wage war” against the state and “promoting enmity between different groups” is a punishable criminal offense. ^{lxvi} In this way,

Pakistani law restrict extremist acts by relating several actions to extremist behavior which explains different types of extremism.

Types of Extremism in Pakistan

Extremism comes in different forms and manifestations, some of which are as follows.

1. Extremism by Ideological Vigilantism

In Pakistan, extremism through activism of several non-state actors is mostly based on ideological vigilantism which can be explained as the acceptability of a non-state actor including some organizations, people or group of people to take independent action, through ferocity if necessary, to implement the 'Sharia' separately from the state.^{lxvi} In this regard the forceful implementation of Sharia in neighborhood by Lal Masjid and Jamia Hafsa in Islamabad and Swat insurgency during July 2007 and 2006 was taken as violent extremism in operational sense,^{lxvi} and vigilantism in regard of intent. Similarly, vigilantism is reflected when a person or a group of people takes the law in their own hands and try to punish a criminal or supposed criminal without following legal means in form of vigilante justice which can be seen as moral decline of society.^{lxvi} This is also relatable to 'mob justice' in which the instigators who make decision and stimulate others are actual vigilantes are the extremists as seen in case of long lynching of two brothers in 2010 at Sialkot.^{lxvi}

2. Religious or Sectarian/Inter Faith Extremism

The most serious type of extremism which Pakistan is facing is based on religious or sectarian differences. Out of its total population, 3% constitute the religious minorities in Pakistan which mainly includes Hindus, Christian, Ahmadis or Qadiyanis, Baha'is, Sikhs, Zoroastrians or Parsees and Buddhists.^{lxvi} Attacks against minorities are random and are on rise especially against the Christians and then Ahmadis due to strong perception that they are associates of western powers, and adversaries of Islam.^{lxvi} The assassination of Governor Salman Taseer^{lxvi} and Christian Minister for Minority Affairs Shahbaz Bhatti because of their advocacy against the blasphemy law^{lxvi} can be taken as major examples, while several other attacks on the towns and worship places of minorities have also been recorded.

On the other hand, sectarianism is most dangerous and threatening form of extremism in Pakistan which is also challenging the integrity of Pakistani society. One of the major extremist faultline can be seen in intra-sectarian paradigms including Shia, Ahle Hadith, Salafis, Deobandis, Wahabis, and Barelvis etc. The year 2012 was heightened by sectarian violence with more than 507 victims in 173 incidents^{lxvi}. Principal protagonists engaged in such sectarian extremism are ASWJ (Ahl-e-SunnatWalJamat), SSP (Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan) Ansaarul-Islam (Pakistan), Lashkar-e-Islam, LeJ (Lashkar-e-Jhangvi), Sunni Tehrik, TNSM (TehrikNifazShariat-e-Muhammadi), TNFJ (Tehrik—e-NifazFiqahJaafria), and Sipah-e-Muhammadi and TTS (Tehrik-e-Taliban Swat).^{lxvi}

3. Ethno-Nationalist Extremism

The ethno-nationalism and ethnic movements have mained a challenge for Pakistan throughout its history. The major ethnic movements includes Baloch, Saraieki, Hazara, and Sindhi

movements and their ethno-nationalist scuffles and extremist acts intended to achieve varied ends ranging from greater autonomy to separation. There has been a rapid increase in the tensions on ethnic divide in Pakistan.

4. Honor and Cultural Extremism

Honor killing or extremism in the name of honor in Pakistan has traditional and cultural origins^{lxvi} on the basis of codes of morality and behavior that characterize some cultures and religious fundamentalism.^{lxvi} Ironically, murder of women for property, revenge and other family issues are major cases in honor killing.^{lxvi} Cultural extremism has been displayed through bombing of Sufi shrines; devastation of ancient Buddhist shrines,^{lxvi} the 2013 Quaid e Azam residency attack and attacks on video and music shops.

Theoretical Aspects of Social Disparities and Rise of Extremism

The theoretical aspects of Social Psychology are helpful to understand the rising passive and active extremism in Pakistan. The extremist behavior is bound to social relations impacting on human psychology. One aspect of social psychological theory suggests that the change from normal to passive extremist to active extremists can be the result of an intergroup conflict and dynamics since violent extremism is most frequently a group-related phenomenon. Empirical realities about group dynamics help to explain the behavior of extremist's collectives. According to it group contexts cultivate extreme attitudes as individual sentiments and approaches became more dangerous in a group context due to "group polarization". Group decision making is mostly more biased and less rational, than individual decision making because group members try to reach agreement to satisfy each member who became member on common cause. While group observations are painted by group membership and are often biased and see outsiders with more negative behaviors which can be referred as "in-group/out-group bias." Whereas in group the individuals feel less responsible due to "group" actions, collective responsibility and assumption of being less personally answerable or accountable.^{lxvi}

Moreover people join groups in extremist acts because of perceived similar incentives and rewards. In Pakistan these incentives are mostly socio economic and aiming to remove their social disparities by seeking some kind of social affiliation and try to get a way to get shelter, food, or other basic needs plus desired social status in economic, religious or cultural aspects.^{lxvi} According to McCauley and Sophia Moskalenko several key "mechanisms" of political radicalization or extremism are based on manipulating the social psychology. In this way, people can be used for personal interests of few by inciting them with certain propaganda and including them into groups on some incentives or commonalities. Mob justice in Pakistan can be taken as one case in this regard in this regard.

On the other hand the 'conversion theory' focuses on the individual practice of transforming beliefs and ideologies regarded as "conversion."^{lxvi}Such conversions includes religious and cultural, material conversions. These conversion often happen as result of some crisis and individual try to restore equilibrium. Whereas the encounter and interactions of individual in this regard are very important which realize him as seeker and make him adopter leading to be committed to new ideologies. After that consequences or are the effects of the conversions are

dependent on the situations which are constantly effecting individual and independent variable. Conversion can create passive extremists which can be active after certain incident or issue.^{lxvi} Individual show violent extremism due to development of antipathy toward a target group which can be based on hatred by any means including social, cultural religious or material differences. Individual also develop some justifications and mandates for violent action and eliminate all those social and psychological obstacles that might constrain violent action. In case of Pakistan the lack of social facilities by government and inequalities created by social structure give loopholes in person's ideological strength and he adopts extremist's ideologies to achieve desired goals.

The prevailing environments of Pakistan and human-political condition, criminalized conflict, normative-cultural and ideological rifts in real politik anarchism have created many social disparities which can be push factors for extremism.^{lxvi}

Social Disparities as Extremist Push Factors in Pakistan

Extremism in Pakistan is directly proportional to social disparities among people. There are people who are active extremists while many others can be taken as passive extremists. Mostly the active extremists are somehow deprived of some social necessities or felt insecure in the social structure. It is necessary to examine the grey area between those who could have extreme beliefs, but never put them into practice. In practical terms the 'signs' of extremism should be dealt on time but it is difficult to take action against people for just 'having ideas' which may lead them to extremist violence. On the other hand, it is still important to treat the passive extremists by a limited degree of intervention which should be undertaken for the benefit of the whole society.

Generally, extremism is rarely discussed and not known to many Pakistanis due to its amalgamation with other practices of hate. The two-thirds of the total Pakistani population under 30 years of age,^{lxvi} and the intolerant of xenophobic propensities among Pakistanis particularly in the school and college going youth originate from multiple causes including social issues that create suspicion in their minds about the prevailing social structure. Whereas the education given in academic institutions is also not censored in this regard and role of these institutions is limited to stop rise of extremism due to their limitations, lack of trainings, biasedness and less check and balances.^{lxvi} In this scenario the propagated negative things are taken positive by the youth and in several occasions the role of social, print and electronic media cannot be neglected. Especially in the era of globalization when things can be controlled from far away the youth is targeted to be intolerant and extremists particularly in religious cases.^{lxvi} On the other hand the social divisions on the basis of religion, economics, caste and creed and culture has divided the youth as 'us and others.' This formation is also encouraged at different social units depending on different social psychological aspects. One of the main reasons for extremism is the lack of justice in society. People can't even raise their voices in the relevant circles about the abuse that is happening to them. Discrimination of gender, color, race and class leads to exclusion in society. On the basis of these distinctions, the powerful class sees the underprivileged as others. The door to economic, educational and legal opportunities is closed to some people. Closing these doors is tantamount to denying access to social justice and economic equality.

It is important comprehend the key drivers or push factors of extremism, which can challenge the stability and peace of state. Whereas violent extremism can also impedes the development process

and the issues related to development can increase the extremist elements in the society like poverty, weak rule of law, poor governance, sociopolitical exclusion, disenchantment with democracy, economic undergrowth security issues, economic inequality, lack of economic prospects, trust dearth and coordination challenges are some of the key drivers for radicalism.^{lxvi} Therefore it can be said that there is strong connection between violent extremism and development challenges. Some of the major social disparities which can be a cause of extremism in Pakistan are economic disparities, security and political disparities, social disparities, systemic flaws and ineffective educational system.

Economic Disparities

The economic disparities are forcing the locals of Pakistan to adopt extreme behavior. These economic causes also make the young disillusioned with the government and join radical groups in order to get revenge of their miseries.^{lxvi} Moreover, the privileges in social structure given on basis of materialism has also raised economic insecurities in the youth of Pakistan. The major contributing factors in this regard are unemployment, extreme poverty, class inequalities which provide opportunities to the extremist enabler networks to offer incentives to youngsters for active extremism.

Security and Political Disparities

The security situation in many parts of Pakistan remains instable due to the existing geostrategic competition in the region which gave space to many extremist organizations and inducted many young people by motivating them on the basis of identity politics or political Islam which many times have been used negatively due to lack of critical thinking and religious training which helped to raise extremist activities. On the other hand, the political disparities which include lack of implementation of constitutional rights, authoritarian rule, lawlessness, and issues on ethnic and sectarian basis have changed the perspectives of fresh minds. In this way it can be taken as major cause of creating passive extremists.

Social Disparities

The major social issues in urban and rural parts of Pakistan includes lack of social cohesion, ideological differences, unequal distribution of resources, issues on caste and creed, increase of intolerance, apathetic or antipathy behavior, dominance of self-interests over community interests, and intra household issues. These issues have severely affected the human psychology these days and raised the anger level in the youth of Pakistan which is being used by the extremist's elements. These can also be taken as individual motivators as any individual can behave extremist in highly personal or individualistic reasons, even for some people it could be seen in prospect of adventure; the idea that fighting along an insurgent group will bring with it excitement, novelty or thrill.^{lxvi}

Systemic Flaws

Systemic flaws refers to lack of effective governance in every aspect of social affairs in Pakistan. The systematic flaws could be seen as corruption, nepotism, red tapism, ineffective management of resources, delay in justice or injustice, administrative issues and lack of funds to resolve social

disparities. These factors have created a trust deficit on government and made many young people to take steps against the government through extremist policies to overcome their problems.

Ineffective Educational System

The education system which needs to opens the door to achieve the goals of development, freedom and social justice. A significant portion of the population has been denied access to educational opportunities. Currently, “Pakistan has the world’s second-highest number of out-of-school children (OOSC) with an estimated 22.8 million children aged 5-16 not attending school, representing 44 per cent of the total population in this age group. In the 5-9 age group, 5 million children are not enrolled in schools and after primary-school age, the number of OOSC doubles, with 11.4 million adolescents between the ages of 10-14 not receiving formal education. Disparities based on gender, socio-economic status, and geography are significant; in Sindh, 52 percent of the poorest children (58 percent girls) are out of school, and in Balochistan, 78 percent of girls are out of school.”^{lxvi} The reason is the low priority given to education by the state, which is evident from the fact that the budget allocated for education has been reduced as compared to previous years. Many mainstream schools have obsolete curricula, unattractive textbooks, transmission-based teaching, and memory-based examination systems. Thus, tunnel vision associated with madrassa education can also be linked to overall educational system of Pakistan. So if education as a tool for development and achieve the dreams of freedom, development and social justice through education, we need to make revolutionary changes in the education system. Pakistan is home to millions of disillussioned youth deprived of education and opportunities in life which allows extremist organizations to manipulate their thoughts and use them as instruments. Unfortunately, the educational institutions have primarily failed to build critical thinkers. A large number of youth is unable to find jobs due to a weak economy that has been in recession and unable to produce avenues of employment for the youth. Youth frustration has been on the rise on account of unemployment. Rising tuition charges have further put quality education out of the reach of poor masses. Furthermore, educational institutions have become hotbeds of religious, ethnic and sectarian conflicts. All these factors have pushed youth towards extremist behaviors.

Suggested Solutions to Overcome the Rising Extremism in Pakistan

The major policy options to stop extremist activities in Pakistan includes the implementation of constitutional rights of all sects, ethnic groups and provinces. Government should also take some other measures such as improvement and reforms in judicial and educational system plus political reforms related to strengthening of the federation in order to solve grievance of marginalized regional groups. It should also take measures to tackle corruption, nepotism, poverty and unemployment. Madrassa reforms are also a need of the hour to reduce inter-ethnic and sectarian tensions. It should also makes strict laws about extremist activates by defining it legally and must revamp its policies regarding human resource and resource depletion. Pakistan also needs to effectively deal with violent extremist groups and foreign propagandas. On the other hand, people should also behave as responsible citizens by showing tolerance and cultural harmony by accepting differences and should bring social reforms to increase peace in society. For this purpose the civil society can play a very important role by creating awareness and by counselling the youngsters.^{lxvi}

Conclusion

Pakistan has faced tremendously high levels of extremism for the past two decades which have culminated into an existential threat to its survival and national integrity. Extremism has adversely affected every facet of the society. Pakistani youth is the primary victim of this rising extremism. One fundamental cause of this rise in extremism is the ever-increasing social disparity and poverty, which in turn push frustrated and disillusioned youth towards a violent path. Given the youth bulge in a country where more than two-thirds of the population is still under the age of thirty, it will be a monumental challenge for the Pakistani state to provide meaningful and constructive outlets to these millions of individuals to fulfill these destinies in a positive manner.

References

Dr. Samra Naz holds a PhD Degree in International Relations from School of Politics & IR, Quaid I Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan.

Muhammad Dawood Kakar is a PhD Candidate at School of Politics & IR, Quaid I Azam University Islamabad, Pakistan.

ⁱ Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), 2015: Global Terrorism Index 2015 (available at <http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Global-Terrorism-Index-2015.pdf>).

ⁱⁱ Local approaches to preventing violent extremism in Pakistan, *Peace Direct*, 2017. <https://www.peacedirect.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Report-Pakistan-8-single-pages.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Extremism, *Merriam Webster*, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/extremism>

^{iv} Extremism, *Cambridge Dictionary*, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/extremism>

^v Tomas Precht, "Home grown terrorism and Islamist radicalization in Europe : From conversion to terrorism" , The Danish Ministry of Justice December, 2007, http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/fileadmin/downloads/Forskning_og_dokumentation/Home_grown_terrorismand_Islamist_radicalisation_in_Europe_-_an_assessment_of_influencing_factors__2_.pdf, accessed 17 April 2012.

^{vi} Global Terrorism Index 2015, Economics and Peace, 2015. <http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Global-Terrorism-Index-2015.pdf>

^{vii} FathmathShaahunaz, "NCTC defines extremism, issues guidelines on identifying extremists", *The Edition*, 22 December 2019, MVT, <https://edition.mv/news/14098>

^{viii} Threshold of Violence, *The New Yorker*, 19. 10.2015. Accessed on 12. 8. 2016. <http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/10/19/thresholds-of-violence> 5

^{ix} Anti-Terrorism Act, *The Constitution of Pakistan*, 1997, sec 6(1)(b)–(c).

^x Pak. Penal Code, 1860, Constitution of Pakistan, sec 121, 121-A, <http://pakistancode.gov.pk/UY2FqaJw2-apaUY2Fqa-apk=-sg-jjjjjjjjjjjj-con-177>, archived at <http://perma.cc/74YG-ARH7>.

^{xi} ShaukatMahmood&NadeemShaukat, *The Pakistan Penal Code: Exhaustive Commentary Incorporating Case-law of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, U.K., etc.* 507 (Legal Research Centre, 2008).

^{xii} Oshua T. White, 'Vigilante Islamism in Pakistan: Religious Party Responses to the Lal Masjid Crisis', *Current Trends in Islamist Ideology, Hudson Institute*, vol. 7. 11 November 2008. http://www.currenttrends.org/docLib/20081117_CT7final%28lowres%29.pdf

^{xiii} *Ibid*

^{xiv} S.Mirza, "Cause and effect of vigilante justice, ref. The Sialkot lynching tragedy", *SAFIRE*, 31 August 2010, <http://sapphirical.wordpress.com/2010/08/31/cause-and-effect-of-vigilante-justice-ref-the-sialkot-lynching-tragedy/>

^{xv} Ali Usman, "Sialkot brothers' deaths: Justice Catches up with lynchers", *Express Tribune*, 20 September 2011 and JawadMuzaffar, 'Mourning the Sialkot killings', *Dawn*, blog, <http://blog.dawn.com/2010/08/23/nation-mourns-sialkot-sons%E2%80%99-killings/>

^{xvi} Sabir Shah, 'Minorities, including Christians, at receiving end in Pakistan', *The News*, 15 March 2013.

- xvii 'Life on the Margins,' National Commission for Justice and Peace, 27 March 2012; Annual Report 2011, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan and the History of blasphemy law, *International tribune*, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/99414/the-history-of-the-blasphemy-law/>, accessed 11 April 2012.
- xviii 'The flip side of the coin – Sunni Tehreek plans to provide killer legal assistance', *Pakistan Today*, 10 January 2011; 'Sunni Tehreek's protest against Qadri verdict turns violent', *The Express Tribune*, 3 October 2011.
- xix Countries of Particular Concern (Pakistan), United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) *Annual Report*, 2011 available at <http://www.uscirtf.gov/images/book%20with%20cover%20for%20web.pdf>.
- xx 'Pakistan Assessment 2013', *South Asia Terrorism portal*, <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/index.htm>.
- xxi M. Feyyaz, Conceptualising Terrorism Trend Patterns in Pakistan – an Empirical Perspective, *Perspectives on Terrorism* Vol. 7, No. 1 (February 2013), pp. 73-102.
- xxii Robert Kiener, 'Honour Killings – the issues', *Global Researcher*, Vol 5, no.8, (19 April 2011), 188-200.
- xxiii Phyllis Chesler, 'Worldwide Trends in Honor Killings', *Middle East Quarterly*, spring 2010, 3-11.
- xxiv Neshay Najam, 'Honour Killing in Pakistan', <http://www.islamawareness.net/HonourKilling/pakistan.html>; Immamuddin Khoso et al, 'Problems and Challenges Faced by the Rural Women', *Asian culture and history*, Vol. 3, No. 1; January 2011 at <http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ach/article/view/8921/6566> ; The unending honour crimes, *ibid*.
- xxv Besides personal observations, these trends have been based on news items and writings appearing in numerous academic expositions and national dailies. Some can be found in 'Militancy in Pakistan's Borderlands : Implications for the Nation and for Afghan Policy' by Hassan Abbas, A Century st Foundation Report, ; Joshua T. White, *ibid*; Tahir ulQadri, *Fatwa- Terrorism Fitna- Khawarij*, 1 Edition, January 2010, www.MinhajBooks.com; Afiya Shehribano, 'Pakistan: Can religious extremism be countered without secular alternatives ?' *Dawn*, 2 February 2009.
- xxvi C. R. McCauley and M. E. Segal, "Social psychology of terrorist groups," in C. Hendrick (ed.), *Group processes and intergroup relations: Review of personality and social psychology* (Newbury Park: Sage, 1987): 231–256.
- xxvii *Ibid*
- xxviii L. R. Rambo, *Understanding Religious Conversions* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1993).
- xxviii *Ibid*
- xxix M. Fayyaz, Conceptualizing Terrorism Trend Patterns in Pakistan – an Empirical Perspective, *Perspectives on Terrorism*, Volume 7, Issue 1, February 2013, 73-102.
- xxx UNDP Pakistan, "Pakistan National Human Development Report Unleashing the Potential of a Young Pakistan." 2017. https://www.undp.org/content/dam/pakistan/docs/HDR/NHDR_Summary%202017%20Final.pdf
- xxxi Syed Mohammad Ali, 'Time to address Pakistan's xenophobia', *Express Tribune*, 23 May 2012
- xxxii Nicolas Brulliard, 'Pakistan: conspiracy theorists have field day with Raymond Davis', *Global post*, 24 February 2011.
- xxxiii Javed, *Pakistan Fight Extremism and Terrorism*, (Lahore: Vanguard Books 2013).
- xxxiv S. Cohan, *The Future of Pakistan*, (Islamabad: Vanguard Concept Publishing Company 2012).
- xxxv This theory has parallels with 'novelty-seeking theory' in psychological literature. Joining a terrorist group offers the possibility of participating in something *thrilling* and outside of normal experience. Sensation and novelty seeking is a normal feature of adolescence, "adolescents like intensity, excitement, and arousal... It is a developmental period when an appetite for adventure, a predilection for risks, and a desire for novelty and thrills seem to reach naturally high levels." Ronald E. Dahl, "Adolescent Brain Development : A Period of Vulnerabilities and Opportunities. Keynote Address," *Annals New York Academy of Sciences* 1021 (2004) : 1-22. And in N Bondokji, L Agrabi and K Wilkinson, 'Understanding Radicalisation : A Literature Review of Models and Drivers' *WANA Institute* (2016) 17).
- xxxvi UNICEF Pakistan, Education. <https://www.unicef.org/pakistan/education> Accessed on 23 April 2020.
- xxxvii "Local approaches to preventing violent extremism in Pakistan", *Peace Direct*, <https://www.peacedirect.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Report-Pakistan-8-single-pages.pdf>

Analysis of Female Child Labour in Pakistan under Social Policy Framework

Ms Hira Ahmed Khan & Dr Fiaz Hussain

Abstract

The issue of female child labour is prevalent in many developing countries and Pakistan is not an exception. The financial instability of the households has caused an increase in this social problem. The purpose of the paper is to examine the problem of female domestic child worker and find out the supply side determinants of this social problem. The female child workers are mostly involved in domestic work and perform household tasks with or without compensation. This type of work is different from work that the child performs in his own house. The supply side determinants of female child labour which push girls to work include education of the parents, a size of the family and income of the household. The primary data of the research has been collected by using a structured questionnaire which has subsequently been analyzed by using appropriate statistical research tools. The results of this research show that the household poverty is the main factor which stimulates the female child labour. The poor families with less household income and resources demand the contribution from their children to provide supplement income.

Keywords: Female Child Labour, Domestic Workers, Working Hours, Social Problem.

Introduction

Societies face different problems which need government interventions to solve them. These problems are highlighted by individual researchers, academics, civil society organizations and media to bring them on agenda of the government. In framing the social policy, government is the single most crucial social policy institution.^{lxvi} Social Policy is the study of the causes of social problems. It refers to the policies that are framed for the betterment of citizens' welfare. Social policy has a much importance as it is an understanding of social needs and problems. Social policies are concerned with the principles which should govern activities of individuals and groups so far as they affect lives and interest of other people.^{lxvi} The main aim of social policy is to ensure every citizen certain opportunities.^{lxvi} Social policy is concerned with the welfare of people and it is the responsibility of governments to take care of the basic needs and necessities of their people. It refers to the policy of governments designed to have an impact on the welfare of citizens by providing them education, health, shelter, income, social security and justice.^{lxvi}

Child labour is a social problem^{lxvi}. It is a bitter reality in the world and the statistics show that child labour is a prevalent social problem in Pakistan. According to the Global Slavery Index 2018 published by the Walk Free Foundation, Pakistan ranks at eight in the world with the highest

prevalence of modern day slavery and it is also among top ten countries with the largest estimated absolute numbers of people in modern slavery. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) statistics, global number of children in child labour has declined by one third since 2000, from 246 million to 168 million children. More than half of them, 85 million, are in hazardous work. But the region Asia and the Pacific still has the largest numbers (almost 78 million or 9.3 percent of child population). Child labour among girls fell by 40 percent since 2000, compared to 25 percent for boys.^{lxvi} Estimates show that there were 0.88 million children from the age group 10-14 years engaged in child labour in 2011, in comparison to 0.77 million children in 2010 in Pakistan. The ILO estimates in a 2012 survey that 12.5 million children in Pakistan are involved in child labour. Besides, 264,000 Pakistani children are involved in domestic child labour. According to the figures released in the draft National Policy on Home-Based Workers^{lxvi}, there are 8.52 million home-based workers in the country and the proportion of women workers in the home-based based sector is 65 percent in contrast to only 4 percent of all male workers who are home-based workers.^{lxvi}

The home-based workers are distinct from the domestic workers. The domestic workers mostly work for a known employer or set of employers: private clients or households. Some are formally employed with written contracts, labour protections, and social protection, but most are not. They may work full-time for one employer or part-time for one or more employers.^{lxvi} Provincial Employees Social Security Ordinance governs the domestic workers rights. But at national level, the Parliament has been deliberating on the Domestic Workers (Employment Rights) Bill 2015. Senate of Pakistan, the upper house of Parliament, has already passed it and now if passed by the National Assembly would be the first kind of legislation in Pakistan. Under the proposed law, the age of any workers, both for men and women, shall not be less than 14 years of age and not more than 60 years. Every worker shall enter into a written contract with his employer with regard to the terms and conditions of employment. Moreover, this contract shall include specific terms and conditions related to matters such as hours of work, specific nature of work, wages, leave, food and accommodation and measures within the scope of the employment. It shall also be the duty of the government to ensure regular employment, timely payment, suitable working conditions and other prescribed facilities to the worker.

Laws and policies have been formulated on the issue of child labour but the problem still exists. Article 11(3) of Constitution of Pakistan 1973 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 in any hazardous environment like mines and factories. **It is valuable that sometimes the consideration of a right in the Constitution itself prompts social changes. The inclusion of this right will transform the societal attitude from indifference to abhorrence against child labour which will ultimately build anti child labour coalition. The Ministry of Human Rights, Pakistan has recently notified the National Commission on the Rights of Child (NCRC) under the National Commission on the Rights of the Child Act, 2017. It is hoped that functional NCRC would help in countering the menace of child labour in Pakistan. Similarly; the different laws related to child issues passed by the provinces such as the Punjab Destitute & Neglected Children Act 2004, Punjab Restriction on Employment of Children ACT 2016, Punjab Domestic Workers Act 2019, Sindh Child Protection Authority Act**

2011, Baluchistan Child Protection Act 2016, and KP Child Protection & Welfare Act, 2010 should also be enforced.^{lxvi}

Child labour is one of the major social issues which is giving birth to other problems such as child prostitution and child trafficking.^{lxvi} Female Child labour is a serious problem, especially in developing countries such as Pakistan and India. The workload also makes it difficult for the child to attend or complete her schooling. The well-being of female domestic workers due to the lack of social and legal protection is completely dependent upon the impulses of her employer. The hidden nature of domestic work means that it often escapes the reach of the law and heightens the risk of abuse for workers at the hands of their employer. Where legal protections do exist, they are often little known and poorly enforced.^{lxvi} Children are at even greater risk, due to their young ages, lack of awareness of their rights, separation from their family, and dependency on their employer.

The social policy plays a significant role to meet human needs for education, health, housing and social security etc. Also, it allows us to use the analytical skills for policy practice as a social policy frame of reference to conceptualize, assess and address social problems.^{lxvi} Many researchers have studied the child labour situation in Pakistan. They have been conducted on the male children working at brick kiln^{lxvi}, engineering workshops^{lxvi}, auto workshops.^{lxvi} Previous researches mainly focused on male child labourer working at public places (shops, workshop, small restaurants etc) and the female child labour phenomenon is under researched. The statistics reveal that every fourth household in Pakistan employs children for domestic purposes. Majority of these 62 percent were girls.^{lxvi} The contribution of this research is as it highlights and analyze the female child labour under social policy framework. Through statistics it is established that the child labour, a social problem, exists in Pakistan. If the researchers, academics, and policy makers can identify the causes or factors that contribute to a social problem, then they can try to develop policies to eliminate or lessen those causes or factors. By eliminating one or more contributing factors to a social problem, its magnitude can lessen or weaken. Therefore, knowing the causes or contributing factoring of child labour as a social problem is very significant for its eliminations.

The remaining part of the article is organized as: Section II reviews the relevant literature on the topic and develops the hypotheses. Section III contains the research methodology of the research. Section IV gives results and provides discussion and lastly Sections V consists of conclusion and recommendations.

Literature Review

All over the world, there is an increasing gap between the rich and poor, and this gap has forced millions of children around the world to work and leave their education.^{lxvi} According to the International Child Labour Organization there are about 215 million children around the world between the age of 5 and 17 working as labour under the severe conditions. These conditions are severely up to the level where these are considered as illegal, hazardous and exploit the life of these children.^{lxvi} Due to poor family background these children do all types of work. Most of these children work in agriculture setting, fishing, mining and manufacturing sector.^{lxvi} There are also children who are exploited and are forced into illicit activities like drug trading and prostitution. There are some characteristics which identify that certain labour is a child labour such as: If a

child's age is below the age limit specified by the nation's law, if it threatens the well-being of a child (physically, mentally, emotionally), if it involves child abuse, slavery, trafficking of the child and forced labour, if it prevents the child to continue his education, if it undermines the standards of labour.^{lxvi}

It has been analyzed that working child has an association with his uneducated father. If the father is uneducated, he will have a low income and this will lead to the low standard of living. In big families when the basic necessities of life are not available this makes these children work. If father is educated then he will be earning good and there will a good standard of living of the family.^{lxvi} Similarly, if a father is sick or unemployed and he does not earn any money, this will also force the child to work. It is observed that profession of father is shifted towards son and he adopts the same profession. In the case where the father is unskilled labour or belong to a specific profession, son also goes to the same profession. In his early age, he is made to learn that skill and has to work on a regular basis.^{lxvi} Hence, there are many families where a tradition is followed that children will not go to school or in most cases will not study after their basic education and will work. In many parts of Pakistan, it has become an economic necessity for the children to work and participate in the family income. In families where fathers are unable to provide basic facilities of life, then the children have to work^{lxvi}.

In child labour there are some household tasks and duties that are performed by girls. Little girls are forced to work as labourers and they perform different tasks such as domestic household worker. There are many contributing factors of domestic female child labour in Pakistan and among these determinants education of the child is an important one. When a female child is born in rural areas of Pakistan, she is considered as a burden and most of the time she is underestimated in every activity of life. Education is an important requirement of life and it enables to raise an individual in every step of life.^{lxvi} When an age of schooling arrives in most of families in lower Punjab, girls are made to stay at home and boys are encouraged to go to school^{lxvi}. This is the first step towards female child labour because these little girls stay at home and are made to work for their families. If a girl is sent to school, she is not given enough facilities and opportunities to study and pay attention to her studies. This results in frequent drop out of girls from the school. These little girls are involved in the domestic household work when they stay at home and are more prone to domestic female child labour. In social settings when little girls have many siblings at home as there is no concept of family planning in rural areas. People prefer to have many children and among these children, boys are given more importance^{lxvi}. Girls are deprived of the basic necessities of life, where education, comfort and good nutrition are on top of list amongst them.

The education of mother is another important determinant. Female literacy rate is low among women in rural cities of Punjab in Pakistan. People have less interest towards female education and most of the children especially girls become victims of social evils.^{lxvi} A woman is a home maker and if she is not educated she will not be able to lead the family and children in a proper direction. There will be disturbance in the family and children will not be brought up in a proper way.^{lxvi} An educated mother keeps a good balance amongst children, she knows how to treat every child equally and most importantly she knows the importance of education.^{lxvi} She has a better perception about life and she gives every child education and a better living standard. It is

therefore very important that a mother must be educated. An educated mother will help her children to advance in every step of life in a better way and will give them support and encouragement to live a better life.^{lxvi}

Size of family is also an important determinant in female child labour. When there is a big size of the family there are more dependents to share the resource. This creates a problem when there is only one breadwinner.^{lxvi} The eldest son and the little girls in the poor families have to give sacrifice and earn in order to support their families in a better way. Most of the time boys are sent to school and girls are preferred to stay at home and participate in the household work and as they grow up they are sent to different places to work.^{lxvi} This increases the rate of these girls to be involved in the child labour. In the rural areas there is a common tradition that people want their first child to be a boy and if it does not happen then there is no gap in children and the mother will keep on giving birth to children till the time she will have a baby-boy. This continuous birth of children leads to make the situation worse. This increases the pressure on the girls and they tend to involve in the domestic labour.^{lxvi}

Education of father is another important determinant as head of the family should be educated as he has to earn for the whole family. He has to be earning good and be in a better position to support his family.^{lxvi} If he is uneducated, he will not be able to live a better life and his low income will affect the whole family. Hence, when father earns less and there are many people to feed, this leads to increase the child labour and the first victim of this, are girls. Household income is one of reasons of domestic female child labour. In Pakistan as well it is a common practice poor people indulge their daughters in the household work and do not let them study as they think it will add burden in the family. In villages when there are many siblings whom they have to support and in order to do so they have to work.^{lxvi}

To sum up, the researches establish the existence of the child labour, a social problem, in Pakistan. Following determinants have been found in the literature: size of a family, education of the child, education of mother, education of the father, income of the household. By knowing the determinants of the female child labour, possible policy alternatives can be established to eliminate or lessen those causes or factors. Under social policy analysis, by eliminating one or more contributing factors to a social problem, its magnitude can lessen or weaken. Therefore, knowing the causes or contributing factoring of child labour as a social problem is very significant for its elimination.

Research Methodology

This research has a cross-sectional in nature. The population of the research was the female domestic child workers who are under the age of 17 and who were either living with the employer or with their own parents and performing household tasks. Therefore, the unit of analysis for the study is female child working as domestic worker. The sample size comprises of 150 female domestic child workers. The survey method with structured questionnaire was used in order to find the determinants of the female child labour involved in domestic services in in the urban city Rawalpindi, the fourth populous city in Pakistan. The questionnaire was adapted and questions

for each variable were taken from different reliable researches of the ILO, UNICEF and Khalid (2006).^{lxvi} Convenient non-probability sampling technique was used because of the hidden nature of the problem. The participation in the survey was voluntary and strict confidentiality of the data was ensured to the respondents.

The research procedure of this research includes different steps: finding the female child labourers, taking permission from their employer and family and finally interviewing them using structured interview questionnaire. The questionnaire was translated into Urdu and explained to the respondents as many of them were illiterate. The initial explanations were provided to the participants and the questions were read out as written on the questionnaire in order to avoid bias in the recorded responses.

There are five independent variables: household income, education of the father, education of the child, education of mother and size of family. The household income has further three sub-variables: income of the father, income of mother and income of the siblings. There is one dependent variable in this research i.e. working hours of female child labourers. To check the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable following hypotheses were developed:

H₁: Size of a family is positively related with working hours of the female child labour

H₂: Education of the child has a negative relation with working hours of female child labour

H₃: Education of the mother has a negative relation with working hours of female child labour

H₄: Education of the father has a negative relation with working hours of female child labour

H₅: Income of the household is negatively related with working hours of female child labour

Data analysis was done by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. Cronbach's Alpha reliability statistics have been utilized to check the data for internal consistency. The reliability estimates should be greater than 0.6 which is appropriate for further statistical analysis. Correlation Analysis was conducted to find out relationship among variables. Linear Regression Analysis was performed to test the hypotheses.

Research Findings

The questionnaire which was used for the purpose of data collection and analysis was adapted so it was necessary to check the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. The reliability analysis of the questionnaire is conducted to check the extent to which the data collection techniques would remain consistent and reliable. Table (2) presents the Cronbach's alpha reliability statistics. The Cronbach's alpha value is 0.727 which confirms the reliability of the data gathered.

Table 2: Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items
------------------	--------------

0.72	13
------	----

Source: Authors' Calculation

Table (3) gives the correlation test results. The bivariate correlation analysis shows that there is a strong significant positive correlation between the working hours of the female child labourers and the size of family with ($r = .754, p < .01$) this means that the working hours have a strong positive impact on the size of the family, the working hours of the female child labourers increase as the size of family increases. On the other the working hours of female child labourer have a significant negative correlation with the education of the child with ($r = -.248, p < .01$). This proves that the working hours of the female child labourers decrease with an increase in their education (in terms of schooling). In the same manner, working hours of female child labourer have a significant negative correlation with the education of the mother with ($r = -.576, p < .01$) which indicate that the education of the mother of female labourer has negative impact on the working hours of the child. The working hours of the child also have a significant negative relationship with the education of the father with ($r = -.607, p < .05$). This negative relationship shows that there will be an increase in a number of working hours of female child labourers if the father of the child is less educated (in terms of schooling). Finally, this statistical analysis show that there is a significant negative relationship between the working hours of female child labourer and the monthly income of the household ($r = -.756, p < .01$). The negative relationship shows that there is a significant increase in the working hours of the female child labour when the overall monthly income of the family is less.

Table 3: Correlation

Scales	Workin g hours	Size of family	Educatio n of child	Educatio n of the mother	Educatio n of the father	Househol d income
Working hour	1					
Size of family	0.754**	1				
Educatio n of the child	-.248**	-0.014	1			
Educatio n of mother	-.576**	.401**	.139	1		

Education of the father	-.607**	0.398*	.188*	0.466**	1	
Household income	-.756**	-.501**	.329**	372**	.436**	1

** Significant at 1% level (2-tailed)

Source: Authors' Calculations

Table (4) presents the model summary of regression analysis. The value of R^2 shows 83 percent variation in the dependent variable (working hour of female child labourers) because of these five independent variables (size of family, education of the child, education of the mother, education of the father and household income).

Table 4: Model Summary of Regression

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.911	.830	.824	.41497

Source: Authors' Calculations

The regression analysis results are shown in (Table 5). The size of the family of the female child labourers has a significant and positive relationship with working hours of the child. Hence H_1 is accepted here. The value of B indicates if there is an increase in one variable by one unit it will also cause an increase in another variable by 0.394. Education of child has a significant and negative relationship with working hours of female child labourers. The value of B indicates that increase in one variable causes decreases to other by 0.135. As education of the child is negatively associated with working hours of female child labourers, so H_2 is accepted here. Education of mother has also a significant and negative relationship with working hours of the child which proves the acceptance of H_3 . The value of B indicates that increase in one variable causes decreases by .167 to another variable. The education of the father has a significant and negative relationship with the working hours of female child labourers. The value of B indicates that increase in one variable causes decrease in another variable by .177. It leads to the acceptance of H_4 . Household income has a significant and negative relationship with working hours of the child (-8.636, $p < 0.001$). The value of B indicates that increase in one variable causes decreases in other by .516. Results show that H_5 is accepted here as well.

Table 5: Coefficient of Regression

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
Constant	3.298	.209		15.788*
Size of Family	.394	.040	.419	9.842*
Education of Child	-.135	.086	-.058	-3.565*
Education of Mother	-.167	.039	-.173	-4.254*
Education of Father	-.177	.041	-.181	-4.345*
Household Income	-.516	.060	-.383	-8.636*

*Significant at 1% level

Source: Authors' Calculations

Conclusions

In this research, the major socioeconomic supply-side determinants of female child labour involved in domestic work in the urban city of Rawalpindi, the fourth populous city in Pakistan, have been explored. The relationship between (the size of the family, education of the father education of the child education of the mother and household monthly income of the female child labourer) with the working hours of the child has been empirically tested. The results of this research show that the household poverty is the main factor which stimulates the female child labour, the poor families with less household income and resources demand the contribution from the children to provide supplement income. Further, the girls whose both parents (father and mother) are earning, has to work less as compared to those whose one parent (either father or mother) is working or both parents are not working, or both parents are working but not earning enough tend to work longer hours. Education of the child also plays a vital role as the parents are less educated they do not give importance to the fact that their child should get proper education and the children themselves have little interest in getting an education. Less educated parents cannot anticipate about the consequences of having bigger family. It eventually leads to children sharing the burden of the parents and contribute to the income of the household. It can be concluded that to reduce female child labour the government should introduce comprehensive social welfare provisions to eliminate this social problem. The contributing factors of this problem as highlighted through this research should be addressed while formulating relevant policies. For future research it is recommended to explore the different industries in which female children are working and the conditions and threats female children face over there need to be explored.

References

Ms. Hira Ahmed Khan is a graduate of Public Administration from Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi

Dr. Fiaz Hussain is Assistant Professor at Department of Public Administration, Fatima Jinnah Women University Rawalpindi.

1. Ali, Gulzar. "Economic Factors responsible for Child labor (A Case study of District Swabi)." *Journal of Managerial Sciences* 5, no. 1 (2011). 6-12.
2. Ali, Karamat, and Abdul Hamid. "Major determinants of female child labour in urban Multan (Punjab-Pakistan)." *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, 8-16. (2003).
3. Anthony, H.L., and James Midgley. *Social policy for development*. Sage, 2004.
4. Bhalotra, S. R., and C. J. Heady. "Determinants of Child Farm Labor in Ghana and Pakistan." *Mimeograph*, University of Cambridge (2005).6-41.
5. Chaudhuri, Sarbajit. "Incidence of child labour, free education policy, and economic liberalisation in a developing economy." *The Pakistan Development Review* (2004): 1-25.
6. Chen, Martha Alter. "Recognizing domestic workers, regulating domestic work: Conceptual, measurement, and regulatory challenges." *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law* 23, no. 1 (2011): 167-184.
7. Farooq, Mohmmad, and Dato'Jamalludin Sulaiman. "Gender Earnings Inequality and Discrimination in the Pakistani Labor Market." *Dialogue* (1819-6462) 4, no. 3 (2009).
8. Fasih, Tazeen. Analyzing the impact of legislation on child labor in Pakistan. Policy Research Working Paper .The World Bank, 2007.15-45.
9. Glind, H. V. *Migration and Child Labour*. International Labour Organization, (2010). 23-54.
10. Government of Pakistan. National Policy on Home-Based Workers (Draft). Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Women's Development in collaboration with Ministry of Labour, Manpower & Overseas Pakistanis. (2011). Available at http://www.homenetpakistan.org/draft_np_for_web.pdf. (accessed 11 September 2019).
11. Hagenbuch, Walter. *Social economics*. Nisbet, 1959.
12. Heady, Christopher. What is the effect of child labour on learning achievement? Evidence from Ghana. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre .2000. 18-44.
13. Hou, Xiaohui. "Wealth: Crucial but not sufficient—evidence from Pakistan on economic growth, child labour and schooling." *The Journal of Development Studies* 46, no. 3 (2010): 439-465.
14. International Labour Orgaization. *Global Estimates of Child Labour. Results and Trends, 2012-2016*. Retrieved from <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/child-labour/lang--en/index.htm>.
15. Khalid, Umer, and Lubna Shahnaz. "Socio Economic Conditions of Child Labourers in Pakistan: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey." *The Lahore Journal of Economics* (2004). 17-21.
16. Khan, H. "Child labour in Pakistan and other developing countries." *International Economic Relations*, (2007). 5-35.
17. Khan, Rana Ejaz Ali. "Socioeconomic Aspects of Child Labour-A Case Study of Children in Auto Workshops Rana Ejaz Ali Khan." *The Lahore Journal of Economics*. (2001).1: 93.
18. Latif, Arfan, Shoukat Ali, Abdullah Awan, and Jafer Riaz Kataria. "Socio-economic and political determinants of child labor at brick kilns: A case study of district Jhang." *South Asian Studies* (1026-678X) 31, no. 1 (2016).
19. Macbeath, Alexander. *Can social policies be rationally tested?* No. 27. Oxford University Press, 1957.
20. Mahmood, M. "Why Child Do Not Go To School". *Pakistan Development Review*, (1991). 7-43.
21. Mahmood, Shahid, Ashfaq Ahmad Maann, Nazia Tabasam, and Sajjad Khan Niazi. "Socio-economic determinants of child labour in automobile and engineering workshops." *Journal of agriculture & social sciences* 1 (2005): 64-65.
22. Marshall, Thomas Humphrey. *Social Policy*. London: Hutchinson." Quoted in Abel-Smith, B & Titmuss, K.(Eds), Richard M. Titmuss: *Social Policy*. London: Allen & Unwin (1965): 7.

-
23. Morillons, R. D. (2008). Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media. International Labour Organization, 12-43.
 24. Muhammad, Muhammad Bello, and Muddassir Ahmad Gado. "Analytical skills for policy practice: a social policy framework to address corruption as a social problem for development in Nigeria." *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences* 6, no. 3 S1 (2015): 637-637.
 25. Ndanyou, L., and S. Djienouassi. "Characteristics and Determinants of child labour in Cameroon, CSAE Conference: Economic Development in Africa, Centre for Study of African Economies, 21st-23rd March, St. Catherine's College." (2010).
 26. Ray, Ranjan. "Analysis of child labour in Peru and Pakistan: A comparative study." *Journal of population economics* 13, no. 1 (2000): 3-19.
 27. Shrivastava, Sanjay, and Rishikesh Kumar. "The Hidden Factory: Child Labour in Bihar (India)." *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Approach & Studies* 2, no. 2 (2015).
 28. Thakurathi, M. "Nepal Situation of Domestic Child Labourers in Kathmandu A Rapid Assessment". International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), (2006). 25-53.

Book Review

The Genesis of South Asian Nuclear Deterrence: Pakistan's Perspective

Reviewed by: Hannah Qureshi

The Author of this book Naeem Salik focuses on this idea of delivering nuclear frameworks for both countries; Pakistan and India. In context to both countries endeavors at steadying the nuclear condition by conceding on some noteworthy missiles and nuclear efforts for confidence building measures. This Book also attempts to deliver a very realistically convincing view adjoining the A.Q. Khan network's disputes, mythologies, misunderstandings and controversies. It likewise addresses issues identified with global concerns about safety and sanctuary of Pakistan's nuclear stockpile. This book also covers the Pakistan's and India's notable advancement of the technological advances projects and the subtleties of the nations' particular arrangements towards the international non-proliferation system. *The Genesis of South Asian Nuclear Deterrence* is an endeavor to give a whole image of the elements of South Asian nuclearization. This book likewise covers advancements since May 1998 in the two nations as for the turn of events and explanation of their atomic principles, setting up of order and control frameworks and the operationalization of their atomic capacities.

Naeem Ahmed Salik served in Army of Pakistan for 31 years and as a brigadier retired in 2005. He was a member of the group of officers who worked to set up the Pakistan Nuclear Command and Control Structure and formulated nuclear policies for Pakistan post May 1998 nuclear tests. Brigadier (Retired) Naeem Ahmad Salik's current engagements are teaching in the Department of Nuclear Politics and Strategic Stability in the Faculty of "Contemporary Studies at the National Defense University at Islamabad". He was also a Visiting Scholar at the "Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in Johns Hopkins University", and a guest scholar at the "Brookings Institution". Many articles are published by Naeem Salik on missiles, nuclear and security of relevant issues due to his extensive understanding of nuclear including his background and experience of working in nuclear sphere. As a featured speaker he has spoken in many conferences and attended plenty of seminars. Brigadier Salik has also been a member of the Pakistani delegations in bilateral negotiations with the US, UK, France, Russia, and India on strategic and security issues.

South Asian Nuclear Deterrence has been discussed by many for past three decades. Many authors have written their perspective however, an effort was put to understand and highlight Pakistan's stance and perspective about the south Asian nuclearization on broader canvas; which was done successfully by Brigadier (Retired) Naeem Ahmad. The book consists of nine chapters, an epilogue, and three annexures. Over the years growth and understanding in Pakistan and India of nuclear program is covered by this book. Indian nuclear journey is termed as assertive whereas Pakistan's nuclear stance is characterized as defensive.

As a threat from India, author describes Pakistan quest for deriving its nuclear program as a response to India. Subsequently it can also be said that behind India's nuclear program there was a civilian purpose of peace and because of its purpose India received global assistance in technological manner. Since India developed its nuclear program successfully it became a pressure for Pakistan to develop its capabilities in capacities of nuclear. However, Pakistan did not receive assistance in any manner from outside world wide.

The chapter on A. Q. Khan in spite of the fact that inquisitively is excruciating. It even shows up to be increasing in value the revolutionary character of A Q Khan. Against all the odds AQ Khan has been a blessing for Pakistan, against all the hurdles his efforts were consistent. He got Pakistan a put beneath the sun by experimenting with novel advancement of proliferation. It can be said that this this may be the indigenous component in Pakistan's atomic program. The author devotes an entire chapter to Dr. A.Q. Khan "the father of the Pakistani bomb." Salik acknowledges the role of Dr. A.Q. Khan in making Pakistan a nuclear state. However, he distances Pakistan's Army from Dr. Khan's proliferation network, which he used for his private gains.

The author also discusses that Dr. Khan efforts to develop a network rooted in Dubai because of his technological awareness, knowledge, his experience, excellent linguistic skills and strong contacts in Europe. On the contrary, the skills Dr. Khan possess made the author unable to explain that how these skills gave Dr. Khan an ability to export nuclear equipment to North Korea, Libya, and Iran under the hood without official knowledge. The nuclear deal by Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) between India and United States makes it unfair for Pakistan and according to Naeem Salik Pakistan should be provided with equal opportunities. With reference to the civilian nuclear deal between India and United States, which was endorsed by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the author suggests that Pakistan should be given equal opportunities, or it may affect the regional stability and peace, which would hurt the cause of non-proliferation.

The author follows the beginning of India's atomic program from its initiation to the 1998 nuclear tests. India's journey for atomic control started with the aspiration of Prime Serve Jawaharlal Nehru and Nuclear Vitality Commission Chairman Dr. Homi Bhabha. It was well recognized by both about the pertinence of the innovation of nuclear dual-use. It will not be harsh to say that little greed also took its course because benefits were related to the control of nuclear and development of generational atomic bomb. However the actual nuclear program of India was activated by Chinese atomic test in October 1964 and India's encounter within the 1962 border war with China. Salik characterizes the Indian approach to nuclearisation as self-assured and the Pakistani position as simply protective and stubbornly sees the action-reaction wonders as the sole commitment to Pakistan's journey for accomplishing atomic equality with India. Pakistan has thought processes for inferring its nuclear program are exclusively based on the danger from India, tracing back to 1971.

This book also consists of important aspects of the atomic programs for both the countries the facilities and skills of both countries programs to develop nuclear weapons are also examined by this book. The Indo-Us nuclear deal backed by NSG would be beneficial for India because India can generate new additional weapons, which can later trigger unrest in region and increase the nuclear arms race. When author mentions about Pakistan's nuclear doctrine it backs up the comprehensiveness in the nature of doctrine particularly when compared to India. India's military

have a very minor role to play in India's nuclear program but it is beneficial for Pakistan because Pakistan's nuclear decisions involve Pakistan's military at larger part. Hence Pakistan stands out with its nuclear decisions.

Pakistan is not a signatory of (NPT) non-proliferation treaty just like India and Israel, it gives all the rights to Pakistan to increase its nuclear capabilities therefore its undoubtedly clear to say that no violation has been made by Pakistan of any particular international Law by developing and growing its nuclear capabilities. Author backs up the argument by calling Pakistan a sovereign state. This book persuades in response to India's nuclear explosions on May 28 1998 Pakistan was forced to carry nuclear tests on May 28 1998.

Pakistan should carry a policy in context to nuclear deterrence. According to author the policy should be a minimum policy of nuclear deterrence. To maintain Pakistan's strategic importance Pakistan should go to its limits to protect it. And in any case not let be any nuclear dominant in south Asian region. Author also influence that the policy of both countries involves that nothing should create instability in region particularly triggering nuclear arms race. And if this is the case in future both will stop implying nuclear tests.

In contrast, both the countries do not agree to join the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT). When it comes to the CTBT, one critical attestation, which the author appears to be making, is that Pakistan was near to marking the arrangement in September 1998, just some time Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif addressed the UN Common Get together. The justification by sections in Pakistan who upheld the signature was Pakistan might continuously pick out of the treaty whenever India chose to conduct more tests. However, the talk about was cut brief due to massive domestic resistance. On FMCT, the author tries to resurrect the debate with respect to the fissile material inventories. The danger to key steadiness comes from India's mass securing of fissile material.

After the blasts by India in May 11 1998, it stimulating for Pakistan's choice of testing atomic devices. The author has also reflected on the talks about inside Pakistan over its reaction to the Indian tests. In my evaluation, to point out that India constrained Pakistan to plainly declare its nuclear capabilities. In any case, he too recommends that nuclear weapons were always a common choice for Pakistan to counter like India and, therefore, were continuously a portion of Pakistan's defensive response

The author, having attempted to create to acknowledge the atomic reality in South Asian locale- a semantic apparatus to recommend the irreversibility of the development subsequently raises a few critical questions on different arms control treaties and the rising non-proliferation administration. He examines the different bilateral arms control issues between India and Pakistan.

It is worth reading Naeem Salik's take on nuclear conventions. Examining the atomic doctrines of Pakistan and India, he has one of the opinion that concludes Pakistan's nuclear doctrine is much more comprehensive, the reason is an impact of Pakistan's military over atomic/nuclear things in comparison to India's military very miniscule impact on their nuclear decision making. This clearly leads towards inconsistencies for decision making in political matters as well as in the

mist of war operational decision would carry equal inconsistent effect. Instead of looking at the ill effects of the control of military over nuclear things, the author appears to acclaim such a circumstance. This may somewhat exude from the military culture which wraps domestic politics in Pakistan.

The most critical feature of the book is that it brings to light the inveterate mistrust, which contaminates Pakistan's topnotch and especially the military main when it comes to India's aspirations within the site. This may be a significant knowledge for the Indian policy-makers. It can be concluded that the book helps the readers understand the Pakistan's perspective to South Asian nuclear deterrence. After Indo-US civilian nuclear deal Pakistan's and India's armed conflict cannot be ruled out. Unless both the nations agree to withdraw their nuclear weapons the danger of nuclear conflict will always be there. Approaches towards the 2010 Non-proliferation settlement survey conference is of great importance. This book endeavors to project an understanding of Pakistan's nuclear program, nuclear yearning and the reasons behind this technological development in nuclear program of Pakistan. The book is of great pertinence because it explains why Pakistan ought to not be discriminated against on the regard of, the past doings of the AQ Khan arrangement, whereas there is a disappointment to recognize the measures it has taken to cure the situation.