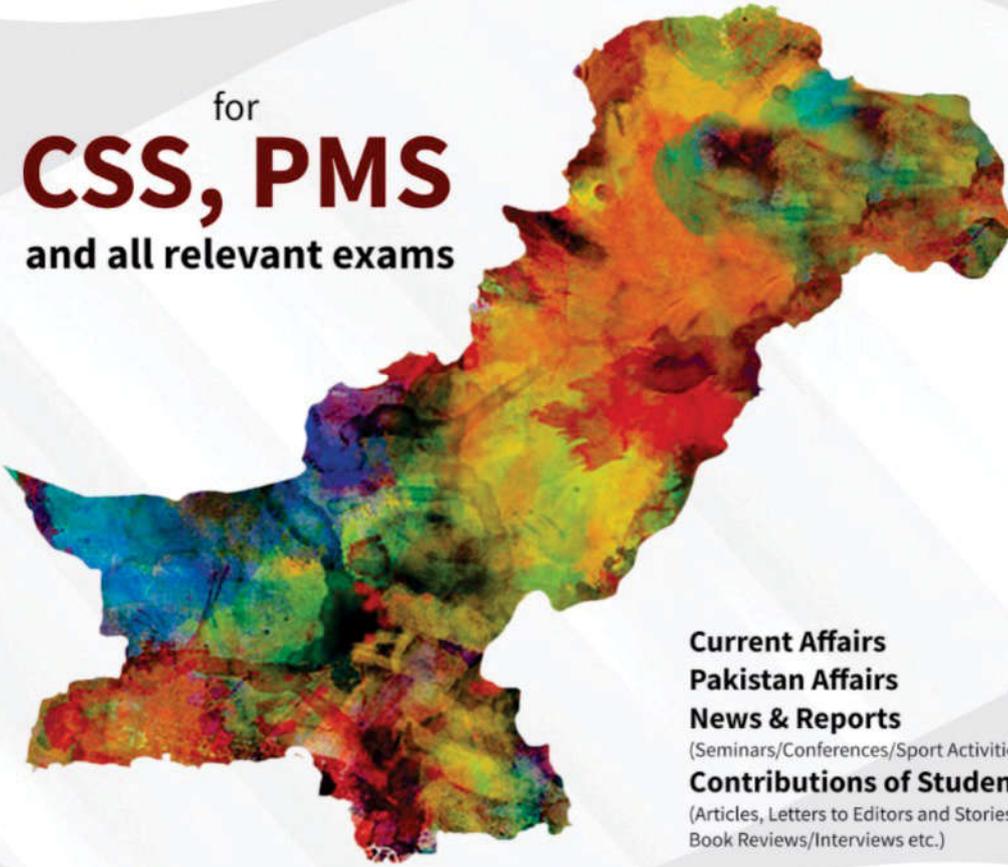




KNOWLEDGE CORRIDOR

Quarterly Vol.II, No.II
April-June 2022

for
CSS, PMS
and all relevant exams



Current Affairs
Pakistan Affairs
News & Reports
(Seminars/Conferences/Sport Activities)
Contributions of Students
(Articles, Letters to Editors and Stories/
Book Reviews/Interviews etc.)

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO

<i>Quarterly E-Magazine Knowledge Corridor</i>	CONTENTS	
<p>Vol.II, No.2, 2022 (April-June 2022)</p> <p>Patron-in-Chief Prof.(Meritorious) Dr.Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro Vice Chancellor University of Sindh & Chairman Board of Governors Pakistan Study Centre Jamshoro</p> <p>Editor-in-Chief Professor Dr Hamadullah Kakepoto Dean Faculty of Social Sciences University of Sindh Jamshoro</p> <p>Editor Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro</p> <p>Sub-Editor Ayaz Channa Publication Officer Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro</p> <p>Assistant Editor Khamees Ali Kubar Research Coordinator, M.Phil Pakistan Study Centre Jamshoro</p> <p>Views expressed in the articles and reports in the magazine are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Knowledge Corridor.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">JAMSHORO OFFICE The Editor Knowledge Corridor Pakistan Study Centre Opposite Institute of Sindhology University of Sindh Jamshoro Tel: (92-22) 9213438 Cell # 0336-3729263 Email: dir.psc@usindh.edu.pk</p>	<p>EDITORIAL NOTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof.Dr.Shuja Ahmed Mahesar <p>ARTICLES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan’s Foreign Policy Challenges: Past and Present <p>SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS REPORTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declamation Contest On ‘Pakistaniat’ • 2-Day International Conference Performance of Green Revolution Technology and Agricultural Development in South Asia <hr/> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Send your contribution to Quarterly Magazine <i>Knowledge Corridor</i> via following email address:</p> <p>Email: dir.psc@usindh.edu.pk</p> <hr/> <p>Printed by: Sindh University Printing Press, Hyderabad</p>	
		

EDITORIAL NOTE

Knowledge Corridor believes in diversity and creativity. Present volume of the magazine *Knowledge Corridor* is consisted of articles and reports on various academic and research activities conducted by Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro.

The magazine is published by Pakistan Study Centre. It encourages faculty members, researchers and students to submit their genuine contributions for publication.

This magazine places special emphasis on development of creativity, critical thinking, literary and academic writing skills of BS, MA & M.Phil level students.

It upholds principles of academic freedom and maintains high standards. Research scholars and students are advised to submit the articles, book review, essays, short stories, poetry, letters to editor and reports for publication.

Prof. Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar
Editor

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY CHALLENGES: PAST AND PRESENT

Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar

The process of change and continuity in Pakistan's foreign policy in the mid-twentieth century can be analysed through two perspectives: security dilemma and geopolitics. Strategically speaking, security has remained a dominant factor in the making of a country's foreign policy. Since its creation as an independent state in 1947, Pakistan inherited a hostile neighbour that was both bigger and stronger in terms of economic stability, military power, size, and geography. Thus, Pakistan joined US-led military alliances and became a member of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) and Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) after adhering to Eisenhower doctrine, which stipulated US military and diplomatic support in case a country was subjected to communist aggression. Pakistan received a significant amount of assistance in military and economic fields, which helped Pakistan, strengthen its security against Indian hostilities and survive in a harsh security environment, marked by conflicts with India on Kashmir and tensions with Afghanistan on the Durand line. Nevertheless, this warmth in its relations with the US began to disappear when Pakistan drew closer to China during the 1965 war. Pakistan's firm belief in the axiom that "my neighbour's neighbour is my friend" enabled the country to achieve diplomatic and material support from India's rival China. Unfortunately, this approach did not work during the dismemberment of the Eastern wing despite it being cordial with China.

Pakistan's threat perceptions further increased with India's growing military strength and up-gradation of its conventional arms. The development of unconventional weapons tested by India in 1974 further increased Pakistan's sense of vulnerability. Indian nuclear explosion intensified threat perception and generated an impetus to develop nuclear weapons. The lukewarm attitude of the international community towards India's intentions to achieve hegemonic goals in the region further justified Pakistan's nuclear weapons development, which aimed at creating nuclear deterrence. During this cold war era (1979 -1989), the US engaged itself in a war against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and made Pakistan its key ally. The country became the recipient of huge American economic and military aid. During this period, the US-sponsored an anti-Soviet war in Afghanistan and Pakistan was able to continue its nuclear programme. After the cold war was over, the US imposed sanctions and under the Pressler Amendment, cut off aid to Pakistan.

In the 1990s, the BJP government came into power and demonstrated its threatening attitude towards Pakistan by conducting a nuclear test in May 1998. However, India was shocked when Pakistan also successfully conducted a nuclear test two weeks later on May 28, 1998. This development enabled the latter to maintain a balance of power in South Asia, which had been upset by Indian atrocities in Kashmir, the Kargil conflict, border clashes and nuclear armament.

The twenty-first century began with the massive spread of terrorism, which climaxed in the form of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on New York and Washington in 2001. Pakistan once again became a frontline state in the War on Terror and received economic and military aid. During the last two decades, the country has experienced stress and strain in maintaining its relations with the US, mainly because Pakistan has continued its strategic partnership with China. With the help of China, the country has completed a significant number of projects of economic and strategic nature. Geo-political dimensions of economic and political developments including the most ambitious plan of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) have further exasperated the US. However, the US rivalry with China is considered a blessing for India in the sense that India's rival, China, is being engaged in a confrontation with the US and as a result, India is economically and diplomatically supported by the US for its key role in the containment policy. It can be argued that the US-India entente can be a major factor behind the upset in the strategic balance in South Asia. Further, the sudden and unexpected withdrawal of the

US troops has already increased economic and political uncertainties in Afghanistan. This indicates that the US is now more focussed on chasing its rival. These recent developments have enormously increased the magnitude of geopolitical challenges for Pakistan at the national, regional, and global levels.

Keeping in view the changing security dimensions of the region where Pakistan occupies a pivotal position, Pakistan's geo-strategic significance, its increasing strategic depth through economic connectivity and promising economic potential are important determinants of the rising national power to influence the outcome of international diplomacy in its favour. At the same time, Pakistan has to devise a strategy for preventing polarisation between the US and China. Pakistan should continue its efforts for reducing escalated tension between the two giants. Further, Pakistan should take measures using various forums, including the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), to expose India for violating human rights in Kashmir and its bitter opposition to the CPEC project. Recently, policy decisions have been made at the OIC conference to fix Pakistan's broken relationship with the Muslim world. It will promote solidarity among Muslim countries and will strengthen the efforts aimed at countering Islamophobia. This second largest organisation after the United Nations can be a suitable platform for raising the collective voice of the Muslim world.

Further, the present government needs to rejuvenate its relationship with the US using various channels of digital as well as non-digital diplomacy and to handle carefully the situation created by the foreign conspiracy-related narrative of regime change. The constitutional crisis generated by the above narrative was ended by the landmark judgement of the Supreme court, which declared the Speaker's ruling null & void. Its unanimous verdict restored the National Assembly and subsequently paved a way for the formation of a new government. The present government must initiate a dialogue to dispel the growing distrust between Islamabad and Washington.

Pakistan's diplomatic objectives must be based on ending the Sino-US confrontation and managing adversarial relations with India and Afghanistan. Pakistan's diplomatic efforts must also be aimed at securing its national interests, even under the ongoing geo-political competition between big powers. However, Pakistan needs to continue its efforts for maintaining peace, protect human rights, boost economic cooperation, promote democratic values, and make society resilient in fighting against terrorism and religiously inspired extremism. This way, Pakistan will be able to restore its credibility, magnify its image abroad and secure its due share in making progress in Asia, which is likely to become a new power centre of the world in the present century.

The writer is Professor and Director (Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro) and can be reached at shuja.mahesar@usindh.edu.pk

Published in Daily Times Lahore on April 23, 2022



PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF SINDH JAMSHORO



DECLAMATION CONTEST ON 'PAKISTANIAT'

SEMINAR REPORT

Friday, 1st April 2022

- Topic: **DECLAMATION CONTEST ON ‘PAKISTANIAT’**
- Chief Judge: **Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro**
Honourable Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Chief Guest: **Major General Dilawar Khan**, General Officer commanding (GOC)
- Chief Coordinator: **Prof.Dr.Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Director Pakistan Study Centre
& Jury Member University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Day / Date: Friday, 1st April 2022
- Venue: Bilgrami Hall ex HQs 18 Division Hyderabad
- Organized by: Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Participants: Graduate and Post-graduate students of PSC University of Sindh
- Computerized by: **Ayaz Channa**, Publications Officer, Pakistan Study Centre
- Edited by: **Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**
Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO

PROCEEDINGS

Declamation Contest on 'Pakistaniat' was organised by the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh in collaboration with the Headquarters & Higher Education Commission of Pakistan Islamabad on Friday 1st April 2022 in Bilgrami Hall HQs 18 Division Hyderabad. In this Inter-University Declamation students of eight universities participated and delivered speeches on various aspects of Pakistaniat. The Honourable Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro was the Chief Judge while Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh was honoured to be the Jury Member. Major General Dilawar Khan, General Officer Commanding (GOC) was the Chief Guest of this event.



The students of the following Universities participated/attended the event:

- The University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Mehran University of Engineering & Technology Jamshoro
- Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences, Jamshoro

- Sindh Agriculture University, Tando Jam
- Government College University Hyderabad
- National University of Modern Language Hyderabad
- Shaheed Allah Buksh Soomro University of Art, Design and Heritages (SABSUADH) Jamshoro
- Isra University Hyderabad



The Certificates and Shields were awarded to the successful students. Shields were presented to the Chief Judge Honourable Vice Chancellor Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro and Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar Director Pakistan Study Centre by the Major General Dilawar Khan, General Officer Commanding (GOC). Dr. Mahesar thanked Vice Chancellor Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad

Siddique Kalhoro for his support to the idea of organizing this event and for his guidance in achieving great success of University of Sindh Jamshoro.

Further he thanked to Major General Dilawar Khan, General Officer Commanding (GOC) for his appreciation. Dr. Shuja Ahmed congratulated the winners of declamation and appreciated the efforts of Major Amina and her team. He felt proud of Pakistan Army for their extraordinary services for the cause of Pakistaniat.



THANK YOU

REPORT
ON
2-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PERFORMANCE OF GREEN REVOLUTION TECHNOLOGY AND
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA

Thursday & Friday May 12-13, 2022

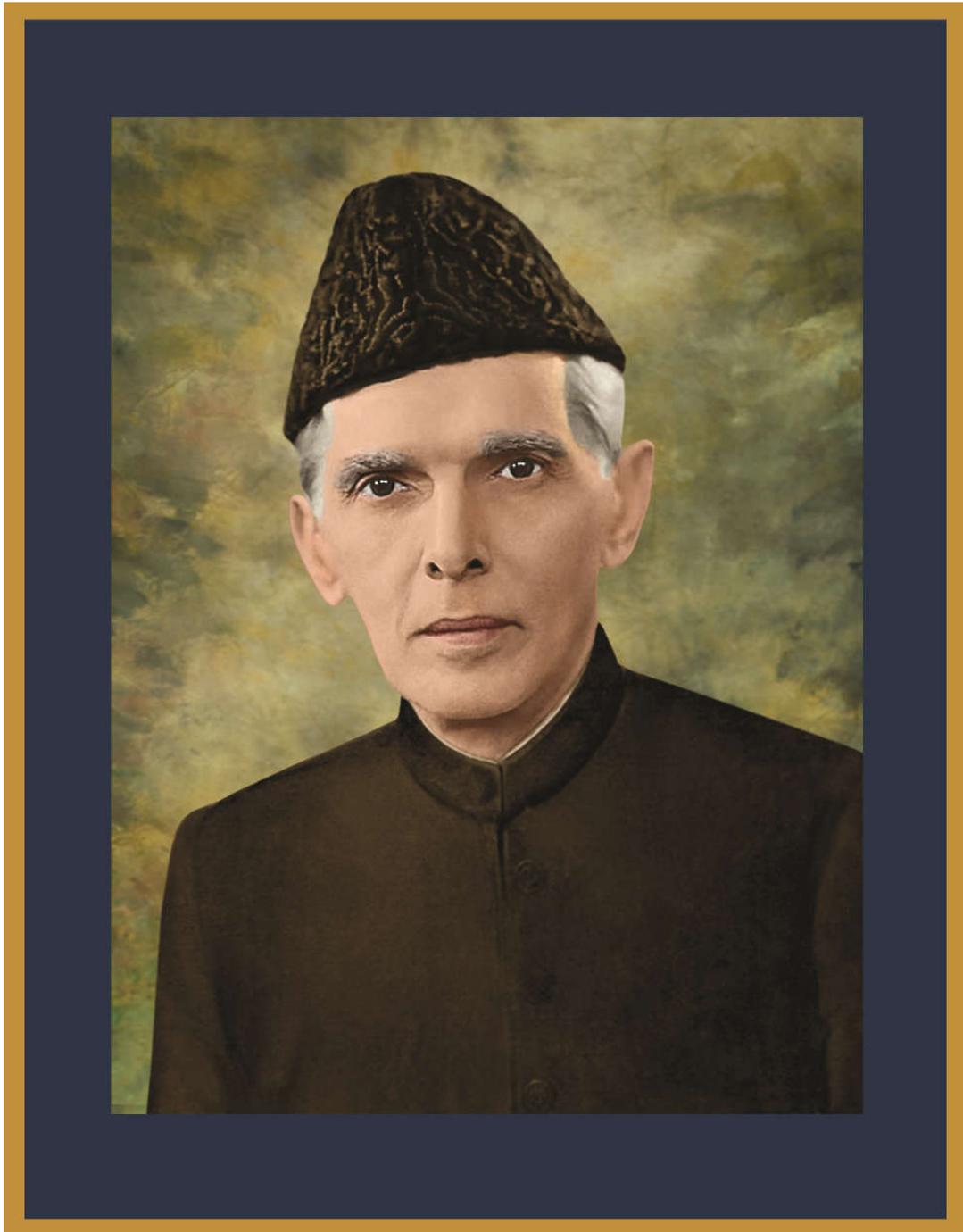
INAUGURAL SESSION

- Presided over by: **Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro**
Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Welcome Address: **Prof.Dr.Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Chief Organizer / Conference Chair
Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Guest of Honours: **Professor Dr Tauha Hussain Ali**, Vice Chancellor
Mehran University of Engineering & Technology Jamshoro
Professor Dr. Mujeebuddin Sehrai, Vice Chancellor
Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi
Professor Dr. Bhai Khan Shar, Vice Chancellor (SABSUADH)
Shaheed Allah Bux Soomro of Art, Design & Heritage, Jamshoro
Professor Dr. Shahzad Naseem, Vice Chancellor
Begum Nusrat Bhutto University for Women, Sukkur
- Introduction to Conference: **Dr. Abdul Razaque Channa**, Conference Secretary,
Assistant Professor, Department of Archaeology & Anthropology
University of Sindh Jamshoro

TECHNICAL SESSIONS: Various International and National Speakers read their papers

CONCLUDING SESSIONS

- Presided over by: **Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro**
Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Guest of Honours: **Mr. Kazi Aijaz Mahesar**, Secretary Agriculture, Govt. of Sindh
Mr. Nadeem-ur-Rahman, Commissioner Hyderabad Division
- Recommendations: **Prof.Dr.Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Chief Organizer / Conference Chair
Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Organized by: Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
In Collaboration with: Sindh Agriculture University Tando Jam
Sponsored by: Sindh Higher Education Commission, Karachi
Moderator: **Dr. Ghulam Ali Buriro**, Assistant Professor, Institute of English Language &
Literature University of Sindh Jamshoro
- Day / Date: Thursday-Friday 12-13 May, 2022
Participants: PVCs, Deans, Directors, Chairpersons, PhD & M.Phil Scholars and graduate students of the Universities



Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

(1876-1948)

The founder of Pakistan

CONFERENCE REPORT

PROCEEDINGS

Pakistan Study Centre (PSC) is one of the leading research focused institutions of higher education. The centre is a part of internationally recognized University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

Pakistan Study Centre teaches and research across a wide range of subjects in the field of Pakistan Studies. PSC based in creative and culturally diverse area of Jamshoro is located near the River Indus. The Centre offers excellent learning environment.

Pakistan Study Centre conducts national and international conferences, seminars, training workshops and lecture programmes regularly.



Recently, two-day first International Conference on *'Performance of Green Revolution Technology and Agriculture Development in South Asia'* was organized by the Pakistan Study Centre in collaboration with the Sindh Higher Education Commission and Sindh Agricultural University, Tandojam, at the Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Convention Centre of University of Sindh, Jamshoro, on Thursday.

This conference was presided over by Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro, Vice Chancellor of the University of Sindh Jamshoro, Vice Chancellors of various Universities including participated in inaugural session of the conferences.

Professor Dr. Tauha Hussain Ali, Vice Chancellor, Mehran University of Engineering and Technology Jamshoro; Professor Dr. Bhai Khan Shar Vice Chancellor Shaheed Allah Bakhsh Soomro University of Art, Design and Heritage Jamshoro; Professor Dr. Mujeebuddin Sehrai, Vice Chancellor, Sindh Madressa-tul-Islam University Karachi; Professor Dr. Shehzad Naseem, Vice Chancellor Begum Nusrat Bhutto University for Women Sukkur participated in inaugural session of the conference. Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar, Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh, Chief Organizer and Conference Chair welcomed the foreign guests and national guest speakers and guest of honours, Deans, Directors, Chairpersons, Faculty Members, Officers and students.

Professor Dr. Carolina Quiumento Velloso School of Alvito, Portugal, Dr. Shabana Fayaz, Associate Professor at Department of Defence and Strategic Studies, Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad; Professor Dr. Rafique Ahmed Memon Pro-Vice Chancellor of Sindh University's Thatta Campus attended the conference.



Dr. Abdul Razaque Channa Conference Secretary & Assistant Professor Department of Anthropology & Archaeology University of Sindh briefed about the objectives of conference.

While speaking at an international conference, researchers and agronomists called for introducing agrarian reforms in Pakistan to get good yields by using water in low quantities in view of water scarcity in the country.



The speakers on the occasion not just suggested remedies in this regard but also urged the government to deploy professional field assistants to agricultural lands, ensure transparent distribution of water, facilitate proper leveling of fields, ensure proper soil testing and assist growers to select suitable seeds in order to overcome food insecurity in the country.

Speaking on the occasion, Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro said the progress made in China's agriculture sector was before Pakistanis; therefore, Pakistan can learn a lot from China to improve its agriculture.



“We have an acute water shortage, which affects our agriculture badly. We need to improve the water distribution system and levelling of agriculture lands for the best yields of various crops”, he said. “We can get higher yields with less water,” he said and added that agriculture was the livelihood of the people of rural areas of Sindh. Therefore, the recommendations of the two-day conference would be conveyed to the farmers and public through various channels.

Dr Kalhoro further said that in view of water scarcity in the country, especially in Sindh, the water distribution and utilization system needs to be made transparent while the levelling of agricultural lands should also be improved. “This is the only way to hose down the crops properly in order to get good yields in return,” the vice chancellor said.



He was of the opinion that through the use of solar energy the agriculture sector had been given a boost. By arranging solar panels, he said, water can easily be delivered to agricultural lands at a reasonable cost. It is important to use good quality seeds to get the best yields from agricultural lands for which the role of economists, business community and agronomists was pivotal, he said.

He said the farmers, cultivators and small landowners should be given good price for their produce so that they could grow crops with more interest. “Such revolutionary steps and subsidy to the farmers and growers can solve the problem of food shortage in Pakistan,” Dr Kalhoro added.

He said the deployment of good field officers by the government could prove beneficial for the development of the sector at a time when an acute water scarcity is persisting in Pakistan.

He said it’s a pity that there is no precedence for soil testing before cultivation of crops in the country, adding that inorganic fertilizers were not being used properly, which problem was damaging land in Pakistan.



“The government should take notice of this and programmes on the issue should be run on TV channels to create awareness among the growers to avoid misuse of inorganic fertilizers in their agriculture lands.”

Vice Chancellor of Sindh Madressa-tul-Islam University Dr Sehrai said that agriculture was an important sector which needed to be addressed in a professional way. The provincial and federal governments should pay special attention to the agriculture sector so that the national economy could be improved.

Vice Chancellor of the Shaheed Allah Bakhsh Soomro University of Art, Design and Heritage (SABSUADH) Dr Shar praised the holding of an international conference on an important topic of agricultural improvement in Sindh.

Vice Chancellor of the Begum Nusrat Bhutto University for Women Dr.Shahzad Naseem said that Pakistan was an agricultural country and the academia will have to think about why there was food shortage in it.

Earlier, Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar of the Pakistan Study Centre welcomed the guests

and explained how they had won the right to hold the conference after tough competition organized by the Sindh Higher Education Commission. The ceremony were also addressed by Prof. Dr Carolina Quiumento Velloso of Portugal and Dr Shabana Fayyaz, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.



Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar, Chief Organizer / Conference Chair

Dr. Mahesar states that the purpose of this conference organized by Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro was to engage researchers in debate about the issue of climate change and water crisis related to Green Revolution Technology. The new high yielding varieties of seeds were developed by Norman Borlaug in the early part of twentieth century. These varieties originated in Mexico where agriculture experienced high increase in agricultural productivity. Following the impressive performance of Mexico in the 1960s, the technology was adopted in Asia, Latin America and Africa. The creation of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds was one of several inputs used in agriculture, which created the Green Revolution, a revolutionary change in agriculture, that inspired much debate. In fact, the Green Revolution debate encouraged scholars belonging to diverse fields of science to interact, often for the first time, and to globalize the agricultural knowledge and experiences of different geographical regions. Thus, new visions of agricultural improvement for the world came to be developed.



Nevertheless, the role of the Green Revolution technology has remained a source of controversy between its critics and admirers. Some researchers have portrayed it as a great triumph in agricultural history and others have painted a gloomy image and have blamed the Green Revolution for social inequality and poverty, not to speak of ecological damage. It is argued that the Green Revolution increased food production and reduced food scarcity in developing countries and enabled the poor to benefit from cheaper prices of food. This technology was also criticized for several undesirable consequences: social-economic inequality, poverty, unemployment, and violence, to name a few. However, there is need to analyze the policy and institutional frameworks in which specific workings of the Green Revolution took place. If these are considered, we can see that the supposed failings of the Green Revolution were the consequences of inappropriate policy and institutional environments.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

During the Technical Session, the following papers were presented by the national and international scholars/speakers:



- 1- **Dr. Carolina Quiumento Velloso**, Affiliated with Professional School of Alvito, Portugal

TITLED: IF SCIENCE IS UNCERTAIN, TECHNOLOGY IS A SECRET: DISCUSSING PRINCIPLES OF CAUTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Dr Carolina Quiumento Velloso, Professional School of Alvito, Portugal expressed with recent technologies such as GMOs and nanotechnologies, demonstrating the origin of these, such as those of yesteryear, there is uncertainty about risks and, even so, the introduction to the market, human consumption and application in the environment. In the paradoxical situation, because at the same time, the technique promotes advances in well-being and security, it creates threats to society and the environment.

Dr Carolina further addressed the issues related to innovation processes that involve the introduction, on the market, of new technologies to reflect: if, on the one hand, technological innovations are important for social and economic development, on the other hand, the absence of broad public debates, through qualified, efficient and useful access to information, with the due politicization of the themes, are severe obstacles to the realization of the precautionary principle and the system of responsibilities, especially when new technologies can, causing social and environmental damage.

- 2- **Dr. Papa Samba DIOP (ONLINE)** Président du conseil scientifique et technique de l'association africaine de l'eau et de l'assainissement

TITLED: THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON CULTURE AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES IN PAKISTAN

- 3- **Yuheng Li (ONLINE)**, Key Laboratory of Regional Sustainable Development Modeling, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

TITLED: TECHNOLOGY ADVANCES AND TARGETED POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN CHINA

- 4- **Dr. Iris Borowy (ONLINE)**, Distinguished professor and director of the Center for the History of Global Development at the University of Shanghai, China.

TITLED: HUMAN WASTE AS FERTILIZER: HAZARDOUS UNDER DEVELOPMENT OR MODERN CIRCULAR ECONOMY?

- 5- **Dr. Shabana Fayyaz**, Chairperson, Defense & Strategic Studies Department, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

TITLED: ISSUE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN PAKISTAN AN ALARMIST PERSPECTIVE



Dr Shabana Fayyaz Chairperson, Defense & Strategic Studies Department Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad expressed that in contemporary times, the issue of food insecurity has become a critical challenge for policymakers at the global, regional and national levels. Reportedly, close to a billion people across the globe experience the effects of food insecurity, with the largest proportion of undernourished people living in Asia and the Pacific Islands, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa. The situation in Pakistan is quite alarming as well. It is a documented fact that Pakistan suffers from the largest food gap in the whole South Asian region. Theoretically, Food security encompasses fulfilment of an individual's physical and economic access to basic food obtained through assets, employment, or a guaranteed income. According to a recent survey conducted by the World Food Program, around 82 percent of children in Pakistan have been deprived of a meal when they need one and have the second-highest malnutrition rate in the region.

6- Prof. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Chawla (ONLINE), Director Research Society of Pakistan, Lahore

TITLED: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF GRT IN PAKISTAN SINCE THE 1960S

7- Dr. Aneel Salman, Director, Faculty Development Academy (FDA), COMSATS University Islamabad (CUI), Islamabad

TITLED: WOMEN AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN PAKISTAN – AN ANALYSIS FROM THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

8- Dr. Ambreen Zeb Khaskheli, Professor Department of Economics University of Sindh Jamshoro Email: ambreen@usindh.edu.pk

TITLED: GENDER INCLUSION IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

9- Dr. Erum Shah, Department of Social Work, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
Email: erum.shah@usindh.edu.pk
Sultan Ali, M.Phil. Sociology

TITLED: TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE GREEN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION AND PRACTICE IN PAKISTAN

10- Prof. Dr. Lawal Muhammad Anka, Technical Officer, Gusau, Zamfara State Nigeria Email: lawal550@gmail.com
Dr. Kamleshwer Lohana, Assistant Professor, Mehran University, Institute of Science, Technology & Development, (MUISTD) Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro
Email: klamleshwer.lohana@faculty.muets.edu.pk

TITLED: CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON CROP FARMERS IN FUNTUA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN KATSINA STATE OF NIGERIA

- 11- Dr.Waheeda Bano Baloch**, Associate Professor, Institute of Art and Design, University of Sindh, Jamshoro Email: waheedabaloch@gmail.com

TITLED: KARACHI BIENNALE 2019: ART AS A TOOL FOR AWARENESS ABOUT ECOLOGY (CULTURAL NARRATIVES, MOVEMENTS, CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF NATURE AND ECO-SYSTEM)

- 12- Dr.Benish Khan**, Lecturer in Pak. Studies (BPS-17) in Govt. Graduate College, Arifwala
Dr.Zahid Mahmood (ONLINE), Researcher at Maastricht University, the Netherlands Email: zahid.mahmood@maastrichtuniversity.nl

TITLED: CLIMATE CHANGE AND VULNERABILITY OF THE PAKISTANI RURAL WOMEN

- 13- Dr. Rahat Zubair Malik**, Senior Research Fellow, NIHCR, QAU, Islamabad and Associate Editor PJHC Email: rahatzubair@qau.edu.pk

TITLED: GREEN REVOLUTION AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION: A STUDY OF PAKISTAN'S SOCIAL/CLASS STRUCTURE

- 14- Dr. Sabahat Jaleel**, Assistant Professor History & Pakistan Studies IIUI, Islamabad Email: sabahat.jaleel@iiu.edu.pk

TITLED: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GREEN REVOLUTION TECHNOLOGY DURING: THE AYUB KHAN ERA

- 15- Mustafa Bozdar**, Ph.D.Scholar (International Relations) University of Sindh Jamshoro Email: mustafa.bozdar@scholars.usindh.edu.pk

TITLED: IMPACT OF GREEN REVOLUTION TECHNOLOGIES ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SINDH

- 16- Intizar Mehdi**, M.Phil Scholar, IBA University of Sindh Jamshoro Email: intizarmehdi842@gmail.com

TITLED: HOW GREEN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE INFLUENCES GREEN PERFORMANCE: A CASE STUDY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES OF SINDH

- 17- Raza Naeem**, Raza Naeem is a Pakistani social scientist, book critic and an award-winning translator. He is the President of the Progressive Writers Association in Lahore **Email:** razanaeem@hotmail.com

TITLED: THE SINDH HARI TEHRİK AND THE ROLE OF HYDER BUX JATOI: A COUNTER-NARRATIVE TO THE GREEN REVOLUTION

- 18- Khamees Ali Kubar**, M.Phil Research Coordinator/Scholar, Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Email: fkubar664@gmail.com

TITLED: PROBLEMS FACED BY AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN

- 19- **Muhammad Rafique Wassan**, Lecturer, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, SU Jamshoro Email: rafique.wassan@usindh.edu.pk

TITLED: BEYOND HUMAN SPECIES: CULTURAL NARRATIVES IN THE CULTIVATION OF ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS

- 20- **Dr Sardar Ali Shah**, Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh Jamshoro Email: sardar.shah@usindh.edu.pk
Advocate Abdul Rehman Memon, Advocate High Court Hyderabad Sindh Email: meabrahman@yahoo.com
Dr. Raheela Bibi Syed, Assistant Professor, Govt. Nazareth College Hyderabad, College Education Department, Government of Sindh

TITLED: IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS ON REDUCING THE POLLUTION IN PAKISTAN

- 21- **Shagufta Khurram**, Assistant Professor, Department of English- Faculty of Social Sciences Benazir Bhutto Shaheed University Lyari, Karachi, Pakistan Email: shagufta.khurram@bbsul.edu.pk

TITLED: IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGES ON LITERARY WRITINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF SOUTH ASIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE: AN ECHO-CRITICAL APPROACH

- 22- **Sumair Haleem**, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia Email: sumairhaleem@hotmail.com
Dr. Sumra Haleem, IBA, University of Sindh, Jamshoro Email: sumra.shaikh@scholars.usindh.edu.pk

TITLED: THE IMPACT OF GREEN TECHNOLOGY ON OPERATION OF LOCAL INDUSTRIES: A CASE STUDY OF FMGC SECTORS OF SINDH, Pakistan

- 23- **Sadullah Rahoojo**, Lecturer at Department of Geography, University of Sindh, Jamshoro Email: rahojosaad@gmail.com
Muhammad Ali Panhyar, Assistant Professor, Aisha Bawani Govt. Commerce College, No-2 Karachi

TITLED: IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FOOD PRODUCTION: A CASE STUDY OF SINDH PROVINCE

- 24- **Irshad Ali Burfat**, Teaching Assistant Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro Email: irshad.burfat@usindh.edu.pk

TITLED: WATER POLICY IN PAKISTAN: PERSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTS

- 25- **Murtaza Ali Laghari**, Faculty of Education, University of Sindh, Jamshoro
Dr. Iftikhar Hussain Jafri, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan

Email: murtaza.laghari@scholars.usindh.edu.pk

TITLED: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY OF EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY OF RURAL AREAS OF SINDH, PAKISTAN

26- Noor Bano Chachar & Pirah Zulfiqar, M.Phil Research Scholar Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Email: noorbanochachar00@gmail.com

TITLED: FEASIBILITY OF GENDER AWARENESS IN AGRICULTURAL MICRO-CREDIT

27- Engr. Mashooq Ali Khowaja, Assistant Professor Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro Email: profmashooq@hotmail.com

TITLED: MISREADING THE WATER APPORTIONMENT ACCORD 1991

28- Rameez Haider Solangi, Visiting Faculty Institute of Business Administration University of Sindh Email: princehaider011@gmail.com

TITLED: SUSTAINABILITY OF AGRICULTURE IN THE INDUS BASIN OF PAKISTAN

CONCLUDING SESSION

Address by Mr. Kazi Aijaz Mahesar, Secretary Agriculture Govt. of Sindh

Mr. Kazi Aijaz Mahesar admired the efforts of Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar for organizing conference on very important topic related to agriculture. He showed strong commitment to implementation of findings and recommendation of the conference regarding progress of agriculture.



Address by Mr. Nadeem-ur-Rahman, Commissioner Hyderabad

The Commissioner talked about the process of land utilization and discussed the various initiatives for delegation of revenue record. He assured that the new reforms will positively contribute to the development of agriculture.



Concluding Remarks by Professor (Meritorious) Dr.Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro

The Honourable Vice Chancellor University of Sindh and Chief Patron of the Conference appreciated Pakistan Study Centre for organizing conference on important topic. He discussed in detail about mechanization in agriculture and irrigation development in Sindh. He believed that findings of conference will greatly contributed to the development of agriculture.



Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar, Chief Organizer/Conference Chair

Green revolution has greatly contributed to the political consciousness among the middle and lower classes. It has also improved the socio-economic condition of those classes and generated new political orientation. The emergence of the middle classes and their political orientation were great political changes produced by green revolution their process must be continued.

**IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS**

- The conference recommends that performance of Green revolution technology must be evaluated so that strength and weakness can be analyzed. It provides an opportunity for scholars to exchange their ideas and visions.
- New possibilities for use of new climate-friendly technology for bringing change in crop-patterns must be explored.

**OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE**

- Research in the field of climate change and agriculture has to be intensified by both the government and non-governmental organizations.
- This will help to formulate efficient adaptation strategies.
- These strategies should be practical, affordable and cost effective to the farmers.
- Special efforts have to be made to bring the research output into practice at grassroots level.
- Diplomatic level efforts to share ideas/practices/technology with countries that

have successfully managed the climate change impacts by undertaking scientific methods for farming would help understand these strategies and adaptation practices.



- Since agriculture is a nature friendly venture, the success and failure of the farming activity depends large extent on the sudden and gradual changes in the natural conditions. Some of these changes can be managed by the farmers themselves through their learning from their own experiences; but the recently occurring natural catastrophes are beyond the limit of predictability of farmers.



- Hence, good public support is required to encourage farmers to make necessary changes in time and preventer reduce the risk associated with climate change.
- Efficient climate change mitigation (adaptation) strategies including irrigation; crop shifting, and availing financial assistance etc. could be more popularized among farmers. Moreover, in case of crop loss due to an unexpected natural

calamity, the burden must not be solely placed as farmers.

- Relief funds could be timely distributed so that the agricultural activities go uninterrupted despite isolated adverse events like droughts/floods.
- Hands on training on scientific farming measures, diligent use of chemicals, efficient pest management are of utmost importance in this age where agriculture faces biggest challenges.
- Larger longitudinal studies considering more climatic factors and more climate sensitive crops are needed to understand in depth the climate change impacts.
- An agricultural mission program may be undertaken by the government for enhancing the water use efficiency. As many of the farmers in the state still pursuing the cultivation of rain fed crops, government has to support them to follow water conservation programs by local means and drought and temperatures tress tolerance, pest resistance etc for integrating in the agricultural crops.
- Farmers should be provided easy access to the knowledge about various inputs for reclaiming salt affected lands through physical, chemical, and biological approaches.
- Timely availability of farm inputs such as good quality water, salt-tolerant germ plasm, and introduction of groundwater abstraction regulations and promotion of saline agriculture through crop diversification options such as salt-tolerant medicinal and aromatic plant species can improve the capacity of individual farmers to be productive.
- The institutional arrangements regarding drainage and irrigation management need to be developed to remove the constraints and to ensure that the various interventions and components of the system are integrated as much as practicable.
- For successful operation of LBOD and RBOD, better coordination among different federal and provincial government agencies should be undertake to resolve inter-provincial water allocation.
- Sustainable development should be part of social work education that addresses the issues of rural development particularly those problems that disturb social fabric, agriculture and increase population burden on urban areas.
- Issues of social work practice are continuously changing. We must update our curriculum with pre-defined objectives that equip our students with modern requirements of education and practice.
- In the current scenario technologies have become unbroken part of life in our society. It is highly essential for social work practitioners to be familiarized and connected with the communities through these technologies.
- Platforms should be provided for practice in which there would be sharing of documentation of local practices.
- CSR and social entrepreneurship should be part of green social work education and practice.
- The scholars, Teachers and students should learn these new concepts climate change by analyzing the available content.
- Symposiums and Seminars should be arranged related with the significance of Climate Change
- Conferences may also be arranged related to such.
- Writers should also take climate Change as a major theme in their Literary Writings.

- The problems of water logging and salinity could be reduced by appropriate maintenance of canal irrigation.
- Soils should be prepared in a systematic and organized way to improve land in order to achieve an objective of crop-intensity.
- The small farmers have difficulty in requiring loans for the purchase of crop inputs mainly because of conditions set by the banks.
- The electrical power supply should be ensured in order to encourage the farmers from installing tube wells and to benefit from the process of mechanized source of irrigation.

GIFTS AND MEMENTOS











